

Learning to Use the Cherokee Verb

by

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This study is the result of hundreds of hours of volunteer work. We received no outside funding. No person involved in this project received any financial remuneration whatsoever. In accordance with Durbin's intent, this study can be downloaded without charge by anyone who wishes to use it.



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Dedication

We dedicate this book to everyone
who wishes to learn, use, and pass on our beautiful Cherokee language,
and to Durbin Feeling, our Second Sequoyah.



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Background & Syllabaries

This book began as a series of conversations between the late Durbin Feeling and his old friend Charles van Tuyl, who worked with Durbin on previous Cherokee language projects. Their names are in the bibliography.

Durbin was concerned with the lack of adequate teaching materials for the Cherokee language. At that time, the typical Cherokee class consisted of learning the syllabary, basic pronunciation (with emphasis on the tones), and basic vocabulary. Typically, these classes were conducted by fluent native speakers.

The stumbling block was when students encountered the inflections of the Cherokee verb, which are formed quite differently than in English. In English the basic verb is modified by other words that precede or follow the verb. In Cherokee the modifying words are joined to the root. Sometimes a number of modifying prefixes and suffixes are joined to the verb root, sometimes producing very long looking verb forms.

Cherokee verbs are not necessarily harder than English verbs—they are just different.

As a teaching tool, we compiled paradigms for twenty seven high-frequency verbs. The paradigms are followed by sample sentences which show them in use in Cherokee sentences.

The plan was for a native speaker to help the student become acquainted with the basic inflections of these twenty-seven verbs and to see how the verbs function in actual sentences.

The project was interrupted by the tragic death of Durbin Feeling. This cut short Durbin's plan to integrate the paradigms with the exercises. However, friends of Durbin continued the work he started.

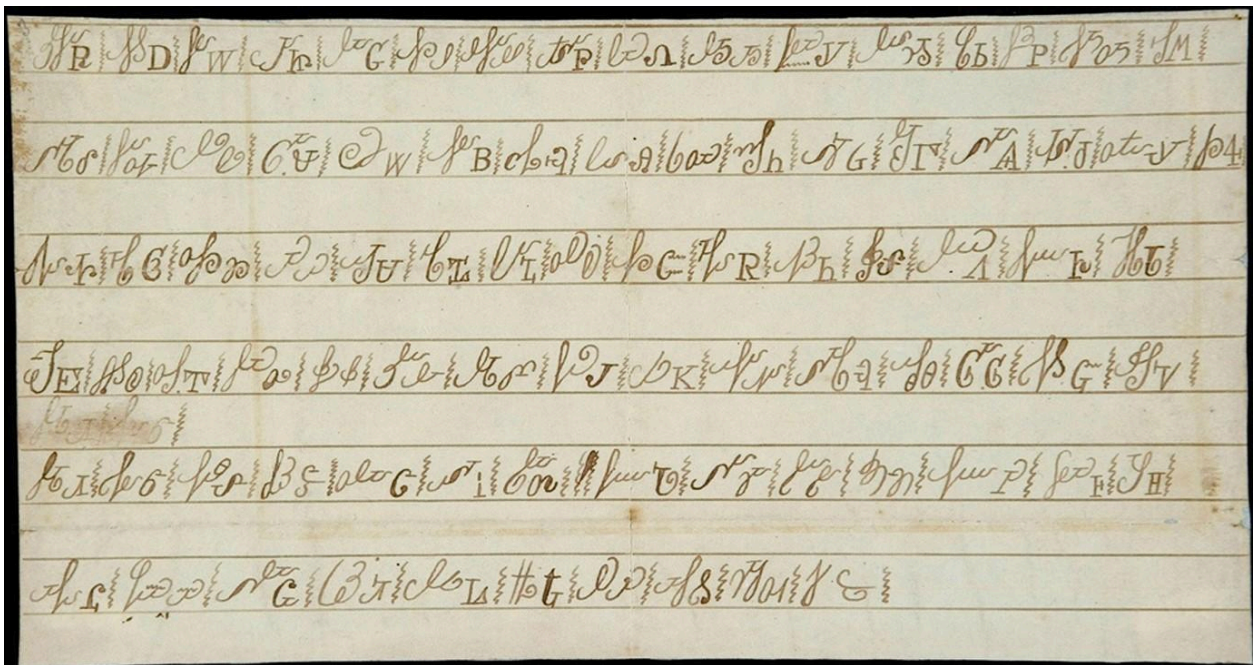
Shoshone Odess digitized the text. Durbin and Charles sent him handwritten pages in English and Cherokee, which Shoshone typed and compiled. Shoshone also worked on the organization, design, and format of the book.

Joshua Webster spent an enormous amount of time and effort ensuring that the inflected forms in the exercises corresponded to the forms in the paradigms.

Craig Koprís—who had worked with Durbin on other Cherokee language projects—checked the text for linguistic accuracy and consistency and prepared the glossary of stems. He fixed line spacing and automation errors.

Finally, we distributed a preliminary copy to students of Cherokee and elicited feedback. The initial response to this work was very encouraging!

We believe that this book is a fitting tribute to the memory of our friend Durbin Feeling. To Cherokees he is the Second Sequoyah.



Sequoyah's Original Designs: noted by researcher Jack Kilpatrick as being "Sequoyah's original designs side by side with those designs as modified by the type faces of the Cherokee Phoenix in 1828."

Foreword

Durbin's Gifts to You

The creation of this reference was inspired by Durbin Feeling's observation that students sometimes—even after years of study—would still be unable to carry on a conversation in Cherokee. He noted that students would retain some common vocabulary and survival phrases, but they would be unable or hesitant to begin speaking.

The largest issue with concern to Cherokee language acquisition is that instructors often do not have clear guidance as to how they can help their students understand, manipulate, and acquire a functional understanding of the Cherokee verb. This, of course, is one of the largest contributing factors as to why many students could retain only the verb forms that they had actually memorized. For example, they might be able to say, "I am going to Tahlequah", because they had memorized that phrase in isolation, but would be unable to say "You and I are going to Tahlequah."

This is concerning to us because, firstly, the verb is the most frequent and the **most important aspect** of the Cherokee language, and, secondly, the learner needs a working knowledge of verb structure in order to become a second-language speaker.

At the time of his death, Durbin was working on a plan to provide students with a study guide that would include sample verb conjugations for a number of common Cherokee verbs. There are about one hundred Cherokee verbs which are quite frequent. Therefore, understanding their use and articulation will equip the student for most social situations.

Also, Durbin planned to include examples of the verb forms as you might use them in everyday speech. Those examples would allow the student to see how the verb functions in actual conversational Cherokee. Additionally, the examples would give students the ability to analyze syntax (word order within a sentence) and expand their vocabularies.

At first glance, the verbs appear wildly irregular and unpredictable; however, once one understands the structural pattern of Cherokee verbs, the verb forms become more clear and usually quite predictable.

Verb Structure

Cherokee verbs are agglutinative: in other words, the verbs are formed by different suffixes and prefixes being pronounced together to form the complete verb. Consider, for example, the verb **gawoniha**, ‘he/she or it (animate) is speaking at the present time’. This complete verb form consists of the pronoun prefix **ga-**, meaning ‘he/she or it’, the verb root **-woni-**, meaning ‘speak’, the stem suffix **-h-**, meaning motion/action, and the tense suffix **-a**, indicating the action is taking place in the present tense.

The student must become very familiar with the subject/object prefixes, of which there are 30. (See Appendix B). These prefixes show both the subject and the object of the verb. This is a different arrangement than in English, where we have subject-verb-object syntax.

Twenty of the subject/object prefixes are the same for all verbs, except for predictable euphonic changes when the stem begins in a vowel. Thus, it is necessary to pay close attention to whether a verb stem begins with a vowel or a consonant. Whether training yourself or instructing a classroom—awareness of how subject/object prefixes are attached to stems is crucial. Verb stems which begin with a vowel will often add a glide semivowel i.e. /w/ or /y/, with a very few instances of additional euphonic changes.¹

These changes are regular and predictable. The most noticeable differences appear when the object of the verb is inanimate, i.e. “it.” A number of different prefixes begin to surface which a student may not anticipate. This phenomenon caused certain scholars to label these prefix forms as different conjugations, as occurs in some European languages. In fact, there are rules to determine the correct subject/object prefix.

Third-Person Pronoun Prefixes

Students are sometimes confused by the different third-person prefixes for the Class A set which represent the personal pronoun “he, she, or it.” For example, when the verb root begins with **a-**, the subject prefix is also **a-**, but these two vowels (a + a) merge into a single /a/ vowel which then becomes a long vowel. These different forms follow specific euphonic rules.

¹ For example, the combination **u-w-a** regularly contracts to a long **u-**.

When the stem begins with /e-/, there is no expressed third-person pronoun prefix. When this occurs, the preceding /e-/ vowel of the stem also serves as the third-person pronoun. For example, the Cherokee term **ehi**, meaning “he, she, or it resides/is living” indicates that the stem vowel is /e-/ and, therefore, this same vowel serves as the third-person pronoun prefix, “he, she, or it.”

The third person pronoun form /ga-/ is affixed to those stems which begin with a consonant. The third person pronoun form /g-/ is affixed to those stems which begin with the vowels o, u, and v.

Minimal Pairs

Occasionally, the third person pronoun of the Set A class and the first person pronoun of the same class will be identical. This yields what is known as a minimal pair, which occurs when two different expressions appear identical. Therefore, one must learn how to distinguish the two expressions. Minimal pairs occur at the nominal level (nouns) and at the verbal level as well. However, minimal pairs which are verbal are considerably less frequent than their nominal counterparts.

In Cherokee, minimal pairs are distinguished only by the presence of tone differentiation, and the deletion of h-aspiration, or alternation of glottal stop (shown in this book by an apostrophe (’), but often represented in linguistic studies by a question mark (?)) or similar symbol (?).

Relational Root Systems

A root can never stand alone. It must have the appropriate prefixes and suffixes. For example, the root **-woni-**, meaning “speak,” must have a subject/object pronominal prefix to show *who* is doing the speaking, and a tense suffix which is necessary to discern *when* the action is happening, i.e. in the present tense, past tense, etc.

The Cherokee verb normally has five different stems.²

Root + Mode Marker = Stem

The modal marker or “aspect marker” reflects something about the nature of the verb. A root may take any of a number of mode markers. The root combines with the mode marker to create the stem. For example, the root word **-woni-**, meaning “to speak,” combines with the progressive mode marker /-h-/, and the resulting stem **-wonih-** is born. This resulting stem which bears the /h/ mode marker will serve as the structural base in all of the following verb conjugations:

² Most such stems form by a regular process, but some are irregular, as in the differences in English between the words “go,” “went,” and “gone,” etc.

1. **ga-wonih-a**, “he, she or it (animate) is speaking” /present tense/
2. **hi-wonih-i**, “you, speak right now” /command or immediate imperative/
3. **u-wonih-is-di**, “for her, him or it (animate) to speak”

The root and the stem marker joined together, without prefixes or suffixes, form the stem of the verb. Different stems show different verb functions, i.e. the remote past tense, the infinitive tense, etc. The final suffix shows the tense of the verb. Thus, the suffix **-di** represents the verb in the infinitive tense.

The Music & the Meaning: Learning Tones Directly From a Fluent Speaker

This book is intended for students, fluent speakers, teachers and those who wish to practice Cherokee verb forms. However, without the guidance of a fluent speaker, it takes much longer to learn tone quality in the following verbs.

Cherokee is a tonal language: each **tone sequence** is just as important as the vowels themselves. Proper tone use is part of proper pronunciation and is required to communicate in Cherokee.

The English speaker’s difficulty in learning to speak fluent Cherokee stems from the unfamiliar phonology (sound of the language) and morphology (linguistic structure of word parts and how words form). Second-language learners sometimes find the Cherokee tones to be foreign to their ears—characterized by statements such as, “We don’t make those sounds in English!”

In fact, we *do* use tones in English! In English, tones are part of emphasis in relation to other words. Cherokee, however, utilizes tone as part of word meaning.

Consider the different tonal emphasis in the following English sentences:

1. “You are going.”
2. “You *are* going!”
3. “You are going?”
4. “You *are* going?”

Note that these changes can alter the course of the conversation, but the general fundamental structure of the sentence relies on the same subject, object, and verb relationship.

We must ensure that we preserve the natural and vital state of the language, revitalizing it with the full and traditional tonality that it deserves. In linguistic terms, Cherokee vowels carry length (either long or short), and tones which include the level tones 2, 3, and 4, and the contour tones /21/ low-falling tone, /23/ rising tone, /32/ falling-tone, and /34/ high-rising tone. The best way to learn is to imitate a fluent speaker.

Tones in Cherokee are required for listeners to derive meaning from words. Atonal Cherokee is at best unacceptable, at worst unintelligible. The correct production of tones is required to speak the language. Therefore, it is a good practice for students to have daily tone practice to ensure that they are developing and maintaining proper tone production. An example of the importance of tone production quality is further explained—as tones are necessary to distinguish between the Present Imperative Tense (a tense form which means a command is being given with understanding that the action of the command is expected to be carried out at the time the command is given) and the Immediate Past Tense (a tense form of a verb which means the action has just now taken place). The forms of these verbs in most cases—will look identical and therefore, proper tone articulation is required to clearly convey the two different tense distinctions.

Every Cherokee tone exists in spoken English, if one listens carefully. The difference is that English tones shift around in the sentence to explain shades of meaning and emotional expression, but the Cherokee tones are fixed to specific words as part of the very structure of those words. Striving to produce an authentic Cherokee sound during any stage of the learning process is crucial. You must experience tonal speech first-hand. Students must fully buy into the concepts of reproducing authentic speech quality as well as personally presenting the language in a similar fashion—to maintain quality and accuracy of pronunciation. Again, tones in the Cherokee language are of equal importance to the vowels and verbs themselves. Furthermore, accurate and fluent representation is an integral part of Cherokee language revitalization.

Irregularities?

All known natural languages are said to have some irregularities. However, Durbin said that some or all of the apparent irregularities in Cherokee are in fact not irregular - just poorly understood linguistic processes. There are three large areas of "irregularities", as listed below.

In Cherokee some verbs (such as "to have something alive") appear to jump back and forth between being an a-stem and a consonant-stem verb. (The same phenomenon is seen in other Iroquoian languages.) There are only a few such verbs and the student should learn these from practice. Durbin said these are not really irregular - just at this time poorly understood.

Also, when an -h- appears at any position in the stem, verbs SOMETIMES change the -h- to glottal stop (shown in this book by an apostrophe) with a change in the vowel length and tone of the following vowel. At first glance this phenomenon appears erratic and unpredictable. Joshua Webster is apparently the first person to understand and clearly explain the linguistics of this phenomenon. In brief, the change of the first -h- in the stem to glottal stop happens when the speaker wishes to clarify that the action of the verb is happening at some distance in time or space from the speaker. When it is clear that there is clearly such a distance (as in the future tense), this change does not occur. (For a detailed discussion, see Joshua Webster, *Think Cherokee - A Cherokee Language Student Reference*, pp. 54-56.)

Cherokee has two distinct sets of subject/object markers (Class A and Class B) for certain forms whose object is "it" or "those things." (See Attachment B for a complete list). In the past some have thought these are two different conjugations - as in European languages. Actually, the Class A and Class B subject/object prefixes are used to express different thoughts and are not irregular at all! (Briefly, class A prefixes are used for actions which all humans can perform and which they perform in exactly the same way.) Many verbs can take either Class A or Class B prefixes - but with a change in meaning. For example, the verb "to bite" takes Class A subject/object prefixes when a human does the biting, but Class B when an animal is the biter! (The first accurate and detailed description of the use of these prefixes was published by JW Webster in his book *Think Cherokee - A Cherokee Language Student Reference*, pp. 37-38. Webster's study is an absolute must for the person who wants to master this extremely important aspect of Cherokee).

Acknowledgements

Durbin's untimely death left his last great work unfinished. When he knew he was not going to be able to complete his last work, he asked several of his friends to finish the project he had begun. He had worked closely from the beginning with his friend Charles van Tuyl on this project. Shoshone Odess provided invaluable assistance from the very beginning. Craig Kopriv, who had worked with Durbin on previous projects, provided invaluable assistance. J.W. Webster, Cherokee language instructor, contributed additional material, final draft editing, and layout design. Comments from readers of early drafts, especially Mary Rae, and Paul George on the history of the syllabary, were extremely helpful.

As Durbin dedicated his life to the perpetuation of our language—we too with dedication to Cherokee language preservation, loyalty to a dear friend, and a mutual determination to ensure the survival of our language and the Cherokee worldview—present to you, this Cherokee verb guide. Although countless hours were dedicated to completing Durbin's project—his request remains considerably small as compared to the countless hours selflessly given to our people by a truly faithful, devoted, and caring man. It is with tremendous respect, love, and devotion for the late Durbin Feeling that we honor

his request and cherish his memory. We are thankful for his friendship, humbled by his sacrifice, and forever indebted to him for his innumerable contributions to the Cherokee people.

CHEROKEE VERBS

To Be Somewhere

Stem I: -edo-h-

Present: -edoh-a

Stem II: -edo-h-

Present Habitual: -edoh-o'i

Stem III: -edo-l-

Remote Past: -edol-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: edol-esdi

Future: -edol-esdi

Stem IV: -ed[o]-Ø-

Immediate Past: -ed-a

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -ed-a

Stem V: -ed[o]-as-

Infinitive: -edas-di

Present Tense (Stem I), -edoh-a

This verb means the action is actually going on at the present time.

First Singular: “I am somewhere” gedoha ᎠᎩᎠ

Second Singular: “You are somewhere” hedoha ᎠᎩᎠ

Third Singular: “He/she/it is somewhere” edoha ᎠᎩᎠ

Second Dual: “You (two) are somewhere” sdedoha ᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠ

Second Plural: “You (more than two) are somewhere” itsedoha ᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠ

First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) are somewhere” inedoha ᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠ

First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) are somewhere” osdedoha ᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠ

First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) are somewhere” otsedoha ᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠ

First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) are somewhere” idedoha ᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠ

Third Plural Form: “They are somewhere” anedoha ᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠ

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -edol-v'i

First Singular: “I was somewhere” gedolv'i ᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠ

Second Singular: “You were somewhere” hedolv'i ᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠ

Third Singular: “He/she/it was somewhere” edolv'i ᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠ

Second Dual: “You (two) were somewhere” sdedolv'i ᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠ

Second Plural: “You (more than two) were somewhere” itsedolv'i ᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠ

First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) were somewhere” inedolv'i ᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠ

First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) were somewhere” osdedolv'i ᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠ

First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) were somewhere” otsedolv'i ᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠᎩᎠ

First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) were somewhere” idedolv’i TṢVṂT
Third Plural Form: “They were somewhere” anedolv’i DḶVṂT

Future Tense (Stem III), -edol-esdi

First Singular: “I will be somewhere” gedolesdi FVṑṑḶ
Second Singular: “You will be somewhere” hedolesdi PṑṑḶ
Third Singular: “He/she/it will be somewhere” edolesdi RVṑṑḶ
Second Dual: “You (two) will be somewhere” sdedolesdi ṑṑṑṑḶ
Second Plural: “You (more than two) will be somewhere” itsedolesdi TVṑṑḶ
First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) will be somewhere” inedolesdi TḶVṑṑḶ
First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) will be somewhere” osdedolesdi ḑṑṑṑṑḶ
First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) will be somewhere” otsedolesdi ḑTVṑṑḶ
First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) will be somewhere” idedolesdi TṢVṑṑḶ
Third Plural Form: “They will be somewhere” anedolesdi DḶVṑṑḶ

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -edol-esdi

Sometime in the future, but not right now.

First Singular: “May I be somewhere!” gedolesdi FVṑṑḶ
Second Singular: “May you be somewhere!” hedolesdi PṑṑḶ
Third Singular: “May he/she/it be somewhere!” edolesdi RVṑṑḶ
Second Dual: “May you (two) be somewhere!” sdedolesdi ṑṑṑṑḶ
Second Plural: “May you (more than two) be somewhere!” itsedolesdi TVṑṑḶ
First Dual Inclusive: “May we (you and I) be somewhere!” inedolesdi TḶVṑṑḶ
First Dual Exclusive: “May we (another and I) be somewhere!” osdedolesdi ḑṑṑṑṑḶ
First Plural Exclusive: “May we (others and I) be somewhere!” otsedolesdi ḑTVṑṑḶ
First Plural Inclusive: “May we (you and I and another or others) be somewhere!” idedolesdi TṢVṑṑḶ
Third Plural Form: “May they be somewhere!” anedolesdi DḶVṑṑḶ

Present Habitual (Stem II), -edoh-o’i

First Singular: “I am somewhere” gedoho’i FVFT
Second Singular: “You are somewhere” hedoho’i PṑFT
Third Singular: “He/she/it is somewhere” edoho’i RVFT
Second Dual: “You (two) are somewhere” sdedoho’i ṑṑṑṑFT
Second Plural: “You (more than two) are somewhere” itsedoho’i TVFT
First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) are somewhere” inedoho’i TḶVFT
First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) are somewhere” osdedoho’i ḑṑṑṑṑFT
First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) are somewhere” otsedoho’i ḑTVFT
First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) are somewhere” idedoho’i TṢVFT
Third Plural Form: “They are somewhere” anedoho’i DḶVFT

2. John, tomorrow you have an appointment with the dentist. Be there!
 - a. tsani, sanale iyv tsigesesdi dasvsdi hwiyaohw(a)tvdidi dan(a)desgi hwedoohesdi.
 - b. Gh, m̄h̄ō TB h̄f̄h̄m̄ l̄r̄m̄ ōm̄ōāḡō j̄l̄ōs̄ōȳ ōp̄v̄m̄.

3. Both of us were happy when we were in Arizona last year.
 - a. itsula osdal iheligv nahiyu 'Arizona' tsiwoginedolv so'i tsudetiyvda tsigesv'i
 - b. T̄j̄w̄ d̄m̄l̄p̄p̄ē ōm̄ḡ 'Arizona' h̄ōȳl̄v̄v̄ f̄t̄ j̄s̄j̄bl̄ h̄f̄r̄t̄

4. John always wanted to live in North Carolina. May he be there by next Christmas!
 - a. tsani nigohilv udulvhv tsalagi uweti uneladisdi. Eligw(u) yiwedoohesdi so'i udetiyvadisv danisdayohihv'i.
 - b. Gh h̄ām̄ ōs̄v̄ō gw̄ȳ ōw̄ȳ ōl̄w̄j̄m̄. R̄f̄ō v̄ōv̄v̄m̄ f̄t̄ ōs̄j̄b̄m̄j̄r̄ l̄h̄m̄h̄m̄t̄.

5. My son is always at his girlfriend's house.
 - a. agwetsi atsutsa nigohilv unalikdi tsuwenvsv wedoho'i
 - b. D̄m̄l̄r̄ d̄j̄ḡ h̄ām̄ ōōf̄āj̄ j̄ōōr̄ ōv̄f̄t̄

6. Right now my mom is at the Presbyterian church.
 - a. etsi tsunilawisdi wedoha nogwu tsigi
 - b. R̄h̄ j̄h̄w̄ōm̄ ōv̄ō z̄ō h̄ȳ

7. John, I want for you and Elsy to be at the church tomorrow.
 - a. tsani, nihidv ale el(i)s(i) digalaw(i)sdi sdedasdi sanale'iyv agwaduli
 - b. Gh, h̄m̄ō d̄ō r̄f̄b̄ j̄s̄w̄ōm̄ m̄s̄l̄m̄ m̄h̄ō TB d̄l̄s̄f̄

8. I always wanted (for me) to be in Oklahoma City.
 - a. ogalahoma gaduhv utana, nigolv wagwedasdi agwadulisgoi
 - b. m̄s̄w̄f̄ō s̄s̄ō ōw̄ō, h̄āv̄ ḡōl̄m̄ d̄l̄s̄f̄ōāt̄

9. John, you and I and Mary are supposed to be in Tulsa tomorrow. May we be there!
 - a. tsani, nihi ale ayv melihno wigiluhisdi tal(i)si sanale'i. Asedv widedoohesdi!
 - b. Gh, h̄m̄ d̄ō d̄b̄ ōh̄z̄ ōȳm̄m̄m̄ w̄f̄b̄ m̄h̄ōt̄. D̄f̄ō ōs̄v̄v̄m̄

ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Third Plural Form: “They are thankful/happy” analiheligo’i ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Immediate Imperative/Volative (Stem IV), -alihelig-i

First Singular: “May I be thankful/happy right now!” gali’eligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Second Singular: “May you be thankful/happy right now!” haliheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Third Singular: “May he/she/it be thankful/happy right now!” waliheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Second Dual: “May you (two) be thankful/happy right now!” sdaliheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Second Plural: “May you (more than two) be thankful/happy right now!” itsaliheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

First Dual Inclusive: “May we (you and I) be thankful/happy right now!” inaliheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

First Dual Exclusive: “May we (another and I) be thankful/happy right now!” wosdaliheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

First Plural Exclusive: “May we (others and I) be thankful/happy right now!” wotsaliheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

First Plural Inclusive: “May we (you and I and another or others) be thankful/happy right now!” idaliheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Third Plural Form: “May they be thankful/happy right now!” wanaliheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Immediate Past (Stem IV), -alihelig-i

First Singular: I was thankful/happy” gali’eligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Second Singular: You were thankful/happy” haliheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Third Singular: He/she/it was thankful/happy” aliheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Second Dual: You (two) were thankful/happy” sdaliheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Second Plural: You (more than two) were thankful/happy” itsaliheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

First Dual Inclusive: We (you and I) were thankful/happy” inaliheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

First Dual Exclusive: We (another and I) were thankful/happy” osdaliheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

First Plural Exclusive: We (others and I) were thankful/happy” otsaliheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

First Plural Inclusive: We (you and I and another or others) were thankful/happy” idaliheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Third Plural Form: “They were thankful/happy” analiheligi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Infinitive (Stem V), -alihelis-di

First Singular: “For me to be thankful/happy” agwalihelisdi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Second Singular: “For you to be thankful/happy” tsalihelisdi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Third Singular: “For him/her/it to be thankful/happy” ulihelisdi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Second Dual: “For you (two) to be thankful/happy” sdalihelisdi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Second Plural: “For you (more than two) to be thankful/happy” itsalihelisdi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

First Dual Inclusive: “For us (you and I) to be thankful/happy” ginalihelisdi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

First Dual Exclusive: “For us (another and I) to be thankful/happy” oiginalihelisdi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

First Plural Exclusive: “For us (others and I) to be thankful/happy” ogalihelisdi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

First Plural Inclusive: “For us (you and I and another or others) to be thankful/happy” igalihelisdi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

Third Plural Form: “For them to be thankful/happy” unalihelisdi ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ

EXAMPLES:

1. At Thanksgiving, my friends and I are thankful.
 - a. gvn(a) tsunihyesdi tsigeso, digwali ayvho otsaliheligo'i
 - b. EΘ JhβmJ Irft, JLf DBZ dGfPfAT
2. John, I hope you will be happy in your marriage.
 - a. tsani, agwohiyusesdi ulihelisdi tsadan(v)tv detsatsvstanv'i
 - b. Gh, D'w'ag'ag'4mJ O'PfPmJ GLo'w' SGC:mWOT
3. When those boys get their new cars next year, I hope they will be happy.
 - a. nahiyu danigis(v) ditse dagwalelu na anitsuts(a), agwohiyusesdi ulihelisdi dunadan(v)tesdi
 - b. ΘAG LhYR JV LLθM Θ DhG D'w'ag'4mJ O'PfPmJ SθLo'bmJ
4. John, be thankful/happy that you live in Oklahoma!
 - a. tsani, haliheligesdi ogalahoma hinelv'i
 - b. Gh, t'PfPmJ dSWf' mlft
5. Mary, be thankful/happy (right now)!
 - a. meli, haliheligesdi nogwu
 - b. Olf, t'PfPmJ Zθ
6. Mary, be thankful/happy for all of next year!
 - a. meli, haliheligesdi nigada so'i wadetiysgv'i
 - b. Olf t'PfPmJ hSl fT GsJvθmET
7. Five minutes ago, John and Mary were thankful/happy.
 - a. hisgi iyatawostanv'i tsigesv, tsani ale meli analiheligv'i
 - b. mθY TθWθmWOT IrfR Gh Dθ Olf DθPfPfET
8. Many years ago, John and Mary were happy.
 - a. gohigiyv tsigesv, tsani ale meli analiheligv'i
 - b. A.mYB IrfR Gh Dθ Olf DθPfPfET
9. John, your dad always wanted for you to be thankful/happy.
 - a. tsani, tsadoda tsigesv nigohilv udulisgv tsalihelisdi
 - b. Gh, GVI IrfR hA.mθ O'SfθE GfPfPmJ

To Bite (when a human bites)

Use Class B prefixes when an animal does the biting.

Stem I: -sgahl-g-

Present: -sgahlg-a

Stem II: -sgahl-g-

Present Habitual: -sgahlg-o'i

Stem III: -sgahl-its-

Remote Past: -sgahlits-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -sgahlits-v'i

Future: -sgahlits-i

Stem IV: -sgahl-Ø-

Immediate Past: -sgal-a

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -sgal-a

Stem V: -sgahl-s-

Infinitive: -sgahls-di

Present Tense (Stem I), -sgahlg-a

This verb means the action is actually going on at the present time.

First Singular Forms

“I am biting you (singular)” gvsgahlga Eခိခိ

“I am biting him/her” tsisgahlga ဣခိခိ

“I am biting you (two)” sdrvsgahlga ခိခိခိ

“I am biting you (more than two)” itsvsgahlga TCခိခိခိ

“I am biting them” gatsisgahlga နီခိခိခိ

“I am biting those things” detsisgahlga နီခိခိခိ

Second Singular Forms

“You (singular) are biting me” ksgahlga ခိခိခိ

“You (singular) are biting him/her” hisgahlga ခိခိခိ

“You (singular) are biting it” hisgahlga ခိခိခိ

“You (singular) are biting someone else and me” sginisgahlga ခိခိခိခိ

“You (singular) are biting others and me” isgisgahlga Tခိခိခိ

“You (singular) are biting them” dehisgahlga နီခိခိခိ

“You (singular) are biting those (things)” dehisgahlga နီခိခိခိ

Third Singular Forms

“S/he is biting me” agsgahlga DYခိခိ

“S/he is biting you (singular)” tsgahlga Gခိခိ

“S/he is biting him/her” asgahlga Dခိခိ

“S/he bites it” asgahlga **Dဝဲခိင်**
 “S/he is biting you and me” deginisgahlga **နိယှ်ခိင်**
 “S/he is biting someone else and me” doginisgahlga **ၵိယှ်ခိင်**
 “S/he is biting another (or others), me and you” degisgahlga **နိယှ်ခိင်**
 “S/he is biting others and me” dogisgahlga **ၵိယှ်ခိင်**
 “S/he is biting you (two)” desdisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “S/he is biting you (more than two)” detsisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “S/he is biting them” dasgahlga **လဲခိင်**
 “S/he is biting those things” dasgahlga **လဲခိင်**

Second Dual Forms

“You (two) are biting me” sginisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “You (two) are biting him/her” esdisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “You (two) are biting it” sdisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “You (two) are biting someone else and me” desginisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “You (two) are biting others and me” desginisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “You (two) are biting them” desdisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “You (two) are biting those (things)” desdisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**

Second Plural Forms

“You (more than two) are biting me” isgisgahlga **တိယှ်ခိင်**
 “You (more than two) are biting him/her” esdisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “You (more than two) are biting it” itsisgahlga **တိယှ်ခိင်**
 “You (more than two) are biting someone else and me” desginisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “You (more than two) are biting them” detsisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “You (more than two) are biting those things” detsisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**

First Dual Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I) are biting him/her” enisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “We (you and I) are biting it” inisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “We (you and I) and biting them” genisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “We (you and I) are biting those things” denisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**

First Dual Exclusive Forms

“We (another and I) are biting you (singular)” sdisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “We (another and I) are biting him/her” osdisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “We (another and I) are biting it” dosdisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “We (another and I) are biting you (two)” desdisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “We (another and I) are biting you (more than two)” desdisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “We (another and I) are biting them” dosdisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “We (another and I) are biting those (things)” dosdisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**

First Plural Exclusive Forms

“We (others and I) are biting you (singular)” itsvsgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**
 “We (others and I) are biting him/her” otsisgahlga **ခိယှ်ခိင်**

“We (others and I) are biting it” otsisgahlga ၎်ၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “We (others and I) are biting them” dotsisgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “We (others and I) are biting those (things)” dotsisgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း

First Plural Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I and another or others) are biting him/her” edisgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “We (you and I and another or others) are biting it” idisgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “We (you and I and another or others) are biting them” gedisgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “We (you and I and another or others) are biting those (things)” dedisgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း

Third Plural Forms

“They are biting me” degvgisgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “They are biting you (singular)” degetsasgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “They are biting him/her” danisgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “They are biting it” anisgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “They are biting you and me” degeginisgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “They are biting someone else and me” degoginisgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “They are biting you and me and another or others” degegisgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “They are biting others and me” degogisgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “They are biting you (two)” degedisgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “They are biting you (more than two)” degetsisgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “They are biting them” danisgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “They are biting those things” danisgahlga ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -sgahlits-v’i

“I bit him/her” tsisgahltsv’i ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “S/he bit him/her” usgalitsv’i ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း

Future Tense (Stem III), -sgahlits-i

“I will bite it” datsisgaltsi ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “S/he will bite it” dasgaltsi ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -sgahlits-v’i

“Sometime in the future, but not right now.”

“You (singular) bite it!” hisgaltsv’i ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “You (two) bite it!” sdisgaltsv’i ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “You (more than two) bite it” itsisgaltsv’i ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း
 “Let him/her bite it” wasgaltsv’i ၵၩဝ်းၵ်း

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -sgahlg-o’i

To Fall (a living being)

Stem I: -nv-g-

Present: -nvg-a

Stem II: -nv-g-

Present Habitual: -nvg-o'i

Stem III: -nv-ts-

Remote Past: -nvts-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -nvts-v'i

Future: -nvts-i

Stem IV: -nv-g-

Immediate Past: -nvg-i

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -nvg-i

Stem V: -nv-'is-

Infinitive: -nv'is-di

Present Tense (Stem I), -nvg-a

This verb means the action is actually going on at the present time.

