

Chapter 1: The Basic Form of the Noun

Nouns in Mingo are words which refer to people, places, animals, plants, objects, and abstract notions. There are a number of different types of nouns in Mingo -- we'll start here with the Simple Noun. Simple Nouns occur in a number of different forms. The first form we'll look at is the Basic Form.

The Basic Form of a Simple Noun is composed of four parts: a Noun Prefix, a Noun Base, a Linker Vowel, and a Noun Suffix. They always occur in exactly this order.

Noun Prefix + Noun Base + Linker Vowel + Noun Suffix

Here are some examples of Simple Nouns, broken down into their four parts:

u-	- 'nöhś-	-a-	-'	u'nöhśa'	onion
u-	-wís-	-æ-	-'	uwísæ'	ice
u-	-në-	-ö-	-'	unëö'	corn
ka-	-khw-	-a-	-'	kakhwa'	food
ká-	-yatösh-	-æ-	-'	káyatöshæ'	book

To begin with, we'll look at each of these four parts.

1.1. Noun Prefix

Most Simple Nouns take some type of Noun Prefix. There are two basic Noun Prefixes, which we call the Agent prefix, and the Patient prefix. The basic form of the Agent Noun Prefix is ka-. The basic form of the Patient Noun Prefix is u-. The nouns that take the Agent Noun Prefix -- such as «kakhwa'» "food" -- are called Agent Nouns, while the nouns that take the Patient Noun Prefix -- such as «uwísæ'» "ice" -- are called Patient Nouns.

This division between Agent Nouns and Patient Nouns in Mingo is very similar to what in other languages is called "noun gender". If you've studied French or Spanish, you know that all nouns in those languages must be either "masculine" or "feminine". In German, all nouns must be either "masculine", "feminine" or "neuter". In Algonquian languages,

such as Cree, Ojibwe, or Cheyenne, nouns belong either to the "animate" or the "inanimate" gender.

Is there any way to tell whether a given noun in Mingo is going to be an Agent Noun or a Patient Noun? Well, yes and no. Take a look at the following lists of nouns, divided into Agent Nouns and Patient Nouns.

Some Agent Nouns

kahikwææ' -- hat
kaöshæ' -- box
këewëë' -- wire
katkunya'shæ' -- ladle
katsi'káya' -- chair
káyatöshæ' -- book
kaya'ta' -- doll
kaeu'ta' -- gun
katsihkwanö' -- button
kakawihsa' -- shovel
kashewë'ta' -- bell
ka'nö' -- arrow

Some Patient Nouns

uka'stææ' -- mud
unëö' -- corn
unö'kwa' -- milk
usae'ta' -- bean
utsi'tsu'kwa' -- pear
u'nehsa' -- sand
unôta' -- rhubarb
uyë'kwa' -- tobacco
usnö' -- bark
unöni'ta' -- thistle
unékhwa' -- bloodroot
uhsëë' -- frost

As we can see from the lists above, Patient Nouns typically refer to things which are found in nature, whereas Agent Nouns typically refer to things which are man-made. Although most Simple Nouns follow this general principle, there are definitely exceptions, so we can't rely on it all the time. Here are a few of the nouns which seem to belong to the "wrong" class.

Some Agent Nouns That "Should Be" Patient Nouns

kaháta' -- forest
kětahsa' -- fin
kakaa' -- eye
katsistöta'shæ' -- strawberry
kaëhta' -- swamp
wahta' -- maple tree

Some Patient Nouns That "Should Be" Agent Nouns

u'syöhsa' -- leather
uæhkwa' -- bread
uëhtsi'æ' -- fried meat
uthe'shæ' -- flour
uhsíyæ' -- thread
u'niskææ' -- wheel

Although ka- and u- are the basic forms for the Agent Noun prefix and the Patient Noun Prefix, respectively, they aren't the only forms. The Agent Noun Prefix also shows up as ká- (as in «káyatöshæ'» "book"), kë- (as in «këewëë'» "wire"), kæ- (as in «kææhkwa'» "sun/moon"), and w- (as in «wahta'» "maple tree"). The Patient Noun Prefix also shows up as ú- (as in «úya'» "another one"), and aw- (as in «awënyahsa'» "heart"). We will learn the rules for when to use these different forms later on.

Although the vast majority of Simple Nouns take either the Agent Noun Prefix or the Patient Noun Prefix, there is a group of nouns which take a null (or zero) Noun Prefix in their most basic form. All of the nouns in this group begin either with a, ë or ê, and many of them end in -shæ'.

Some Nouns With a Zero Noun Prefix

atya'tawi'shæ' -- clothes
ahtahkwa' -- shoe
ênishæ' -- day
ëníshæ' -- shelf
ë'húshæ' -- ball
êni'ta' -- month

1.2. Noun Base

The Noun Base is the heart of the Simple Noun. It's the the part the carries the basic meaning of the noun, such as -ya'tawi'sh- "clothes", -ka-"eye", or -nö'kw- "milk". We always write Noun Bases with a hyphen at both the beginning and at the end, to show that the Noun Base cannot stand on

its own as a word, but must always have something added to it to make it a complete word.

1.3. Linker Vowel

The job of the Linker Vowel is to connect the Noun Base to what comes after it. All nouns in Mingo take one of four Linker Vowels, either -a-, -æ-, -ö- or -ë-. By far the most common Linker Vowel is -a-, followed by -æ- and -ö-; only a relatively few nouns take -ë- as their Linker Vowel.

Some Nouns With -a- Linker Vowel

unö'kwa' -- milk
u'nehsa' -- sand
kaya'ta' -- doll
wahta' -- maple tree

Some Nouns With -æ- Linker Vowel

kakanya'shæ' -- knife
uëhtsi'æ' -- fried meat
uthe'shæ' -- flour
kaëhtææ' -- cloth

Some Nouns With -ö- Linker Vowel

ka'nö' -- arrow
unëö' -- corn

Some Nouns With -ë- Linker Vowel

këewëë' -- wire
kë'tôwë' -- bottom

As we can see from the lists of words above, there is no relationship between a noun's Linker Vowel and its status as an Agent Noun or a Patient Noun. Both of these are things that you must just learn separately about each Mingo noun.

1.4. Noun Suffix

There are three Noun Suffixes in Mingo. The simplest of these, called the Basic Noun Suffix, occurs at the end of all Simple Nouns. It always takes the form '-', which is why all Simple Nouns end with a '-'.

Chapter 2: The Rule of Vowel Lengthening

For most Nouns, their Basic Form is composed of the Noun Prefix, plus the Noun Base, plus the Linker Vowel, plus the Noun Suffix, with no other changes. However, with some Nouns, the situation is a little more complicated. The complications arise from the rule of Vowel Lengthening.

2.1. Vowel Lengthening

The rule of Vowel Lengthening applies to the next-to-last vowel in the word. In many words, a vowel that would otherwise be pronounced short, is pronounced long when it occurs as the next-to-last vowel in a word. Take, for example, the Noun Base -hat-, which means "forest". The Basic Form of this noun is «kaháta'» "forest", with the -a- of the Noun Base lengthened to -á-. Likewise with the Basic Form «uwísæ'» "ice", from the Noun Base -wis-. With both of these Nouns, a vowel which is basically short gets lengthened when it occurs as the next-to-last vowel in the word. When these same vowels are not next-to-last in the word, they do not get lengthened, and so are pronounced short, as in «kahata'shö'ö» "forests", and «uwisæ'ke» "on the ice".

However, this rule which lengthens the next-to-last vowel does not affect all words. In many words, the next-to-last vowel remains short, as in «kakanya'shæ'» "knife", «u'nehsa'» "sand", «unëö'» "corn", and many others. The key to knowing when it applies is to look at the sound(s) that comes immediately after the next-to-last vowel. To understand this, we can break the rule down into several smaller patterns:

- (1) When the next-to-last vowel is followed by a single -t-, -k-, -s-, -h-, -n-, -w-, or -y-, the vowel will be lengthened. For example, «kë'tôwë'» "bottom", «uhsíyæ'» "thread", «unôta'» "rhubarb".
- (2) When the next-to-last vowel is followed by either a single -'-, or by a sequence of consonants beginning with either -h- or -'-,

the vowel will not be lengthened. For example, «uëhtsi'æ'» "fried meat", «katkunya'shæ'» "ladle", «u'nehsa'» "sand".