First Singular: "I am falling" tsinvga ḥOḥ

Second Singular: "You are falling" hinvgā ḥOḥ

Third Singular: "S/he is falling" ganvga ḥOḥ

Second Dual: "You (two) are falling" desdinvga ḥḥḥOḥ

Second Plural: "You (more than two) are falling" detsinvga ḥḥOḥ

First Dual Inclusive: "We (you and I) are falling" deninvga ḥḥOḥ

First Dual Exclusive: "We (another and I) are falling" dosdinvga ḥḥḥOḥ

First Plural Exclusive: "We (others and I) are falling" dotsinvga ḥḥOḥ

First Plural Inclusive: We (you and I and another or others) "are falling" dedinvga ḥḥOḥ

Third Plural Form: "They are falling" daninvga ḥḥOḥ

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -nvts-v'i

First Singular: "I fell" aginvtsv'i DYOC̣T

Second Singular: "You fell" tsanvtsv'i GOOC̣T

Third Singular: "S/he fell" unvtsv'i OOC̣T

Second Dual: "You (two) fell" desdinvtsv'i ḥḥḥOC̣T

Second Plural: "You (more than two) fell" detsinvtsv'i ḥḥOC̣T

First Dual Inclusive: "We (you and I) fell" degininvtsv'i ḥḥYOC̣T

First Dual Exclusive: "We (another and I) fell" dogininvtsv'i ḥḥYOC̣T

First Plural Exclusive: "We (others and I) fell" doginvtsv'i ḥḥOC̣T

First Plural Inclusive: "We (you and I and another or others) fell" deginvtsv'i ḥḥYOC̣T

Third Plural Form: "They fell" duninvtsv'i ḥḥOC̣T

Future Tense (Stem III), -nvts-i

First Singular: “I will fall” datsinvtsi ʹLrOʹr

Second Singular: “You will fall” tinvtsi ʹJOʹr

Third Singular: “S/he will fall” daganvtsi ʹSOʹr

Second Dual: “You (two) will fall” dodasdinvti ʹVlɔʹJOʹr

Second Plural: “You (more than two) will fall” dodatsinvtsi ʹVLrOʹr

First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) will fall” dodaninvtsi ʹVlhOʹr

First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) will fall” dodayosdinvti ʹVlhɔʹJOʹr

First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) will fall” dodayotsinvtsi ʹVlhʹrOʹr

First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) will fall” dodadinvti ʹVLJOʹr

Third Plural Form: “They will fall” dodvinvtsi ʹVʹhOʹr

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -nvts-vʹi

Sometime in the future, but not right now.

First Singular: “May I fall!” tsinvtsvʹi ʹrOʹCʹT

Second Singular: “May you fall!” hinvtsvʹi ʹJOʹCʹT

Third Singular: “May s/he fall!” ganvtsvʹi ʹSOʹCʹT

Second Dual: “May you (two) fall!” desdinvtsvʹi ʹSɔʹJOʹCʹT

Second Plural: “May you (more than two) fall!” detsinvtsvʹi ʹSʹrOʹCʹT

First Dual Inclusive: “May we (you and I) fall!” deninvtsvʹi ʹShOʹCʹT

First Dual Exclusive: “May we (another and I) fall!” dosdinvtsvʹi ʹVɔʹJOʹCʹT

First Plural Exclusive: “May we (others and I) fall!” dotsinvtsvʹi ʹVʹrOʹCʹT

First Plural Inclusive: “May we (you and I and another or others) fall!” dedinvtsvʹi ʹSJOʹCʹT

Third Plural Form: “May they fall!” daninvtsvʹi ʹlhOʹCʹT

Present Habitual (Stem II), -nvg-oʹi

First Singular: “I fall” tsinvgoʹi ʹrOʹAT

Second Singular: “You fall” hinvgoʹi ʹJOʹAT

Third Singular: “S/he falls” ganvgoʹi ʹSOʹAT

Second Dual: “You (two) fall” desinvgoʹi ʹSɔʹJOʹAT

Second Plural: “You (more than two) fall” detsinvgoʹi ʹSʹrOʹAT

First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) fall” deninvgoʹi ʹVɔʹJOʹAT

First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) fall” dosdinvgoʹi ʹVɔʹJOʹAT

First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) fall” dotsinvgoʹi ʹVʹrOʹAT

First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) fall” dedinvgoʹi ʹSJOʹAT

Third Plural Form: “They are falling” daninvgoʹi ʹlhOʹY

Immediate Imperative/Volative (Stem IV), -nvg-i

First Singular: “May I fall right now!” tsinvgi ʹrOʹY

Second Singular: “May you fall right now!” hinvgi ၊ဝ်ႈ
Third Singular: “May s/he fall right now!” wiganvgi ၵဝ်ႈ
Second Dual: “May you (two) fall right now!” desdinvgi ၵဝ်ႈ
Second Plural: “May you (more than two) fall right now!” detsinvgi ၵဝ်ႈ
First Dual Inclusive: “May we (you and I) fall right now!” dininvgi ၵဝ်ႈ
First Dual Exclusive: “May we (another and I) fall right now!” widosdinvgi ၵဝ်ႈ
First Plural Exclusive: “May we (others and I) fall right now!” widotsinvgi ၵဝ်ႈ
First Plural Inclusive: “May we (you and I and another or others) fall right now!” didinvgi ၵဝ်ႈ
Third Plural Form: “May they fall right now!” widaninvgi ၵဝ်ႈ

Immediate Past (Stem IV), -nvg-i

First Singular: “I fell” tsinvgi ၵဝ်ႈ
Second Singular: “You fell” hinvgi ၊ဝ်ႈ
Third Singular: “S/he fell” ganvgi ၵဝ်ႈ
Second Dual: “You (two) fell” desdinvgi ၵဝ်ႈ
Second Plural: “You (more than two) fell” detsinvgi ၵဝ်ႈ
First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) fell” deninvgi ၵဝ်ႈ
First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) fell” dosdinvgi ၵဝ်ႈ
First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) fell” dotsinvgi ၵဝ်ႈ
First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) fell” dedinvgi ၵဝ်ႈ
Third Plural Form: “They fell” daninvgi ၵဝ်ႈ

Infinitive (Stem V), -nv’is-di

First Singular: “For me to fall” aginv’isdi ၵဝ်ႈ
Second Singular: “For you to fall” tsanv’isdi ၵဝ်ႈ
Third Singular: “For him/her/it to fall” unv’isdi ၵဝ်ႈ
Second Dual: “For you (two) to fall” disdinv’isdi ၵဝ်ႈ
Second Plural: “For you (more than two) to fall” ditsinv’isdi ၵဝ်ႈ
First Dual Inclusive: “For us (you and I) to fall” digininv’isdi ၵဝ်ႈ
First Dual Exclusive: “For us (another and I) to fall” tsogininv’isdi ၵဝ်ႈ
First Plural Exclusive: “For us (others and I) to fall” tsoginv’isdi ၵဝ်ႈ
First Plural Inclusive: “For us (you and I and another or others) to fall” diginv’isdi ၵဝ်ႈ
Third Plural Form: “For them to fall” tsuninv’isdi ၵဝ်ႈ

EXAMPLES:

1. John, when you run, you fall.
 - a. tsani, yitsadanaw(i)stana hinvgo’i
 - b. ၵဝ်ႈ, ၵဝ်ႈ ၵဝ်ႈ ၵဝ်ႈ ၵဝ်ႈ ၵဝ်ႈ

2. Last year I fell and broke my leg.
 - a. sudetiyvda tsigesv aginvtsv’i ale tsagwatvlesv’i
 - b. ၵဝ်ႈ ၵဝ်ႈ ၵဝ်ႈ ၵဝ်ႈ ၵဝ်ႈ ၵဝ်ႈ ၵဝ်ႈ ၵဝ်ႈ

First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) went” igenvsv’i TfO•RT
Third Plural Form: “They went” unenvsv’i O’lO•RT

Future (Expected) Tense (Stem II), -es-i NB: Future is usually Stem III

First Singular: “I will go” dagesi lfb
Second Singular: “You will go” tesi (dahesi) tb (lfb)
Third Singular: “He/she/it will go” dayesi lfb
Second Dual: “You (two) will go” dasdesi lomsb
Second Plural: “You (more than two) will go” datsesi lvb
First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) will go” danesi lnb
First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) will go” dayosdesi lhomsb
First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) will go” dayotsesi lfvb
First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) will go” dadesi lsb
Third Plural Form: “They will go” dvnesei o’nb

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -envs-v’i

Some time in the future, but not right now.

First Singular: “May I go later on?” eligwus yigenvsv’i Rfobob vfo•RT
Second Singular: “May you go later on!” hwenvsv’i lo•RT
Third Singular: “May he/she/it go later on!” wenvsv’i lo•RT
Second Dual: “May you (two) go later on!” widsenvsv’i omsfo•RT
Second Plural: “May you (more than two) go later on!” witsenvsv’i ovfo•RT
First Dual Inclusive: “May we (you and I) go later on!” winenvsv’i olfo•RT
First Dual Exclusive: “May we (another and I) go later on!” wosdenvsv’i omsfo•RT
First Plural Exclusive: “May we (others and I) go later on!” wotsenvsv’i ovfo•RT
First Plural Inclusive: “May we (you and I and another or others) go later on!” widsenvsv’i offo•RT
Third Plural Form: “May they go later on!” wanenvsv’i glo•RT

Present Habitual (Stem II), -eg-o’i NB: the Present Habitual is usually Stem II

First Singular: “I go” gego’i fat
Second Singular: “You go” hego’i pat
Third Singular: “He/she/it goes” anego’i Dlat
Second Dual: “You (two) go” sdego’i omsft
Second Plural: “You (more than two) go” itsego’i tvft
First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) go” inego’i Tlft
First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) go” osdego’i omsft
First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) go” otsego’i dvft
First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) go” idego’i tsft
Third Plural Form: “They go” anego’i Dlft

Immediate Imperative/Volative (Stem IV), -en-a

b. ሃሠጥ ገሮብ ጊዜ ገደብ

25. John, did you go to the park just now?

a. tsani, kilagwus iyusdi weda tsunanelodi?

b. ርክ, ሃሠጥ ገሮብ ጊዜ ገደብ?

26. I didn't go to the park. I went to the movies.

a. hla yiwigeda tsunanelodi. tsunadayvlatvdi ugviwiyu wigeda.

b. ለ ሕጊ ገደብ ገደብ ገደብ ገደብ ገደብ.

27. My parents want for you and I to go to the store.

a. digigayvlige unaduli nihi ale ayv didananv wigedasdi

b. ለሃገራት ገደብ ገደብ ገደብ ገደብ ገደብ

28. I want all those boys to go home.

a. agwaduli nigada na anichutsa dotsunenvsv widunenvsdi

b. ገደብ ገደብ ገደብ ገደብ ገደብ ገደብ

To Have (a living being)

Stem I: -(a)ka-h-

Present: -(a)kah-a

This verb refers to a current state in time. It also indicates that the object is physically close to the subject. It only refers to a living being in one's current and immediate possession. Note that this stem appears to alternate between starting with an a- and a consonant. It is probably easiest to learn this as an irregular verb. There are a very few such verbs in Cherokee.

Present Tense (Stem I), -(a)kah-a

First Singular Forms

“I have you (singular)” gvyakaha Eʷʷʰ

“I have him/her” tsiyakaha ɪʷʷʰ

“I have you two” desdvyakaha ʂʷʷʰ

“I have you (more than two)” detsvyakaha ʂʷʷʰ

“I have them” degatsiyakaha ʂʂɪʷʷʰ

Second Singular Forms

“You (singular) have me” sgikaha ʷʷʰ

“You (singular) have him/her” hiyakaha ʷʷʰ

“You (singular) have someone else and me” desginikaha ʂʷʷʰ

“You (singular) have others and me” desgiyakaha ʂʷʷʰ

Third Singular Forms

“He/she has me” agikaha ʷʷʰ

“He/she has you (singular)” tsakaha ʷʷʰ

“He/she has him/her” uwakaha ʷʷʰ

“He/she has you and me” oginikaha ʷʷʰ

“He/she has someone else and me” doginikaha ʷʷʰ

“He/she has another (or others), me and you” degikaha ʷʷʰ

“He/she has others and me” dogikaha ʷʷʰ

“He/she has you (two)” desdikaha ʂʷʷʰ

“He/she has you (more than two)” detsikaha ʂɪʷʷʰ

“He/she has them” duwakaha ʂʷʷʰ

Second Dual Forms

“You (two) have me” sginikaha ʷʷʰ

“You (two) have him/her” esdikaha ʂʷʷʰ

“You (two) have someone else and me” desginikaha ʂʷʷʰ

“You (two) have others and me” desgiyakaha ʂʷʷʰ

“You (two) have them” desdikaha ʂʷʷʰ

EXAMPLES:

1. How many children do you have?
 - a. hilaiga tsuwets(i) detsakaha
 - b. ለግድግዳ ልጆች ስርዓት

2. I have three children.
 - a. tsoʔi iyani digwets(i) dagikaha
 - b. አንድ ልጅ ስርዓት

3. I think he/she has two kids.
 - a. taʔli iyani diniyohl(i) tsuwakaha
 - b. ለሁለት ልጆች ስርዓት

4. I heard he has another woman. (idiomatic for 'having another girlfriend')
 - a. soʔihnv agehy(v) uwaka(ha) agw(a)tvganvʔi
 - b. ሌላ ልጅ ስርዓት ስርዓት

To Have Something Long and Rigid, like a stick, a shovel, etc.

Stem I: -vy-Ø-

Present: -vy-a

Stem II: -vy-Ø-

Present Habitual: -vy-o'i

Stem III: -vy-Ø-

Remote Past: -vy-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -vy-esdi

Future: -vy-esdi

Stem IV: -vy-Ø-

Immediate Past: -vy-v'i

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -vy-esdi

Stem V: -vy-Ø-

Infinitive: -vy-i

This verb means that the object is physically close to the speaker. If the possessed object is not immediately at hand, use a different verb.

Present Tense (Stem I), -vy-a

This verb form means the action is actually going on at the present time.

First Singular: “I have something long & rigid (singular)”/“I have multiple long & rigid things”
agwvya/dagwvya D&w/L&w

Second Singular: “You have something long & rigid (singular)”/“You have multiple long & rigid things”
tsvya/detsvya C~w/SC~w

Third Singular: “He/she/it has something long & rigid (singular)”/“He/she/it has multiple long & rigid things”
uwaya/duwaya O'Gw/SGw

Second Dual: “You (two) have something long & rigid (singular)”/“You (two) have multiple long & rigid things”
sdvya/desdvya wO'w/SoO'w

Second Plural: “You (more than two) have something long & rigid (singular)”/“You (more than two) have multiple long & rigid things”
itsvya/detsvya TC~w/SC~w

First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) have something long & rigid (singular)”/“We (you and I) have multiple long & rigid things”
ginvya/deginvya YO'w/SYO'w

First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) have something long & rigid (singular)”/“We (another and I) have multiple long & rigid things”
oginvya/doginvya dYO'w/VYO'w

First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) have something long & rigid (singular)”/“We (others and I) have multiple long & rigid things”
ogvya/dogvya dEw/VEw

First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) have something long & rigid (singular)”/“We (you and I and another or others) have multiple long & rigid things”
igvya/degvya TEw/SEw

Third Plural Form: “They have something long & rigid (singular)”/“They have multiple long & rigid things”
unvya/dunvya O'O'w/SO'w

uwv- becomes uwa- in the Third Singular Form, in a regular phonetic change.

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -vy-v'i

First Singular: “I had something long & rigid (singular)”/“I had multiple long & rigid things”
agwvyv'i/dagwvyv'i D&BT/L&BT

Second Singular: “You had something long & rigid (singular)”/“You had multiple long & rigid things”
tsvyv'i/detsvyv'i C̣&BT/ŠC̣&BT

Third Singular: “He/she/it had something long & rigid (singular)”/“He/she/it had multiple long & rigid things”
uwayv'i/duwayv'i O'G&BT/S'G&BT

Second Dual: “You (two) had something long & rigid (singular)”/“You (two) had multiple long & rigid things”
sdvyv'i/desdvyv'i ʌʌ'BT/Šʌʌ'BT

Second Plural: “You (more than two) had something long & rigid (singular)”/“You (more than two) had multiple long & rigid things”
itsvyv'i/detsvyv'i TC̣&BT/ŠC̣&BT

First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) had something long & rigid (singular)”/“We (you and I) had multiple long & rigid things”
ginvyv'i/deginvyv'i YO'BT/ŠYO'BT

First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) had something long & rigid (singular)”/“We (another and I) had multiple long & rigid things”
oginyv'i/doginyv'i ʌYO'BT/VYO'BT

First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) had something long & rigid (singular)”
ogvyv'i ʌEBT

First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) had something long & rigid (singular)”/“We (you and I and another or others) had multiple long & rigid things”
igvyv'i/degvyv'i TEBT/ŠEBT

Third Plural Form: “They had something long & rigid (singular)”/“They had multiple long & rigid things”
unvyv'i/dunvyv'i O'O'BT/SO'BT

Future Tense (Stem III), -vy-esdi

First Singular: “I will have something long & rigid (singular)”/“I will have multiple long & rigid things”
agwvyesdi/dagwvyesdi D&βʌʌ/Š&βʌʌ

Second Singular: “You will have something long & rigid (singular)”/“You will have multiple long & rigid things”
tsvyesdi/detsvyesdi C̣&βʌʌ/ŠC̣&βʌʌ

Third Singular: “He/she/it will have something long & rigid (singular)”/“He/she/it will have multiple long & rigid things”
uwayesdi/duwayesdi O'G&βʌʌ/S'G&βʌʌ

Second Dual: “You (two) will have something long & rigid (singular)”/“You (two) will have multiple long & rigid things”
sdvyesdi/desdvyesdi ʌʌ'βʌʌ/Šʌʌ'βʌʌ

Second Plural: “You (more than two) will have something long & rigid (singular)”/“You (more than two) will have multiple long & rigid things”
itsvyesdi/detsvyesdi TC̣&βʌʌ/ŠC̣&βʌʌ

First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) will have something long & rigid (singular)”/“We (you and I) will have multiple long & rigid things”
ginvyesdi/deginvyesdi YO'βʌʌ/ŠYO'βʌʌ

First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) will have something long & rigid (singular)”/“We (another and I) will have multiple long & rigid things”
oginvyesdi/deginvyesdi ʌYO'βʌʌ/ŠYO'βʌʌ

First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) will have something long & rigid (singular)”/“We (others and I) will have multiple long & rigid things”
ogvyesdi/dogvyesdi ʌEβʌʌ/VEβʌʌ

First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) will have something long & rigid

(singular)"/"We (you and I and another or others) will have multiple long & rigid things"
igvyesdi/degvyesdi TEβmJ/SEβmJ

Third Plural Form: "They will have something long & rigid (singular)"/"They will have multiple long & rigid things" unvyesdi/dunvyesdi O'OfmJ/SO'OfmJ

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -vy-esdi

Some time in the future, but not right now.

First Singular: "May I have something long & rigid (singular)!"/"May I have multiple long & rigid things!" agwvyesdi/dagwvyesdi DGEβmJ/LEβmJ

Second Singular: "May you have something long & rigid (singular)!"/"May you have multiple long & rigid things!" tsvyesdi/detsvyesdi CβmJ/SCβmJ

Third Singular: "May he/she/it have something long & rigid (singular)!"/"May he/she/it have multiple long & rigid things!" uwayesdi/duwayesdi O'GβmJ/SGβmJ

Second Dual: "May you (two) have something long & rigid (singular)!"/"May you (two) have multiple long & rigid things!" tsvyesdi/detsvyesdi CβmJ/SCβmJ

Second Plural: "May you (more than two) have something long & rigid (singular)!"/"May you (more than two) have multiple long & rigid things!" itsvyesdi/detsvyesdi TCβmJ/SCβmJ

First Dual Inclusive: "May we (you and I) have something long & rigid (singular)!"/"May we (you and I) have multiple long & rigid things!" ginvyesdi/deginvyesdi YO'βmJ/SYO'βmJ

First Dual Exclusive: "May we (another and I) have something long & rigid (singular)!"/"May we (another and I) have multiple long & rigid things!" oginvyesdi/doginvyesdi ɔYO'βmJ/VYO'βmJ

First Plural Exclusive: "May we (others and I) have something long & rigid (singular)!"/"May we (others and I) have multiple long & rigid things!" ogvyesdi/dogvyesdi ɔEβmJ/VEβmJ

First Plural Inclusive: "May we (you and I and another or others) have something long & rigid (singular)!"/"May we (you and I and another or others) have multiple long & rigid things!"
igvyesdi/degvyesdi TEβmJ/SEβmJ

Third Plural Form: "May they have something long & rigid (singular)!"/"May they have multiple long & rigid things!" unvyesdi/dunvyesdi O'OfmJ/SO'OfmJ

These are the same forms as the future tense.

Present Habitual (Stem II), -vy-o'i

First Singular: "I have something long & rigid (singular)"/"I have multiple long & rigid things"
agwvyo'i/dagwvyo'i DGH/LEHT

Second Singular: "You have something long & rigid (singular)"/"You have multiple long & rigid things" tsvyo'i/detsvyo'i CH/SCH

Third Singular: "He/she/it has something long & rigid (singular)"/"He/she/it has multiple long & rigid things" uwayo'i/duwayo'i O'GH/SGHT

Second Dual: "You (two) have something long & rigid (singular)"/"You (two) have multiple long & rigid things" sdvyo'i/desdvyo'i ɔHT/SɔHT

Second Plural: "You (more than two) have something long & rigid (singular)"/"You (more than two) have multiple long & rigid things" itsvyo'i/detsvyo'i TCH/SCH

To Have Something Flexible

Stem I: -na'-

Present: -na'-a

Stem II: -na'-

Present Habitual: -na'-o'i

Stem III: -na'-

Remote Past: -na'-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -na'-esdi

Future: -na'-esdi

Stem IV: -na'-

Immediate Past: -na'-v'i

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -na'-esdi

Stem V: -nv-Ø-

Infinitive: -nv-di

This verb means that the object is physically close to the speaker.

Present Tense (Stem I), -na'-a

First Singular: “I have something flexible (singular)”/“I have multiple flexible things” agina'a/dagina'a DYØD/LYØD

Second Singular: “You have something flexible (singular)”/“You have multiple flexible things” tsana'a/detsana'a GØD/\$GØD

Third Singular: “He/she/it has something flexible (singular)”/“He/she/it has multiple flexible things” una'a/duna'a O'ØD/SØD

Second Dual: “You (two) have something flexible (singular)”/“You (two) have multiple flexible things” sdina'a/dsdina'a ʊJØD/\$ʊJØD

Second Plural: “You (more than two) have something flexible (singular)”/“You (more than two) have multiple flexible things” itsina'a/detsina'a ThrØD/\$IrØD

First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) have something flexible (singular)”/“We (you and I) have multiple flexible things” ginina'a/degina'a YhØD/\$YhØD

First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) have something flexible (singular)”/“We (another and I) have multiple flexible things” oginina'a/doginina'a ɔYhØD/VYhØD

First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) have something flexible (singular)”/“We (others and I) have multiple flexible things” ogina'a/dogina'a ɔYØD/VYØD

First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) have something flexible (singular)”/“We (you and I and another or others) have multiple flexible things” igina'a/degina'a TYØD/\$YØD

Third Plural Form: “They have something flexible (singular)”/“They have multiple flexible things” unina'a/dunina'a O'hØD/ShØD

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -na'-v'i

First Singular: “I had something flexible (singular)”/“I had multiple flexible things”

agina’v’i/dagina’v’i DYΘiT/LYΘiT

Second Singular: “You had something flexible (singular)”/“You had multiple flexible things”

tsana’v’i/detsana’v’i GΘiT/SGΘiT

Third Singular: “He/she/it had something flexible (singular)”/“He/she/it had multiple flexible things”

una’v’i/duna’v’i O’ΘiT/SΘiT

Second Dual: “You (two) had something flexible (singular)”/“You (two) had multiple flexible things”

sdina’v’i/desdina’v’i ǂJΘiT/ǂJǂJΘiT

Second Plural: “You (more than two) had something flexible (singular)”/“You (more than two) had multiple flexible things”

itsina’v’i/detsina’v’i TǂrΘiT/ǂrΘiT

First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) had something flexible (singular)”/“We (you and I) had multiple flexible things”

ginina’v’i/deginina’v’i YhΘiT/ǂYhΘiT

First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) had something flexible (singular)”/“We (another and I) had multiple flexible things”

oginina’v’i/doginina’v’i ǂYhΘiT/VYhΘiT

First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) had something flexible (singular)”/“We (others and I) had multiple flexible things”

ogina’v’i/dogina’v’i ǂYΘiT/VYΘiT

First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) had something flexible (singular)”/“We (you and I and another or others) had multiple flexible things”

igina’v’i/degina’v’i TYΘiT/ǂYΘiT

Third Plural Form: “They had something flexible (singular)”/“They had multiple flexible things”

unina’v’i/dunina’v’i O’hΘiT/ShΘiT

Future Tense (Stem III), -na’-esdi

First Singular: “I will have something flexible (singular)”/“I will have multiple flexible things”

agina’esdi/dagina’esdi DYΘRǂJ/LYΘRǂJ

Second Singular: “You will have something flexible (singular)”/“You will have multiple flexible things”

tsana’esdi/detsana’esdi GΘRǂJ/SGΘRǂJ

Third Singular: “He/she/it will have something flexible (singular)”/“He/she/it will have multiple flexible things”

una’esdi/duna’esdi O’ΘRǂJ/SΘRǂJ

Second Dual: “You (two) will have something flexible (singular)”/“You (two) will have multiple flexible things”

sdina’esdi/desdina’esdi ǂJΘRǂJ/ǂJǂJΘRǂJ

Second Plural: “You (more than two) will have something flexible (singular)”/“You (more than two) will have multiple flexible things”

itsina’esdi/detsina’esdi TǂrΘRǂJ/ǂrΘRǂJ

First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) will have something flexible (singular)”/“We (you and I) will have multiple flexible things”

ginina’esdi/deginina’esdi YhΘRǂJ/ǂYhΘRǂJ

First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) will have something flexible (singular)”/“We (another and I) will have multiple flexible things”

oginina’esdi/doginina’esdi ǂYhΘRǂJ/VYhΘRǂJ

First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) will have something flexible (singular)”/“We (others and I) will have multiple flexible things”

ogina’esdi/dogina’esdi ǂYΘRǂJ/VYΘRǂJ

First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) will have something flexible (singular)”/“We (you and I and another or others) will have multiple flexible things”

igina’esdi/degina’esdi TYΘRǂJ/ǂYΘRǂJ

Third Plural Form: “They will have something flexible (singular)”/“They will have multiple flexible things”

unina’esdi/dunina’esdi O’hΘRǂJ/ShΘRǂJ

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -na'-esdi

Sometime in the future, but not right now.

First Singular: “May I have something flexible (singular)!”/“May I have multiple flexible things!”
agina'esdi/dagina'esdi DYΘRᵐJ/LYΘRᵐJ

Second Singular: “May you have something flexible (singular)!”/“May you have multiple flexible things!”
tsana'esdi/detsana'esdi GΘRᵐJ/SGΘRᵐJ

Third Singular: “May he/she/it have something flexible (singular)!”/“May he/she/it have multiple flexible things!”
una'esdi/duna'esdi O'ΘRᵐJ/SΘRᵐJ

Second Dual: “May you (two) have something flexible (singular)!”/“May you (two) have multiple flexible things!”
sdina'esdi/dsdina'esdi ᵐJΘRᵐJ/ᵐJᵐJΘRᵐJ

Second Plural: “May you (more than two) have something flexible (singular)!”/“May you (more than two) have multiple flexible things!”
itsina'esdi/detsina'esdi TᵐJΘRᵐJ/ᵐJᵐJΘRᵐJ

First Dual Inclusive: “May we (you and I) have something flexible (singular)!”/“May we (you and I) have multiple flexible things!”
ginina'esdi/deginina'esdi YᵐJΘRᵐJ/ᵐJYᵐJΘRᵐJ

First Dual Exclusive: “May we (another and I) have something flexible (singular)!”/“May we (another and I) have multiple flexible things!”
oginina'esdi/doginina'esdi ᵐJYᵐJΘRᵐJ/VYᵐJΘRᵐJ

First Plural Exclusive: “May we (others and I) have something flexible (singular)!”/“May we (others and I) have multiple flexible things!”
ogina'esdi/dogina'esdi ᵐJYΘRᵐJ/VYΘRᵐJ

First Plural Inclusive: “May we (you and I and another or others) have something flexible (singular)!”/“May we (you and I and another or others) have multiple flexible things!”
igina'esdi/degina'esdi TYΘRᵐJ/ᵐJYΘRᵐJ

Third Plural Form: “May they have something flexible (singular)!”/“May they have multiple flexible things!”
unina'esdi/dunina'esdi O'hΘRᵐJ/ShΘRᵐJ

Present Habitual (Stem II), -na'-o'i

First Singular: “I have something flexible (singular)”/“I have multiple flexible things”
agina'o'i/dunina'o'i DYΘᵐT/ShΘᵐT

Second Singular: “You have something flexible (singular)”/“You have multiple flexible things”
tsana'o'i/detsana'o'i GΘᵐT/SGΘᵐT

Third Singular: “He/she/it has something flexible (singular)”/“He/she/it has multiple flexible things”
una'o'i/duna'o'i O'ΘᵐT/SΘᵐT

Second Dual: “You (two) have something flexible (singular)”/“You (two) have multiple flexible things”
sdina'o'i/dsdina'o'i ᵐJΘᵐT/ᵐJᵐJΘᵐT

Second Plural: “You (more than two) have something flexible (singular)”/“You (more than two) have multiple flexible things”
itsina'o'i/detsina'o'i TᵐJΘᵐT/ᵐJᵐJΘᵐT

First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) have something flexible (singular)”/“We (you and I) have multiple flexible things”
ginina'o'i/deginina'o'i YᵐJΘᵐT/ᵐJYᵐJΘᵐT

First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) have something flexible (singular)”/“We (another and I) have multiple flexible things”
oginina'o'i/doginina'o'i ᵐJYᵐJΘᵐT/VYᵐJΘᵐT

First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) have something flexible (singular)”/“We (others and I) have multiple flexible things”
ogina'o'i/dogina'o'i ᵐJYΘᵐT/VYΘᵐT

First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) have something flexible (singular)”/“We

(you and I and another or others) have multiple flexible things” igina’o’i/degina’o’i TYΘδT/\$YΘδT
Third Plural Form: “They have something flexible (singular)”/“They have multiple flexible things”
unina’o’i/dunina’o’i O’hΘδT/ShΘδT

Immediate Imperative/Volative (Stem IV), -na’-esdi

First Singular: “May I have something flexible (singular) right now!”/“May I have multiple flexible things right now!” agina’esdi/dagina’esdi DYΘRΘJ/LYΘRΘJ

Second Singular: “May you have something flexible (singular) right now!”/“May you have multiple flexible things right now!” tsana’esdi/detsana’esdi GΘRΘJ/\$GΘRΘJ

Third Singular: “May he/she/it have something flexible (singular) right now!”/“May he/she/it have multiple flexible things right now!” una’esdi/duna’esdi O’ΘRΘJ/SΘRΘJ

Second Dual: “May you (two) have something flexible (singular) right now!”/“May you (two) have multiple flexible things right now!” sdina’esdi/dsdina’esdi ϩJΘRΘJ/\$ϩJΘRΘJ

Second Plural: “May you (more than two) have something flexible (singular) right now!”/“May you (more than two) have multiple flexible things right now!” itsina’esdi/detsina’esdi TTrΘRΘJ/\$TrΘRΘJ

First Dual Inclusive: “May we (you and I) have something flexible (singular) right now!”/“May we (you and I) have multiple flexible things right now!” ginina’esdi/deginina’esdi YhΘRΘJ/\$YhΘRΘJ

First Dual Exclusive: “May we (another and I) have something flexible (singular) right now!”/“May we (another and I) have multiple flexible things right now!” ogina’esdi/dogina’esdi
ϩYΘRΘJ/VYΘRΘJ

First Plural Exclusive: “May we (others and I) have something flexible (singular) right now!”/“May we (others and I) have multiple flexible things right now!” ogina’esdi/dogina’esdi ϩYΘRΘJ/VYΘRΘJ

First Plural Inclusive: “May we (you and I and another or others) have something flexible (singular) right now!”/“May we (you and I and another or others) have multiple flexible things right now!”
igina’esdi/degina’esdi TYΘRΘJ/\$YΘRΘJ

Third Plural Form: “May they have something flexible (singular) right now!”/“May they have multiple flexible things right now!” unina’esdi/dunina’esdi O’hΘRΘJ/ShΘRΘJ

Immediate Past (Stem IV), -na’-v’i

First Singular: “I had something flexible (singular)”/“I had multiple flexible things”
agina’v’i/dagina’v’i DYΘiT/LYΘiT

Second Singular: “You had something flexible (singular)”/“You had multiple flexible things”
tsana’v’i/detsana’v’i GΘiT/\$GΘiT

Third Singular: “He/she/it had something flexible (singular)”/“He/she/it had multiple flexible things” una’v’i/duna’v’i O’ΘiT/SΘiT

Second Dual: “You (two) had something flexible (singular)”/“You (two) had multiple flexible things”
sdina’v’i/dsdina’v’i ϩJΘiT/\$ϩJΘiT

Second Plural: “You (more than two) had something flexible (singular)”/“You (more than two) had multiple flexible things” itsina’v’i/detsina’v’i TTrΘiT/\$TrΘiT

First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) had something flexible (singular)”/“We (you and I) had multiple flexible things” ginina’v’i/deginina’v’i YhΘiT/\$YhΘiT

First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) had something flexible (singular)”/“We (another and I) had multiple flexible things” oginina’v’i/doginina’v’i ϩYhΘiT/VYhΘiT

First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) had something flexible (singular)”/“We (others and I) had multiple flexible things” ogina’v’i/dogina’v’i ၵYΘiT/VYΘiT

First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) had something flexible (singular)”/“We (you and I and another or others) had multiple flexible things” igina’v’i/degina’v’i TYΘiT/SYΘiT

Third Plural Form: “They had something flexible (singular)”/“They had multiple flexible things” unina’v’i/dunina’v’i O’hΘiT/ShΘiT

Infinitive (Stem V), -nv-di

First Singular: “For me to have something flexible (singular)”/“For me to have multiple flexible things” aginvdi/diginvdi DYO’J/JYO’J

Second Singular: “For you to have something flexible (singular)”/“For you to have multiple flexible things” tsanvdi/ditsanvdi GO’J/JGO’J

Third Singular: “For him/her/it to have something flexible (singular)”/“For him/her/it to have multiple flexible things” unvdi/tsunvdi O’O’J/JO’J

Second Dual: “For you (two) to have something flexible (singular)”/“For you (two) to have multiple flexible things” sdinvdi/disdinvdi ၵJO’J/JၵJO’J

Second Plural: “For you (more than two) to have something flexible (singular)”/“For you (more than two) to have multiple flexible things” itsinvdi/ditsinvdi THO’J/JHO’J

First Dual Inclusive: “For us (you and I) to have something flexible (singular)”/“For us (you and I) to have multiple flexible things” gininvdi/digininvdi YhO’J/JYhO’J

First Dual Exclusive: “For us (another and I) to have something flexible (singular)”/“For us (another and I) to have multiple flexible things” ogininvdi/tsogininvdi ၵYhO’J/KYhO’J

First Plural Exclusive: “For us (others and I) to have something flexible (singular)”/“For us (others and I) to have multiple flexible things” oginvdi/tsoginvdi ၵYO’J/KYO’J

First Plural Inclusive: “For us (you and I and another or others) to have something flexible (singular)”/“For us (you and I and another or others) to have multiple flexible things” iginvdi/diginvdi TYO’J/JYO’J

Third Plural Form: “For them to have something flexible (singular)”/“For them to have multiple flexible things” unininvdi/tsunininvdi O’hO’J/JhO’J

EXAMPLES:

1. My car has a new water hose.
 - a. agwatseli dagwalelu itse nigvn(v)di ama ulohisdi’i
 - b. DEV’ ၵၵ’M TV hEO’J D’ O’G’ ၵၵ’
2. Mary, do you have a five dollar bill?
 - a. meli, hisg(i) adelvs tsa’la(a)?
 - b. OIF, ၵၵ’ D’G’ ၵၵ’?
3. I don’t have any bills but I have a lot in change.
 - a. hla adelv yidagi’la asesgini ts(u)quisdi anisdayi adelv dagihla
 - b. ၵ D’G’ ၵၵ’W D’ၵၵ’ ၵၵ’ Dh’ၵၵ’ D’G’ ၵၵ’

4. That boy has many arrows and he also has two bows.
 - a. na achutsa ts(u)quisdi digatlida duwvya ale tali digal(i)tsa'di duwvya
 - b. **Θ DJG J'P'QJ JSCL D' WF' JSFGJ S6'Q**

5. John has a new garden hose.
 - a. tsani una'a itse usvdoni ahwisvdi ama tsusdudlisdodi
 - b. **Gh O'QD TV O'RVh DQRJ D' J'QSCQVJ**

6. When John gets paid he will have new tires.
 - a. tsani agagwiyv'elv ditse ditlvdi dutla'esdi
 - b. **Gh D'P'BRQ JV JPJ SLRQJ**

7. I have one coat but my brother had two.
 - a. sagwu gasaleni agina'a asehno tsosdadanhli ta'li duna'a
 - b. **U'Q S'U'Qh DYQD D'Z K'Q'U'Q' WF S'QD**

To Have Something Liquid, in a container

Stem I: -ne-h-

Present: -neh-a

Stem II: -ne-h-

Present Habitual: -neh-o'i

Stem III: -ne-h-

Remote Past: -neh-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -neh-esdi

Future: -neh-esdi

Stem IV: -ne-h-

Immediate Past: -neh-v'i

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -neh-esdi

Stem V: -adita-s-

Infinitive: -aditas-di

This verb means that the object is physically close to the speaker. If the possessed object is not immediately at hand, use a different verb.