Beyond these two basic patterns, we need to introduce the idea of odd-numbered vowels and even-numbered vowels. Odd-numbered vowels are those which are the 1st, 3rd, 5th, etc... vowels in a word; even-numbered vowels are those which are the 2nd, 4th, 6th, etc... vowel in word. As a general rule, even-numbered vowels in Mingo are given more prominence than odd-numbered vowels. This carries over into the rule of Vowel Lengthening.

- (3) When the next-to-last vowel is an even-numbered vowel, and is followed by sequence of consonants beginning with -t-, -k-, -s- or -n-, the vowel will be lengthened. For example, «unékhwa'» "bloodroot", «unôkta'» "space", «kanôskwa'» "domesticated animal". If it is an odd-numbered vowel, and/or followed by different consonants, it will not be lengthened. For example, «kakhwa'» "food", «kakaista'» "eyeglasses", «utsëësta'» "coal, ember".

There are exceptions to all of these patterns, especially (3). For example, the consonant sequence -sh- sometimes allows the preceding vowel to lengthen, as in «ëníshæ'» "shelf", and «ë'húshæ'» "ball", but sometimes it keeps the preceding vowel short, as in «ënishæ'» "day", and «teyuhateshæ'» "light". Exceptions such as these must simply be learned on a word-by-word basis. Nonetheless, most words in Mingo, including both Nouns and Verbs, do follow these patterns.

2.2. The Vowels -a- and -æ-

The vowels -a- and -æ- in Mingo are special with respect to the rule of Vowel Lengthening. These vowels only ever lengthen if they are even-numbered; when they are odd-numbered, they always remain short, no matter what follows them. When they are even-numbered, they follow the same patterns as other vowels, namely:

- (4) When -a- or -æ- is the next-to-last vowel, and is even-numbered, and is followed by a single -t-, -k-, -s-, -h-, -n-, -w-, -y-, or by a consonant cluster beginning with -t-, -k-, -s- or -n-, the vowel will be lengthened. For example, «kaháta'» "forest", «tsyu'táka'» "mink", «kekánya's» "I pay".
- (5) When those conditions do not hold, the vowel remains short. For example, «kakaa'» "eye", «tsinutaka'» "muskrat", «kaka'ta'» "white oak tree".

As a further complication, all Linker Vowels, even those which are -ö- or -ë- follow these same rules for lengthening. That is, -a- and -æ- always follow these special rules, no matter whether they are the Linker

Vowel or just a regular vowel, but -ö- and -ë- will also follow these rules when they occur as the Linker Vowel in a word.

Note that -a- and -æ- are special in another way. The vowel sequence -aæ- never occurs in Mingo. Instead, the -aæ- sequence is replaced by -ææ-. This rule most often comes into play in the case of a Noun Base ending in -a-, followed by the Linker Vowel -æ-. For example, «a'washææ'» "earring", «ênnyaskææ'» "brooch", «uëhtææ'» "fuzz".

Note that in each of these example, the first -æ- is the next-to-last vowel in the word, and is also odd-numbered. When the first -æ- is the next-to-last vowel, and is even-numbered, then the vowel lengthens. However, the vowel sequence -ââ- never occurs in Mingo. Instead, the -ââ- sequence is replaced by -áá-. For example, «unöhi'káá'» "pimple", «ukáá'» "inner bark of a tree", «ka'táá'» "chimney".

When the second -æ- is the next-to-last vowel in the word, the sequence always remains -ææ-, no matter what other conditions apply. For example, «kaëhtæækô» "under the cloth", «au'kææte'» "it sticks out".

When other suffixes are added on to these words, the -áá- sequence goes back to being -ææ-, since the rule of Vowel Lengthening can no longer apply to them. For example «unöhi'kææ'shö'ö» "pimples", «ukææ'ke» "on the inner bark", «ka'tææ'shö'ö» "chimneys".

2.3. Inherently Long Vowels

Finally, note that some vowels are inherently long. They are pronounced long no matter where they are in the word. For example, in the Noun Base -tsi'káy- chair, the -á- is inherently long. It will always be pronounced long, no matter where it is in the word. For example, «katsi'káya'» "chair", «katsi'káya'shö'ö» "chairs", «katsi'káya'ke» "on the chair".