Present Tense (Stem I), -neh-a

This verb means the action is actually going on at the present time.

First Singular: “I have something liquid (singular)”/“I have multiple liquid things” agineha/dagineha
DYŋŋ/ŪYŋŋ

Second Singular: “You have something liquid (singular)”/“You have multiple liquid things”
tsaneha/detsaneha Gŋŋ/ŒGŋŋ

Third Singular: “He/she/it has something liquid (singular)”/“He/she/it has multiple liquid things”
uneha/duneha Oŋŋ/Sŋŋ

Second Dual: “You (two) have something liquid (singular)”/“You (two) have multiple liquid things”
sdineha/desineha ǃŋŋ/Œǃŋŋ

Second Plural: “You (more than two) have something liquid (singular)”/“You (more than two) have
multiple liquid things” itsineha/detsineha Tŋŋŋ/ŒTŋŋŋ

First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) have something liquid (singular)”/“We (you and I) have
multiple liquid things” ginineha/deginineha Yŋŋŋ/ŒYŋŋŋ

First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) have something liquid (singular)”/“We (another and I) have
multiple liquid things” oginineha/doginineha ǃYŋŋŋ/VYŋŋŋ

First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) have something liquid (singular)”/“We (others and I) have
multiple liquid things” ogineha/dogineha ǃYŋŋŋ/VYŋŋŋ

First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) have something liquid (singular)”/“We
(you and I and another or others) have multiple liquid things” igineha/deginineha TYŋŋŋ/ŒTYŋŋŋ

Third Plural Form: “They have something liquid (singular)”/“They have multiple liquid things”
unineha/dunineha Oŋŋŋ/Shŋŋŋ

things” uninehesdi/duninehesdi ፐክብቅጥ/ሸክብቅጥ

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -neh-esdi

Some time in the future, but not right now.

First Singular: “May I have something liquid (singular)!”/“May I have multiple liquid things!”
aginehesdi/daginehesdi ድሃብቅጥ/ሊሃብቅጥ

Second Singular: “May you have something liquid (singular)!”/“May you have multiple liquid things!”
tsanehesdi/detsanehesdi ገብቅጥ/ፍገብቅጥ

Third Singular: “May he/she/it have something liquid (singular)!”/“May he/she/it have multiple liquid things!”
unehesdi/dunehesdi ፐብቅጥ/ሸብቅጥ

Second Dual: “May you (two) have something liquid (singular)!”/“May you (two) have multiple liquid things!”
sdinehesdi/desdinehesdi ጫብቅጥ/ፍጫብቅጥ

Second Plural: “May you (more than two) have something liquid (singular)!”/“May you (more than two) have multiple liquid things!”
itsinehesdi/detsinehesdi ቸብቅጥ/ፍቸብቅጥ

First Dual Inclusive: “May we (you and I) have something liquid (singular)!”/“May we (you and I) have multiple liquid things!”
gininehesdi/degininehesdi ሃክብቅጥ/ፍሃክብቅጥ

First Dual Exclusive: “May we (another and I) have something liquid (singular)!”/“May we (another and I) have multiple liquid things!”
ogininehesdi/dogininehesdi ጃሃክብቅጥ/ህሃክብቅጥ

First Plural Exclusive: “May we (others and I) have something liquid (singular)!”/“May we (others and I) have multiple liquid things!”
oginehesdi/doginehesdi ጃሃብቅጥ/ህሃብቅጥ

First Plural Inclusive: “May we (you and I and another or others) have something liquid (singular)!”/“May we (you and I and another or others) have multiple liquid things!”
iginehesdi/degininehesdi ቸሃብቅጥ/ፍቸሃብቅጥ

Third Plural Form: “May they have something liquid (singular)!”/“May they have multiple liquid things!”
uninehesdi/duninehesdi ፐክብቅጥ/ሸክብቅጥ

Present Habitual (Stem II), -neh-o’i

First Singular: “I have something liquid (singular)”/“I have multiple liquid things”
agineho’i/dagineho’i ድሃብቸ/ሊሃብቸ

Second Singular: “You have something liquid (singular)”/“You have multiple liquid things”
tsaneho’i/detsaneho’i ገብቸ/ፍገብቸ

Third Singular: “He/she/it has something liquid (singular)”/“He/she/it has multiple liquid things”
uneho’i/duneho’i ፐብቸ/ሸብቸ

Second Dual: “You (two) have something liquid (singular)”/“You (two) have multiple liquid things”
sdineho’i/desdineho’i ጫብቸ/ፍጫብቸ

Second Plural: “You (more than two) have something liquid (singular)”/“You (more than two) have multiple liquid things”
itsineho’i/detsineho’i ቸብቸ/ፍቸብቸ

First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) have something liquid (singular)”/“We (you and I) have multiple liquid things”
ginineho’i/deginineho’i ሃክብቸ/ፍሃክብቸ

First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) have something liquid (singular)”/“We (another and I) have multiple liquid things”
oginineho’i/doginineho’i ጃሃክብቸ/ህሃክብቸ

First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) have something liquid (singular)”/“We (others and I) have multiple liquid things”

multiple liquid things” ogineho’i/dogineho’i ፊሃቢፍጥ/ሃሃቢፍጥ

First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) have something liquid (singular)”/“We (you and I and another or others) have multiple liquid things” igineho’i/degineho’i ጥሃቢፍጥ/ፍሃቢፍጥ

Third Plural Form: “They have something liquid (singular)”/“They have multiple liquid things” unineho’i/dunineho’i ዐክቢፍጥ/ሻክቢፍጥ

Immediate Imperative/Volative (Stem IV), -neh-esdi

First Singular: “May I have something liquid (singular) right now!”/“May I have multiple liquid things right now!” aginehesdi/daginehesdi ድሃቢቅጢ/ሊሃቢቅጢ

Second Singular: “May you have something liquid (singular) right now!”/“May you have multiple liquid things right now!” tsanehesdi/detsanehesdi ርቢቅጢ/ፍርቢቅጢ

Third Singular: “May he/she/it have something liquid (singular) right now!”/“May he/she/it have multiple liquid things right now!” unehesdi/dunehesdi ዐቢቅጢ/ሰቢቅጢ

Second Dual: “May you (two) have something liquid (singular) right now!”/“May you (two) have multiple liquid things right now!” sdinehesdi/desdinehesdi ጠቢቢቅጢ/ፍጠቢቢቅጢ

Second Plural: “May you (more than two) have something liquid (singular) right now!”/“May you (more than two) have multiple liquid things right now!” itsinehesdi/detsinehesdi ጠኩቢቅጢ/ፍጠኩቢቅጢ

First Dual Inclusive: “May we (you and I) have something liquid (singular) right now!”/“May we (you and I) have multiple liquid things right now!” gininehesdi/degininehesdi ሃክቢቅጢ/ፍሃክቢቅጢ

First Dual Exclusive: “May we (another and I) have something liquid (singular) right now!”/“May we (another and I) have multiple liquid things right now!” ogininehesdi/dogininehesdi

ፊሃክቢቅጢ/ሃሃክቢቅጢ

First Plural Exclusive: “May we (others and I) have something liquid (singular) right now!”/“May we (others and I) have multiple liquid things right now!” oginehesdi/doginehesdi ፊሃቢቅጢ/ሃሃቢቅጢ

First Plural Inclusive: “May we (you and I and another or others) have something liquid (singular) right now!”/“May we (you and I and another or others) have multiple liquid things right now!” iginehesdi/deginehesdi ጥሃቢቅጢ/ፍሃቢቅጢ

Third Plural Form: “May they have something liquid (singular) right now!”/“May they have multiple liquid things right now!” uninehesdi/duninehesdi ዐክቢቅጢ/ሻክቢቅጢ

Immediate Past (Stem IV), -neh-v’i

First Singular: “I had something liquid (singular)”/“I had multiple liquid things” aginehv’i/daginehv’i ድሃቢፍጥ/ሊሃቢፍጥ

Second Singular: “You had something liquid (singular)”/“You had multiple liquid things” tsanehv’i/detsanehv’i ርቢፍጥ/ፍርቢፍጥ

Third Singular: “He/she/it had something liquid (singular)”/“He/she/it had multiple liquid things” unehv’i/dunehv’i ዐቢፍጥ/ሰቢፍጥ

Second Dual: “You (two) had something liquid (singular)”/“You (two) had multiple liquid things” sdinehv’i/desdinehv’i ጠቢፍጥ/ፍጠቢፍጥ

Second Plural: “You (more than two) had something liquid (singular)”/“You (more than two) had multiple liquid things” itsinehv’i/detsinehv’i ጠኩፍጥ/ፍጠኩፍጥ

First Dual Inclusive: “We (you and I) had something liquid (singular)”/“We (you and I) had multiple liquid things” gininehv’i/degininehv’i ሃክፍጥ/ፍሃክፍጥ

First Dual Exclusive: “We (another and I) had something liquid (singular)”/“We (another and I) had multiple liquid things” ogininehv’i/dogininehv’i ၵၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း/ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း

First Plural Exclusive: “We (others and I) had something liquid (singular)”/“We (others and I) had multiple liquid things” oginehv’i/doginehv’i ၵၵ်းၵ်း/ၵ်းၵ်း

First Plural Inclusive: “We (you and I and another or others) had something liquid (singular)”/“We (you and I and another or others) had multiple liquid things” igitinehv’i/deginehv’i ၵၵ်းၵ်း/ၵ်းၵ်း

Third Plural Form: “They had something liquid (singular)”/“They had multiple liquid things” uninehv’i/duninehv’i ၵ်းၵ်း/ၵ်းၵ်း

Infinitive (Stem V), -aditas-di

Infinitive must include “to drink”

First Singular: “For me to drink something liquid (singular)”/“For me to drink multiple liquid things” agwaditasdi/digwaditasdi ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း/ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း

Second Singular: “For you to drink something liquid (singular)”/“For you to drink multiple liquid things” tsaditasdi/ditsaditasdi ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း/ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း

Third Singular: “For him/her/it to drink something liquid (singular)”/“For him/her/it to drink multiple liquid things” uditasdi/tsuditasdi ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း/ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း

Second Dual: “For you (two) to drink something liquid (singular)”/“For you (two) to drink multiple liquid things” sdaditasdi/distaditasdi ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း/ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း

Second Plural: “For you (more than two) to drink something liquid (singular)”/“For you (more than two) to drink multiple liquid things” itsiditasdi/ditsaditasdi ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း/ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း

First Dual Inclusive: “For us (you and I) to drink something liquid (singular)”/“For us (you and I) to drink multiple liquid things” ginaditasdi/diginaditasdi ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း/ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း

First Dual Exclusive: “For us (another and I) to drink something liquid (singular)”/“For us (another and I) to drink multiple liquid things” oginaditasdi/tsoginaditasdi ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း/ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း

First Plural Exclusive: “For us (others and I) to drink something liquid (singular)”/“For us (others and I) to drink multiple liquid things” ogaditasdi/digaditasdi ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း/ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း

First Plural Inclusive: “For us (you and I and another or others) to drink something liquid (singular)”/“For us (you and I and another or others) to drink multiple liquid things” igaditasdi/digaditasdi ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း/ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း

Third Plural Form: “For them to drink something liquid (singular)”/“For them to drink multiple liquid things” unaditasdi/tsunaditasdi ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း/ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း

EXAMPLES:

1. Mary, do you have a drink?
 - a. meli, koki’s tsaneha?
 - b. ၵ်းၵ်း, ၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း ၵ်းၵ်း?

2. I have water in my hands. (if hands are cupped)
 - a. ama agineha digwoyeniya
 - b. ၵ်းၵ်း ၵ်းၵ်း ၵ်းၵ်း

3. The earth has many oceans.
 - a. ugodi amegwo dudotlvha ahani elohi
 - b. O'AJ DOI'V' SVP' D'EH RG'@

4. Tomorrow I will have some water.
 - a. sanale iyv am(a) aginehesdi
 - b. U'@' TB D' D'Y'N'@'A

5. I have a container of oil.
 - a. go'i adlisdv'i agineho'i
 - b. AT DC'@' D'Y'N'

To Hear

Stem I: -atvg-i'-

Present: -atvgi'-a

Stem II: -atvg-isg-

Present Habitual: -atvgisg-o'i

Stem III: -atvg-an-

Remote Past: -atvgan-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -atvgan-v'i

Future: -atvgan-i

Stem IV: -atvg-vg-

Immediate Past: -atvgvg-a

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -atvgvg-a

Stem V: -atvg-o-

Infinitive: -atvgo-di

Present Tense (Stem I), -atvgi'-a

This verb means the action is actually going on at the present time.

First Singular Forms

“I hear you (singular)” gvyatvgi'a E∞∞YD

“I hear him/her” tsiyatvgi'a I∞∞YD

“I hear it” gatvgi'a S∞∞YD

“I hear you (two)” sdvyatvgi'a ∞∞∞∞YD

“I hear you (more than two)” itsvyatvgi'a TC∞∞∞∞YD

“I hear them” gatsiyatvgi'a SII∞∞YD

“I hear those things” degatvgi'a SS∞∞YD

Second Singular Forms

“You (singular) hear me” sgwatvgi'a ∞∞∞YD

“You (singular) hear him/her” hiyatvgi'a ∞∞∞YD

“You (singular) hear it” hatvgi'a ∞∞∞YD

“You (singular) hear someone else and me” sginatvgi'a ∞∞∞∞YD

“You (singular) hear others and me” isgiyatvgi'a T∞∞∞∞YD

“You (singular) hear them” gahiyatvgi'a S∞∞∞∞YD

“You (singular) hear those (things)” dehatvgi'a S∞∞∞YD

Third Singular Forms

“S/he hears me” agwatvgi'a DI∞∞YD

“S/he hears you (singular)” tsatvgi'a GI∞∞YD

“S/he hears him/her” agatvgi'a DI∞∞YD

“S/he hears it” atvgi'a DI∞∞YD

“S/he hears you and me” ginatvgi'a Y∞∞∞YD

“S/he hears someone else and me” oginatvgi'a ∞∞∞∞YD

“S/he hears another (or others), me and you” igatvgi’a T\$ŋŋYD

“S/he hears others and me” ogatvgi’a ḍ\$ŋŋYD

“S/he hears you (two)” sdatvgi’a ṁŋŋYD

“S/he hears you (more than two)” itsatvgi’a TGŋŋYD

“S/he hears them” datvgi’a ŋŋŋYD

“S/he hears those things” datvgi’a ŋŋŋYD

Second Dual Forms

“You (two) hear me” sginatvgi’a ṁYŋŋYD

“You (two) hear him/her” esdatvgi’a RṁŋŋYD

“You (two) hear it” sdatvgi’a ṁŋŋYD

“You (two) hear someone else and me” desginatvgi’a \$ṁYŋŋYD

“You (two) hear others and me” desgiyatvgi’a \$ṁYŋŋYD

“You (two) hear them” gesdatvgi’a FṁŋŋYD

“You (two) hear those (things)” desdatvgi’a \$ṁŋŋYD

Second Plural Forms

“You (more than two) hear me” isgiyatvgi’a TṁYŋŋYD

“You (more than two) hear him/her” etsatvgi’a RGŋŋYD

“You (more than two) hear it” itsatvgi’a TGŋŋYD

“You (more than two) hear someone else and me” desginatvgi’a \$ṁYŋŋYD

“You (more than two) hear them” getsatvgi’a FGŋŋYD

“You (more than two) hear those things” detsatvgi’a \$GŋŋYD

First Dual Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I) hear him/her” enatvgi’a RŋŋYD

“We (you and I) hear it” inatvgi’a TŋŋYD

“We (you and I) hear them” genatvgi’a FŋŋYD

“We (you and I) hear those things” denatvgi’a \$ŋŋYD

First Dual Exclusive Forms

“We (another and I) hear you (singular)” sdvyatvgi’a ṁŋŋYD

“We (another and I) hear him/her” osdatvgi’a ḍṁŋŋYD

“We (another and I) hear it” osdatvgi’a ḍṁŋŋYD

“We (another and I) hear you (two)” sdvyatvgi’a ṁŋŋYD

“We (another and I) hear you (more than two)” itsvyatvgi’a TCṁŋŋYD

“We (another and I) hear them” gosdatvgi’a AṁŋŋYD

“We (another and I) hear those (things)” dotsatvgi’a VGŋŋYD

First Plural Exclusive Forms

“We (others and I) hear you (singular)” itsvyatvgi’a TCṁŋŋYD

“We (others and I) hear him/her” otsatvgi’a ḍGŋŋYD

“We (others and I) hear it” otsatvgi’a ḍGŋŋYD

“We (others and I) hear them” gotsatvgi’a AGŋŋYD

“We (others and I) hear those (things)” dotsatvgi’a VGŋŋYD

First Plural Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I and another or others) hear him/her” otsatvgi’a ḍGŋŋYD

“We (you and I and another or others) hear it” otsatvgi’a ḍGŋŋYD

“We (you and I and another or others) hear them” gedatvgi’a FŋŋYD

“We (you and I and another or others) hear those (things)” dedatvgi’a \$ŋŋYD

Third Plural Forms

- “They hear me” gvgwatvgi’a EIŋ’YD
“They hear you (singular)” getsatvgi’a Fŋŋ’YD
“They hear him/her” anavgi’a Dŋŋ’YD
“They hear it” anavgi’a Dŋŋ’YD
“They hear you and me” geginatvgi’a Fŋŋŋ’YD
“They hear someone else and me” goginatvgi’a AYŋŋ’YD
“They hear you and me and another or others” gegatvgi’a Fŋŋŋ’YD
“They hear others and me” gogatvgi’a Aŋŋ’YD
“They hear you (two)” gesdatvgi’a Fŋŋŋ’YD
“They hear you (more than two)” getsatvgi’a Fŋŋ’YD
“They hear them” danavgi’a Iŋŋ’YD
“They hear those things” danavgi’a Iŋŋ’YD

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -atvgan-v’i

This form differs from future imperative/volative only by tone change.

- “I heard it” agwatvganv’i DIŋŋ’SO’T
“S/he heard it” utvganv’i Oŋŋ’SO’T

Future Tense (Stem III), -atvgan-i

- “I will hear it” dagatvгани Iŋŋ’ŋh
“S/he will hear it” dvtvгани ŋŋ’ŋh

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -atvgan-v’i

*“Sometime in the future, but not right now.”
This form differs from remote past only by tone change.*

- “You (singular) hear it!” hatvganv’i ŋŋ’SO’T
“You (two) hear it!” sdatvganv’i ŋŋŋ’SO’T
“You (more than two) hear it!” itsatvganv’i TGŋŋ’SO’T
“Let him/her hear it!” atvganv’i Dŋŋ’SO’T

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -atvgisg-o’i

- “I hear it (habitually)” gatvgisgo’i ŋŋ’YŋAT
“S/he hears it (habitually)” atvgisgo’i Dŋŋ’YŋAT

Immediate Imperative/Volative (Stem IV), -atvvg-a

- “You (singular) hear it right now!” hatvvg-a ŋŋ’Eŋ
“You (two) hear it right now!” sdatvvg-a ŋŋŋ’Eŋ

“You (more than two) hear it right now!” itsatvgvga TGŋEŠ
“Let him/her hear it right now!” watvgvga GŋEŠ

Immediate Past Tense (Stem IV), -atvgvg-a

“I heard it, just now” gatvgvga ŠŋEŠ
“S/he heard it, just now” atvgvga DŋEŠ

Infinitive (Stem V), -atvgo-di

“For me to hear it” agwatvgodi DLŋAJ
“For him/her to hear it” utvgodi OŋAJ

EXAMPLES:

1. John, do you hear me?
 - a. tsani, sgwatvgi'as?
 - b. Gh, ŋDLŋYDŋ
2. I don't hear you but I hear Mary and Jane.
 - a. hla yigvyatvgi'a asehno meli ale tseni gatsiyatvgi'a
 - b. L ŋEŋŋYD. Oŋ Dŋ Vh ŠhŋŋYD
3. John, if I hear you, I will help you.
 - a. tsani, iyuhno yigvyatvgi'a dagvsdelvhi
 - b. Gh TGZ ŋEŋŋŋOŋ LEŋŋŋŋ
4. They hear wolves.
 - a. wahya dan(a)tvgi'a
 - b. Gŋŋ LŋŋYD
5. They hear bells.
 - a. tsuhalvni dan(a)tvgi'a
 - b. Šŋŋh LŋŋYD
6. Last year I heard from John.
 - a. sudetiyvda tsigesv tsiyatvganv tsani
 - b. VŠJBL hFR hŋŋŋŋOŋ Gh
7. John, I hear the song.
 - a. tsani, gatvgi'a kanogisdi
 - b. Gh, ŠŋŋŋA ŋŋŋEŠ?
8. You and I keep on hearing the song.

- a. Gaya'isv inatvgisgo kanogida
- b. ḥAḥḥT TḐḐYḐA JḐZYḐ

9. Let us hear the singing (right now).

- a. idatvgvga daninogisgv'i
- b. TḐḐEḐ ḐhZYḐET

10. John, I want for you to hear this song.

- a. tsani, agwaduliha ts(a)tvgod'i'hi'a kanogida
- b. Ḑh, DḐSḐḐḐ ḐD JḐZYḐ ḐḐḐAḐ

To Help

Stem I: -sdeli-h-

Present: -sdelih-a

Stem II: -sdeli-sg-

Present Habitual: -sdelisg-o'i

Stem III: -sdelv-h-

Remote Past: -sdelvh-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -sdelvh-v'i

Future: -sdelvh-i

Stem IV: -sdel-Ø-

Immediate Past: -sdel-a

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -sdel-a

Stem V: -sdelv-Ø-

Infinitive: -sdelv-di

Present Tense (Stem I), -sdelih-a

First Singular Forms

This verb means the action is actually going on at the present time.

“I am helping you (singular)” gvsdeliha **Eḿḿḿḿḿḿ**

“I am helping him/her” tsisdeliha **ḿḿḿḿḿḿ**

“I am helping it” tsisdeliha **ḿḿḿḿḿḿ**

“I am helping you (two)” sdvsdeliha **ḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿ**

“I am helping you (more than two)” itsvsdeliha **Tḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿ**

“I am helping them” gatsisdeliha **ḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿ**

“I am helping those things” detsisdeliha **ḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿ**

Second Singular Forms

“You (singular) are helping me” sgisdeliha **ḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿ**

“You (singular) are helping him/her” hisdeliha **ḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿ**

“You (singular) are helping it” hisdeliha **ḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿ**

“You (singular) are helping someone else and me” sginisdeliha **ḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿ**

“You (singular) are helping others and me” isgisdeliha **Tḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿ**

“You (singular) are helping them” gahisdeliha **ḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿ**

“You (singular) are helping those (things)” tisdeliha **ḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿ**

Third Singular Forms

“S/he is helping me” agisdeliha **Dḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿ**

“S/he is helping you (singular)” tsasdeliha **Gḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿ**

“S/he is helping him/her” asdeliha **Dḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿḿ**

- “S/he is helping it” asdeliha Dፊሰፍሎቱ
- “S/he is helping you and me” ginisdeliha ሃከሰፍሎቱ
- “S/he is helping someone else and me” oginisdeliha ልሃከሰፍሎቱ
- “S/he is helping another (or others), me and you” igisdeliha ጥሃሰፍሎቱ
- “S/he is helping others and me” ogisdeliha ልሃሰፍሎቱ
- “S/he is helping you (two)” sdisdeliha ጠጋሰፍሎቱ
- “S/he is helping you (more than two)” itsisdeliha ጠኩሰፍሎቱ
- “S/he is helping them” dasdeliha ሌሰፍሎቱ
- “S/he is helping those things” dasdeliha ሌሰፍሎቱ

Second Dual Forms

- “You (two) are helping me” sginisdeliha ጠሃከሰፍሎቱ
- “You (two) are helping him/her” esdisdeliha ጠጋሰፍሎቱ
- “You (two) are helping it” sdisdeliha ጠጋሰፍሎቱ
- “You (two) are helping someone else and me” sginisdeliha ጠሃከሰፍሎቱ
- “You (two) are helping others and me” isgisdeliha ጠጠሃሰፍሎቱ
- “You (two) are helping them” gahisdeliha ፍላሰፍሎቱ
- “You (two) are helping those things” desdisdeliha ፍጠጋሰፍሎቱ

Second Plural Forms

- “You (more than two) are helping me” isgisdeliha ጠጠሃሰፍሎቱ
- “You (more than two) are helping him/her” etsisdeliha ጠኩሰፍሎቱ
- “You (more than two) are helping it” itsisdeliha ጠኩሰፍሎቱ
- “You (more than two) are helping someone else and me” sginisdeliha ጠሃከሰፍሎቱ
- “You (more than two) are helping them” getsisdeliha ጠኩሰፍሎቱ
- “You (more than two) are helping those things” detsisdeliha ፍጠኩሰፍሎቱ

First Dual Inclusive Forms

- “We (you and I) are helping him/her” enisdeliha ጠኩሰፍሎቱ
- “We (you and I) are helping it” inisdeliha ጠኩሰፍሎቱ
- “We (you and I) are helping them” genisdeliha ጠኩሰፍሎቱ
- “We (you and I) are helping those things” denisdeliha ፍጠኩሰፍሎቱ

First Dual Exclusive Forms

- “We (another and I) are helping you (singular)” sdivsdeliha ጠፎሰፍሎቱ
- “We (another and I) are helping him/her” osdisdeliha ልጠጋሰፍሎቱ
- “We (another and I) are helping it” osdisdeliha ልጠጋሰፍሎቱ
- “We (another and I) are helping you (two)” desdivsdeliha ፍጠፎሰፍሎቱ
- “We (another and I) are helping you (more than two)” detsvdsdeliha ፍጠፍሰፍሎቱ
- “We (another and I) are helping them” gosdisdeliha ልጠጋሰፍሎቱ
- “We (another and I) are helping those things” dosdisdeliha ልጠጋሰፍሎቱ

First Plural Exclusive Forms

- “We (others and I) are helping you (singular)” itsvdsdeliha ጠፍሰፍሎቱ
- “We (others and I) are helping him/her” otsisdeliha ልጠኩሰፍሎቱ

- “We (others and I) are helping it” otsisdeliha ልኩሳኛቶ
- “We (others and I) are helping them” gotsisdeliha ለኩሳኛቶ
- “We (others and I) are helping those things” dotsisdeliha ህኩሳኛቶ

First Plural Inclusive Forms

- “We (you and I and another or others) are helping him/her” edisdeliha ጸጋሳኛቶ
- “We (you and I and another or others) are helping it” idisdeliha ጥጋሳኛቶ
- “We (others and I) are helping them” gedisdeliha ቱጋሳኛቶ
- “We (others and I) are helping those things” dedisdeliha ኗጋሳኛቶ

Third Plural Forms

- “They are helping me” gvgisdeliha ይሃሳኛቶ
- “They are helping you (singular)” getsasdeliha ቱገሳኛቶ
- “They are helping him/her” anisdeliha ወኩሳኛቶ
- “They are helping it” anisdeliha ወኩሳኛቶ
- “They are helping you and me” geginisdeliha ቱሃኩሳኛቶ
- “They are helping someone else and me” goginisdeliha ለሃኩሳኛቶ
- “They are helping you and me and another or others” gegisdeliha ቱሃሳኛቶ
- “They are helping others and me” goginisdeliha ለሃኩሳኛቶ
- “They are helping you (two)” gesdisdeliha ቱጠጋሳኛቶ
- “They are helping you (more than two)” getsisdeliha ቱኩሳኛቶ
- “They are helping them” danisdeliha ለኩሳኛቶ
- “They are helping those things” danisdeliha ለኩሳኛቶ

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -sdelvh-v’i

- “I helped it” tsisdelvhv’i ኩሳኛኅገጥ
- “S/he helped it” usdelvhv’i ዐሳኛኅገጥ

Future Tense (Stem III), -sdelvh-i

- “I will help it” datsisdelvhi ህኩሳኛኅገጥ
- “S/he will help it” dvsdelvhi ዐኩሳኛኅገጥ

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -sdelvh-v’i

“Sometime in the future, but not right now.”

- “You (singular) help it!” hisdelvhv’i ሳኩሳኛኅገጥ
- “You (two) help it!” sdisdelvhv’i ጠጋሳኛኅገጥ
- “You (more than two) help it!” itsisdelvhv’i ጥኩሳኛኅገጥ
- “Let him/her help it!” wasdelvhv’i ራሳኛኅገጥ

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -sdelisg-o’i

“I help it (habitually)” tsisdelisgo’i **፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱**
“S/he helps it (habitually)” asdelisgo’i **፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱**

Immediate Imperative/Volative (Stem IV), -sdel-a

“You (singular) help it right now!” hisdela **፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱**
“You (two) help it right now!” esdisdela **፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱**
“You (more than two) help it right now!” etsisdela **፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱**
“Let him/her help it right now!” wasdela **፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱**

Immediate Past Tense (Stem IV), -sdel-a

“I helped it, just now” tsisdela **፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱**
“S/he helped it, just now” asdela **፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱**

Infinitive (Stem V), -sdelv-di

“(For me to) help it” aksdelvdi **፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱**
“(For him/her to) help it” usdelvdi **፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱**

EXAMPLES:

1. When they work in the fields, I help them.
 - a. dlogesi yidunilvhwisdanela, gatsisdelisgo’i
 - b. **፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱ ፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱**
2. When Mary cooks, Sarah helps her.
 - a. meli yudasdayvhna, seli usdelisgo’i
 - b. **፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱ ፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱**
3. John, Sam and I help you work.
 - a. tsani, sami, ayvhno itsvseliha digalvhwisdanelv
 - b. **፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱ ፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱**
4. The boys and I help them do their homework.
 - a. na anichutsa ale ayv dotsisdeliha dinadelogwasgi
 - b. **፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱ ፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱**
5. Last year I helped him work on his car.
 - a. sudetiyvda tsigesv tsisdelvvhv dagwalelu osda yigvnelv
 - b. **፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱ ፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱ ፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱**
6. John, I will help you work on your car.
 - a. tsani, dagvsdelvhi dagwalelu osda nvnehv’i
 - b. **፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱ ፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱ ፫፬፫፮፯፳፲፱፳፻፲፱**

7. John and Mary, you two help Joe!
 - a. tsani ale meli, esdisdeli tsowa
 - b. Gh Dɔ Oɦ, Rɔɔɔɔɔɔ Kɔ

8. When he works on his car, I always help him.
 - a. dagwalelu osda yilvwanela, nigohily tsisdelisgo'i
 - b. ɔɔɔɔɔɔ ɔɔɔɔ ɔɔɔɔɔɔ, hA.ɔɔ ɦɔɔɔɔɔɔ

9. May the Lord help you!
 - a. unehlanvhi witsasdeli!
 - b. Oɔɔɔɔɔ ɔɔɔɔɔ

10. Mary and Jane, do you two want for me to help you?
 - a. meli ale tzeni, sdadulihassdvsdelvdi?
 - b. Oɦ Dɔ Vh, ɔɔɔɔɔɔ ɔɔɔɔɔɔ?