Chapter 3: The Plural Form of the Noun

The Plural Form of a Simple Noun in Mingo is composed of 5 parts:

Noun Prefix + Noun Base + Linker Vowel + Noun Suffix + Plural Suffix

The Plural Suffix takes the form -shö'ö. Here are some examples of Plural Forms of Simple Nouns, broken down into their 5 parts.

ka-	- 'seht-	-a-	- ' -	-shö'ö	ka 'sehta 'shö'ö	cars
ka-	- 'ash-	-æ-	- ' -	-shö'ö	ka 'ashæ 'shö'ö	baskets
u-	-shaist-	-a-	- ' -	-shö'ö	ushaista 'shö'ö	snakes
u-	-nö 'ka-	-æ-	- ' -	-shö'ö	unö 'kææ 'shö'ö	horns
u-	-skë ' -	-ë-	- ' -	-shö'ö	uskë 'ë 'shö'ö	seeds

For most nouns, like the ones above, the Plural form is the same as the Basic Form, plus -shö'ö. For some nouns, though, the addition of -shö'ö triggers a change in vowel lengthening, following the rules discussed in Chapter 2. For example, «kaháta'» "forest" and «kahata'shö'ö» "forests", «kanôskwa'» "domesticated animal" and «kanöskwa'shö'ö» "domesticated animals", «ëníshæ'» "shelf" and «ënishæ'shö'ö» "shelves".

If the Basic Form of the Noun ends in -áá', the Plural Form will end in -ææ'shö'ö. For example, «ukwáá'» "orange" and «ukwææ'shö'ö» "oranges", «uhsöwöhkáá'» "piece of wood" and «uhsöwöhkææ'shö'ö» "pieces of wood".

Chapter 4: The Locative Forms of the Noun

Besides the Basic Noun Suffix, there are two other suffixes that can be put in that same slot. Both of these suffixes have to do with the idea of location, and so we call them the "Locative Suffixes". The Locative Forms of Simple Nouns is composed of these four parts:

Noun Prefix + Noun Base + Linker Vowel + Locative Suffix

There are two main Locative Forms of the noun in Mingo, called the External Locative and the Internal Locative.

4.1. The External Locative Form of the Noun

The first of the two locative suffixes is called the External Locative Suffix. It generally translates into English as "on" or "at", or sometimes "in". In other words, it refers to a location on the outside surface of the object. For the vast majority of words, this suffix takes the form -'ke. Here are some examples of Simple Nouns in their External Locative forms, broken down into their four component parts:

Ø-	-ahtahkw-	-a-	- 'ke	ahtahkwa 'ke	on the shoe
ká-	-yatösh-	-æ-	- 'ke	káyatöshæ 'ke	on the book
ka-	-hsikwa-	-æ-	- 'ke	kahsikwææ 'ke	on the fork
ka-	- 'seht-	-a-	- 'ke	ka 'sehta 'ke	on the car
u-	- 'nehs-	-a-	- 'ke	u 'nehsa 'ke	on the sand

Note that -'ke is another suffix which can change the syllable count of the word, which can affect the rule of Vowel Lengthening. For example, «kanéstæ'» "floor" and «kanestæ'ke» "on the floor".

Nouns whose Basic Form ends in -'áá', will end in -ææ'ke in the External Locative Form. For example, «ka'táá'» "chimney" and «ka'tææ'ke» "on the chimney".

Although the External Locative suffix takes the form -'ke with nearly all words in Mingo, it does have one other form. It takes the form -ke when added onto a word (typically a verb) which ends in a consonant. For example, «haksút» "my grandfather" and «haksútke» "at my grandfather's" (house, home, place, etc...), «hatétsë's» "(he is) a doctor" and «hatetsë'ske» "at the doctor's, at the clinic".

4.2. The Internal Locative Form of the Noun

The other Locative Suffix is called the Internal Locative Suffix. It typically is translated as "inside" or "under" or "within". It refers to some location that is enclosed inside the object. It takes the form -kô with all words. Here are some examples of Simple Nouns in their Internal Locative forms, broken down into their four component parts:

u-	-ka'sta-	-æ-	-kô	uka'stæækô	under the mud
ka-	-'seht-	-a-	-kô	ka'sehtakô	under the car
∅-	-atya'tawi'sh-	-æ-	-kô	atya'tawi'shækô	under the clothes
ka-	-(h)ëhta-	-æ-	-kô	kaëhtæækô	under the cloth
u-	-'niska-	-æ-	-kô	u'niskæækô	under the wheel

Once again, this suffix can cause changes in vowel lengthening. The Linker Vowel is always in the next-to-last syllable of the Internal Locative Form of the Noun. If the Linker Vowel is odd-numbered, it will stay short. But if it is even-numbered, the Linker Vowel will become long, following the regular rules of Vowel Lengthening. The only exception is the sequence -ææ-, which stays -ææ- even if the second -æ- is an even-numbered vowel. For example, kaháta' forest and kahatakô in the forest, «këskáá'» "mat" and «këskæækô» "under the mat".