11. Joe is helping you, me, and John.
 - a. tsowi igisdeli nihi, ayv, ale tsani
 - b. Kɔ Tɔɔɔɔ hA, DB, Dɔ Gh

To Hide someone or something

Stem I: -vsgalv'v-sg- / -vsgahlv-sg-

Present: -vsgalv'vsg-a / -vsgahlvsg-a

Stem II: -vsgahlv-sg-

Present Habitual: -vsgahlvsg-o'i

Stem III: -vsgahla-n-

Remote Past: -vsgahlan-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -vsgahlan-v'i

Future: -vsgahlan-i

Stem IV: -vsgahlv-g-

Immediate Past: -vsgahlvg-a

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -vsgahlvg-a

Stem V: -vsgalv-Ø-

Infinitive: -vsgalv-di

Present Tense (Stem I), -vsgalv'vsg-a / -vsgahlvsg-a

This tense means the action is actually going on at the present time.

First Singular Forms

“I am hiding you (singular)” gvyvsgalv'vsga EBခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

“I am hiding him/her” tsiyvsgalv'vsga IrBခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

“I am hiding it” gvsgahlvsga Eခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

“I am hiding you (two)” sdvyvsgalv'vsga ခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

“I am hiding you (more than two)” itsvyvsgalv'vsga TCခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

“I am hiding them” gatsiyvsgalv'vsga နIrBခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

“I am hiding those things” degvsgahlvsga နEခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

Second Singular Forms

“You (singular) are hiding me” sgwvsgalv'vsga ခိဒ်ခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

“You (singular) are hiding him/her” hiyvsgalv'vsga ခိဒ်ခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

“You (singular) are hiding it” hvsgahlvsga ဖခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

“You (singular) are hiding someone else and me” sginvsgalv'vsga ခိဒ်ခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

“You (singular) are hiding others and me” sgiyvsgalv'vsga ခိဒ်ခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

“You (singular) are hiding them” gahiyvsgalv'vsga နခိဒ်ခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

“You (singular) are hiding those (things)” dehvsgahlvsga နဖခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

Third Singular Forms

“S/he is hiding me” agwvsgalv'vsga Dခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

“S/he is hiding you (singular)” tsvsgalv'vsga Cခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

“S/he is hiding him/her” gvsgalv'vsga Eခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

“S/he is hiding it” gvsgahlvsga Eခိဒ်ဒါခိဒ်

- “S/he is hiding you and me” ginvsgalv’vsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိ**
- “S/he is hiding someone else and me” oginvsgalv’vsga **၎်၂ဝ်းခိခိခိ**
- “S/he is hiding another (or others), me and you” igvsgalv’vsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိ**
- “S/he is hiding others and me” ogvsgalv’vsga **၎်၂ဝ်းခိခိခိ**
- “S/he is hiding you (two)” sdrvsgalv’vsga **ခိခိခိခိ**
- “S/he is hiding you (more than two)” itsvsgalv’vsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိခိ**
- “S/he is hiding them” degvsgalv’vsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိခိ**
- “S/he is hiding those things” degvsgahlvsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိခိ**

Second Dual Forms

- “You (two) are hiding me” sginvsgalv’vsga **ခိခိခိခိခိ**
- “You (two) are hiding him/her” esdrvsgalv’vsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိခိ**
- “You (two) are hiding it” sdrvsgahlvsga **ခိခိခိခိခိ**
- “You (two) are hiding someone else and me” sginv’vsgalv’vsga **ခိခိခိခိခိခိ**
- “You (two) are hiding others and me” desginvsgalv’vsga **ခိခိခိခိခိခိ**
- “You (two) are hiding them” desdrvsgalv’vsga **ခိခိခိခိခိခိ**
- “You (two) are hiding those (things)” desdrvsgahlvsga **ခိခိခိခိခိခိ**

Second Plural Forms

- “You (more than two) are hiding me” sgiyvsgalv’vsga **ခိခိခိခိခိခိ**
- “You (more than two) are hiding him/her” etsvsgalv’vsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိခိ**
- “You (more than two) are hiding it” itsvsgahlvsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိခိ**
- “You (more than two) are hiding someone else and me” desgiyvsgalv’vsga **ခိခိခိခိခိခိခိ**
- “You (more than two) are hiding them” detsvsgalv’vsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိခိ**
- “You (more than two) are hiding those things” detsvsgahlvsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိခိ**

First Dual Inclusive Forms

- “We (you and I) are hiding him/her” envsgalv’vsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိခိ**
- “We (you and I) are hiding it” invsgahlvsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိခိ**
- “We (you and I) are hiding them” genvsgalv’vsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိခိ**
- “We (you and I) are hiding those things” denvsgahlvsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိခိ**

First Dual Exclusive Forms

- “We (another and I) are hiding you (singular)” sdvyyvsgalv’vsga **ခိခိခိခိခိခိ**
- “We (another and I) are hiding him/her” osdrvsgalv’vsga **၎်ခိခိခိခိခိခိ**
- “We (another and I) are hiding it” osdrvsgahlvsga **၎်ခိခိခိခိခိခိ**
- “We (another and I) are hiding you (two)” desdvyyvsgalv’vsga **ခိခိခိခိခိခိခိ**
- “We (another and I) are hiding you (more than two)” detsvyyvsgalv’vsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိခိခိခိ**
- “We (another and I) are hiding them” dotsvsgalv’vsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိခိခိခိ**
- “We (another and I) are hiding those (things)” dosdrvsgahlvsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိခိခိခိ**

First Plural Exclusive Forms

- “We (others and I) are hiding you (singular)” itsvyyvsgalv’vsga **၂ဝ်းခိခိခိခိခိခိ**
- “We (others and I) are hiding him/her” otvsgalv’vsga **၎်ခိခိခိခိခိခိ**
- “We (others and I) are hiding it” otvsgahlvsga **၎်ခိခိခိခိခိခိ**

“We (others and I) are hiding them” dotsvsgalv’vsga VCၵ်းခိၵ်းၵိၵ်း
“We (others and I) are hiding those (things)” dotsvsgahlvsga VCၵ်းခိၵ်းပိၵ်း

First Plural Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I and another or others) are hiding him/her” edvsgalv’vsga Rၵ်းခိၵ်းၵိၵ်း
“We (you and I and another or others) are hiding it” idvsgahlvsga Tၵ်းခိၵ်းပိၵ်း
“We (you and I and another or others) are hiding them” dedvsgalv’vsga ၵၵ်းခိၵ်းၵိၵ်း
“We (you and I and another or others) are hiding those (things)” dedvsgahlvsga ၵၵ်းခိၵ်းပိၵ်း

Third Plural Forms

“They are hiding me” gvgwvsgalv’vsga Eခိၵ်းၵိၵ်း
“They are hiding you (singular)” getsvsgalv’vsga Fခိၵ်းၵိၵ်း
“They are hiding him/her” anvsgalv’vsga DOခိၵ်းၵိၵ်း
“They are hiding it” anvsgahlvsga DOခိၵ်းပိၵ်း
“They are hiding you and me” geginvsgalv’vsga FYOခိၵ်းၵိၵ်း
“They are hiding someone else and me” goginvsgalv’vsga AYOခိၵ်းၵိၵ်း
“They are hiding you and me and another or others” gegvsgalv’vsga FEခိၵ်းၵိၵ်း
“They are hiding others and me” gogvsgalv’vsga AEခိၵ်းၵိၵ်း
“They are hiding you (two)” gesdvsgalv’vsga Fၵ်းခိၵ်းၵိၵ်း
“They are hiding you (more than two)” getsvsgalv’vsga Fခိၵ်းခိၵ်းၵိၵ်း
“They are hiding them” danvsgalv’vsga LOခိၵ်းၵိၵ်း
“They are hiding those things” danvsgahlvsga LOခိၵ်းပိၵ်း

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -vsgahlan-v’i

Note — this form differs from future imperative/volative only by tone change.

“I hid it” agwvsgahlanv’i Dခိၵ်းပိၵ်းပိၵ်း
“He/she hid it” uwasgahlanv’i Oခိၵ်းပိၵ်းပိၵ်း

Future Tense (Stem III), -vsgahlan-i

“I will hide it” dagvsgahlani LEခိၵ်းခိၵ်း
“He/she will hide it” dagvsgahlani LEခိၵ်းခိၵ်း

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -vsgahlan-v’i

*“Sometime in the future, but not right now.”
This form differs from the remote past only by tone change.*

“You (singular) hide it later!” hvsgahlanv’i ဖခိၵ်းခိၵ်း
“You (two) hide it later!” sdvsgahlanv’i ခိၵ်းခိၵ်းခိၵ်း
“You (more than two) hide it later!” itsvsgahlanv’i TCခိၵ်းခိၵ်း
“Let him/her hide it later!” wigvsgahlanv’i ဇခိၵ်းခိၵ်း

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -vsgahlvsg-o'i

“I hide it (habitually)” gvsghlvsgo'i EoSPoAT
“He/she hides it (habitually)” gvsghlvsgo'i EoSPoAT

Immediate Imperative/Volative (Stem IV), -vsgahlvg-a

“You (singular) hide it right now!” hvsgatlvga EoSPS
“You (two) hide it right now!” sdvsgatlvga oSPS
“You (more than two) hide it right now!” itsvsgatlvga TCSPS
“Let him/her hide it right now!” wigvsgatlvga OESPS

Immediate Past Tense (Stem IV), -vsgahlvg-a

“I hid it just now” gvsgatlvga EoSPS
“He/she hid it just now” gvsgatlvga EoSPS

Infinitive (Stem V), -vsgalv-di

“(For) me to hide it” agwvsgalvdi DEoSPJ
“(For) him/her to hide it” uwasgalvdi OCoSPJ

EXAMPLES:

1. When I have coins, I hide them.
 - a. adela anisdaya yidagiha degvsgatlvsgo'i
 - b. DSW Dhmlw vlyf SEoSPoAT
2. I hide the bird from the cat.
 - a. tsigwa tsiyvsgalvneho na wesa
 - b. Irml IrBoSPJlf O yu
3. John and I hide the dog.
 - a. tsani ale ayv osdvsgalv'vsga gitli
 - b. Gh Df DB oSPi oSP YC
4. Last year, when I had a hundred dollar bill, I hid it.
 - a. sudetiyvda tsigesv sgohitsugwi-adelv tsagina'v agwvsgalv'v
 - b. vSjBl IrFR oA. oD-S'v GyOi DEoSPOT
5. John, you and Jane will hide the car.
 - a. tsani, nihi ale tzeni dasdvsgatlani dagwalelv
 - b. Gh, h o Df Vh loSPvSLh lLof
6. If he finds the coins, let him hide them!

To Hit

Stem I: -vni-h-

Present: -vnhih-a

Stem II: -vni-h-

Present Habitual: -vnhih-o'i

Stem III: -vni-l-

Remote Past: -vnhil-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -vnhil-v'i

Future: -vnhil-i

Stem IV: -vni-g-

Immediate Past: -vhnig-a

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -vhnig-a

Stem V: -vni-s-

Infinitive: -vhns-di

Present Tense (Stem I), -vnhih-a

This verb means the action is happening at the present time.

First Singular Forms

"I am hitting you (singular)" gvyvniha EBh^o

"I am hitting him/her" tsiyvniha IrBh^o

"I am hitting it" gvniha Eh^o

"I am hitting you (two)" sdvyvniha o^oBh^o

"I am hitting you (more than two)" detsvyvniha sC^oBh^o

"I am hitting them" degatsiyvniha s^oIrBh^o

"I am hitting those things" degvniha sEh^o

Second Singular Forms

"You (singular) are hitting me" sgwvniha o^oSh^o

"You (singular) are hitting him/her" hiyvniha aBh^o

"You (singular) are hitting it" hvniha o^oH^o

"You (singular) are hitting someone else and me" sginvniha o^oYO^oh^os

"You (singular) are hitting others and me" isgiyvniha T^oo^oBh^o

"You (singular) are hitting them" degahiyvniha s^os^oaBh^o

"You (singular) are hitting those (things)" dehvniha s^oo^oH^o

Third Singular Forms

"S/he is hitting me" agwvniha DSh^o

"S/he is hitting you (singular)" tsvniha C^oh^o

"S/he is hitting him/her" gvniha Eh^o

"S/he is hitting it" gvniha Eh^o

“S/he is hitting you and me” ginvhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “S/he is hitting someone else and me” oginvhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “S/he is hitting another (or others), me and you” igvhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “S/he is hitting others and me” ogvhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “S/he is hitting you (two)” sdivhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “S/he is hitting you (more than two)” itsvhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “S/he is hitting them” degvhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “S/he is hitting those things” degvhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ

Second Dual Forms

“You (two) are hitting me” sginvhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “You (two) are hitting him/her” esdivhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “You (two) are hitting it” sdivhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “You (two) are hitting someone else and me” sginvhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “You (two) are hitting others and me” isgiyvhiha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “You (two) are hitting them” desdivhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “You (two) are hitting those (things)” desdivhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ

Second Plural Forms

“You (more than two) are hitting me” isgiyvhiha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “You (more than two) are hitting him/her” etsvhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “You (more than two) are hitting it” itsvhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “You (more than two) are hitting someone else and me” isgiyvhiha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “You (more than two) are hitting them” getsvhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “You (more than two) are hitting those things” detsvhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ

First Dual Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I) are hitting him/her” envhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “We (you and I) are hitting it” invhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “We (you and I) are hitting them” genvhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “We (you and I) are hitting those things” denvhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ

First Dual Exclusive Forms

“We (another and I) are hitting you (singular)” sdvyvhiha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “We (another and I) are hitting him/her” osdivhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “We (another and I) are hitting it” osdivhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “We (another and I) are hitting you (two)” sdvyvhiha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “We (another and I) are hitting you (more than two)” itsvyvhiha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “We (another and I) are hitting them” dosdivhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “We (another and I) are hitting those (things)” dosdivhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ

First Plural Exclusive Forms

“We (others and I) are hitting you (singular)” itsvyvhiha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “We (others and I) are hitting him/her” otsvhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 “We (others and I) are hitting it” otsvhniha ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ

“We (others and I) are hitting them” degotsvniha ṢACḥṥ
“We (others and I) are hitting those (things)” dotsvniha VCḥṥ

First Plural Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I and another or others) are hitting him/her” edvniha RṢṥṥ
“We (you and I and another or others) are hitting it” idvniha TṢṥṥ
“We (you and I and another or others) are hitting them” dedvniha ṢṢṥṥ
“We (you and I and another or others) are hitting those (things)” dedvniha ṢṢṥṥ

Third Plural Forms

“They are hitting me” gvgvniha EṢṥṥ
“They are hitting you (singular)” getsvniha ṢCḥṥṥ
“They are hitting him/her” anvniha DOṥṥ
“They are hitting it” anvniha DOṥṥ
“They are hitting you and me” geginvniha ṢYOṥṥ
“They are hitting someone else and me” goginvniha AYOṥṥ
“They are hitting you and me and another or others” gegvniha ṢEHṥṥ
“They are hitting others and me” gogvniha AEṢṥṥ
“They are hitting you (two)” gesdvnihai ṢṢṥṥṥṥ
“They are hitting you (more than two)” getsvniha ṢCḥṥṥṥ
“They are hitting them” danvniha ṢOṥṥṥ
“They hit those things” danvniha ṢOṥṥṥ

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -vni-v’i

“I hit it” agvni-v’i DṢṥṥṥṥ
“S/he hit it” uvni-v’i OṢṥṥṥṥ

Future Tense (Stem III), -vni-i

“I will hit it” dagvni ṢEHṥṥ
“S/he will hit it” dagvni ṢEHṥṥ

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -vni-v’i

Sometime in the future, but not right now.

“You (singular) hit it (later)!” hvni-v’i ṢṢṥṥṥṥ
“You (two) hit it (later)!” sdvni-v’i ṢṢṥṥṥṥṥṥ
“You (more than two) hit it (later)!” itsvni-v’i ṢCḥṥṥṥṥṥṥ
“Let him/her hit it (later)!” wgvni-v’i ṢEHṥṥṥṥṥṥ

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -vni-o’i

“I hit it (habitually)” gvniho’i EHṢṥṥṥṥ

7. Jane and Joe will hit the baseballs tomorrow.
- a. tseni ale tsow(a) dodvnnvili disgwahlesdi sanale'iyv
 - b. Vh D^o K^o V^o O^o h^o J^o TL^o J^o M^o T^o B^o T
8. John, if those boys get mad, they will hit you.
- a. tsani, yunihnalvtsv'i, na anichutsa dodagetsvnili
 - b. Gh, G^h t^h t^h t^h T, V^h C^h h^h
9. The girls (just now) hit the ball.
- a. nasgi anigehyutsa anvhn(i)ga na sgwahlesdi
 - b. M^o Y^o Dh^o G^o D^o h^o S^o O^o TL^o J^o

To Honor Someone or Something

Stem I: -lvgwod-ih-

Present: -lvgwodih-a / -lvkw dih-a

Stem II: -lvgwod-isg-

Present Habitual: -lvgwodisg-o'i

Stem III: -lvgwod-han-

Remote Past: -lvgwotan-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -lvgwotan-v'i

Future: -lvgwotan-i

Stem IV: -lvgwod-Ø-

Immediate Past: -lvgwod-a

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -lvgwod-a

Stem V: -lvgwod-o-

Infinitive: -lvgwodo-di

This verb connotes positive sentiment between the subject and the object in addition to honor.

Present Tense (Stem I), -lvgwodih-a / -lvkw dih-a

This verb means the action is actually going on at the present time.

First Singular Forms

“I am honoring you (singular)” gvlvgwodiha ልገገኛኝጋጠኛ

“I am honoring him/her” tsilvgwodiha ገገኛኝጋጠኛ

“I am honoring it” tsilvkw diha ገገኛኝጋጠኛ

“I am honoring you two” sdlvgwodiha ጠጠኛኝጋጠኛ

“I am honoring you (more than two)” itsvlvgwodiha ፐርገገኛኝጋጠኛ

“I am honoring them” gatsilvgwodiha ገገኛኝጋጠኛ

“I am honoring those things” detsilvkw diha ገገኛኝጋጠኛ

Second Singular Forms

“You (singular) are honoring me” sgilvgwodiha ጠጋገኛኝጋጠኛ

“You (singular) are honoring him/her” hilvgwodiha ገገኛኝጋጠኛ

“You (singular) are honoring it” hilvkw diha ገገኛኝጋጠኛ

“You (singular) are honoring someone else and me” sginilvgwodiha ጠጋገኛኝጋጠኛ

“You (singular) are honoring others and me” isgilvgwodiha ፐጠጋገኛኝጋጠኛ

“You (singular) are honoring them” gahilvgwodiha ገገኛኝጋጠኛ

“You (singular) are honoring those things” dehilvkw diha ገገኛኝጋጠኛ

Third Singular Forms

“He/she is honoring me” agilvgwodiha ጠጋገኛኝጋጠኛ

“He/she is honoring you (singular)” tsalvgwodiha ገገኛኝጋጠኛ

“He/she is honoring him/her” galvgwodiha ገገኛኝጋጠኛ

- “He/she is honoring it” galvkwodiha ፍቅርግጽ
- “He/she is honoring you and me” ginilvgwodiha ሃክቅርግጽ
- “He/she is honoring someone else and me” oginilvgwodiha ልሃክቅርግጽ
- “He/she is honoring another (or others), me and you” igilvgwodiha ጥሃክቅርግጽ
- “He/she is honoring others and me” ogilvgwodiha ልሃክቅርግጽ
- “He/she is honoring you (two)” sdilvgwodiha ጠቅርግጽ
- “He/she is honoring you (more than two)” gesdilvgwodiha ጥጠቅርግጽ
- “He/she is honoring them” degalvgwodiha ፍፍቅርግጽ
- “He/she is honoring those things” degalvkwodiha ፍፍቅርግጽ

Second Dual Forms

- “You (two) are honoring me” sginilvgwodiha ጠሃክቅርግጽ
- “You (two) are honoring him/her” esdilvgwodiha ጥጠቅርግጽ
- “You (two) are honoring it” sdilvkwodiha ጠቅርግጽ
- “You (two) are honoring someone else and me” sginilvgwodiha ጠሃክቅርግጽ
- “You (two) are honoring others and me” isgilvgwodiha ጥጠሃክቅርግጽ
- “You (two) are honoring them” gesdilvgwodiha ጥጠቅርግጽ
- “You (two) are honoring those things” desdilvkwodiha ፍጠቅርግጽ

Second Plural Forms

- “You (more than two) are honoring me” isgilvgwodiha ጥጠሃክቅርግጽ
- “You (more than two) are honoring him/her” etsilvgwodiha ጥጥቅርግጽ
- “You (more than two) are honoring it” itsilvkwodiha ጥጥቅርግጽ
- “You (more than two) are honoring someone else and me” desgilvgwodiha ፍጠሃክቅርግጽ
- “You (more than two) are honoring them” getsilvgwodiha ጥጥቅርግጽ
- “You (more than two) are honoring those things” detsilvkwodiha ፍጥቅርግጽ

First Dual Inclusive Forms

- “We (you and I) are honoring him/her” enilvgwodiha ጥክቅርግጽ
- “We (you and I) are honoring it” inilvkwodiha ጥክቅርግጽ
- “We (you and I) are honoring them” genilvgwodiha ጥክቅርግጽ
- “We (you and I) are honoring those things” denilvkwodiha ፍጥቅርግጽ

First Dual Exclusive Forms

- “We (another and I) are honoring you (singular)” ssvlvgwodiha ጠፀቅርግጽ
- “We (another and I) are honoring him/her” osdilvgwodiha ልጠቅርግጽ
- “We (another and I) are honoring it” osdilvkwodiha ልጠቅርግጽ
- “We (another and I) are honoring you two” desdvlvgwodiha ፍጠፀቅርግጽ
- “We (another and I) are honoring you (more than two)” detsvlvgwodiha ፍፍፍቅርግጽ
- “We (another and I) are honoring them” gosdilvgwodiha ልጠቅርግጽ
- “We (another and I) are honoring those things” dosdilvkwodiha ልጠቅርግጽ

First Plural Exclusive Forms

- “We (others and I) are honoring you (singular)” itsvlvgwodiha ጥፍፍቅርግጽ
- “We (others and I) are honoring him/her” otsilvgwodiha ልጥጥቅርግጽ

“We (others and I) are honoring it” otsilvkwdiha ፊኩታኦጋታ
 “We (others and I) are honoring them” gotsilvgwodiha ለኩታኦጋታ
 “We (others and I) are honoring those things” dotsilvkwdiha ህኩታኦጋታ

First Plural Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I and another or others) are honoring him/her” itsvlvgwodiha ፐርታኦጋታ
 “We (you and I and another or others) are honoring it” idilvkwdiha ፐጋታኦጋታ
 “We (others and I) are honoring them” gedilvgwodiha ፍጋታኦጋታ
 “We (others and I) are honoring those things” dedilvkwdiha ፍጋታኦጋታ

Third Plural Forms

“They are honoring me” gvgilvgwodiha ዩጋታኦጋታ
 “They are honoring you (singular)” getsalvgwodiha ዩጋታኦጋታ
 “They are honoring him/her” anilvgwodiha ደከታኦጋታ
 “They are honoring it” anilvkwdiha ደከታኦጋታ
 “They are honoring you and me” geginilvgwodiha ዩጋከታኦጋታ
 “They are honoring someone else and me” anilvgwodiha ደከታኦጋታ
 “They are honoring you and me and another or others” gegilvgwodiha ዩጋታኦጋታ
 “They are honoring others and me” gogilvgwodiha ለጋታኦጋታ
 “They are honoring you two” gesdilvgwodiha ኩጋታኦጋታ
 “They are honoring you (more than two)” getsilvgwodiha ኩከታኦጋታ
 “They are honoring them” danilvgwodiha ከታኦጋታ
 “They are honoring those things” danilvkwdiha ከታኦጋታ

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -lvgwotan-v’i

“I honored it” agilvkwtanv’i ደጋታኦጋታ
 “He/she honored it” ulvkwtanv’i ዐጋታኦጋታ

Future Tense (Stem III), -lvgwotan-i

“I will honor it” datsilvkwtani ከከታኦጋታ
 “He/she will honor it” dagalvkwtani ከጋታኦጋታ

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -lvgwotan-v’i

Sometime in the future, but not right now.

“May you (singular) honor it!” hilvkwtanv’i ስጋታኦጋታ
 “May you two honor it!” sdilvkwtanv’i ጠጋታኦጋታ
 “May you (more than two) honor it!” itsilvkwtanv’i ፐከታኦጋታ
 “Let him/her honor it!” galvkwtanv’i ግጋታኦጋታ

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -lvgwodisg-o’i

7. “Let us now honor famous men” (hymn title).
 - a. “gedilvgwoda tsunadanotsahli anisgaya”
 - b. “ገዳማዎችን ለማወቅና ለማወቅ” (ገዳማዎችን ለማወቅ)

To Kill someone or something

Stem I: -h-ih-

Present: -hih-a

Stem II: -h-ih-

Present Habitual: -hih-o'i

Stem III: -(t)l-Ø-

Remote Past: -(t)l-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -(t)l-v'i

Future: -(t)l-i

Stem IV: -l-ug-

Immediate Past: -lug-a

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -lug-a

Stem V: -h-is-

Infinitive: -his-di

Logically impossible forms are italicized.

Present Tense (Stem I), -hih-a

This verb means the action is actually going on at the present time.

First Singular Forms

“I am killing him/her” tsi'iha ገጥቶ

“I am killing it” tsi'iha ገጥቶ

“I am killing you (two)” desdv'iha ናጠጦጥቶ

“I am killing you (more than two)” detsv'iha ናርፕጥቶ

“I am killing them” degatsi'iha ናኔገጥቶ

“I am killing those things” detsi'iha ናገጥቶ

Second Singular Forms

“You (singular) are killing me” sgihiha ጠሃቶ

“You (singular) are killing him/her” hi'iha ጠጥቶ

“You (singular) are killing it” hihaha ጠጠቶ

“You (singular) are killing someone else and me” desgini'iha ናጠሃከጥቶ

“You (singular) are killing others and me” desgi'iha ናጠሃጥቶ

“You (singular) are killing them” degahi'iha ናኔጠጥቶ

“You (singular) are killing those things” dehi'hiha ናጠጠቶ

Third Singular Forms

“He/she is killing me” agihiha ጠሃቶ

“He/she is killing you (singular)” tsahiha ጠጥቶ

“He/she is killing him/her” dahiha ሊቃቶ
 “He/she is killing it” ahiha ደቃቶ
 “He/she is killing you and me” deginihiha ያሃኩቃቶ
 “He/she is killing someone else and me” doginihiha ሃሃኩቃቶ
 “He/she is killing another, or others, me and you” degihihiha ያሃቃቶ
 “He/she is killing others and me” dogihihiha ሃሃቃቶ
 “He/she is killing you two” desdihhiha ያጠላቃቶ
 “He/she is killing you (more than two)” detsihhiha ያኩቃቶ
 “He/she is killing them” dahiha ሊቃቶ
 “He/she is killing those things” dahiha ሊቃቶ

Second Dual Forms

“You two are killing me” sgini’iha ጠሃከጥቶ
 “You two are killing him/her” esdi’iha ጠጠላጥቶ
 “You two are killing it” sdihhiha ጠላቃቶ
 “You two are killing someone else and me” desgini’iha ያጠሃከጥቶ
 “You two are killing others and me” desgi’iha ያጠሃጥቶ
 “You two are killing them” degesdi’iha ያኩጠላጥቶ
 “You two are killing those things” desdihhiha ያጠላቃቶ

Second Plural Forms

“You (more than two) are killing me” isgi’iha ጠጠሃጥቶ
 “You (more than two) are killing him/her” etsi’iha ጠኩጥቶ
 “You (more than two) are killing it” itsihhiha ጠኩቃቶ
 “You (more than two) are killing someone else and me” desgi’iha ያጠሃጥቶ
 “You (more than two) are killing them” detsihhiha ያኩቃቶ
 “You (more than two) are killing those things” detsihhiha ያኩቃቶ

First Dual Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I) are killing him/her” eni’iha ጠከጥቶ
 “We (you and I) are killing it” inihhiha ጠኩቃቶ
 “We (you and I) are killing them” degeni’iha ያኩከጥቶ
 “We (you and I) are killing those things” denihhiha ያኩቃቶ

First Dual Exclusive Forms

“We (another and I) are killing you (singular)” sdv’iha ጠጠጥቶ
 “We (another and I) are killing him/her” osdi’iha ጠጠላጥቶ
 “We (another and I) are killing it” osdi’iha ጠጠላጥቶ
 “We (another and I) are killing you two” desdv’iha ያጠጠጥቶ
 “We (another and I) are killing you (more than two)” detsv’iha ያጠጥቶ
 “We (another and I) are killing them” degosdi’iha ያጠጠላጥቶ
 “We (another and I) are killing those things” dosdihhiha ሃጠላቃቶ

First Plural Exclusive Forms

“We (others and I) are killing you (singular)” itsv’iha ጠጠጥቶ

“We (others and I) are killing him/her” otsi’iha ልኩጥቶ
 “We (others and I) are killing it” otsihiha ልኩጳቶ
 “We (others and I) are killing them” degotsi’iha ልኩጥቶ
 “We (others and I) are killing those things” dotsihiha ልኩጳቶ

First Plural Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I and another or others) are killing him/her” otsi’iha ልኩጥቶ
 “We (you and I and another or others) are killing it” idihiha ጥጳቶ
 “We (you and I and another or others) are killing them” degedi’iha ልኩጥቶ
 “We (you and I and another or others) are killing those things” dedihiha ልኩጳቶ

Third Plural Forms

“They are killing me” gvgihiha ዩሃጳቶ
 “They are killing you (singular)” getsahiha ልኩጳቶ
 “They are killing him/her” anihiha ልኩጳቶ
 “They are killing it” anihiha ልኩጳቶ
 “They are killing you and me” degeginihaha ልኩጥቶ
 “They are killing someone else and me” degoginihiha ልኩጥቶ
 “They are killing you and me and another or others” degegihiha ልኩጥቶ
 “They are killing others and me” degogihaha ልኩጥቶ
 “They are killing you two” degesdihaha ልኩጥቶ
 “They are killing you (more than two)” degetsihaha ልኩጥቶ
 “They are killing them” danihaha ልኩጳቶ
 “They are killing those things” danihaha ልኩጳቶ

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -(t)l-v’i

This form differs from future imperative/volative only by tone change.

“I killed it” tsilv’i ኩጥጥ
 “He/she killed it” utlv’i ሰጥጥ

Future Tense (Stem III), -(t)l-i

“I will kill it” datsili ኩጥጥ
 “He/she will kill it” dvtli ሰጥጥ

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -(t)l-v’i

*“Sometime in the future, but not right now.”
 This form differs from the remote past only by tone change.*

“You (singular) kill it!” hilv’i ጥጥ
 “You (two) kill it!” esdilv’i ጥጥጥ
 “You (more than two) kill it!” etsilv’i ጥጥጥጥ

“Let him/her kill it!” atlv’i DPT

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -hih-o’i

“I am killing it (habitually)” tsi’iho’i IrTFT

“He/she is killing it (habitually)” ahiho’i D.ɁFT

Immediate Imperative/Volative (Stem IV), -lug-a

“You (singular) kill it right now!” hiluga ɁMS

“You two kill it right now!” esdiluga RɁJMɁ

“You (more than two) kill it right now!” etsiluga RIrMS

“Let him/her kill it right now!” wigaluga ɁSMɁ

Immediate Past Tense (Stem IV), -lug-a

“I killed it just now” tsiluga IrMS

“He/she killed it just now” galuga SMɁ

Infinitive (Stem V), -his-di

“(For) me to kill it” tsi’isdi IrTɁJ

“(For) him/her to kill it” uhisdi O.ɁɁJ

EXAMPLES:

1. John, if you see a snake, kill it!
 - a. tsani, iyuhno inada ihigo’i, hilv’i
 - b. Gh, TGZ TɁL TɁAT, ɁɁT
2. Mary and Jane want you (two) to kill any spiders that you may see.
 - a. meli ale tseni unaduli nihi itsula disdihisdi nigada gananesgi desdigowtisgv’i
 - b. OIr DɁ Vh O.ɁSɁ h.Ɂ TɁJW ɁɁJ.ɁɁJ hɁL ɁOɁɁY ɁɁJAG.ɁɁET
3. When you (two) were boys, you killed a rattlesnake.
 - a. sdita’li sdichutsagwu tsigesv, utsonati esdilv’i
 - b. ɁJWɁ ɁJɁGɁ IrFR, O.KOJ RɁJɁT
4. It is wrong for people to kill other people.
 - a. hla osi yigi yvwi aniso’i yvwi yidanihiha
 - b. L ɁB ɁY BɁ DhFT BɁ ɁLh.ɁɁ
5. I (just now) killed a fly with a newspaper.
 - a. tvga tsiluhga kanoheda digaleyvthanv gohweli gvhdi
 - b. O.Ɂ IrMS ɁZPL ɁSɁBWO. A.ɁP EJ

6. Anna, when you were a little girl, you killed a mouse.
 - a. ana, tsasti higehyutsa tsigesv, tsisdetsi hilv'i
 - b. DΘ, GΘJ AFGG HFR, HΘFR AFT

7. If you boys see a poisonous snake, kill it!
 - a. itsichutsa, iyuhno inada adahihi etsigo'v'i, etsilv'i!
 - b. THJG, TGZ TΘ DLΘΘ RHAI, RHAT!

8. I want for you two boys to kill that snake.
 - a. agwaduli sditali sdichutsa esdi'sdi na inada
 - b. DESF ΘJWF ΘJG RΘATΘJ Θ TΘ

To Like someone or something

Stem I: -lvgwod-Ø-

Present: -lvgwod-i / -lvkwd-i

Stem II: -lvgwod-Ø-

Present Habitual: -lvkwd-o'i

Stem III: -lvgwod-Ø- / -lvgwod-han-

Remote Past: -lvkwd-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -lvgwod-a

Future: -lvgwotan-i

Stem IV: -lvgwod-Ø-

Immediate Past: -lvgwod-i

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -lvkwd-a

Stem V: -lvgwod-o-

Infinitive: -lvgwodo-di

Present Tense (Stem I), -lvgwod-i / -lvkwd-i

Note - this tense means the action is actually going on at the present time.

First Singular Forms

“I like you (singular)” gylvgwodi EᎡᎦᎳᎠᎵ

“I like him/her” tsilvgwodi ᎢᎦᎦᎳᎠᎵ

“I like it” agilvkwodi ᎠᎵᎦᎳᎠᎵ

“I like you (two)” sdivlgwodi ᎠᎵᎵᎦᎳᎠᎵ

“I like you (more than two)” itsvlgwodi ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎦᎳᎠᎵ

“I like them” gatsilvgwodi ᎦᎢᎦᎳᎠᎵ

“I like those things” dagilvkwodi ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎦᎳᎠᎵ

Second Singular Forms

“You (singular) like me” sgvlgwodi ᎠᎵᎵᎦᎳᎠᎵ

“You (singular) like him/her” hilvgwodi ᎢᎦᎦᎳᎠᎵ

“You (singular) like it” tsalvkwodi ᎠᎵᎵᎦᎳᎠᎵ

“You (singular) like someone else and me” sginilvgwodi ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎦᎳᎠᎵ

“You (singular) like others and me” isgvlgwodi ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎵᎦᎳᎠᎵ

“You (singular) like them” gahilvgwodi ᎦᎢᎦᎳᎠᎵ

“You (singular) like those things” detsalvkwodi ᎠᎵᎵᎵᎵᎦᎳᎠᎵ

Third Singular Forms

“He/she likes me” agilvgwodi ᎠᎵᎵᎦᎳᎠᎵ

“He/she likes you (singular)” tsalvgwodi ᎠᎵᎵᎦᎳᎠᎵ

“He/she likes him/her” ulvgwodi ᎠᎵᎵᎦᎳᎠᎵ

“He/she likes it” ulvkwodi ᎠᎵᎵᎦᎳᎠᎵ

“He/she likes you and me” ginilvgwodi ሃክታኦጋ
 “He/she likes someone else and me” oginilvgwodi ልሃክታኦጋ
 “He/she likes another, or others, me and you” igilvgwodi ጥሃክታኦጋ
 “He/she likes others and me” ogilvgwodi ልሃክታኦጋ
 “He/she likes you two” sdilvgwodi ጠጋታኦጋ
 “He/she likes you (more than two)” itsilvgwodi ጠክታኦጋ
 “He/she likes them” dulvgwodi ሰታኦጋ
 “He/she likes those things” dulvkwodi ሰታኦጋ

Second Dual Forms

“You two like me” sginilvgwodi ጠሃክታኦጋ
 “You two like him/her” esdilvgwodi ጠጠጋታኦጋ
 “You two like it” sdilvkwodi ጠጋታኦጋ
 “You two like someone else and me” desginilvgwodi ፍጠሃክታኦጋ
 “You two like others and me” desgilvgwodi ፍጠሃክታኦጋ
 “You two like them” desdilvgwodi ፍጠጋታኦጋ
 “You two like those things” desdilvkwodi ፍጠጋታኦጋ

Second Plural Forms

“You (more than two) like me” isgilvgwodi ጠጠሃክታኦጋ
 “You (more than two) like him/her” etsilvgwodi ጠጠክታኦጋ
 “You (more than two) like it” itsilvkwodi ጠጠክታኦጋ
 “You (more than two) like someone else and me” isgilvgwodi ጠጠሃክታኦጋ
 “You (more than two) like them” detsilvgwodi ፍጠጠክታኦጋ
 “You (more than two) like those things” detsilvkwodi ፍጠጠክታኦጋ

First Dual Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I) like him/her” enilvgwodi ጠክታኦጋ
 “We (you and I) like it” ginilvkwodi ሃክታኦጋ
 “We (you and I) like them” degenilvgwodi ፍጠክታኦጋ
 “We (you and I) like those things” degenilvkwodi ፍጠሃክታኦጋ

First Dual Exclusive Forms

“We (another and I) like you (singular)” itsvlvgwodi ጠርጋታኦጋ
 “We (another and I) like him/her” osdilvgwodi ልጠጠጋታኦጋ
 “We (another and I) like it” oginilvkwodi ልሃክታኦጋ
 “We (another and I) like you two” desdvlvgwodi ፍጠጠጋታኦጋ
 “We (another and I) like you (more than two)” detsvlvgwodi ፍጠርጋታኦጋ
 “We (another and I) like them” dosdilvgwodi ጠጠጠጋታኦጋ
 “We (another and I) like those things” doginilvkwodi ጠሃክታኦጋ

First Plural Exclusive Forms

“We (others and I) like you (singular)” itsvlvgwodi ጠርጋታኦጋ
 “We (others and I) like him/her” otsilvgwodi ልጠጠክታኦጋ
 “We (others and I) like it” ogilvkwodi ልሃክታኦጋ

“We (others and I) like them” dotsilvgwodi VlrqVJ
“We (others and I) like those things” dogilvkwdi VYqVJ

First Plural Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I and another or others) like him/her” otsilvgwodi dlrqVJ
“We (you and I and another or others) like it” ogilvkwdi dlYqVJ
“We (you and I and another or others) like them” dedilvgwodi SJqVJ
“We (you and I and another or others) like those things” degilvkwdi SYqVJ

Third Plural Forms

“They like me” gvgilvgwodi EYqVJ
“They like you (singular)” getsalvgwodi FGqVJ
“They like him/her” unilvgwodi OhqVJ
“They like them” dunilvgwodi ShqVJ
“They like you and me” degeginilvgwodi SYhVJ
“They like someone else and me” degoginilvgwodi SAYhVJ
“They like you and me and another or others” degegilvgwodi SYqVJ
“They like others and me” degogilvgwodi SAYqVJ
“They like you two” degesdilvgwodi SfoVJ
“They like you (more than two)” degetsilvgwodi SfrqVJ
“They like them” degetsilvgwodi SfrqVJ
“They like those things” dunilvkwdi ShqVJ

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -lvkwd-v’i

“I liked it” agilvkwdv’i DYqVJT
“He/she liked it” ulvkwdv’i OqVJT

Future Tense (Stem III), -lvgwotan-i

“I am going to like it” datsilvkwtani LrqVWh
“He/she is going to like it” dagalvkwtani lSqVWh

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -lvgwod-a

“Sometime in the future, but not right now.”

“You (singular) like it!” hilvkwda dqVl
“You (two) like it!” sdilvkwda foVl
“You (more than two) like it!” itsilvkwda TrqVl
“Let him/her like it!” wgalvkwda OSqVl

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -lvkwd-o’i

b. **၆၉ ၵၵၵၵၵၵၵ ၵၵၵၵၵ**

7. Years ago, I liked to swim.

a. tsudetiyvda tsigesv agilvkwdv agwadawosdi

b. **ၵၵၵၵၵ ၵၵၵၵ ၵၵၵၵၵၵ ၵၵၵၵၵ**

8. Mary, I will always like you.

a. meli, nigohilv gylvkwdesdi

b. **ၵၵၵ, ၵၵၵၵ ၵၵၵၵၵ**

9. You two boys eat that food and you like it!

a. sdichutsa--sdiga na alisdayvdi ale sdilvkwda!

b. **ၵၵၵၵ--ၵၵၵ ၵ ၵၵၵၵၵ ၵၵ ၵၵၵၵၵ**

To Look for

Stem I: -yo-h-

Present: -yoh-a

Stem II: -yo-h-

Present Habitual: -yoh-o'i

Stem III: -yo-l-

Remote Past: -yol-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -yol-v'i

Future: -yol-i

Stem IV: -yo-g-

Immediate Past: -yog-a

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -yog-a

Stem V: -yo-s-

Infinitive: -yos-di

Present Tense (Stem I), -yoh-a

This tense means the action is actually going on at the present time.

First Singular Forms

“I am looking for you (singular)” gvyoha Eñṭ

“I am looking for him/her” tsiyoha Ṛñṭ

“I am looking for it” agiyoha DYñṭ

“I am looking for you (two)” sdvyoha ṁṀṁñṭ

“I am looking for you (more than two)” itsvyoha TCñṭ

“I am looking for them” gatsiyoha ṢṚñṭ

“I am looking for those things” dagiyoha LYñṭ

Second Singular Forms

“You (singular) look for me” sgiyoha ṁDYñṭ

“You (singular) look for him/her” hiyoha Ṃñṭ

“You (singular) look for it” tsayoha Gñṭ

“You (singular) look for someone else and me” sginiyoha ṁDYññṭ

“You (singular) look for others and me” isgiyoha TṁDYñṭ

“You (singular) look for them” gahiyoha ṢṂñṭ

“You (singular) look for those (things)” detsiyoha ṢṚñṭ

Third Singular Forms

“S/he looks for me” akiyoha DYñṭ

“S/he looks for you (singular)” tsayoha Gñṭ

“S/he looks for him/her” ayoha Dñṭ

“S/he looks for it” uhyoha Oñṭ

“S/he looks for you and me” giniyoha ሃክኛ
 “S/he looks for someone else and me” oginiyoha ገሃክኛ
 “S/he looks for another (or others), me and you” igiyoha ጥሃክኛ
 “S/he looks for others and me” ogiyoha ገሃክኛ
 “S/he looks for you (two)” sdiyoha ጠላክኛ
 “S/he looks for you (more than two)” itsiyoha ጠክኛ
 “S/he looks for them” dayoha ለክኛ
 “S/he looks for those things” duyoha ልክኛ

Second Dual Forms

“You (two) look for me” sginiyoha ጠሃክኛ
 “You (two) look for him/her” esdiyoha ጠላክኛ
 “You (two) look for it” sdiyoha ጠላክኛ
 “You (two) look for someone else and me” sginiyoha ጠሃክኛ
 “You (two) look for others and me” isgiyoha ጠጥክኛ
 “You (two) look for them” gesdiyoha ጠጠክኛ
 “You (two) look for those (things)” desdiyoha ጠጠክኛ

Second Plural Forms

“You (more than two) are looking for me” isgiyoha ጠጥክኛ
 “You (more than two) are looking for him/her” etsiyoha ጠክኛ
 “You (more than two) are looking for it” itsiyoha ጠክኛ
 “You (more than two) are looking for someone else and me” desgiyoha ጠጥክኛ
 “You (more than two) are looking for them” getsiyoha ጠክኛ
 “You (more than two) are looking for those things” detsiyoha ጠክኛ

First Dual Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I) are looking for him/her” eniyoha ጠክኛ
 “We (you and I) are looking for it” giniyoha ሃክኛ
 “We (you and I) are looking for them” geniyoha ጠክኛ
 “We (you and I) are looking for those things” degeniyoha ሃሃክኛ

First Dual Exclusive Forms

“We (another and I) are looking for you (singular)” sdvyoha ጠጠኛ
 “We (another and I) are looking for him/her” osdiyoha ጠጠኛ
 “We (another and I) are looking for it” oginiyoha ገሃክኛ
 “We (another and I) are looking for you (two)” desdvyoha ጠጠኛ
 “We (another and I) are looking for you (more than two)” itsvyoha ጠጠኛ
 “We (another and I) are looking for them” dosdiyoha ጠጠኛ
 “We (another and I) are looking for those (things)” doginiyoha ገሃክኛ

First Plural Exclusive Forms

“We (others and I) are looking for you (singular)” itsvyoha ጠጠኛ
 “We (others and I) are looking for him/her” otsiyoha ጠክኛ
 “We (others and I) are looking for it” ogiyoha ገሃክኛ

“We (others and I) are looking for them” dotsiyoha Vṛhṅṅ
“We (others and I) are looking for those (things)” dogiyoha VYhṅṅ

First Plural Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I and another or others) look for him/her” ediyoha RṂhṅṅ
“We (you and I and another or others) look for it” ogiyoha ḍYhṅṅ
“We (you and I and another or others) look for them” dediyoha SṂhṅṅ
“We (you and I and another or others) look for those (things)” degiyoha SYhṅṅ

Third Plural Forms

“They look for me” gvgiyoha EYhṅṅ
“They look for you (singular)” getsayoha ṚGhṅṅ
“They look for him/her” aniyoha Dhṅṅṅ
“They look for it” uniyoha Oḥhṅṅ
“They look for you and me” geginiyoha ṚYhṅṅṅ
“They look for someone else and me” goginiyoha AYhṅṅṅ
“They look for you and me and another or others” gegiyoha ṚYhṅṅṅ
“They look for others and me” gogiyoha AYhṅṅṅ
“They look for you (two)” gesdiyoha ṚḍṂhṅṅṅ
“They look for you (more than two)” getsiyoha Ṛḥhṅṅṅ
“They look for them” daniyoha Ṭhṅṅṅ
“They look for those things” duniyoha Shhṅṅṅ

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -yol-v’i

This form differs from the future imperative/volative only by tone change.

“I looked for it” agiyolv’i DYhṅṅṅṅ
“S/he looked for it” uyolv’i Oḥhṅṅṅṅ

Future Tense (Stem III), -yol-i

“I will look for it” dvkiyoli ṚYhṅṅṅṅ
“S/he will look for it” dayuyoli ṬGhṅṅṅṅ

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -yol-v’i

“Sometime in the future, but not right now.”
This form differs from the remote past only by tone change.

“You (singular) look for it later!” tsayolv’i Ghṅṅṅṅ
“You (two) look for it later!” sdiyolv’i ḍṂhṅṅṅṅ
“You (more than two) look for it later!” itsiyolv’i Ṭḥhṅṅṅṅ
“Let him/her look for it later!” uyolv’i Oḥhṅṅṅṅ

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -yoh-o'i

“I look for it (habitually)” agiyoho'i DYHFT
“S/he looks for it (habitually)” uyoho'i O'HFT

Immediate Imperative/Volative (Stem IV), -yog-a

“You (singular) look for it right now!” tsayoga GHŃ
“You (two) look for it right now!” sdiyoga ǃJHŃ
“You (more than two) look for it right now!” itsiyoga THŃŃ
“Let him/her look for it right now!” wuyoga ǁHŃ

Immediate Past Tense (Stem IV), -yog-a

“I looked for it, just now” agiyoga DYHŃ
“S/he looked for it, just now” uyoga O'HŃ

Infinitive (Stem V), -yos-di

“For me to look for it” agiyosdi (agiysdi) DYHǃJ
“For him/her to look for it” uynosdi (uysdi) O'HǃJ

EXAMPLES:

1. I looked for a new car and I found it.
 - a. agiyolv itse dagwalelu ale akiwatvhv'i
 - b. DYHǃ TV ǃǃM Dǃ DYǃǃT
2. I am looking for those children.
 - a. gatsiyoha nasgi diniyotli
 - b. ǃHŃǃ ǃǃY JHŃC
3. John, look for a new car!
 - a. tsani, tsayoga itse dagwalelu
 - b. Gh, GHŃ TV ǃǃM
4. John needs a new car. May he look for it!
 - a. tsani unigvga itse dagwalelu. wuyoga!
 - b. Gh O'hEŃ TV ǃǃM. ǁHŃ!
5. Our children (three or more) want for you and me to look for their cat.
 - a. digetsi diniyotli unaduli ediyosdi unatseli wesa
 - b. JHŃ JHŃC O'ǃŃŃ RǃHǃJ O'ǃVŃ ǃH
6. Tomorrow I will look for the lost keys.

- a. sunale iyv dodvgiyoli tsudelitsvhi disdu'isdi
 - b. **ኖፀፆ ፐᐅ ህፀኃክፆ ፓፍፆፎፃ ፓፀፐፐፐ**
7. A year ago I looked for a car. Next year you (two) look for one!
- a. sudetiyvda tsigesv agiyolv'i dagwalelu. sudetiyvda tsigesesdi nihi sditali sdiyolv'i.
 - b. **ኖፍፓᐅᐅ ስፆፐፐ ᐅሃክፕ ᐅᐅፆፐፐ. ኖፍፓᐅᐅ ስፆፐፐፐ ስፃ ፀፐፐፐ ፀፀፐፐፐፐፐ.**
8. I am always looking for something good to eat.
- a. nigohilv agiyoho gohusdi osda agisdi
 - b. **ክፐፐፐ ᐅሃክፐ ᐐፐፐፐ ፐፐፐፐ ᐅሃፐፐፐ**

To Love

Stem I: -geyu-h-

Present: -geyuh-a

Stem II: -geyu-s-

Present Habitual: -geyus-o'i

Stem III: -geyu-s-

Remote Past: -geyus-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -geyus-v'i

Future: -geyus-esdi

Stem IV: -geyuhv-g-

Immediate Past: -geyuhvg-a

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -geyuhvg-a

Stem V: -geyu-h-

Infinitive: -geyh-di

Present Tense (Stem I), -geyuh-a

This verb means the action is actually going on at the present time.

First Singular Forms

“I love you (singular)” gvgeyu'a EFGD

“I love him/her” tsigeyu'a hFGD

“I love it” agigeyuha DYFGʼ

“I love you (two)” sdvgeyu'a ʼʼFGD

“I love you (more than two)” itsvgeyu'a TCʼFGD

“I love them” gatsigeyu'a sʼhFGD

“I love those things” dagigeyuha LYFGʼ

Second Singular Forms

“You love me” sgigeyuha ʼDYFGʼ

“You love him/her” higeyu'a hFGD

“You love it” tsageyuha GFʼ

“You love someone else and me” sginigeyu'a ʼDYhFGD

“You love others and me” isgigeyu'a TʼDYFGD

“You love them” gahigeyu'a sʼhFGD

“You love those things” detsageyuha sGFʼ

Third Singular Forms

“He/she loves me” agigeyuha DYFGʼ

“He/she loves you” tsageyuha GFʼ

“He/she loves him/her” ugeyuha OʼFGʼ

“He/she loves it” ugeyuha O’FΓᵒᵗ³
 “He/she loves you and me” ginigeyuha ሃከፑጅᵒᵗ
 “He/she loves someone else and me” oginigeyuha ልሃከፑጅᵒᵗ
 “He/she loves another or others, me and you” ogigeyuha ልሃፑጅᵒᵗ
 “He/she loves others and me” igigeyuha ፐሃፑጅᵒᵗ
 “He/she loves you two” sdigeyuha ጠፑጅᵒᵗ
 “He/she loves you (more than two)” itsigeyuha ፐከፑጅᵒᵗ
 “He/she loves them” dugeyuha ሸፑጅᵒᵗ
 “He/she loves those things” dugeyuha ሸፑጅᵒᵗ

Second Dual Forms

“You two love me” sginigeyuha ጠሃከፑጅᵒᵗ
 “You two love him/her” esdigeyu’a Rጠፑጅገፈፈ
 “You two love it” sdigeyuha ጠፑጅᵒᵗ
 “You two love someone else and me” sginigeyu’a ጠሃከፑጅገፈፈ
 “You two love others and me” sgigeyu’a ጠሃፑጅገፈፈ
 “You two love them” gesdigeyu’a ጥጠፑጅገፈፈ
 “You two love those things” desdigeyuha ሸጠፑጅገፈፈᵒᵗ

Second Plural Forms

“You (more than two) love me” isgigeyu’a ፐጠሃፑጅገፈፈ
 “You (more than two) love him/her” etsigeyu’a Rፐከፑጅገፈፈ
 “You (more than two) love it” itsigeyuha ፐከፑጅገፈፈᵒᵗ
 “You (more than two) love someone else and me” isgigeyu’a ፐጠሃፑጅገፈፈ
 “You (more than two) love them” desdigeyuha ሸጠፑጅገፈፈᵒᵗ
 “You (more than two) love those things” detsigeyuha ሸፐከፑጅገፈፈᵒᵗ

First Dual Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I) love him/her” enigeyu’a Rከፑጅገፈፈ
 “We (you and I) love it” ginigeyuha ሃከፑጅገፈፈᵒᵗ
 “We (you and I) love those things” deginigeyuha ሸሃከፑጅገፈፈᵒᵗ

First Dual Exclusive Forms

“We (another and I) love you (singular)” sdvgeyu’a ጠፐግፑጅገፈፈ
 “We (another and I) love him/her” osdigeyu’a ልጠፑጅገፈፈገፈፈ
 “We (another and I) love it” oginigeyuha ልሃከፑጅገፈፈᵒᵗ
 “We (another and I) love you two” isdvgeyu’a ፐጠፐግፑጅገፈፈ
 “We (another and I) love you (more than two)” itsvgeyu’a ፐፐፑጅገፈፈገፈፈ
 “We (another and I) love them” dosdigeyuha ልጠፑጅገፈፈᵒᵗ
 “We (another and I) love those things” doginigeyuha ልሃከፑጅገፈፈᵒᵗ

First Plural Exclusive Forms

³ “S/he loves him/her” differs from “S/he loves it” only by a change in **tone**. The same is true for “S/he loves them” and “S/he loves those things.”

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -geyus-o'i

“I love it (habitually)” agigeyuso’i DYFGFT
“He/she loves it (habitually)” ugeyuso’i OFGFT

Immediate Imperative/Volative (Stem IV), -geyuhvg-a

“You (singular) love it right now!” tsageyuhvga GFGWS
“You two love it right now!” sdigeyuhvga adJFGWS
“You (more than two) love it right now!” itsigeyuhvga TtJFGWS
“You let him/her love it right now!” wvgeyuhvga GFGWS

Immediate Past Tense (Stem IV), -geyuhvg-a

“I loved it, just now” agigeyuhvga DYFGWS
“He/she loved it, just now” ugeyuhvga OFGWS

Infinitive (Stem V), -geyh-di

“(For me to) love it” agigeyhdi DYFGJ
“(For him/her) to love it” ugeyhdi OFGJ

EXAMPLES:

1. Sarah, do you love me?
 - a. seli, sgigeyuhas?
 - b. 4P, adYFGtW?

2. John, I love you now and I will always love you.
 - a. tsani, nogwu tsigi gvgeyu’a ale nigohilv gvgeyusesdi
 - b. EFG Gh, EFGD ZiW IrY Dø hA.tJ EFGtWJ

3. John and I both love Sarah.
 - a. tsani ale aya itsula osdigeyu’a seli
 - b. Gh Dø Dø TtW adJFGD 4P

4. When I see Sarah, I love her.
 - a. nogwu yitsigoha seli, tsigeyuso’i
 - b. ZiW IrAG.W 4P, IrFGFT

5. Last year, when I loved Mary, I was very happy.
 - a. sudetiyv dv tsigesv, tsitsigeyusv meli, agwalihelitsonv gesv’i
 - b. tSJBø IrFR, IrIrFR OIF, DIFtFKO FRT

6. John, will those girls always love you?

- a. tsani, nigohilvs getsageyusesdi na anigehyutsa?
 - b. Gh, hSLEA Θ DhFGG hA.θV FGAG4mJ
7. Sarah and Jane, when you were little girls, you loved your parents.
- a. seli ale tzeni, sdigeyutsa tsigesv, desdigeyuse disdigayvlige'i
 - b. 4P Dθ Vh, JmLmJvθm IrFR, SθmJFR JmJSBP
8. John is a religious boy. May he always love God!
- a. tsani uwohiyuhi achutsa. nigohilv ugeyusesdi unehlanvhi!
 - b. Gh O'θmGθ DdG. hA.θV O'FR4mJ O'AWO'θ
9. I want for you boys to always love this song.
- a. agwaduli nihi itsichutsa nigohilv itsigeyuhi iyulisdohdi hi'a kanogisdi
 - b. DESP hθ mJG hA.θV mJFRθ TG'θVJ θD JθZYL

- “He/she is pointing it out to you (two)” sdaseheha ጠላቶች
- “He/she is pointing it out to you (more than two)” itsaseheha ጠላቶች
- “He/she is pointing it out to them” daseheha ሌሎች
- “He/she is pointing it out to those things” daseheha ሌሎች

Second Dual Forms

- “You (two) are pointing it out to me” sginaseheha ጠላቶች
- “You (two) are pointing it out to him/her” esdaseheha ጠላቶች
- “You (two) are pointing it out to it” sdaseheha ጠላቶች
- “You (two) are pointing it out to someone else and me” desginaseheha
- “You (two) are pointing it out to others and me” desgiyaseheha ጠላቶች
- “You (two) are pointing it out to them” desdaseheha ጠላቶች
- “You (two) are pointing it out to those things” desdaseheha ጠላቶች

Second Plural Forms

- “You (more than two) are pointing it out to me” isgiyaseheha ጠላቶች
- “You (more than two) are pointing it out to him/her” esdaseheha ጠላቶች
- “You (more than two) are pointing it out to it” sdaseheha ጠላቶች
- “You (more than two) are pointing it out to someone else and me” isgiyaseheha ጠላቶች
- “You (more than two) are pointing it out to them” detsaseheha ጠላቶች
- “You (more than two) are pointing it out to those things” detsaseheha ጠላቶች

First Dual Inclusive Forms

- “We (you and I) are pointing it out to him/her” enaseheha ጠላቶች
- “We (you and I) are pointing it out to it” inaseheha ጠላቶች
- “We (you and I) are pointing it out to them” genaseheha ጠላቶች
- “We (you and I) are pointing it out to those things” inaseheha ጠላቶች

First Dual Exclusive Forms

- “We (another and I) are pointing it out to you (singular)” sdvyaseheha ጠላቶች
- “We (another and I) are pointing it out to him/her” osdaseheha ጠላቶች
- “We (another and I) are pointing it out to it” osdaseheha ጠላቶች
- “We (another and I) are pointing it out to you two” sdvyaseheha ጠላቶች
- “We (another and I) are pointing it out to them” dosdaseheha ጠላቶች
- “We (another and I) are pointing it out to those things” dosdaseheha ጠላቶች

First Plural Exclusive Forms

- “We (others and I) are pointing it out to you (singular)” itsvyaseheha ጠላቶች
- “We (others and I) are pointing it out to him/her” otsaseheha ጠላቶች
- “We (others) and I are pointing it out to it” otsaseheha ጠላቶች
- “We (others and I) are pointing it out to them” dotsaseheha ጠላቶች
- “We (others and I) are pointing it out to those things” dotsaseheha ጠላቶች

First Plural Inclusive Forms

- “We (you and I and another or others) are pointing it out to him/her” otsaseheha ጠላቶች

- a. svhi tsigesv na tso'i iyani'i anichutsa degvgigow'tvtanv ditse digasaleni tsunadelogwasdi tsunahnawosdi
- b. Rᄁ ᄁᄁR ᄁKT TᄁhT DhJG ᄁEYAGᄁWOᄁ ᄁV ᄁᄁᄁᄁ ᄁᄁᄁᄁ ᄁᄁᄁᄁ ᄁᄁᄁᄁ

9. Joe, show this book to your sister Jane.

- a. tsowi, digow'tvta hi'a digohweli etsado tseni
- b. Kᄁ, ᄁAGᄁW ᄁD ᄁAᄁᄁ ᄁGV ᄁh

10. John, show me how to drive your new car.

- a. tsani, sgitow'tvda yigvnedi ahilidasdi tsatseli dagwalelu
- b. Gh, ᄁYAGᄁ ᄁᄁᄁᄁ ᄁᄁᄁᄁ ᄁᄁᄁᄁ ᄁᄁᄁᄁ

To Remember

Stem I: -anvdadi'-

Present: -anvdadi'-a

Stem II: -anvdadi-sg-

Present Habitual: -anvdadisg-o'i

Stem III: -anvdad-Ø-

Remote Past: -anvdadisg-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -anvdad-v'i

Future: -anvdad-i

Stem IV: -anvdad-Ø-

Immediate Past: -anvdad-a

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -anvdad-a

Stem V: -anvdadi-s-

Infinitive: -anvdadis-di

Present Tense (Stem I), -anvdadi'-a

This tense means the action is actually going on at the present time.

First Singular Forms

"I remember you (singular)" gyanvdadi'a E∅O•LJD

"I remember him/her" tsiyanvdadi'a Ir∅O•LJD

"I remember it" ganvdadi'a SO•LJD

"I remember you (two)" sdvyanvdadi'a ∅∅'∅O•LJD

"I remember you (more than two)" itsvyanvdadi'a TC∅∅O•LJD

"I remember them" gatsiyanvdadi'a SIr∅O•LJD

"I remember those things" deganvdadi'a SSO•LJD

Second Singular Forms

"You (singular) remember me" sgwanvdadi'a ∅TO•LJD

"You (singular) remember him/her" hiyanvdadi'a A∅O•LJD

"You (singular) remember it" hanvdadi'a ∅O•LJD

"You (singular) remember someone else and me" sginanvdadi'a ∅Y∅O•LJD

"You (singular) remember others and me" isgiyanvdadi'a T∅Y∅O•LJD

"You (singular) remember them" gahiyanvdadi'a S∅∅O•LJD

"You (singular) remember those (things)" dehanvdadi'a S∅O•LJD

Third Singular Forms

"S/he remembers me" agwanvdadi'a DTO•LJD

"S/he remembers you (singular)" tsanvdadi'a GO•LJD

"S/he remembers him/her" aganvdadi'a DSO•LJD

"S/he remembers it" anhdadi'a DO•LJD

“S/he remembers you and me” ginanvdadi’a YΘO•LJD
 “S/he remembers someone else and me” oginanvdadi’a ɔYΘO•LJD
 “S/he remembers another (or others), me and you” iganvdadi’a TSO•LJAD
 “S/he remembers others and me” oganvdadi’a ɔSO•LJD
 “S/he remembers you (two)” sdanvdadi’a ɔLO•LJD
 “S/he remembers you (more than two)” itsanvdadi’a TGO•LJD
 “S/he remembers them” danvdadi’a LO•LJD
 “S/he remembers those things” danvdadi’a LO•LJD

Second Dual Forms

“You (two) remember me” sginanvdadi’a ɔYΘO•LJD
 “You (two) remember him/her” esdanvdadi’a RɔLO•LJD
 “You (two) remember it” sdanvdadi’a ɔLO•LJD
 “You (two) remember someone else and me” sgiyanvdadi’a ɔYO•LJD
 “You (two) remember others and me” sginanvdadi’a ɔYΘO•LJD
 “You (two) remember them” gesdanvdadi’a RɔLO•LJD
 “You (two) remember those (things)” desdanvdadi’a SO•LJD

Second Plural Forms

“You (more than two) remember me” isgiyanvdadi’a TɔY•LJD
 “You (more than two) remember him/her” etsanvdadi’a RGO•LJD
 “You (more than two) remember it” itsanvdadi’a TGO•LJD
 “You (more than two) remember someone else and me” sgiyanvdadi’a ɔY•LJD
 “You (more than two) remember them” detsanvdadi’a SO•LJD
 “You (more than two) remember those things” detsanvdadi’a SO•LJD

First Dual Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I) remember him/her” enanvdadi’a RO•LJD
 “We (you and I) remember it” inanvdadi’a TO•LJD
 “We (you and I) remember them” genanvdadi’a RO•LJD
 “We (you and I) remember those things” denanvdadi’a SO•LJD

First Dual Exclusive Forms

“We (another and I) remember you (singular)” sdvyanvdadi’a ɔ•LJD
 “We (another and I) remember him/her” osdanvdadi’a ɔLO•LJD
 “We (another and I) remember it” osdanvdadi’a ɔLO•LJD
 “We (another and I) remember you (two)” sdvyanvdadi’a ɔ•LJD
 “We (another and I) remember you (more than two)” itsvyanvdadi’a TC•LJD
 “We (another and I) remember them” gotsanvdadi’a AGO•LJD
 “We (another and I) remember those (things)” dotsanvdadi’a VGO•LJD

First Plural Exclusive Forms

“We (others and I) remember you (singular)” itsvyanvdadi’a TC•LJD
 “We (others and I) remember him/her” otsanvdadi’a SO•LJD
 “We (others and I) remember it” otsanvdadi’a SO•LJD

“We (others and I) remember them” gotsanvdadi’a AGO^oLJD
“We (others and I) remember those (things)” dotsanvdadi’a VGO^oLJD

First Plural Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I and another or others) remember him/her” edanvdadi’a RLO^oLJD
“We (you and I and another or others) remember it” idanvdadi’a TLO^oLJD
“We (you and I and another or others) remember them” gedanvdadi’a FLO^oLJD
“We (you and I and another or others) remember those (things)” dedanvdadi’a SLO^oLJD

Third Plural Forms

“They remember me” gygwanvdadi’a ETO^oLJD
“They remember you (singular)” getsanvdadi’a FGO^oLJD
“They remember him/her” ananvdadi’a DΘO^oLJD
“They remember it” ananvdadi’a DΘO^oLJD
“They remember you and me” geginanvdadi’a FYΘO^oLJD
“They remember someone else and me” goginanvdadi’a AYΘO^oLJD
“They remember you and me and another or others” goganvdadi’a ASO^oLJD
“They remember others and me” goginanvdadi’a AYΘO^oLJD
“They remember you (two)” gesdanvdadi’a FϑLO^oLJD
“They remember you (more than two)” getsanvdadi’a FGO^oLJD
“They remember them” dananvdadi’a LOO^oLJD
“They remember those things” dananvdadi’a LOO^oLJD

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -anvdad-v’i

“I remembered it” agwanvdadv’i DLO^oL^oT
“S/he remembered it” unvdadv’i O^oL^oT

Future Tense (Stem III), -anvdad-i

“I will remember him/her” daganvdadi LO^oL
“S/he will remember him/her” dvnvdadi O^oL

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -anvdad-v’i

“Sometime in the future, but not right now.”