Chapter 5: The Locative Plural Forms of the Noun

It is possible to combine the Locative Forms of the Noun with the Plural Form of the Noun to create Locative Plural Forms. These forms are composed of 5 parts:

Noun Prefix + Noun Base + Linker Vowel + Locative Suffix + Plural Suffix

5.1. External Locative Plural Form

The External Locative Plural Form is created by adding the Plural Suffix onto the end of the External Locative Form of the noun. Note, however, that in this construction, the Plural Suffix always takes the short form -shö, and not the long form -shö'ö.

∅-	-ënish-	-æ-	-'ke-	-shö	ënishæ'keshö	on the shelves
ka-	-'seht-	-a-	-'ke-	-shö	ka'sehta'keshö	on the cars
u-	-nö'ka-	-æ-	-'ke-	-shö	unö'kææ'keshö	on the horns
∅-	-ahtahkw-	-a-	-'ke-	-shö	ahtahkwa'keshö	on the shoes

5.2. Internal Locative Plural Form

The Internal Locative Plural Form is created by adding the Plural Suffix onto the end of the Internal Locative Form of the noun. Note, however, that in this construction, the Plural Suffix always takes the short form -shö, and not the long form -shö'ö.

ka-	-nöhs-	-a-	-kö-	-shö	kanöhsaköshö	under the houses
ka-	-'seht-	-a-	-kö-	-shö	ka'sehtaköshö	under the cars
ká-	-yatösh-	-æ-	-kö-	-shö	káyatöshæköshö	under the books
ka-	-(h)ösh-	-æ-	-kö-	-shö	kaöshæköshö	inside the boxes

Note that although the Internal Locative suffix has a long vowel when it occurs at the end of a word, as in «kanöhsakô» "under the house", it always has a short vowel when followed by the Plural suffix.

Chapter 6: Particles Used with Nouns

Of all the particles in Mingo, there are three which occur most frequently right before nouns. These are the phrase marker particle «ne», and the two Demonstrative particles «nêkê» and «huikê».

6.1. The Phrase Marker Particle ne

This is the most basic of the three particles. It has no real translation equivalent in English, but more often than not, when you see a noun in a Mingo sentence, it will have «ne» in front of it. For

example, «ne kaháta'» "forest, the forest, a forest, forests"; «ne kaksikwææ'» "fork, the fork, a fork, forks"; «ne unö'kææ'» "horn, the horn, a horn, horns".

It can be used before all forms of the noun. For example, «ne kahatakô» "in the forest"; «ne kaksikwææ'shö'ö» "forks"; «ne unö'kææ'keshö» "on the horns".

6.2. The Demonstrative Particle *nêkê*

The Demonstrative particle «*nêkê*» serves to pick out a particular member of a group of similar or identical people or objects. Typically, it picks out one which is close to the speaker, and so it is usually translated into English as "this". It always occurs before the noun that it goes with. For example, «*nêkê ka'sehta'*» "this car"; «*nêkê káyatöshæ'*» "this book"; «*nêkê u'niskáá'*» "this wheel".

This particle can also occur before the Plural Form of Nouns. In English, we need to change "this" to "these" when talking about Plural Nouns, but in Mingo «*nêkê*» can be used for both. For example, «*nêkê ka'sehta'shö'ö*» "these cars"; «*nêkê káyatöshæ'shö'ö*» "these books"; «*nêkê u'niskææ'shö'ö*» "these wheels".

You will sometimes see «*nêkê*» and «*ne*» together before a Noun. For example, «*nêkê ne ka'sehta'*» "this car"; «*nêkê ne káyatöshæ'*» "this book"; «*nêkê ne u'niskáá'*» "this wheel".