“You (singular) remember it!” hanvdadv’i ϑLO^oL^oT
“You (two) remember it!” sdanvdadv’i ϑLO^oL^oT
“You (more than two) remember it” itsanvdadv’i TGO^oL^oT
“Let him/her remember it” anvdadv’i DO^oL^oT

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -anvdadisg-o’i

“I remember it (habitually)” ganvdadisgo’i SO^oLJϑAT

“S/he remembers it (habitually)” anvdadisgo’i DO•LJ•AT

Immediate Imperative/Volative (Stem IV), -anvdad-a

“You (singular) remember it right now!” hanvdada •FO•U

“You (two) remember it right now!” sdanvdada •LO•U

“You (more than two) remember it right now!” itsanvdada TGO•U

“Let him/her remember it right now!” wanvdada GO•U

Immediate Past Tense (Stem IV), -anvdad-a

“I remembered it, just now” ganvdada SO•U

“S/he remembered it, just now” anvdada DO•U

Infinitive (Stem V), -anvdadis-di

“For me to remember it” agwanvdadisdi DTO•LJ•DI

“For him/her to remember it” unvdadisdi O•O•LJ•DI

EXAMPLES:

1. John, I liked your dad. I will always remember him.
 - a. tsani, tsilvgwotanv tsadoda. nigohilv tsiyanvdadisgesd.
 - b. Gh, Ir•V•WO• GVL. hA•I• Ir•O•LJ•DI•DI.
2. Mary and Jane, you girls remember to brush your teeth every morning!
 - a. meli ale tzeni, sdigehyutsa sdanvdadisgesdi disdinvgalvdi desdinvdogv dugitsvnnsv’i
 - b. OIF D• Vh, •LFG• •LO•LJ•DI•DI J•I•O•S•I• S•I•O•VE SYC•ORT
3. Mary, I want for you to always remember me.
 - a. meli, agwaduli nigohilv sgwadadisdiyi
 - b. OIF, DTSF hA•I• •TLJ•DI•DI
4. On Veterans’ Day, everyone remembers the soldiers.
 - a. uniyosidolv igohi nigadiyu aniyosgi dananvdadisgo’i
 - b. O’h•BV• TA• hS•J• Dh•Y• L•O•LJ•AT
5. John, look at that car and remember what it looks like.
 - a. tsani, higowata na dagwalelu ale hanvdadisgesdi dikanodiyi
 - b. Gh, •AG•W • L•M• D• •O•LJ•DI•DI J•Z•I•
6. Mary, remember John for the rest of your life.
 - a. meli hiyanvdadisgesdi tsani hehv igohida
 - b. OIF •O•LJ•DI•DI Gh I• TA•I•

To See

Stem I: -gowt-ih-

Present: -gowtih-a

Stem II: -gowt-isg-

Present Habitual: -gowt-isg-o'i

Stem III: -go-h-

Remote Past: -goh-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -goh-v'i

Future: -goh-i

Stem IV: -gohwaht-Ø-

Immediate Past: -gohwaht-a

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -gohwaht-a

Stem V: -gowt-vh-

Infinitive: -gowtvh-di

Present Tense (Stem I), -gowtih-a

This tense means the action is actually going on at the present time.

Verbs in bold differ only in initial vowel length during pronunciation.

First Singular Forms

"I see you (singular)" gvgowtiha EAGŁŁŁ

"I see him/her" tsigowtiha **h**AGŁŁŁ

"I see it" tsigowtiha **h**AGŁŁŁ

"I see you (two)" sdvgowtiha **o**AGŁŁŁ

"I see you (more than two)" itsvgowtiha **T**CAGŁŁŁ

"I see them" gatsigowtiha **S**hAGŁŁŁ

"I see those things" detsigowtiha **S**hAGŁŁŁ

Second Singular Forms

"You (singular) see me" sgowtiha **o**AGŁŁŁ (short vowel "sgi'ow-")

"You (singular) see him/her" higowtiha **h**AGŁŁŁ

"You (singular) see it" higowtiha **h**AGŁŁŁ

"You (singular) see someone else and me" sginigowtiha **o**YhAGŁŁŁ

"You (singular) see others and me" isgigowtiha **T**oYAGŁŁŁ

"You (singular) see them" gahigowtiha **S**hAGŁŁŁ

"You (singular) see those things" dehigowtiha **S**hAGŁŁŁ

Third Singular Forms

"He/she sees me" agigowtiha **D**YAGŁŁŁ

"He/she sees you (singular)" tsagowtiha **G**AGŁŁŁ

"He/she sees him/her" agowtiha **D**AGŁŁŁ

“He/she sees it” agowtiha DAGጥ
 “He/she sees you and me” ginigowtiha ሃከላጥ
 “He/she sees someone else and me” oginigowtiha ልሃከላጥ
 “He/she sees another, or others, me and you” igigowtiha ጥሃላጥ
 “He/she sees others and me” ogigowtiha ልሃላጥ
 “He/she sees you two” sdigowtiha ጠላጥ
 “He/she sees you (more than two)” itsigowtiha ጥላጥ
 “He/she sees them” dagowtiha ላጥ
 “He/she sees those things” dagowtiha ላጥ

Second Dual Forms

“You two see me” sginigowtiha ጠሃከላጥ
 “You two see him/her” esdigowtiha ጠጠላጥ
 “You two see it” sdigowtiha ጠላጥ
 “You two see someone else and me” sginigowtiha ጠሃከላጥ
 “You two see others and me” isdigowtiha ጥጠሃላጥ
 “You two see them” gesdigowtiha ጥጠላጥ
 “You two see those things” desdigowtiha ጥጠላጥ

Second Plural Forms

“You (more than two) see me” isdigowtiha ጥጠሃላጥ
 “You (more than two) see him/her” etsigowtiha ጥጥላጥ
 “You (more than two) see it” itsigowtiha ጥላጥ
 “You (more than two) see someone else and me” isdigowtiha ጥጠሃላጥ
 “You (more than two) see them” getsigowtiha ጥጥላጥ
 “You (more than two) see those things” detsigowtiha ጥጥላጥ

First Dual Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I) see him/her” enigowtiha ጥከላጥ
 “We (you and I) see it” inigowtiha ጥላጥ
 “We (you and I) see them” genigowtiha ጥከላጥ
 “We (you and I) see those things” denigowtiha ጥከላጥ

First Dual Exclusive Forms

“We (another and I) see you (singular)” sdivgowtiha ጠጥላጥ
 “We (another and I) see him/her” osdigowtiha ጠጠላጥ
 “We (another and I) see it” osdigowtiha ጠጠላጥ
 “We (another and I) see you two” gotsigowtiha ጥጥላጥ
 “We (another and I) see you (more than two)” itsvgowtiha ጥጥላጥ
 “We (another and I) see them” gosdigowtiha ጠጠላጥ
 “We (another and I) see those things” dosdigowtiha ጠጠላጥ

First Plural Exclusive Forms

“We (others and I) see you (singular)” itsvgowtiha ጥጥላጥ
 “We (others and I) see him/her” otsigowtiha ጥጥላጥ

- “We (others and I) see it” oṣigowtiha ḍṙAGḗṙḗ
- “We (others and I) see them” gotsigowtiha AṙAGḗṙḗ
- “We (others and I) see those things” dotsigowtiha VṙAGḗṙḗ

First Plural Inclusive Forms

- “We (you and I and another or others) see him/her” edigowtiha RḗAGḗṙḗ
- “We (you and I and another or others) see it” idigowtiha TḗAGḗṙḗ
- “We (you and I and another or others) see them” gedigowtiha FḗAGḗṙḗ
- “We (you and I and another or others) see those things” dedigowtiha SḗAGḗṙḗ

Third Plural Forms

- “They see me” gvgigowtiha EḢAGḗṙḗ
- “They see you (singular)” getsagowtiha FḢAGḗṙḗ
- “They see him/her” anigowtiha DhAGḗṙḗ
- “They see it” anigowtiha DhAGḗṙḗ
- “They see you and me” geginigowtiha FḢḥAGḗṙḗ
- “They see someone else and me” goginigowtiha AḢḥAGḗṙḗ
- “They see you and me and another or others” gegigowtiha FḢAGḗṙḗ
- “They see others and me” gogigowtiha AḢAGḗṙḗ
- “They see you two” gesdigowtiha FḗḗAGḗṙḗ
- “They see you (more than two)” getsigowtiha FṙAGḗṙḗ
- “They see them” danigowtiha ḤAGḗṙḗ
- “They see those things” danigowtiha ḤAGḗṙḗ

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -goh-v’i

This form differs from future imperative/volative only by tone change.

- “I saw it” agigohv’i DYAḗṙḗ
- “He/she saw it” ughov’i O’Aḗṙḗ

Future Tense (Stem III), -goh-i

- “I will see it” datsigo’i ḤṙAT
- “He/she will see it” dvgohi Ḧ’Aḗṙḗ

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -goh-v’i

*“Sometime in the future, but not right now.”
This form differs from the remote past only by tone change.*

- “You (singular) see it!” higohv’i ḗAḗṙḗ
- “You two see it!” sdigohv’i ḗḗAḗṙḗ
- “You (more than two) see it!” itsigohv’i TṙAḗṙḗ
- “Let him/her see it!” agohv’i DAḗṙḗ

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -gowtiscg-o'i

“I see it (habitually)” tsigowtiscg'o'i **IRAGJADAT**

“I see him/her (habitually)” tsigowtiscg'o'i **IRAGJADAT**

“He/she sees it (habitually)” agowtiscg'o'i **DAGJADAT**

Immediate Imperative/Volative (Stem IV), -gohwaht-a

“You (singular) see it right now!” higohwahta **ADAGW**

“You two see it right now!” sdigohwahta **ADJAGW**

“You (more than two) see it right now!” itsigohwahta **TIRAGW**

“Let him/her see it right now!” wagohwahta **GAGW**

Immediate Past Tense (Stem IV), -gohwaht-a

“I saw it just now” tsigohwahta **IRAGJAT**

“I saw him/her just now” tsigohwahta **IRAGJAT**

“He/she saw it just now” agohwahta **DAGJAT**

Infinitive (Stem V), -gowtvh-di

“(For) me to see it” agigowtvhdi **DYAGJOTJ**

“(For) him/her to see it” ugowtvhdi **OYAGJOTJ**

EXAMPLES:

1. Jane and Mary, do you see those cars?
 - a. tseni ale meli, desdigowtilhas na dagwalelu?
 - b. **Vh Dd' OIF, SdJAGJATd' O LITd'M**
2. I don't see John, but I am looking for him.
 - a. hla yitsigowti tsani, asesgini tsiyoha
 - b. **L d'IRAGJ Gh, D4d'Yh IRd'**
3. Before I die, I want to see the Rocky Mountains.
 - a. asi nagiyohusvnagwu, agwaduli digigowtvdi nvyohi dodalv'i
 - b. **DB OYhGRd', DESF JYAGJOTJ O'hA VI**
4. When Anna and Jane were small girls, they saw two ducks in the pond.
 - a. ana ale tseni tsunasdi anigehyutsa tsigesv, anitali kawonu dunigohv vdalv'i
 - b. **Dd' Vh Jd'ADJ DhFCG IRFR, DhWF d'Od' ShA d' iT**
5. Anna, when you and Jane come to Tahlequah, I will see you.
 - a. ana, nihi ale tseni sdiluhtsv daligwa, dasdvgo'i

- b. DΘ, ከሕ Dሶ ሃከ ጫጠር። ሊፑፒ, ሌጫግጠ
6. When that car comes to Tahlequah, John and I will see it.
 a. daligwa galuhtsv na dagwalelu, tsani ale ayv dayosdigohi
 b. ሊፑፒ ጸጠር። Θ ሊፒሶጠ, ገከ Dሶ DB ሊከጫጠጫ
7. John, next year you and I will see your grandmother.
 a. tsani, sudetiyvda tsigvsesdi nihi ale ayv dayenigo'i tsalisi
 b. ገከ, ሃጽጸጸጸ ሲፑፑፑፑፑ ሲፑፑፑፑፑ ሲፑፑፑፑፑ ሲፑፑፑፑፑ ሲፑፑፑፑፑ ሲፑፑፑፑፑ
8. Mary, do you see that bird?
 a. meli, higow'tihas na tsisgwa?
 b. ጠፑ, ጸጠር።ጸጠር። Θ ሲፑፑፑፑፑ?
9. John, do you see that red car?
 a. tsani, higow'tihas na gigage dagwalelu?
 b. ገከ, ጸጠር።ጸጠር። Θ ሃጽጽ ሊፒሶጠ?

- “S/he is stopping you and me” ginalehwisdodiha ስሃፀፀጠላታቸው
- “S/he is stopping someone else and me” oginalehwisdodiha ስሃፀፀጠላታቸው
- “S/he is stopping another, or others, me and you” igalehwisdodiha ፐፍፀፀጠላታቸው
- “S/he is stopping others and me” ogalehwisdodiha ስፍፀፀጠላታቸው
- “S/he is stopping you two” sdalehwisdodiha ስላፀፀጠላታቸው
- “S/he is stopping you (more than two)” itsalehwisdodiha ፐፍፀፀጠላታቸው
- “S/he is stopping them” dalehwisdodiha ላፀፀጠላታቸው
- “S/he is stopping those things” dalehwisdodiha ላፀፀጠላታቸው

Second Dual Forms

- “You two are stopping me” sginalehwisdodiha ስሃፀፀጠላታቸው
- “You two are stopping him/her” esdalehwisdodiha ጸላፀፀጠላታቸው
- “You two are stopping it” sdalehwisdodiha ስላፀፀጠላታቸው
- “You two are stopping someone else and me” geginalehwisdodiha ፑሃፀፀጠላታቸው
- “You two are stopping others and me” desgiyalehwisdodiha ፍላፀፀጠላታቸው
- “You two are stopping them” desdalehwisdodiha ፍላፀፀጠላታቸው
- “You two are stopping those things” desdalehwisdodiha ፍላፀፀጠላታቸው

Second Plural Forms

- “You (more than two) are stopping me” isgiyalehwisdodiha ፐላፀፀጠላታቸው
- “You (more than two) are stopping him/her” etsalehwisdodiha ጸፍፀፀጠላታቸው
- “You (more than two) are stopping it” itsalehwisdodiha ፐፍፀፀጠላታቸው
- “You (more than two) are stopping someone else and me” goginalehwisdodiha ለሃፀፀጠላታቸው
- “You (more than two) are stopping them” detsalehwisdodiha ፍፍፀፀጠላታቸው
- “You (more than two) are stopping those things” detsalehwisdodiha ፍፍፀፀጠላታቸው

First Dual Inclusive Forms

- “We (you and I) are stopping him/her” enalehwisdodiha ጸፀፀጠላታቸው
- “We (you and I) are stopping it” inalehwisdodiha ፐፀፀጠላታቸው
- “We (you and I) are stopping them” genalehwisdodiha ፑፀፀጠላታቸው
- “We (you and I) are stopping those things” denalehwisdodiha ፍፀፀጠላታቸው

First Dual Exclusive Forms

- “We (another and I) are stopping you (singular)” itsvyalehwisdodiha ፐሮፀፀጠላታቸው
- “We (another and I) are stopping him/her” otsalehwisdodiha ስፍፀፀጠላታቸው
- “We (another and I) are stopping it” otsalehwisdodiha ስፍፀፀጠላታቸው
- “We (another and I) are stopping you two” desdvyalehwisdodiha
- “We (another and I) are stopping you (more than two)” itsvyalehwisdodiha ፐሮፀፀጠላታቸው
- “We (another and I) are stopping them” dosdalehwisdodiha ላፀፀጠላታቸው
- “We (another and I) are stopping those things” dosdalehwisdodiha ላፀፀጠላታቸው

First Plural Exclusive Forms

- “We (others and I) are stopping you (singular)” itsvyalehwisdodiha ፐሮፀፀጠላታቸው
- “We (others and I) are stopping him/her” otsalehwisdodiha ስፍፀፀጠላታቸው
- “We (others and I) are stopping it” otsalehwisdodiha ስፍፀፀጠላታቸው

“We (others and I) are stopping them” dotsalehwisdodiha VGɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ
 “We (others and I) are stopping those things” dotsalehwisdodiha VGɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ

First Plural Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I and another or others) are stopping him/her” edalehwisdodiha RLɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ
 “We (you and I and another or others) are stopping it” idalehwisdodiha TLɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ
 “We (you and I and another or others) are stopping them” gedalehwisdodiha FLɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ
 “We (you and I and another or others) are stopping those things” dedalehwisdodiha SLɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ

Third Plural Forms

“They are stopping me” gygwalehwisdodiha ETLɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ
 “They are stopping you (singular)” getsalehwisdodiha FGɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ
 “They are stopping him/her” analehwisdodiha Dɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ
 “They are stopping it” analehwisdodiha Dɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ
 “They are stopping you and me” geginalehwisdodiha FYɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ
 “They are stopping someone else and me” goginalehwisdodiha AYɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ
 “They are stopping you and me and another or others” gegalehwisdodiha Fɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ
 “They are stopping others and me” gogalehwisdodiha ASɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ
 “They are stopping you two” gesdalehwisdodiha FɔmLɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ
 “They are stopping you (more than two)” getsalehwisdodiha FGɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ
 “They are stopping them” danalehwisdodiha Lɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ
 “They are stopping those things” danalehwisdodiha Lɔ'ɔmVJɔɔ

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -alehwisdotan-v'i

“I stopped it” agwalehwisdotanv'i DTLɔ'ɔmVWɔT
 “He/she stopped it” ulehwisdotanv'i O'ɔ'ɔmVWɔT

Future Tense (Stem III), -alehwisdotan-i

“I will stop it” dagalehwisdotani LSɔ'ɔmVWh
 “He/she will stop it” dvlehwisdotani O'ɔ'ɔmVWh

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -alehwisdotan-v'i

Sometime in the future, but not right now.

“You (singular) are stopping it!” halehwisdotanv'i ɔ'ɔ'ɔmVWɔT
 “You two are stopping it!” sdalehwisdotanv'i mLɔ'ɔmVWɔT
 “You (more than two) are stopping it!” itsalehwisdotanv'i TGɔ'ɔmVWɔT
 “Let him/her stop it!” alehwisdotanv'i Dɔ'ɔmVWɔT

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -alehwisdodisg-o'i

Refers to a current act of stopping

- a. tsani, halewisda ale hatsawesolvsa!
 - b. **ᑲᑦ, ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ!**
7. That car is stopping at the stop sign.
- a. na dagwalelu alewisda “halewisda” adisgi digohweli’i
 - b. **ᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ “ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ” ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ**
8. He’s talking too much. May he stop!
- a. iyuhno tsugwisdi ogawoni, walewisda (gawonisgv’i)!
 - b. **ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ, ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ (ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ)!**
9. All those kids should stop and rest awhile.
- a. na nigada diniyoli unalewisdodi ale tlega unatsawesolvsdodi
 - b. **ᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ**
10. I want all you boys to stop.
- a. tla yagwaduli nigada itsitsutsa itsisuligo’isdi
 - b. **ᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ**

To Talk to Someone

Stem I: -ahlinohedh-ih-

Present: -ahlinohedh-a

Stem II: -ahlinohedh-isd-

Present Habitual: -ahlinohedhdisg-o'i

Stem III: -ahlinohedh-han- / -ahlinohedh-l-

Remote Past: -ahlinohetl-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -ahlinohethtan-v'i

Future: -ahlinohethtan-i

Stem IV: -ahlinohedh-Ø-

Immediate Past: -ahlinohedh-a

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -ahlinohedh-a

Stem V: -ahlinohedh-o-

Infinitive: -ahlinohedhdo-di

Present Tense (Stem I), -ahlinohedh-a

This verb means the action is actually going on at the present time.

First Singular Forms

“I am talking to, or with, you (singular)” gvyalinohediha **EḁḁZḁḁ**

“I am talking to, or with, him/her” tsiyalinohediha **ḁḁḁZḁḁ**

“I am talking to, or with, it” galinohediha **ḁḁZḁḁ**

“I am talking to, or with, you (two)” sdvyalinohediha **ḁḁḁḁḁZḁḁ**

“I am talking to, or with, you (more than two)” itsvyalinohediha **TḁḁḁḁZḁḁ**

“I am talking to, or with, them” gatsiyalinohediha **ḁḁḁḁḁZḁḁ**

“I am talking to, or with, those things” degalinohediha **ḁḁḁḁZḁḁ**

Second Singular Forms

“You (singular) are talking to, or with, me” sgwalinohediha **ḁḁḁZḁḁ**

“You (singular) are talking to, or with, him/her” hiyalinohediha **ḁḁḁZḁḁ**

“You (singular) are talking to, or with, it” halinohediha **ḁḁZḁḁ**

“You (singular) are talking to, or with, someone else and me” sgalinohediha **ḁḁḁḁḁZḁḁ**

“You (singular) are talking to, or with, others and me” isgiyalinohediha **TḁḁḁḁZḁḁ**

“You (singular) are talking to, or with, them” gahiyalinohediha **ḁḁḁḁZḁḁ**

“You (singular) are talking to, or with, those (things)” dehalinohediha **ḁḁḁZḁḁ**

Third Singular Forms

“S/he is talking to, or with, me” agwalinohediha **DḁḁZḁḁ**

“S/he is talking to, or with, you (singular)” tsahlinohediha **GḁZḁḁ**

“S/he is talking to, or with, him/her” ahlinohediha **DḁZḁḁ**

“S/he is talking to, or with, it” ahlinohediha **DḁZḁḁ**

- “S/he is talking to, or with, you and me” ginahlinohediha ሃፀኖቻቸው
- “S/he is talking to, or with, someone else and me” oginahlinohediha ጎሃኖቻቸው
- “S/he is talking to, or with, another (or others), me and you” igahlinohediha ገጽኖቻቸው
- “S/he is talking to, or with, others and me” ogahlinohediha ጎጽኖቻቸው
- “S/he is talking to, or with, you (two)” sdahlinohediha ጠረኖቻቸው
- “S/he is talking to, or with, you (more than two)” itsahlinohediha ገጠኖቻቸው
- “S/he is talking to, or with, them” dahlinohediha ለኖቻቸው
- “S/he is talking to, or with, those things” dahlinohediha ለኖቻቸው

Second Dual Forms

- “You (two) are talking to, or with, me” sginahlinohediha ጠሃፀኖቻቸው
- “You (two) are talking to, or with, him/her” esdahlinohediha ጸጠረኖቻቸው
- “You (two) are talking to, or with, it” sdahlinohediha ጠረኖቻቸው
- “You (two) are talking to, or with, someone else and me” sginahlinohediha ጠሃፀኖቻቸው
- “You (two) are talking to, or with, others and me” isgiyahlinohediha ገጠሃጠኖቻቸው
- “You (two) are talking to, or with, those (things)” desdahlinohediha ጽጠረኖቻቸው

Second Plural Forms

- “You (more than two) are talking to, or with, me” isginahlinohediha ጠሃፀኖቻቸው
- “You (more than two) are talking to, or with, him/her” etsahlinohediha ጸጠረኖቻቸው
- “You (more than two) are talking to, or with, it” itsahlinohediha ገጠኖቻቸው
- “You (more than two) are talking to, or with, someone else and me” isgiyahlinohediha ገጠሃጠኖቻቸው
- “You (more than two) are talking to, or with, them” detsahlinohediha ጽጠረኖቻቸው
- “You (more than two) are talking to, or with, those things” detsahlinohediha ጽፀኖቻቸው

First Dual Inclusive Forms

- “We (you and I) are talking to, or with, him/her” enahlinohediha ጸፀኖቻቸው
- “We (you and I) are talking to, or with, it” inahlinohediha ጠፀኖቻቸው
- “We (you and I) are talking to, or with, them” denahlinohediha ጽፀኖቻቸው
- “We (you and I) are talking to, or with, those things” denahlinohediha ጽፀኖቻቸው

First Dual Exclusive Forms

- “We (another and I) are talking to, or with, you (singular)” sdvyahlinohediha ጠፀኖቻቸው
- “We (another and I) are talking to, or with, him/her” osdahlinohediha ጎጠረኖቻቸው
- “We (another and I) are talking to, or with, it” osdahlinohediha ጎጠረኖቻቸው
- “We (another and I) are talking to, or with, you (two)” desdvyahlinohediha ጽጠፀኖቻቸው
- “We (another and I) are talking to, or with, you (more than two)” itsvyahlinohediha ገጠፀኖቻቸው
- “We (another and I) are talking to, or with, them” dosdahlinohediha ጽጠረኖቻቸው
- “We (another and I) are talking to, or with, those (things)” dosdahlinohediha ገጠረኖቻቸው

First Plural Exclusive Forms

- “We (others and I) are talking to, or with, you (singular)” itsvyalinohediha ገጠፀኖቻቸው
- “We (others and I) are talking to, or with, him/her” otsahlinohediha ጎጠረኖቻቸው
- “We (others and I) are talking to, or with, it” otsahlinohediha ጎጠረኖቻቸው
- “We (others and I) are talking to, or with, them” dotsahlinohediha ገጠረኖቻቸው

“We (others and I) are talking to, or with, those (things)” dotsahlinohediha ᏩᎠᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

First Plural Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I and another or others) are talking to, or with, him/her” edahlinohediha ᏲᎠᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“We (you and I and another or others) are talking to, or with, it” idahlinohediha ᎠᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“We (you and I and another or others) are talking to, or with, them” dedahlinohediha ᏩᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“We (you and I and another or others) are talking to, or with, those (things)” dedahlinohediha ᏩᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

Third Plural Forms

“They are talking to, or with, me” gygwahlinohediha ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“They are talking to, or with, you (singular)” getsahlinohediha ᏲᏲᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“They are talking to, or with, him/her” anahlinohediha ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“They are talking to, or with, it” anahlinohediha ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“They are talking to, or with, you and me” geginahlinohediha ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“They are talking to, or with, someone else and me” gogahlinohediha ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“They are talking to, or with, you and me and another or others” gegahlinohediha ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“They are talking to, or with, others and me” goginahlinohediha ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“They are talking to, or with, you (two)” gesdahlinohediha ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“They are talking to, or with, you (more than two)” degetsahlinohediha ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“They are talking to, or with, them” danahlinohediha ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“They are talking to, or with, those things” danahlinohediha ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -ahlinohetl-v’i

“I talked to, or with him/her” tsiyahlinohetlv’i ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“He/she talked to, or with, him/her” atsihlinohetlv’i ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

Future Tense (Stem III), -ahlinohetan-i

“I will talk to, or with, him/her” datsilinohetani ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“He/she will talk to, or with, him/her” dvtlinohetani ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -ahlinohetan-v’i

“Sometime in the future, but not right now.”

“You (singular) talk to, or with, him/her!” hilinohetanv’i ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“You two talk to, or with, him/her!” esdahlinohetanv’i ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“You (more than two) talk to, or with, him/her!” etsahlinohetanv’i ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“Let him/her talk to, or with, him/her!” wahlinohetanv’i ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -ahlinohedisg-o’i

“I talk to, or with, him/her (habitually)” tsilinohedisgo’i ᏲᏳᏲᏍᏔᏅᏍᏔ

“He/she talks to, or with, him/her (habitually)” ahlinohedisgo’i DƆZƆJƆAT

Immediate Imperative/Volative (Stem IV), -ahlinohed-a

“You (singular) talk to, or with, him right now!” hihlinoheda ƆƆZƆ

“You (two) talk to, or with, him/her right now!” esdahlinoheda RƆLƆZƆ

“You (more than two) talk to, or with, him/her right now!” etsahlinoheda RGƆZƆ

“Let him/her talk to, or with, hi/her right now!” wahlinoheda GƆZƆ

Immediate Past Tense (Stem IV), -ahlinohed-a

“I talked to, or with, him/her just now” tsilinhoda ƆƆZƆ

“He/she talked to, or with, him/her just now” ahlinoheda DƆZƆ

Infinitive (Stem V), -ahlinohedo-di

“(For) me to talk to, or with, him/her” tsilinhododi ƆƆZƆVƆ

“(For) him/her to talk to, or with, him/her” utlinohedodi OƆZƆVƆ

EXAMPLES:

1. When he/she finishes telling the story, we will talk to him about it.
 - a. Nogwu yasgwada kanohetlvsgv, dayedalinohetahni iyusdi unohetlvhnv’i
 - b. ZƆ ƆƆLƆ ƆZƆƆE, LƆLƆZƆWƆ TGƆLƆ OƆZƆPOƆT

2. You are talking to Mary about her new car.
 - a. meli itse dagwalelu utselii hilinhedi nusdidanv’i
 - b. OƆ TV LƆLƆM OƆVƆT ƆƆZƆJ ƆLƆLƆOƆT

3. John, next year you will talk to Mary about where to go on vacation.
 - a. tsani, so’i wadetiyyhv Meli hilinhetanv’i uhna sdenvsdi to(hi) nisdadvhnv sdedolidohv’i.
 - b. Gh, ƆT GƆJƆLƆ OƆ ƆƆZƆWOƆ OƆ ƆƆOƆLƆ VƆ hƆLƆOƆ ƆƆVƆVƆT.

4. John, you talk to Mary (right now) about where we will eat tomorrow.
 - a. tsani, meli hilinheda nogwu uhna dadal(i)sdayvnisv sanale tsigesesdi
 - b. Gh, OƆ ƆƆZƆ ZƆ OƆ LƆLƆBƆR ƆƆOƆ ƆƆLƆLƆ.

5. Tomorrow I will talk to Mary about the car.
 - a. sanale tsilinhetanv meli dagwalelu ugvvatli
 - b. ƆƆOƆ ƆƆZƆWOƆ OƆ LƆLƆM OƆEƆ

6. John, if you want for us three to go to California next year, you must talk to Mary about it.
 - a. tsani, yitsaduli tso’i yidi’idv igenvsdi adela dalonige dihv so’i wadetiyyhv’i, ase sdahlinohedi gesesdi Meli.
 - b. Gh, ƆGƆ KT ƆLƆTƆ TƆOƆLƆ DƆW LƆHƆ JƆ ƆT GƆJƆLƆT DƆ ƆLƆZƆJ ƆLƆLƆ

OIF.

7. John, Mary and I want for you to talk to Charley about the new car.
 - a. tsani, meli ale ayv oginaduli hilinohedodi tsali itse dagwalelu ugvwali
 - b. Gh, OIF Dɔ DB ɔYΘSF ʔFZPVJ GF TV LEM O'EGF.
8. Just now I talked with my two brothers about the weather forecast for tomorrow.
 - a. Nogwu tsigev degatsilinheda anita'li tsotsadahntli doyiditlv nidigal(i)stanisv sanale'i.
 - b. Zɔ IfR SIFR'ZPL DhWF KGLO'C VɔJP hJf'wHR ɔHΘT.
9. Tomorrow I will talk to John about buying a new car.
 - a. sanale datsiyalinohetani tsani uhwahisdi atse dagwalelu ugvwahli
 - b. ɔHΘT JIf'ZPWh Gh O'G'ɔD DV LEM O'EGF
10. My sisters talk all the time.
 - a. tsvgido nigohilv anahlinohesgo'i.
 - b. CYV hA'ɔ DΘFZ'ɔAT.
11. Let's all three of us talk about what we will do tomorrow.
 - a. nigada tso'i yidi'i idinohvli iyusdi nididadvnelisv sanale'i
 - b. hSL KT ɔJT TJZ&F TG'ɔJ hJL'JFR ɔHΘT.
12. Mary, talk to me tomorrow!
 - a. meli, sgwahlinohetanv sanale'iyv'i
 - b. OIF, ɔIFZ'WO' ɔHΘT TBT
13. The three boys want me to talk with them about their car.
 - a. na tso'i iyani'i anichutsa unaduliha gatsiyalinohedodi dagwalelu unatseli ugvwahli
 - b. Θ KT TɔhT DhJG O'ΘS'ɔ SIF'ZPVJ LEM O'ΘV' O'EGF.
14. John is very quiet. Let him talk!
 - a. tsani udohiyu ehlawe'i. wigawonih!
 - b. Gh O'V'ɔ RW'ɔT. ɔS'ɔh!
15. Wait for me tomorrow and we will talk about your plans!
 - a. sgiktiyesdi sanale ale yinahlinohvli iyusdi detsukdv yitsadvn(e)di'i
 - b. ɔYSLβ'ɔ ɔHΘT Dɔ ɔΘCZ&F TG'ɔJ SJA' ɔG'JAT
16. I want my son to talk to me.
 - a. agwetsi achutsa agwahlinohedodi'i agwaduli
 - b. DɔIf DJG DIF'ZPVJIT DTSF

To Tell something to someone

Stem I: -nohis-eh-

Present: -nohiseh-a

Stem II: -nohis-eh-

Present Habitual: -nohiseh-o'i

Stem III: -nohis-el-

Remote Past: -nohisel-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -nohisel-v'i

Future: -nohisel-i

Stem IV: -nohis-Ø-

Immediate Past: -nohis-i

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -nohis-i

Stem V: -nohis-e-

Infinitive: -nohise-di

Logically improbable forms are italicized.

Present Tense (Stem I), -nohiseh-a

This tense means the action is actually going on at the present time.