Note that «*nêkê*» also occurs in a shortened form, «*nê*», with the same meaning and distribution as the longer form.

6.3. The Demonstrative Particle *huikê*

Just like «*nêkê*», the Demonstrative Particle «*huikê*» picks out a particular Noun. However, with «*huikê*», it is typically one which is further away from the speaker, and so it is usually translated in English as "that". It also always occurs before the Noun that it goes with. For example, «*huikê katsi'káya'*» "that chair"; «*huikê ahtahkwa'*» "that shoe"; «*huikê ushaista'*» "that snake".

It can also occur together with «*ne*» before a Noun. For example, «*huikê ne katsi'káya'*» "that chair"; «*huikê ne ahtahkwa'*» "that shoe"; «*huikê ne ushaista'*» "that snake".

And it can also occur with the Plural Form of Nouns, where in English we would use the word "those". For example, «huikê katsi'káya'shö'ö» "those chairs"; «huikê ahtahkwa'shö'ö» "those shoes"; «huikê ushaista'shö'ö» "those snakes".

Chapter 7: Possessed Forms of the Noun

To show that a Noun belongs to someone, you take off the Noun Prefix that usually occurs with the Noun, and replace it with a Possessive Prefix.

Possessive Prefix + Noun Base + Linker Vowel + Noun Suffix

There are different Possessive Prefixes to indicate different possessors. Take, for example, the Noun «uyë'kwa'» (Noun Base -yë'kw-) "tobacco".

ak-	-yë'kw-	-a-	-'	akyë'kwa'	my tobacco
sa-	-yë'kw-	-a-	-'	sayë'kwa'	your tobacco
hu-	-yë'kw-	-a-	-'	huyë'kwa'	his tobacco
ku-	-yë'kw-	-a-	-'	kuyë'kwa'	her tobacco
u-	-yë'kw-	-a-	-'	uyë'kwa'	its tobacco

There are in fact many other Possessive Prefixes (to give us words like "our tobacco" and "their tobacco", etc...), but for now we'll just focus on the five Singular Possessive Prefixes.

If you look carefully, you'll see that the word for "its tobacco" is the same as the Basic Form for "tobacco", namely «uyë'kwa'». That's because the Possessive Prefix meaning its is u-, which is the same as the Patient Noun Prefix u- that we saw in Chapter 1. Because of this, we'll call this group of Possessive Prefixes -- ak-, sa-, hu-, ku- and u- -- the Patient Possessive Prefixes.

Nearly all Nouns in Mingo take the Patient Possessive Prefixes to make their Possessed forms. This is true both for Patient Nouns as well as for Agent Nouns. There are some Nouns, however, which take a different set of Possessive Prefixes to make their Possessed Forms. We'll discuss those in XXX.

First, though, we need to introduce a new concept, the Stem Class.

7.1. Stem Classes

Every Noun Base (and, as we'll see later, every Verb Base) belongs to a Stem Class. There are about a dozen different stem classes for both Nouns and Verbs in Mingo. Which Stem Class a Noun Base belongs to depends -- for the most part -- on the first sound (or group of sounds) in the Noun Base. It is important to know which Stem Class a particular Noun Base belongs to, because it is the Stem Class that determines the form of any prefixes which are added onto the front of the Noun Base. Below, we will look at each of the Stem Classes, and the different forms of the Patient Possessive Prefixes they take.

7.1.1. The C-Stem Class

The first Stem Class we will look at is the Consonant, or C-Stem Class. The Noun Bases that belong to the C-Stem Class all start with a single consonant, either -h-, -n-, -t-, -w- or -y-. They take the following forms of the Possessive Prefixes.

	my	your	his	her	its
C-stem	ak-	sa-	hu-	ku-	u-

We already saw one example of a C-Stem Noun Base above, -yë'kw- "tobacco". Another one is -nö'skw- "bed" (this is an Agent Noun, with the Simple Form «kanö'skwa'»).

ak-	-nö'skw-	-a-	-'	aknö'skwa'	my bed
sa-	-nö'skw-	-a-	-'	sanö'skwa'	your bed
hu-	-nö'skw-	-a-	-'	hunö'skwa'	his bed
ku-	-nö'skw-	-a-	-'	kunö'skwa'	her bed
u-	-nö'skw-	-a-	-'	unö'skwa'	its bed

Sasháék!