First Singular Forms

"I am telling you (singular)" gvnohiseha EZ.ᎠᎠᎠᎠ

"I am telling him/her" tsinohiseha ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ

"I am telling it" tsinohiseha ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ

"I am telling you (two)" sdnohiseha ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ

"I am telling you (more than two)" itsvnohiseha ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ

"I am telling them" gatsinohiseha ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ

"I am telling those things" gatsinohiseha ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ

Second Singular Forms

"You (singular) are telling me" skinohiseha ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ

"You (singular) are telling him/her" hinohiseha ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ

"You (singular) are telling it" hinohiseha ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ

"You (singular) are telling someone else and me" sgininohiseha ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ

"You (singular) are telling others and me" isginohiseha ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ

"You (singular) are telling them" gahinohiseha ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ

"You (singular) are telling those (things)" gahinohiseha ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ

Third Singular Forms

"S/he is telling me" akinohiseha ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ

"S/he is telling you (singular)" tsanohiseha ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ

"S/he is telling him/her" kanohiseha ᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠᎠ

“S/he is telling it” *kanohiseha* ፀጊሳታቶ
 “S/he is telling you and me” *gininohiseha* ሃከረሳታቶ
 “S/he is telling someone else and me” *ogininohiseha* ፅሃከረሳታቶ
 “S/he is telling another (or others), me and you” *oginohiseha* ፅሃረሳታቶ
 “S/he is telling others and me” *oginohiseha* ፅሃረሳታቶ
 “S/he is telling you (two)” *sdinohiseha* ጸጋረሳታቶ
 “S/he is telling you (more than two)” *sdinohiseha* ጸጋረሳታቶ
 “S/he is telling them” *dekanohiseha* ቆጋረሳታቶ
 “S/he is telling those things” *dekanohiseha* ቆጋረሳታቶ

Second Dual Forms

“You (two) are telling me” *sgininohiseha* ጸሃከረሳታቶ
 “You (two) are telling him/her” *esdinohiseha* ጸጋረሳታቶ
 “You (two) are telling it” *sdinohiseha* ጸጋረሳታቶ
 “You (two) are telling someone else and me” *desgininohiseha* ቆጸሃከረሳታቶ
 “You (two) are telling others and me” *desginohiseha* ቆጸሃረሳታቶ
 “You (two) are telling them” *degedinohiseha* ቆጸጋረሳታቶ
 “You (two) are telling those (things)” *desdinohiseha* ቆጸጋረሳታቶ

Second Plural Forms

“You (more than two) are telling me” *isginohiseha* ጠጸሃረሳታቶ
 “You (more than two) are telling him/her” *etsinohiseha* ጸኩረሳታቶ
 “You (more than two) are telling it” *itsinohiseha* ጠኩረሳታቶ
 “You (more than two) are telling someone else and me” *desginohiseha* ቆጠሃረሳታቶ
 “You (more than two) are telling them” *detsinohiseha* ቆጸኩረሳታቶ
 “You (more than two) are telling those things” *detsinohiseha* ቆጸኩረሳታቶ

First Dual Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I) are telling him/her” *eninohiseha* ጸከረሳታቶ
 “We (you and I) are telling it” *ininohiseha* ጠከረሳታቶ
 “We (you and I) are telling them” *geninohiseha* ጸከረሳታቶ
 “We (you and I) are telling those things” *deninohiseha* ቆከረሳታቶ

First Dual Exclusive Forms

“We (another and I) are telling you (singular)” *sdvnohiseha* ጸፎረሳታቶ
 “We (another and I) are telling him/her” *osdinohiseha* ፅጸጋረሳታቶ
 “We (another and I) are telling it” *osdinohiseha* ፅጸጋረሳታቶ
 “We (another and I) are telling you (two)” *sdvnohiseha* ጸፎረሳታቶ
 “We (another and I) are telling you (more than two)” *itsvnohiseha* ጠርረሳታቶ
 “We (another and I) are telling them” *gotsinohiseha* ጸኩረሳታቶ
 “We (another and I) are telling those (things)” *dotsinohiseha* ጠኩረሳታቶ

First Plural Exclusive Forms

“We (others and I) are telling you (singular)” *itsvnohiseha* ጠርረሳታቶ
 “We (others and I) are telling him/her” *otsinohiseha* ፅኩረሳታቶ

“We (others and I) are telling it” *otsinohiseha* ፊገረዳታቶ
 “We (others and I) are telling them” *gotsinohiseha* ለገረዳታቶ
 “We (others and I) are telling those (things)” *dotsinohiseha* ህገረዳታቶ

First Plural Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I and another or others) are telling him/her” *edinohiseha* ገረዳታቶ
 “We (you and I and another or others) are telling it” *idinohiseha* ገረዳታቶ
 “We (you and I and another or others) are telling them” *gedinohiseha* ገረዳታቶ
 “We (you and I and another or others) are telling those (things)” *dedinohiseha* ፍረዳታቶ

Third Plural Forms

“They are telling me” *gvkinohiseha* ይሄረዳታቶ
 “They are telling you (singular)” *getsanohiseha* ገረዳታቶ
 “They are telling him/her” *aninohiseha* ወረዳታቶ
 “They are telling it” *aninohiseha* ወረዳታቶ
 “They are telling you and me” *gegininohiseha* የህረዳታቶ
 “They are telling someone else and me” *gogininohiseha* ለህረዳታቶ
 “They are telling you and me and another or others” *geginohiseha* የህረዳታቶ
 “They are telling others and me” *geginohiseha* የህረዳታቶ
 “They are telling you (two)” *gesdinohiseha* ገፊረዳታቶ
 “They are telling you (more than two)” *getsinohiseha* ገገረዳታቶ
 “They are telling them” *daninohiseha* ህረዳታቶ
 “They are telling those things” *daninohiseha* ህረዳታቶ

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -nohisel-v’i

“I told it” *tsinohiselv’i* ገረዳታታገገገ
 “S/he told it” *unohiselv’i* ዐረዳታታገገገ

Future Tense (Stem III), -nohisel-i

“I will tell it” *datsinohiseli* ህገረዳታቶ
 “S/he will tell it” *dakanohiseli* ህፀረዳታቶ

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -nohisel-v’i

(Some time in the future, but not right now)

“You (singular) tell it!” *hinohiselv’i* ለረዳታታገገገ
 “You (two) tell it!” *sdinohiselv’i* ገፊረዳታታገገገ
 “You (more than two) tell it to him/her” *etsinohiselv’i* ገገረዳታታገገገ
 “Let him/her tell it” *kanohiselv’i* ዐረዳታታገገገ

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -nohisel-o’i

“I am telling it (habitually)” tsinohiseho’i **IrZ₀AF**
“S/he is telling it (habitually) to the two of them” kanohiseho’i **0Z₀AF**

Immediate Imperative/Volative (Stem IV), -nohis-i

“You (singular) tell it right now!” hinohisi **0Z₀0B**
“You (two) tell it right now!” sdinohisi **0A₀Z₀0B**
“You (more than two) tell it to him/her right now!” etsinohisi **R₀IrZ₀0B**
“Let him/her tell it right now!” wikanohisi **00Z₀0B**

Immediate Past Tense (Stem IV), -nohis-i

“I told him/her, just now” tsinohisi **IrZ₀0B**
“S/he told him/her, just now” kanohisi **0Z₀0B**

Infinitive (Stem V), -nohise-di

“For me to tell it” tsinohisedi **IrZ₀0A₀**
“For him/her to tell it” unohisedi **0’Z₀0A₀**

EXAMPLES:

1. John, tell me a story—right now!
 - a. tsani, sginohisi kanoheda!⁴
 - b. **Gh, 0Y₀Z₀0B 0Z₀0!**
2. Those three boys want John to tell them a story
 - a. na tso’i iyani anitsutsa unaduli uninohisedi kanoheda
 - b. **0 KT T0h DhJG 0’0S₀ 0’hZ₀0A₀ 0Z₀0**
3. John, listen to what Pete says, and then tell me!
 - a. tsani, hadvdasdi nigawesgy gwida, nogwuhno sginohiselv’i
 - b. **Gh, 0’0’0₀ hS₀0₀E 0’0, Z₀0Z₀ 0Y₀Z₀0A₀T**
4. Mary always tells the same story.
 - a. meli nigohilv vsgigwu kanoheda ikanohesgo’i
 - b. **0I₀ hA₀0₀ i0Y₀0 0Z₀0 T0Z₀0AT**
5. Those three boys and I always tell people what we want them to do.
 - a. na anitso anitsutsa ayvhno nigohilv dotsinohiseho yvwi iyusdi ogadulisgv iyunadvnedi’i
 - b. **0 DhK DhJG DBZ hA₀0₀ V₀IrZ₀0A₀ B0 TG₀0₀ 0S₀0₀E TG’0’0₀JT**
6. All the girls are happy when I tell them a story.
 - a. nani’v na anigeyutsa analiheligo ogatsinohisela gohusdi kanoheda
 - b. **0hi 0 DhI’G₀ D0’0’0₀ 0S₀IrZ₀0A₀W A₀G₀0₀ 0Z₀0**
7. After I tell my story, all you people will be happy.
 - a. itsvnohise hi’a kanoheda, nitsi’v itsiyvwi itsalihelitsi

⁴ At the end of this statement, you could add “no’wu tsig” (Z₀0 Ir₀Y), but it is not necessary.

- b. TCጅZጃጃ ልደ ፀጊጊጊ, ከኩጊ ጠጊጠጊ ጠጊጠጊጊጊ
8. John, listen to his story and then tell it to me.
- a. tsani, hadvdastanv hi'a tsikanoheha nogwuhno ayv isgihno hiselv'i
- b. ጊከ, ተጊጊጊጊጊ ልደ ኩፀጊጊጊ ጊፀጊጊ ጠጊ ጠጊጊጊ ጊጊጊጊጊ
9. All you girls be quiet! Let him tell us his story!
- a. nitsi'v itsigeyutsa ehlawe gesesdi! wikanohvli kanoheda!
- b. ከኩጊ ጠጊጊጊጊ ጊጊጊጊ ጊጊጊጊጊ ፀጊጊጊጊ ፀጊጊጊጊጊ
10. The whole third grade class wanted for him to tell his story.
- a. nani'v tso'ine dininidohi unadulisgy unohedi kanoheda
- b. ፀከጊ ጊጊጊ ጊከከጊጊ ፀጊጊጊጊጊ ፀጊጊጊጊ ፀጊጊጊጊጊ

To Teach Someone

Stem I: -eyohv-sg-

Present: -eyohvsg-a

Stem II: -eyohv-sg-

Present Habitual: -eyohvsg-o'i

Stem III: -eyoh[v]-n-

Remote Past: -eyohn-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -eyohn-v'i

Future: -eyohn-i

Stem IV: -eyohv-g-

Immediate Past: -eyohvg-a

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -eyohvg-a

Stem V: -eyo-Ø-

Infinitive: -eyo-di

Present Tense (Stem I), -eyohvsg-a

This verb means the action is actually going on at the present time.

First Singular Forms

“I am teaching you (singular)” degvyeyohvsga **ဒေပိန်ဝါခိ**

“I am teaching him/her” detsiyeyohvsga **ဒေဟိန်ဝါခိ**

“I am teaching it” degadeyohvsga **ဒေဒိန်ဝါခိ**

“I am teaching you (two)” desdvyeyohvsga **ဒေသီပိန်ဝါခိ**

“I am teaching you (more than two)” detsvyeyohvsga **ဒေဒိပိန်ဝါခိ**

“I am teaching them” degatsiyeyohvsga **ဒေဒေဟိန်ဝါခိ**

“I am teaching those things” degadeyohvsga **ဒေဒေဟိန်ဝါခိ**

Second Singular Forms

“You are (singular) teaching me” desgweyohvsga **ဒေခါပိန်ဝါခိ**

“You are (singular) teaching him/her” dehiyeyohvsga **ဒေခိပိန်ဝါခိ**

“You are (singular) teaching it” dehiyeyohvsga **ဒေခိပိန်ဝါခိ**

“You are (singular) teaching someone else and me” desgineyohvsga **ဒေခါပိန်ဝါခိ**

“You are (singular) teaching others and me” desgiyeyohvsga **ဒေခါပိန်ဝါခိ**

“You are (singular) teaching them” degahiyeyohvsga **ဒေဒေခိပိန်ဝါခိ**

“You are (singular) teaching those (things)” deheyohvsga **ဒေခိပိန်ဝါခိ**

Third Singular Forms

“S/he is teaching me” dagweyohvsga **ဒေခါပိန်ဝါခိ**

“S/he teaches you (singular)” detseyohvsga **ဒေခါပိန်ဝါခိ**

“S/he teaches him/her” degeyohvsga **ဒေခါပိန်ဝါခိ**

“S/he teaches it” dadeyohvsga **ဒေခါပိန်ဝါခိ**

“S/he teaches you and me” degineyohvsga **နယၤၤၤ**
 “S/he teaches someone else and me” dogineyohvsga **ၤယၤၤၤ**
 “S/he teaches another (or others), me and you” degeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “S/he teaches others and me” dogineyohvsga **ၤယၤၤၤ**
 “S/he teaches you (two)” desdeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “S/he teaches you (more than two)” detseyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “S/he teaches them” degeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “S/he teaches those things” dadeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**

Second Dual Forms

“You (two) teach me” desgineyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “You (two) teach him/her” desdeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “You (two) teach it” desdadeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “You (two) teach someone else and me” desgineyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “You (two) teach others and me” desgiyeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “You (two) teach them” desdeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “You (two) teach those (things)” desdadeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**

Second Plural Forms

“You (more than two) teach me” desgiyeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “You (more than two) teach him/her” etsiyeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “You (more than two) teach it” detsadeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “You (more than two) teach someone else and me” desgiyeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “You (more than two) teach them” detseyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “You (more than two) teach those things” detsadeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**

First Dual Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I) teach him/her” eneyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “We (you and I) teach it” denadeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “We (you and I) teach them” deneyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “We (you and I) teach those things” denadeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**

First Dual Exclusive Forms

“We (another and I) teach you (singular)” sdvyeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “We (another and I) teach him/her” osdeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “We (another and I) teach it” dosdadeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “We (another and I) teach you (two)” desdvyeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “We (another and I) teach you (more than two)” detsvyeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “We (another and I) teach them” dosdeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “We (another and I) teach those (things)” dosdadeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**

First Plural Exclusive Forms

“We (others and I) teach you (singular)” detsvyeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “We (others and I) teach him/her” dotseyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**
 “We (others and I) teach it” dotsadeyohvsga **နၤၤၤ**

“We (others and I) teach them” dotseyohvsga VV^hဝဲခိန်
“We (others and I) teach those (things)” dotsadeyohvsga VV^hဝဲခိန်

First Plural Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I and another or others) teach him/her” edeyohvsga RS^hဝဲခိန်
“We (you and I and another or others) teach it” dedayeyohvsga ၵV^hဝဲခိန်
“We (you and I and another or others) teach them” dedeyohvsga S^hS^hဝဲခိန်
“We (you and I and another or others) teach those (things)” dedadeyohvsga S^hS^hဝဲခိန်

Third Plural Forms

“They teach me” degvgweyohvsga SE^hဝဲခိန်
“They teach you (singular)” degetseyohvsga S^hF^hဝဲခိန်
“They teach him/her” daneyohvsga L^hဝဲခိန်
“They teach it” danadeyohvsga L^hဝဲခိန်
“They teach you and me” degeginoyohvsga S^hF^hY^hဝဲခိန်
“They teach someone else and me” degogineyohvsga S^hAY^hဝဲခိန်
“They teach you and me and another or others” degegeyohvsga S^hF^hF^hဝဲခိန်
“They teach others and me” degogeyohvsga S^hAF^hဝဲခိန်
“They teach you (two)” degesdeyohvsga S^hF^hခိန်ဝဲခိန်
“They teach you (more than two)” degetseyohvsga S^hF^hV^hဝဲခိန်
“They teach them” daneyohvsga L^hဝဲခိန်
“They teach those things” danadeyohvsga L^hဝဲခိန်

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -eyohn-v’i

This form differs from the future imperative only by tone change.

“I taught it” dagwadeyohnv’i L^hS^hဝဲခိန်
“S/he taught it” dudeyohnv’i S^hS^hဝဲခိန်

Future Tense (Stem III), -eyohn-i

“I will teach it” dodagadeyohni V^hL^hR^hF^hဝဲခိန်
“S/he will teach it” dodvdeyohni V^hL^hF^hဝဲခိန်

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -eyohn-v’i

“Sometime in the future, but not right now.”
This form differs from the remote past only by tone change.

“You (singular) teach it later!” dehiyeyonv’i S^h.A^hF^hဝဲခိန်
“You (two) teach it later!” desdeyonv’i S^hခိန်ဝဲခိန်
“You (more than two) teach it later!” itseyonv’i TV^hဝဲခိန်
“Let him/her teach it later” widadeyohnv’i O^hF^hဝဲခိန်

6. Do you know how to teach French?
 - a. Hiktahas yitsadvndi ditsadehyodi anigalvti uniwonihisdi?
 - b. GO'WMA JGSHJ DHSHG O'hUhaaia?

7. Kids often teach each other how to behave.
 - a. diniyotli unvsa danadadehyohvsgo unohiyhdi'i
 - b. Jhnr wZY lEshfa Taw'AJ D'hlaia

8. Mary, teach me how to do it.
 - a. Meli, sgweyohvga yagwadvndi'i
 - b. Oif, mshfa w'AJT

9. John knows Cherokee very well. Let him teach others how to speak it!
 - a. tsani, udohiyu osda un(v)ta tsalagi uwonihisdi'i. widigeyohvga aniso'i uniwonihisdi'i
 - b. Gh, O'VAG wml O'OW GWY O'Uhaaia. AJhfa DHFT O'hUhaaia

“He/she is thanking you (singular)” tsalihelitseha **GFPPV**
 “He/she is thanking him/her” alihelitseha **DFPPV**
 “He/she is thanking it” alihelitseha **DFPPV**
 “He/she is thanking you and me” ginalihelitseha **YOPPPV**
 “He/she is thanking someone else and me” oginalihelitseha **ḍYOPPPV**
 “He/she is thanking another (or others), me and you” igalihelitseha **TSPPPV**
 “He/she is thanking others and me” ogalihelitseha **ḍSPPPV**
 “He/she is thanking you (two)” sdalihelitseha **ṼLPPV**
 “He/she is thanking you (more than two)” itsalihelitseha **TGLPPV**
 “He/she is thanking them” dalihelitseha **LPV**
 “He/she is thanking those things” dalihelitseha **LPV**

Second Dual Forms

“You (two) are thanking me” sginali’elitseha **ṼYOPPPV**
 “You (two) are thanking him/her” esdali’elitseha **RṼLPPV**
 “You (two) are thanking it” esdali’elitseha **RṼLPPV**
 “You (two) are thanking someone else and me” desginali’elitseha **ṼḍYOPPPV**
 “You (two) are thanking others and me” desgiyali’elitseha **ṼḍYṼLPPV**
 “You (two) are thanking them” gesdali’elitseha **FṼLPPV**
 “You (two) are thanking those things” desdali’elitseha **ṼḍLPPV**

Second Plural Forms

“You (more than two) are thanking me” sgiyali’elitseha **ṼYṼLPPV**
 “You (more than two) are thanking him/her” etsali’elitseha **RGLPPV**
 “You (more than two) are thanking it” itsalihelitseha **TGLPPV**
 “You (more than two) are thanking someone else and me” sgiyali’elitseha **ṼYṼLPPV**
 “You (more than two) are thanking them” getsalihelitseha **FGLPPV**
 “You (more than two) are thanking those things” detsalihelitseha **ṼGLPPV**

First Dual Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I) are thanking him/her” enali’elitseha **ROPPPV**
 “We (you and I) are thanking it” inalihelitseha **TOPPPV**
 “We (you and I) are thanking them” genali’elitseha **FOPPPV**
 “We (you and I) are thanking those things” dosdali’elitseha **VṼLPPV**

First Dual Exclusive Forms

“We (another and I) are thanking you (singular)” sdvyali’elitseha **ṼṼLPPV**
 “We (another and I) are thanking him/her” osdali’elitseha **ḍṼLPPV**
 “We (another and I) are thanking it” osdali’elitseha **ḍṼLPPV**
 “We (another and I) are thanking you two” sdvyali’elitseha **ṼṼLPPV**
 “We (another and I) are thanking you (more than two)” itsvyali’elitseha **TṼLPPV**
 “We (another and I) are thanking them” gosdali’elitseha **AṼLPPV**
 “We (another and I) are thanking those things” dosdali’elitseha **VṼLPPV**

First Plural Exclusive Forms

“We (others and I) are thanking you (singular)” itsvyali’elitseha TC∞∂RFRVᵒᵒ
 “We (others and I) are thanking him/her” otsali’elitseha ᵒGRFRVᵒᵒ
 “We (others) and I are thanking it” otsali’elitseha ᵒGRFRVᵒᵒ
 “We (others and I) are thanking them” gotsali’elitseha AGFRFRVᵒᵒ
 “We (others and I) are thanking those things” dogalihelitseha VSRFRVᵒᵒ

First Plural Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I and another or others) are thanking him/her” edali’elitseha RLRFRVᵒᵒ
 “We (you and I and another or others) are thanking it” edali’elitseha RLRFRVᵒᵒ
 “We (others and I) are thanking them” gedali’elitseha FLRFRVᵒᵒ
 “We (others and I) are thanking those things” dedalihelitseha SLRFRVᵒᵒ

Third Plural Forms

“They are thanking me” gygwalihelitseha EIRFRVᵒᵒ
 “They are thanking you (singular)” getsalihelitseha FGRFRVᵒᵒ
 “They are thanking him/her” analihelitseha DORFRVᵒᵒ
 “They are thanking it” analihelitseha DORFRVᵒᵒ
 “They are thanking you and me” geginalihelitseha FYORFRVᵒᵒ
 “They are thanking someone else and me” goginalihelitseha AYORFRVᵒᵒ
 “They are thanking you and me and another or others” gegalihelitseha IRSFRVᵒᵒ
 “They are thanking others and me” gogalihelitseha ASFRFRVᵒᵒ
 “They are thanking you two” gesdalihelitseha F∞LRFRVᵒᵒ
 “They are thanking you (more than two)” getsalihelitseha FGRFRVᵒᵒ
 “They are thanking them” degetsalihelitseha SFRFRFRVᵒᵒ
 “They are thanking those things” danalihelitseha IORFRVᵒᵒ

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -alihelitsel-v’i

“I thanked it” tsiyali’elitselv’i IR∞RFRVᵒᵒᵒᵒ
 “He/she thanked it” ulihelitselv’i ORFRFRVᵒᵒᵒᵒ

Future Tense (Stem III), -alihelitsel-i

“I will thank it” datsiyali’elitseli UR∞RFRFRVᵒᵒᵒᵒ
 “He/she will thank it” dvlhelitseli ORFRFRVᵒᵒᵒᵒ

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -alihelitsel-v’i

(Some time in the future, but not right now)

“You (singular) thank it!” hali’elitselv’i FRFRFRVᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒ
 “You two thank it!” sdalihelitselv’i ∞LRFRFRVᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒ
 “You (more than two) thank it!” itsalihelitselv’i TGRFRFRVᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒ
 “Let him/her thank it!” alihelitselv’i DRFRFRVᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒ

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -alihilitseh-o’i

“I thank it (habitually)” tsiyali’elitseho’i **ጥፊዎሮሮህፕፕፕ**
“He/she gives thanks (habitually)” alihilitseho’i **ዎሮሮህፕፕፕ**

Immediate Imperative/Volative (Stem IV), -alihilitsis-i

“You (singular) thank it right now!” hiyali’elitsisi **ጥፊዎሮሮሁፕፕ**
“ You two thank it right now!” esdali’elitsisi **ሮፊሆሮሁፕፕ**
“ You (more than two) thank it right now!” etsali’elitsisi **ሮግሮሁፕፕ**
“Let him/her thank it right now!” walihilitsisi **ፍሮሃሁፕፕ**

Immediate Past Tense (Stem IV), -alihilitsis-i

“I thanked it, just now” tsiyali’elitsisi **ጥፊዎሮሁፕፕ**
“He/she thanked it, just now” alihilitsisi **ዎሮሃሁፕፕ**

Infinitive (Stem V), -alihilitse-di

“(For me to) thank it” tsiyali’elitsedi **ጥፊዎሮሁፕፕ**
“(For him/her to) thank it” ulihilitsedi **ዎሮሃሁፕፕ**

EXAMPLES:

1. John, after Mary tells her story, thank her for all of us!
 - a. tsani, asgwadv meli kanohlvsgev, nigada gvwalihelitseha hiyoselv’i
 - b. **ገሐጠጥ ወይን ግድግዳዎችን፣ አድባላዎችን ገናኝህኝ!**
2. We praise God and we thank Him.
 - a. osdilvgwodiha unelanvhi ale osdalielitseha
 - b. **እርሱን እና ገደብን ጥላይ ለእርሱ እና ገደብን ጥላይ!**
3. All you people, be thankful and give thanks to God!
 - a. nitsi’v itsiyvwi itsalihilitsadti gesesdi ale etsalielitsehesdi unelanvhi!
 - b. **አዎን ገደብን ጥላይ ለእርሱ እና ገደብን ጥላይ!**
4. John, when he gives you the present, thank him!
 - a. tsani, adanedi tsanelv, hiyalielitself’i!
 - b. **ገሐጠጥ፣ ለእርሱ ገደብ ለኛ ጥላይ!**
5. I thank God every day.
 - a. nidudodagwisv tsiyalielitseho unelanv
 - b. **እርሱን ጥላይ ለእርሱ እና ገደብን ጥላይ!**
6. Mary, thank you for the gift!

- a. meli, gvyalielitseha nasgi adanedi
 - b. OIF, EwFRFVt Oy DLN
7. Mary, while John is waiting, I want you to thank him.
- a. meli, tsani agatiyv igohida agwaduli hiyalielitsedi'i
 - b. OIF, Gh DSB TAAL DESF AwFRFVJT
8. I gave John a lot of money. May he be thankful and thank me for it!
- a. tsugwisdi adela detsinelv tsani. ulihelitsati gesesdi ale agwalihelitselv'i!
 - b. JwM DSW Sh.Nq Gh. OfpGJ FwM Dd DTFpVqT!
9. John, did you thank your dad yesterday?
- a. tsani, hiyalielitselesgo tsadoda svhi tsigesv?
 - b. Gh, AwFRFVdA GVL R. R. IR?
10. I thanked him just now.
- a. tsiyalielitsisi
 - b. IRFRFB

- “He/she is waiting for another, or others, me and you” igigatiya **TY**န
- “He/she is waiting for others and me” ogigatiya **ဝ်**န
- “He/she is waiting for you two” sdigatiya **ဝဲ**န
- “He/she is waiting for you (more than two)” itsigatiya **Th**န
- “He/she is waiting for them” dagatiya **လ**န
- “He/she is waiting for those things” dagatiya **လ**န

Second Dual Forms

- “You two are waiting for me” sginigatiya **ဝဲ**ဟ
- “You two are waiting for him/her” esdigatiya **R**ဝဲ
- “You two are waiting for it” sdigatiya **ဝဲ**န
- “You two are waiting for someone else and me” sginigatiya **ဝဲ**ဟ
- “You two are waiting for others and me” isgigatiya **T**ဝဲ
- “You two are waiting for them” desdigatiya **ဒ**ဝဲ
- “You two are waiting for those things” desdigatiya **ဒ**ဝဲ

Second Plural Forms

- “You (more than two) are waiting for me” isgigatiya **T**ဝဲ
- “You (more than two) are waiting for him/her” etsigatiya **R**ဝဲ
- “You (more than two) are waiting for it” itsigatiya **Th**န
- “You (more than two) are waiting for someone else and me” isgigatiya **T**ဝဲ
- “You (more than two) are waiting for them” getsigatiya **F**ဝဲ
- “You (more than two) are waiting for those things” detsigatiya **ဒ**ဝဲ

First Dual Inclusive Forms

- “We (you and I) are waiting for him/her” enigatiya **R**ဟ
- “We (you and I) are waiting for it” inigatiya **Th**န
- “We (you and I) are waiting for them” genigatiya **F**ဟ
- “We (you and I) are waiting for those thing” denigatiya **ဒ**ဟ

First Dual Exclusive Forms

- “We (another and I) are waiting for you (singular)” sdivgatiya **ဝဲ**န
- “We (another and I) are waiting for him/her” ostigatiya **ဝဲ**ဝဲ
- “We (another and I) are waiting for it” ostigatiya **ဝဲ**ဝဲ
- “We (another and I) are waiting for you two” sdivgatiya **ဝဲ**န
- “We (another and I) are waiting for you (more than two)” itsvgatiya **T**န
- “We (another and I) are waiting for them” gosdigatiya **A**ဝဲ
- “We (another and I) are waiting for those things” dosdigatiya **V**ဝဲ

First Plural Exclusive Forms

- “We (others and I) are waiting for you (singular)” itsvgatiya **T**န
- “We (others and I) are waiting for him/her” otsigatiya **ဝဲ**ဟ
- “We (others and I) are waiting for it” otsigatiya **ဝဲ**ဟ
- “We (others and I) are waiting for them” gotsigatiya **A**ဟ
- “We (others and I) are waiting for those things” dotsigatiya **V**ဟ

First Plural Inclusive Forms

- “We (you and I and another or others) are waiting for him/her” edigatiya **RJᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“We (you and I and another or others) are waiting for it” idigatiya **TJᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“We (you and I and another or others) are waiting for them” gedigatiya **FJᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“We (you and I and another or others) are waiting for those things” dedigatiya **SJᵀᵀᵀᵀ**

Third Plural Forms

- “They are waiting for me” gvgigatiya **EYᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“They are waiting for you (singular)” getsigatiya **Fᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“They are waiting for him/her” anigatiya **Dhᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“They are waiting for it” anigatiya **Dhᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“They are waiting for you and me” geginigatiya **FYhᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“They are waiting for someone else and me” goginigatiya **AYhᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“They are waiting for you and me and another or others” gegigatiya **FYhᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“They are waiting for others and me” geginigatiya **FYhᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“They are waiting for you two” gesdigatiya **Fᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“They are waiting for you (more than two)” getsigatiya **Fᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“They are waiting for them” danigatiya **Lhᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“They are waiting for those things” danigatiya **Lhᵀᵀᵀᵀ**⁵

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -gatiyvd-v’i

- “I waited for it” aktiy(v)dv’i **Dᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“He/she waited for it” uktiy(v)dv’i **Oᵀᵀᵀᵀ**

Future Tense (Stem III), -gatih-i

- “I will wait for it” datsiktidi **Lᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“He/she will wait for it” dvktidi **ᵀᵀᵀᵀ**

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -gatih-v’i

“Sometime in the future, but not right now.”

- “You (singular) wait for it!” hiktidv’i **Jᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“You two wait for it!” esdiktidv’i **Rᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“You (more than two) wait for it!” itsiktidv’i **Tᵀᵀᵀᵀ**
“Let him/her wait for it!” waktidv’i **Gᵀᵀᵀᵀ**

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -gatihdisg-o’i

- “I wait for it (habitually)” tsigatihdisgo’i **Jᵀᵀᵀᵀ**

⁵ One can hear the difference between this form and the previous one in spoken Cherokee.

7. After he has finished his test tomorrow, I will wait for him.
 - a. asgwadohmv atsigoliyesgv sinale, datsigatidi
 - b. **Dadllo DhrAfbode bOo, lrsjja**

8. Anna, you and I will be here a long time. May John wait for us!
 - a. ani, nihi ale ayy gohida inedohesdi. tsani wiginigatida.
 - b. **Dh, ha Doo DB Aal Tlv?aa. Gh Oyhsja.**

9. Anna and Jane, after this test is over, I want you to wait for me.
 - a. ana ale tseni, anisgwadv getsigoliyesgv, agwaduli sgitatidisdi
 - b. **Doo Doo Vh, Dhoollo FhrAfbode, Dtsf ayssjjaa**

10. After Mary broke up with me, I waited for her three years.
 - a. meli tsidoginagalenvhv, tso'i tsudetiyyda tsigatidv'i
 - b. **Oif hrVYosoo, KT jssjbl hrsjoot**

11. I waited five hours for Jane to call me.
 - a. agigatidv hisgi iyuliloda igohida dilinohedi nidayudodi
 - b. **Dysjoo aay TGfGI TAal jfzpj hlgvj**

12. Mary, if you want to see John, you must wait for him.
 - a. meli, iyu yitsaduli gohiwadvdi tsani, ase higatidisdi
 - b. **Oif, TG vbsf Aagoo Gh, Df asjjaa**

13. John, tell Jerry to wait for me.
 - a. tsani, hinohiselv Jerry agigatidisdi'i
 - b. **Gh, azaa? Jerry Djsjjaa**

14. You two boys must wait for your dad so you can thank him.
 - a. nihi sditali sditsutsa ase esdigatidisdi sdidoda esdalielitsediyi
 - b. **haoolwfooolgd Df Roolssjjaaoolvl Roolrfvva**

15. Joe, you and your two brothers wait for the girls so you can talk to them.
 - a. tsowi, nihi ale anitali itsalinvhlv detsigatiyesdi na anigeyutsa eligwu yidotsalinohvli
 - b. **Ko, ha Doo Dhwf TGfop srsjfbaa o Dhfgg Rfo vvgfzof**

16. John, Mary, and I waited all day for John in Tulsa.
 - a. tsani, meli ayyno otsigatidv tsani udodagwada Tulsi
 - b. **Gh, Oif DBZ hrsjoo Gh Ovlllo Tulsi**

17. When those three boys were in Tahlequah, they waited all day to see Mary.
 - a. na tso'i iyani'i anitsutsa daligwa tsanedohv, unigatidv udodagwada unigowadvdi meli
 - b. **o KT Toot Dhjg lft Glv, Ohsjoo Ovlll Ohaagoo Oif**

18. I waited three hours for John. Now let him wait for me!

- a. tso'i iyuliloda tsigatidv tsani. ka nogwu uwasa wagigatida!
- b. KT TGFGU IKSJL' GH. 0 ZW OGU GYSJU!

19. John, wait for me so we can show the new car to your sister.

- a. tsani, sgigatidv'i nasgino yenigowatvda etsado na itse dagwalelu
- b. GH, IYKSJLT 0WYZ FHAGLU RGV 0 TV LLM

20. John, wait till the movie is over!

- a. tsani, higatida adayvladvsgi alisgwadv igohida!
- b. GH, IKSJU DLBW'WY DFLLU' TA.W!

21. I hope John and Mary will wait for those two girls.

- a. udugi agwvha tsani ale meli dodvnigatidi na anitali anigeyutsa
- b. O'SY DGT GH D' OF V' hSJJ 0 DhWF DhFGG

To Want

Stem I: -adul-ih-

Present: -adulih-a

Stem II: -adul-ih-

Present Habitual: -adulih-o'i

Stem III: -adul-vh- / -adul-ih-

Remote Past: -adulih-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -adulvh-v'i

Future: -adulvh-i

Stem IV: -adul-Ø-

Immediate Past: -adul-a

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -adul-a

Stem V: -adul-v-

Infinitive: -adulv-di

When the object is human, there is a sexual connotation.