There are two important things to note at this point. The first concerns Noun Bases that begin with a single consonant -h-. When these bases are preceded by a prefix that ends in a vowel, the -h- at the beginning of the base drops out. However, if the prefix before it ends in a consonant, then the -h- stays.

Take, for example, the Noun Base -hösh- "box". It's an Agent Noun, with the Simple Form «kaöshæ'». Where the -h- drops out, we'll put it in parentheses.

ak-	-hösh-	-æ-	-'	akhöshæ'	my box
sa-	-(h)ösh-	-æ-	-'	saöshæ'	your box
hu-	-(h)ösh-	-æ-	-'	huöshæ'	his box
ku-	-(h)ösh-	-æ-	-'	kuöshæ'	her box
u-	-(h)ösh-	-æ-	-'	uöshæ'	its box

It is important, also, to watch out for Noun Bases that start with a single consonant -n-, -w- or -y-. Many of them belong to the C-Stem Class, but others of them belong to the L-Stem Class (discussed below). If you're just looking at a Noun Base by itself, such as -wist- "money", there is no way to know if it's a C-Stem Noun Base or an L-Stem Noun Base. However, if you know the Basic Form of the Noun, then you can tell. If the Basic Form of the Noun begins with ka- (if it's an Agent Noun), or u- (if it's a Patient Noun), then it's a C-Stem Noun Base, and will take the forms of the Possessive Prefix shown above. However, if the Basic Form of the Noun starts with ká- or ú-, then you know it's an L-Stem Noun Base. In this case, the Basic Form of the Noun for "money" is «úwista'», which tells us that -wist- must be an L-Stem Noun Base, and not a C-Stem Noun Base.

7.1.2. The X-Stem Class

The Noun Bases in the X-Stem Class fall into two groups. The first group consists of Noun Bases that start with a single consonant, either -h-, -k-, -s- or '-. The second group consists of Noun Bases that start with two or more consonants. Both groups take the same forms of the Possessive Prefixes. As the table shows, all the forms are the same as for the C-Stem Class, except the "my" prefix, which is ake- instead of ak-.

	my	your	his	her	its
X-stem	ake-	sa-	hu-	ku-	u-

For example, take the Noun «kakawihsa'» (-kawihs-) "shovel".

ake-	-kawihs-	-a-	-'	akekawihsa'	my shovel
sa-	-kawihs-	-a-	'	sakawihsa'	your shovel
hu-	-kawihs-	-a-	'	hukawihsa'	his shovel
ku-	-kawihs-	-a-	'	kukawihsa'	her shovel
u-	-kawihs-	-a-	'	ukawihsa'	its shovel

Compare with the Noun «kastö'shæ'» (-stö'sh-) "fishhook".

ake-	-stö'sh-	-æ-	-'	akestö'shæ'	my fishhook
sa-	-stö'sh-	-æ-	'	sastö'shæ'	your fishhook
hu-	-stö'sh-	-æ-	'	hüstö'shæ'	his fishhook
ku-	-stö'sh-	-æ-	'	küstö'shæ'	her fishhook
u-	-stö'sh-	-æ-	'	üstö'shæ'	its fishhook

Note that the Noun Bases in the X-Stem Class that start with a single -h- do not lose this -h- when a Possessive Prefix ending in a vowel comes before it, unlike the Noun Bases in the C-Stem Class that start with

-h-, as described above.

7.1.3. The L-Stem Class

The Noun Bases in the L-Stem Class all begin with a single consonant, either -n-, -w- or -y-. They take the following forms of the Possessive Prefixes.

	my	your	his	her	its
L-stem	akh-	sá-	hú-	kú-	ú-
	ak-				

Note here the automatic spelling rule which changes the sequence -khn- into -kn-. Because of this rule, the "my" prefix shows up as ak- (instead of akh-) with L-Stem Class Noun Bases that start with -n-.