Present Tense (Stem I), -adulih-a

This tense means the action is actually going on at the present time.

First Singular Forms

“I want you (singular)” gvyaduli'a E∅SFD

“I want him/her” tsiyaduli'a Ir∅SFD

“I want it” agwaduliha DTSF∅

“I want you (two)” sdvyaduli'a ∅∅∅SFD

“I want you (more than two)” itsvyaduli'a TC∅SFD

“I want them” gatsiyaduli'a SIr∅SFD

“I want those things” dagwaduliha LTSF∅

Second Singular Forms

“You (singular) want me” sgwaduliha ∅TSF∅

“You (singular) want him/her” hiyaduli'a ∅∅SFD

“You (singular) want it” tsaduliha GSF∅

“You (singular) want someone else and me” sginaduli'a ∅Y∅SFD

“You (singular) want others and me” sgiyaduli'a ∅Y∅SFD

“You (singular) want them” gahiyaduli'a S∅∅SFD

“You (singular) want those (things)” detsaduliha SGSF∅

Third Singular Forms

“S/he wants me” agwaduliha DTSF∅

“S/he wants you (singular)” tsaduliha ᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦ
 “S/he wants him/her” agaduli’a ᑦᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦ
 “S/he wants it” uduliha ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
 “S/he wants you and me” ginaduliha ᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦ
 “S/he wants someone else and me” oginaduliha ᑦᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦ
 “S/he wants another (or others), me and you” igaduliha ᑦᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦ
 “S/he wants others and me” ogaduliha ᑦᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦ
 “S/he wants you (two)” sdaduliha ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
 “S/he wants you (more than two)” itsaduliha ᑦᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦ
 “S/he wants them” daduliha ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
 “S/he wants those things” duduliha ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

Second Dual Forms

“You (two) want me” sginaduli’a ᑦᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦ
 “You (two) want him/her” esdaduli’a ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
 “You (two) want it” sdaduliha ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
 “You (two) want someone else and me” desginaduli’a ᑦᑦᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦ
 “You (two) want others and me” isgiyaduli’a ᑦᑦᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦ
 “You (two) want them” gahiyaduli’a ᑦᑦᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦ
 “You (two) want those (things)” desdaduliha ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

Second Plural Forms

“You (more than two) want me” isgiyaduli’a ᑦᑦᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦ
 “You (more than two) want him/her” etsaduli’a ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
 “You (more than two) want it” itsaduliha ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
 “You (more than two) want someone else and me” desgiyaduli’a ᑦᑦᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦ
 “You (more than two) want them (animate)” gahiyaduli’a ᑦᑦᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦ
 “You (more than two) want those things” detsaduliha ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

First Dual Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I) want him/her” enaduli’a ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
 “We (you and I) want it” ginaduliha ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
 “We (you and I) want them” degenaduliha ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
 “We (you and I) want those things” deginaduliha ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

First Dual Exclusive Forms

“We (another and I) want you (singular)” sdvyaduli’a ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
 “We (another and I) want him/her” osdaduli’a ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
 “We (another and I) want it” oginaduliha ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
 “We (another and I) want you (two)” sdvyaduli’a ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
 “We (another and I) want them” dosdaduliha ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ
 “We (another and I) want those (things)” doginaduliha ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

First Plural Exclusive Forms

“We (others and I) want you (singular)” itsvyaduli’a ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

“We (others and I) want him/her” otsaduli’a ልገሰፍድ
“We (others and I) want it” oginaduliha ልሃጸፍድ
“We (others and I) want them” dotsaduli’a ህገሰፍድ
“We (others and I) want those (things)” dogaduliha ህገሰፍድ

First Plural Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I and other or others) want him/her” otsaduli’a ልገሰፍድ
“We (you and I and other or others) want it” ogaduliha ልገሰፍድ
“We (you and I and other or others) want them” gedaduli’a ፈሰፍድ
“We (you and I and other or others) want those (things)” degaduliha ገገሰፍድ

Third Plural Forms

“They want me” gvgwaduliha ፎገሰፍድ
“They want you (singular)” getsaduliha ፈገሰፍድ
“They want him/her” anaduliha ልገሰፍድ
“They want it” unaduliha ሰገሰፍድ
“They want you and me” geginaduliha ፈሃገሰፍድ
“They want someone else and me” goginaduliha ልሃገሰፍድ
“They want you and me and another or others” gegaduliha ፈገሰፍድ
“They want others and me” gogaduliha ልገሰፍድ
“They want you (two)” gesdaduliha ፈገሰፍድ
“They want you (more than two)” getsaduliha ፈገሰፍድ
“They want them” danaduliha ልገሰፍድ
“They want those things” dunaduliha ሰገሰፍድ

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -adulih-v’i

“I wanted it” agwadulihv’i ልገሰፍድ
“S/he wanted it” udulihv’i ሰገሰፍድ

Future Tense (Stem III), -adulvhi-i

“I will want it” dvgwadulvhi ሰገሰፍድ
“S/he will want it” dayudulvhi ሰገሰፍድ

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -adulvhi-v’i

“Sometime in the future, but not right now.”

“You (singular) want it!” tsadulvhi’i ገሰፍድ
“You (two) want it!” sdadulvhi’i ገሰፍድ
“You (more than two) want it!” itsadulvhi’i ገሰፍድ
“Let him/her want it!” udulvhi’i ሰገሰፍድ

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -adulih-o’i

“I want it (habitually)” agwaduliho’i DTSʔFT
“S/he wants it (habitually)” uduliho’i OʔSʔFT

Immediate Imperative/Volative (Stem IV), -adul-a

“You (singular) want it right now!” witsadula ʘGSW
“You (two) want it right now!” wisdadula ʘʘLSW
“You (more than two) want it right now!” witsadula ʘGSW
“Let him/her want it right now!” wudula ʘSW

Immediate Past Tense (Stem IV), -adul-a

“I wanted it, just now” agwadula DTSW
“S/he wanted it, just now” udula OʔSW

Infinitive (Stem V), -adulv-di

“(For me to) want it” agwadulvdi DTSʔJ
“(For him/her to) want it” udulvdi OʔSʔJ

EXAMPLES:

1. Anna, I want for you to remember me.
 - a. ana, agwaduli sgwanvdadisdi
 - b. Dʘ, DTSʔ ʘTOʘJʘJ
2. When I saw that new car a minute ago, I wanted it.
 - a. tsitsigowata na itse dagwalelu agwadula
 - b. ʘʘAGW ʘ TV ʘLʘM DTSW
3. I always want more money.
 - a. nigohilv ugodo agwadulisgo adela
 - b. ʘAʘʘ OʔAV DTSʔʘA DʔW
4. John, I want for you to want that car.
 - a. tsani, agwaduli tsadulvdi na dagwalelu
 - b. Gh, DTSʔ GSʔJ ʘ ʘLʘM
5. John and Joe want a new house.
 - a. tsani ale tsowi unaduli itse galitsode
 - b. Gh Dʘ Kʘ OʔʘSʔ TV ʔʔKʔ
6. John, I want for you and I to go to the OU/OSU game tomorrow.
 - a. tsani, agwaduli nihi ale ayv ginenvsdi sinale OU/OSU dinalasgalisgv

- b. Gh, DTSF hA Dc DB YlO'edA BcO OU/OSU JOWedSf'edE
7. Mary, I want for you to sing a song for me.
 a. meli, agwaduli nihi disginogi'edi
 b. OIF, DTSF hA JwYZYRJA
8. I like Mary, I love her, and I want her.
 a. tsilvgwodi meli ale tsigeyu'a ale tsiyaduli'a
 b. Ir'iy'JA OIF Dc Ir'fGD Dc Ir'edSf'D
9. John, do you want to eat now?
 a. tsani, tsadulihis tsalidayvdi nogwu?
 b. Gh, GSF'ed Gf'edLBJ Zed?
10. Joe and I want for you two boys to go to Tahlequah with us.
 a. tsowi ale ayv oginaduli nihi sditali sditsutsa daligwa wikedasdi'i
 b. KO Dc DB dy'OSf hA edJWf edJdG l'fT Of'edAJT
11. Do you three girls want some of these cookies?
 a. itsitso'i itsigeyutsa itsadulihis igada unatseli uniganasda?
 b. Th'KT Th'fGG TGSf'ed TSl O'OVf O'hS'edel
12. I don't want any cookies. I want a Coke.
 a. hla uniganasda yidagwaduli. kogi agwaduliha.
 b. L O'hS'edel edLTSf. AY DTSf'ed
13. Before I die I want to go to Germany.
 a. asi nagiyohusvngwu agwaduli anitsvmani wagwedasdi
 b. DB OYhGR'ed DTSf Dh'ed'f'h G'edLBJ
14. I always, always want to eat.
 a. nigohilv, nigohilv agwadulisgo agwalidayvdi
 b. hA'ed, hA'ed DTSf'edA Df'edLBJ
15. Just now those four boys wanted to go for a swim.
 a. na nvgi iyani anitsutsa unadulisgv unadawo'vsdi'i
 b. O O'y T'edh Dh'dG O'OSf'ed O'el'edAJT
16. Jane, do you want a cup of coffee?
 a. tseni, tsadulihisgo ulisgwidi iga kawi?
 b. Vh, GSF'edA O'f'ed'fJA T'ed O'ed?

“He/she is watching you and me” ginagasesdi **YΘS4oJ**
 “He/she is watching someone else and me” oginagasesdi **oYΘS4oJ**
 “He/she is watching another (or others), me and you” igagasesdi **TSS4oJ**
 “He/she is watching others and me” oginagasesdi **oYΘS4oJ**
 “He/she is watching you (two)” sdagasesdi **oLS4oJ**
 “He/she is watching you (more than two)” itsagasesdi **TGS4oJ**
 “He/she is watching them” dagasesdi **LS4oJ**
 “He/she is watching those things” dunagasesdi **SΘS4oJ**

Second Dual Forms

“You (two) are watching me” sginagasesdi **oYΘS4oJ**
 “You (two) are watching him/her” esdagasesdi **RoLS4oJ**
 “You (two) are watching it” sdagasesdi **oLS4oJ**
 “You (two) are watching someone else and me” sginagasesdi **oYΘS4oJ**
 “You (two) are watching others and me” isgiyagasesdi **ToYLoS4oJ**
 “You (two) are watching them” gesdagasesdi **foLS4oJ**
 “You (two) are watching those things” desdagasesdi **SoLS4oJ**

Second Plural Forms

“You (more than two) are watching me” isgiyagasesdi **ToYLoS4oJ**
 “You (more than two) are watching him/her” etsagasesdi **RGS4oJ**
 “You (more than two) are watching it” itsagasesdi **TGS4oJ**
 “You (more than two) are watching someone else and me” isgiyagasesdi **ToYLoS4oJ**
 “You (more than two) are watching them” getsagasesdi **FGS4oJ**
 “You (more than two) are watching those things” detsagasesdi **SGS4oJ**

First Dual Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I) are watching him/her” enagasesdi **ROs4oJ**
 “We (you and I) are watching it” ginagasesdi **YΘS4oJ**
 “We (you and I) are watching them” genagasesdi **foS4oJ**
 “We (you and I) are watching those things” denagasesdi **SoS4oJ**

First Dual Exclusive Forms

“We (another and I) are watching you (singular)” sdyagasesdi **oLoS4oJ**
 “We (another and I) are watching him/her” osdagasesdi **oLS4oJ**
 “We (another and I) are watching it” oginagasesdi **oYΘS4oJ**
 “We (another and I) are watching you two” sdyagasesdi **oLoS4oJ**
 “We (another and I) are watching you (more than two)” itsvgasesdi **TCs4oJ**
 “We (another and I) are watching them” dosdagasesdi **VoLS4oJ**
 “We (another and I) are watching those things” dogagasesdi **VSS4oJ**

First Plural Exclusive Forms

“We (others and I) are watching you (singular)” itsvyagasesdi **TCLoS4oJ**
 “We (others and I) are watching him/her” otsagasesdi **oGS4oJ**
 “We (others) and I are watching it” otsagasesdi **oGS4oJ**

“We (others and I) are watching them” gotsagasesdi AGS4ဝဲ
“We (others and I) are watching those things” dotsagasesdi VG S4ဝဲ

First Plural Inclusive Forms

“We (you and I and another or others) are watching him/her” edagasesdi RL S4ဝဲ
“We (you and I and another or others) are watching it” idagasesdi TL S4ဝဲ
“We (others and I) are watching them” gedagasesdi FL S4ဝဲ
“We (others and I) are watching those things” dedagasesdi SL S4ဝဲ

Third Plural Forms

“They are watching me” gvgwagasesdi EL S4ဝဲ
“They are watching you (singular)” getsagasesdi FG S4ဝဲ
“They are watching him/her” anagasesdi DS S4ဝဲ
“They are watching it” unagasesdi OS S4ဝဲ
“They are watching you and me” geginagasesdi FY OS S4ဝဲ
“They are watching someone else and me” gogagasesdi AS S4ဝဲ
“They are watching you and me and another or others” gegagasesdi FS S4ဝဲ
“They are watching others and me” gogagasesdi AS S4ဝဲ
“They are watching you two” gesdagasesdi FOL S4ဝဲ
“They are watching you (more than two)” getsagasesdi FG S4ဝဲ
“They are watching them” danagasesdi LS S4ဝဲ
“They are watching those things” dunagasesdi SOS S4ဝဲ

Remote Past Tense (Stem III), -agasestan-v’i

“I was looking at it” agwagasestanv’i DL S4ဝဲWO T
“He/she was looking at it” ugasestanv’i OS S4ဝဲWO T

Future Tense (Stem III), -agasestan-i

“I will watch it” dagagasestani LS S4ဝဲWh
“He/she will watch it” dvgagasestani OS S4ဝဲWh

Future Imperative/Volative (Stem III), -agasestan-v’i

*“Sometime in the future, but not right now.”
Differs from remote past only by tone change*

“You (singular) watch it!” hagasestanv’i OS S4ဝဲWO T
“You two watch it!” sdagasestanv’i FOL S4ဝဲWO T
“You (more than two) watch it!” itsagasestanv’i TGS S4ဝဲWO T
“Let him/her watch it!” hagasestanv’i OS S4ဝဲWO T

Present Habitual Tense (Stem II), -agasedisg-o’i

Appendix A: Verb Stems

The five stems used to build the eight tenses shown in this book have been labeled in various ways in previous works, when they have been labeled at all. For comparison, the following table shows the names of the tenses used here, as well as the corresponding stem labels in the grammars by King (1975) and Cook (1979), and in the previous verb conjugation books by Feeling (1994), van Tuyl (1994), and Feeling *et al.* (2003).

Stem label				Tense name	Tense suffix
Feeling (1994), van Tuyl (1994)	Feeling <i>et al.</i> (2003)	King (1975)	Cook (1979)		
1	I	present	present	Present	-a
2	II	imperfective	imperfective	Present Habitual	-o'i
3	IIIa	perfective	perfective	Future Imperative / Volative	-v'i
				Remote Past	-v'i
	IIIb			Future	-i
4	IVa	imperative	punctual	Immediate Past	-a, -i
	IVb			Immediate Imperative / Volative	-a, -i
5	V	infinitive	infinitive	Infinitive	-di

Roots and stems aren't spoken by themselves as words, but always have pronoun prefixes and tense suffixes to complete them. Sometimes the sounds of each piece (root, stem suffix, tense suffix) interact, so that simply writing them as pronounced together in a fully complete word can hide some sounds. This can make it difficult to see that two stems have the same root, or two tenses have the same stem. Because of this, the roots and stems given here might be somewhat abstract. However, the full words are not, and indicate pronunciation.

The stem lists show both the root as well as the stem suffix, separated by a hyphen. We use two conventions when necessary to show sound interactions in an abstract way. If a sound is lost when

attached to another sound, it is put in square brackets. For instance, stem V of *To Be Somewhere* is given as **-ed[o]-as-**. This means that in this stem, the root **-edo-** takes the stem suffix **-as**. However, the **o** is overridden by the **a**, becoming the stem **-edas-**. When the Infinitive tense suffix **-di** is attached to the whole stem, we look at the whole stem rather than its own parts, so we write the tense as **-edas-di**.

When there is no sound associated with a suffix, it is represented with a zero (**Ø**). Stem IV of *To Want* is given as **-adul-Ø-**. This means the stem suffix has no sound of its own (compare it to the other stems of this verb, where there is a clear stem suffix). The Immediate Past tense suffix **-a** that can follow would make this whole tense **-adul-a**.

In addition to the stems and tenses given with each verb, a summary of the forms for all the verbs follows:

To Be Somewhere

- Stem I: -edo-h-
Present: -edoh-a
- Stem II: -edo-h-
Present Habitual: -edoh-o'i
- Stem III: -edo-l-
Remote Past: -edol-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: edol-esdi
Future: -edol-esdi
- Stem IV: -ed[o]-Ø-
Immediate Past: -ed-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -ed-a
- Stem V: -ed[o]-as-
Infinitive: -edas-di

To Be Thankful or Happy

- Stem I: -aliheli-g-
Present: -alihelig-a
- Stem II: -aliheli-g-
Present Habitual: -alihelig-o'i
- Stem III: -aliheli-ts-
Remote Past: -alihelits-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: alihelits-v'i
Future: -alihelits-i
- Stem IV: -aliheli-g-
Immediate Past: -alihelig-i
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -alihelig-i
- Stem V: -aliheli-s-
Infinitive: -alihelis-di

To Bite (when a human bites)

- Stem I: -sgahl-g-
Present: -sgahlg-a
- Stem II: -sgahl-g-
Present Habitual: -sgahlg-o'i
- Stem III: -sgahl-its-
Remote Past: -sgahlits-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -sgahlits-v'i
Future: -sgahlits-i
- Stem IV: -sgahl-Ø-
Immediate Past: -sgal-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -sgal-a
- Stem V: -sgahl-s-
Infinitive: -sgahls-di

To Fall (a living being)

- Stem I: -nv-g-
Present: -nvg-a
- Stem II: -nv-g-
Present Habitual: -nvg-o'i
- Stem III: -nv-ts-
Remote Past: -nvts-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -nvts-v'i
Future: -nvts-i
- Stem IV: -nv-g-
Immediate Past: -nvg-i
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -nvg-i
- Stem V: -nv-'is-
Infinitive: -nv'is-di

To Go

- Stem I: -e-g-
Present: -eg-a
Present Habitual: -eg-o'i **NB: the Present Habitual is usually Stem II**
- Stem II: -e-s-
Future: -es-i **NB: the Future is usually Stem III**
- Stem III: -env-s-
Remote Past: -envs-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -envs-v'i
- Stem IV: -e-n-
Immediate Past: -en-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -en-a
- Stem V: -e-nvs-
Infinitive: -envs-di

To Have (a living being)

Stem I: -(a)ka-h-

Present: -(a)kah-a

To Have Something Long and Rigid, like a stick, a shovel, etc.

Stem I: -vy-Ø-

Present: -vy-a

Stem II: -vy-Ø-

Present Habitual: -vy-o'i

Stem III: -vy-Ø-

Remote Past: -vy-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -vy-esdi

Future: -vy-esdi

Stem IV: -vy-Ø-

Immediate Past: -vy-v'i

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -vy-esdi

Stem V: -vy-Ø-

Infinitive: -vy-i

To Have Something Flexible

Stem I: -na-'-

Present: -na'-a

Stem II: -na-'-

Present Habitual: -na'-o'i

Stem III: -na-'-

Remote Past: -na'-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -na'-esdi

Future: -na'-esdi

Stem IV: -na-'-

Immediate Past: -na'-v'i

Immediate Imperative/Volative: -na'-esdi

Stem V: -nv-Ø-

Infinitive: -nv-di

To Have Something Liquid, in a container

Stem I: -ne-h-

Present: -neh-a

Stem II: -ne-h-

Present Habitual: -neh-o'i

Stem III: -ne-h-

Remote Past: -neh-v'i

Future Imperative/Volative: -neh-esdi

Future: -neh-esdi

Stem IV: -ne-h-
Immediate Past: -neh-v'i
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -neh-esdi
Stem V: -adita-s-
Infinitive: -aditas-di

To Hear

Stem I: -atvg-i'-
Present: -atvgi'-a
Stem II: -atvg-isg-
Present Habitual: -atvgisg-o'i
Stem III: -atvg-an-
Remote Past: -atvgan-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -atvgan-v'i
Future: -atvgan-i
Stem IV: -atvg-vg-
Immediate Past: -atvgvg-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -atvgvg-a
Stem V: -atvg-o-
Infinitive: -atvgo-di

To Help

Stem I: -sdeli-h-
Present: -sdelih-a
Stem II: -sdeli-sg-
Present Habitual: -sdelisg-o'i
Stem III: -sdelv-h-
Remote Past: -sdelvh-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -sdelvh-v'i
Future: -sdelvh-i
Stem IV: -sdel-Ø-
Immediate Past: -sdel-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -sdel-a
Stem V: -sdelv-Ø-
Infinitive: -sdelv-di

To Hide someone or something

Stem I: -vsgalv'v-sg- / -vsgahlv-sg-
Present: -vsgalv'vsg-a / -vsgahlvsg-a
Stem II: -vsgahlv-sg-
Present Habitual: -vsgahlvsg-o'i
Stem III: -vsgahla-n-
Remote Past: -vsgahlan-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -vsgahlan-v'i
Future: -vsgahlan-i

Stem IV: -vsgahlv-g-
Immediate Past: -vsgahlv-g-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -vsgahlv-g-a
Stem V: -vsgalv-Ø-
Infinitive: -vsgalv-di

To Hit

Stem I: -vhni-h-
Present: -vhnih-a
Stem II: -vhni-h-
Present Habitual: -vhnih-o'i
Stem III: -vhni-l-
Remote Past: -vhnil-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -vhnil-v'i
Future: -vhnil-i
Stem IV: -vhni-g-
Immediate Past: -vhnig-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -vhnig-a
Stem V: -vhni-s-
Infinitive: -vhns-di

To Honor Someone or Something

Stem I: -lvgwod-ih-
Present: -lvgwodih-a / -lvkwdih-a
Stem II: -lvgwod-isg-
Present Habitual: -lvgwodisg-o'i
Stem III: -lvgwod-han-
Remote Past: -lvgwotan-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -lvgwotan-v'i
Future: -lvgwotan-i
Stem IV: -lvgwod-Ø-
Immediate Past: -lvgwod-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -lvgwod-a
Stem V: -lvgwod-o-
Infinitive: -lvgwodo-di

To Kill someone or something

Stem I: -h-ih-
Present: -hih-a
Stem II: -h-ih-
Present Habitual: -hih-o'i
Stem III: -(t)l-Ø-
Remote Past: -(t)l-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -(t)l-v'i
Future: -(t)l-i

Stem IV: -l-ug-
Immediate Past: -lug-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -lug-a
Stem V: -h-is-
Infinitive: -his-di

To Like someone or something

Stem I: -lvgwod-Ø-
Present: -lvgwod-i / -lvkwd-i
Stem II: -lvgwod-Ø-
Present Habitual: -lvkwd-o'i
Stem III: -lvgwod-Ø- / -lvgwod-han-
Remote Past: -lvkwd-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -lvgwod-a
Future: -lvgwotan-i
Stem IV: -lvgwod-Ø-
Immediate Past: -lvgwod-i
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -lvkwd-a
Stem V: -lvgwod-o-
Infinitive: -lvgwodo-di

To Look for

Stem I: -yo-h-
Present: -yoh-a
Stem II: -yo-h-
Present Habitual: -yoh-o'i
Stem III: -yo-l-
Remote Past: -yol-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -yol-v'i
Future: -yol-i
Stem IV: -yo-g-
Immediate Past: -yog-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -yog-a
Stem V: -yo-s-
Infinitive: -yos-di

To Love

Stem I: -geyu-h-
Present: -geyuh-a
Stem II: -geyu-s-
Present Habitual: -geyus-o'i
Stem III: -geyu-s-
Remote Past: -geyus-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -geyus-v'i
Future: -geyus-esdi

Stem IV: -geyuhv-g-
Immediate Past: -geyuhvg-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -geyuhvg-a
Stem V: -geyu-h-
Infinitive: -geyh-di

To Point Something Out

Stem I: -asehe-h-
Present: -aseheh-a
Stem II: -asehe-h-
Present Habitual: -aseheh-o'i
Stem III: -asehe-l-
Remote Past: -asehel-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -asehel-v'i
Future: -asehel-i
Stem IV: -asehi-s-
Immediate Past: -asehis-i
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -asehis-i
Stem V: -asehe-h-
Infinitive: -aseheh-di

To Remember

Stem I: -anvdadi-'-
Present: -anvdadi'-a
Stem II: -anvdadi-sg-
Present Habitual: -anvdadisg-o'i
Stem III: -anvdad-Ø- / -anvdadi-sg-
Remote Past: -anvdadisg-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -anvdad-v'i
Future: -anvdad-i
Stem IV: -anvdad-Ø-
Immediate Past: -anvdad-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -anvdad-a
Stem V: -anvdadi-s-
Infinitive: -anvdadis-di

To See

Stem I: -gowt-ih-
Present: -gowtih-a
Stem II: -gowt-isg-
Present Habitual: -gowtisg-o'i
Stem III: -go-h-
Remote Past: -goh-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -goh-v'i
Future: -goh-i

Stem IV: -gohwaht-Ø-
Immediate Past: -gohwaht-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -gohwaht-a
Stem V: -gowt-vh-
Infinitive: -gowtvh-di

To Stop someone or something

Stem I: -alehwisdod-ih-
Present: -alehwisdodih-a
Stem II: -alehwisdod-isg-
Present Habitual: -alehwisdodisg-o'i
Stem III: -alehwisdod-han-
Remote Past: -alehwisdotan-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -alehwisdotan-v'i
Future: -alehwisdotan-i
Stem IV: -alehwisdod-Ø-
Immediate Past: -alehwisdod-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -alehwisdod-a
Stem V: -alehwisdod-o-
Infinitive: -alehwisdodo-di

To Talk to Someone

Stem I: -ahlinohehd-ih-
Present: -ahlinohehdih-a
Stem II: -ahlinohehd-isg-
Present Habitual: -ahlinohehdisg-o'i
Stem III: -ahlinohehd-han- / -ahlinohehd-l-
Remote Past: -ahlinohehtl-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -ahlinohehtan-v'i
Future: -ahlinohehtan-i
Stem IV: -ahlinohehd-Ø-
Immediate Past: -ahlinohehd-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -ahlinohehd-a
Stem V: -ahlinohehd-o-
Infinitive: -ahlinohehdo-di

To Tell something to someone

Stem I: -nohis-eh-
Present: -nohiseh-a
Stem II: -nohis-eh-
Present Habitual: -nohiseh-o'i
Stem III: -nohis-el-
Remote Past: -nohisel-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -nohisel-v'i
Future: -nohisel-i

Stem IV: -nohis-Ø-
Immediate Past: -nohis-i
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -nohis-i
Stem V: -nohis-e-
Infinitive: -nohise-di

To Teach Someone

Stem I: -eyohv-sg-
Present: -eyohvsg-a
Stem II: -eyohv-sg-
Present Habitual: -eyohvsg-o'i
Stem III: -eyoh[v]-n-
Remote Past: -eyohn-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -eyohn-v'i
Future: -eyohn-i
Stem IV: -eyohv-g-
Immediate Past: -eyohvg-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -eyohvg-a
Stem V: -eyo-Ø-
Infinitive: -eyo-di

To Thank someone

Stem I: -alihelitse-h-
Present: -alihelitseh-a
Stem II: -alihelitse-h-
Present Habitual: -alihelitseh-o'i
Stem III: -alihelitse-l-
Remote Past: -alihelitsel-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -alihelitsel-v'i
Future: -alihelitsel-i
Stem IV: -alihelits[e]-is-
Immediate Past: -alihelitsis-i
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -alihelitsis-i
Stem V: -alihelitse-Ø-
Infinitive: -alihelitse-di

To Wait for someone or something

Stem I: -gati-y-
Present: -gatiy-a
Stem II: -gati-disg-
Present Habitual: -gatidisg-o'i
Stem III: -gati-yvd-
Remote Past: -gatiyvd-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -gatid-v'i
Future: -gatid-i

Stem IV: -gati-d-
Immediate Past: -gatid-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -gatid-a
Stem V: -gati-dis-
Infinitive: -gatidis-di

To Want

Stem I: -adul-ih-
Present: -adulih-a
Stem II: -adul-isg-
Present Habitual: -adulisg-o'i
Stem III: -adul-vh- / -adul-ih-
Remote Past: -adulih-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -adulvh-v'i
Future: -adulvh-i
Stem IV: -adul-Ø-
Immediate Past: -adul-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -adul-a
Stem V: -adul-v-
Infinitive: -adulv-di

To Watch

Stem I: -agasesd-Ø-
Present: -agasesd-i
Stem II: -agasesd-isg-
Present Habitual: -agasesdisg-o'i
Stem III: -agasesd-han-
Remote Past: -agasestan-v'i
Future Imperative/Volative: -agasestan-v'i
Future: -agasestan-i
Stem IV: -agasesd-Ø-
Immediate Past: -agasesd-a
Immediate Imperative/Volative: -agasesd-a
Stem V: -agasesd-o-
Infinitive: -agasesdo-di

Appendix B: Subject-Object Prefixes

Excerpted from Charles van Tuyl & Durbin Feeling, *An Outline of Basic Verb Inflections of Oklahoma Cherokee*, Indian University Press, Bacone College (Muskogee, Oklahoma), 1994.

AN OUTLINE OF BASIC VERB INFLECTIONS
OF OKLAHOMA CHEROKEE

III. SUBJECT/OBJECT VERB PREFIXES

SINGULAR

		<u>CLASS A</u>	<u>CLASS B</u>
I	You (singular)	gv-(gvy-)*	
I	Him/her	ji-(jiy-)*	
I	It	ji-(g-)*	agi-(agw-)
I	You (two)	sdv-(sdvy-)*	
I	You (more than two)	ijv-(ijvy-)*	
I	Them	gaji (gajiy-)*	
I	Those things	deji (deg-)*	dagi (dagw-)
<hr/>			
You (sg)	Me	sgi-(sgw-)	
You (sg)	Him/her	hi-(hiy-)*	
You (sg)	It	hi-(h-)*	ja-(j-)
You (sg)	Someone else and me	sgini-(sgin-)*	
You (sg)	Others and me	isgi-(isgiy-)*	
You (sg)	Them	gahi-(gahiy-)*	
You (sg)	Those things	dehi-(deh-)	dega-(dej-)
<hr/>			
He/she	Me	agi-(agw-)	
He/she	You (singular)	ja-(j-)	
He/she	Him/her	ga-/a-(g-)	
He/she	It	ga-/a-	u-(uw-)
He/she	You and me	gini-(gin-)	
He/she	Someone else and me	ogini-(ogin-)	
He/she	You, another (or others) and me	igi-(ig-)	
He/she	Others and me	ogi-(og-)	
He/she	You (two)	sdi-(sd-)	
He/she	You (plural)	iji-(ij-)	
He/she	Them	degi-(deg-)	
He/she	Those things	degi-(deg-)	du-(duw-)

Note: (1) Subject/object prefixes marked with an asterisk will cause the deaspiration of certain verbs. (2) The first form of the prefix is used when a consonant follows. The second, in parentheses, is used when vowels follow. (3) Intransitive verbs use the same prefixes as subject/object prefixes whose object is "it" or "those things." (4) Certain verbs require the special Class B Prefixes.

DUAL

		<u>CLASS A</u>	<u>CLASS B</u>
You & I	Him/her	eni- (en-)*	
You & I	It	ini- (in-)	gini (gin-)
You & I	Them	geni- (gen-)*	
You & I	Those things	deni- (den)	degini-(degin-)
Another & I	You (singular)	sdv- (sdvy-)*	
Another & I	Him/her	osdi- (osd-)*	
Another & I	It	osdi- (osd-)	
Another & I	You (two)	sdv- (sdvy-)*	
Another & I	You (plural)	iji- (ij-)*	
Another & I	Them	gosdi- (gosd-)*	
Another & I	Those things	dosdi- (dosd-)	dogini- (dogin-)
You (two)	Me	sgini- (sgin-)*	
You	Him/her	esdi- (esd-)*	
You	It	sdi- (sd-)	
You	Someone else and me	sgini- (sgin-)*	
You	Others and me	isgi- (isgiy-)*	
You	Them	gesdi- (gesd-)*	
You	Those things	desdi- (desd-)	

PLURAL

		<u>CLASS A</u>	<u>CLASS B</u>
You, another/ others & I	Him/her	edi- (ed-)*	
You, another/ others & I	It	idi- (id-)	igi- (ig-)
You, another/ others & I	Them	gedi- (ged-)*	
You, another/ Others & I	Those things	dedi- (ded-)	degi- (deg-)
Others & I	You (singular)	ijv- (ijvy-)*	
Others & I	Him/her	oji- (oj-)*	
Others & I	It	oji- (oj-)	ogi- (og-)
Others & I	Them	goji- (goj-)*	
Others & I	Those things	doji- (doj-)	dogi- (dog-)
You (more than two)	Me	isgi- (isgiy-)*	
You	Him/her	eji- (ej-)*	
You	It	iji- (ij-)	
You	Someone else and me	isgi- (isgiy-)*	
You	Them	geji- (gej-)*	
You	Those things	deji- (dej-)	
They (more than two)	Me	gvgi- (gvgw-)	
They	You (sing.)	geji- (gej-)	
They	him/her	ani- (an-)	
They	It	ani- (an-)	uni- (un-)
They	You and me	gegini- (gegin-)	
They	Someone else and me	gogini- (gogin-)	
They	You, another and me	gegi- (geg-)	
They	Others and me	gogi- (gog-)	
They	You (two)	gesdi- (gesd-)	
They	You (more than two)	geji- (gej-)	
They	Them	ani- (an-)	
They	Those things	ani- (an-)	dvni- (dvn)