For instance, the Noun «únö'sha'» (-nö'sh-) "buttocks".

ak-	-nö'sh-	-a-	-'	aknö'sha'	my buttocks
sá-	-nö'sh-	-a-	-'	sánö'sha'	your buttocks
hú-	-nö'sh-	-a-	-'	húnö'sha'	his buttocks
kú-	-nö'sh-	-a-	-'	kúnö'sha'	her buttocks
ú-	-nö'sh-	-a-	-'	únö'sha'	its buttocks

However, with L-Stem Class Noun Bases that start with either -w- or -y-, the "my" prefix always has the form akh-. For instance, the Noun «úwista'» (-wist-) "money".

akh-	-wist-	-a-	-'	akhwista'	my money
sá-	-wist-	-a-	-'	sáwista'	my money
hú-	-wist-	-a-	-'	húwista'	my money
kú-	-wist-	-a-	-'	kúwista'	my money
ú-	-wist-	-a-	-'	úwista'	my money

7.1.4. The LX-Stem Class

This is a very small class of Noun Bases. All the Noun Bases in this Stem Class start with the consonant cluster -ny-. Some Noun Bases that start with -ny- belong to the X-Stem Class, along with the other Noun Bases that start with consonant clusters. It's impossible to tell just from the Noun Base alone whether it belongs to the X-Stem Class or the LX-Stem Class. In order to do that, we have to look at the Basic Form of the Noun. If the Basic Form begins with ka- or u-, such as «unyáá'» (-nya-) "collar", then we know it's an X-Stem Class Noun Base. However, if the Basic Form starts with ká- or ú-, such as «únyu'kwa'» (-nyu'kw-) "nut", then we know we have an LX-Stem Class Noun Base.

The LX-Stem Class Noun Bases take the following forms of the Possessive Prefixes.

	my	your	his	her	its
LX-stem	aké-	sá-	hú-	kú-	ú-

Note that these forms are the same as those for X-Stem Noun Bases, except that the final vowel of the prefixes is long. As an example, let's look at the forms of the Noun «únyöhsa'» (-nyöhs-) "squash".

aké-	-nyöhs-	-a-	-'	akényöhsa'	my squash
sá-	-nyöhs-	-a-	'	sányöhsa'	your squash
hú-	-nyöhs-	-a-	'	húnyöhsa'	his squash
kú-	-nyöhs-	-a-	'	kúnyöhsa'	her squash
ú-	-nyöhs-	-a-	'	únyöhsa'	its squash

7.1.5. The A-Stem Class

The Noun Bases in the A-Stem Class all begin with -a-. They take the following forms of the Possessive Prefixes.

	my	your	his	her	its
A-stem	ak-	s-	hu-	ku-	u-

Sasháék!

The -a- at the beginning of an A-Stem Class Noun Base drops out when the prefix before it ends in a vowel. Take, for example, the Noun «a'skwihsa'» (-a'skwihsa-) "axe". Where the -a- drops out, we'll put it in parentheses.

ak-	-a'skwihsa-	-a-	-'	aka'skwihsa'	my axe
s-	-a'skwihsa-	-a-	'	sa'skwihsa'	your axe
hu-	-(a)'skwihsa-	-a-	'	hu'skwihsa'	his axe
ku-	-(a)'skwihsa-	-a-	'	ku'skwihsa'	her axe
u-	-(a)'skwihsa-	-a-	'	u'skwihsa'	its axe

7.1.6. Summary of Patient Possessive Prefix Forms

The chart below summarizes the different forms of the Possessive Prefixes we have seen so far. As we can see, although there are lots of different Stemz Classes, there are really only minor changes in the forms of the Possessive Prefixes.

	my	your	his	her	its
C-stem	ak-	sa-	hu-	ku-	u-
X-stem	ake-	sa-	hu-	ku-	u-
L-stem	ak(h)-	sá-	hú-	kú-	ú-
LX-stem	aké-	sá-	hú-	kú-	ú-
A-stem	ak-	s-	hu-	ku-	u-

7.2. Agent Possessive Prefixes

Although most Nouns in Mingo take the Patient Possessive Prefixes to make their Possessed Forms, there are some Nouns that use a different set of prefixes, the Agent Possessive Prefixes. Nearly all of these Nouns refer to parts of the body (although not all body part Nouns use the Agent Possessive Prefixes).

For example, the Noun Base -'ny- "finger, hand" has the following Possessed Forms.

ke-	-'ny-	-a-	-'	ke'nya'	my finger
se-	-'ny-	-a-	-'	se'nya'	your finger
ha-	-'ny-	-a-	-'	ha'nya'	his finger
ye-	-'ny-	-a-	-'	ye'nya'	her finger
ka-	-'ny-	-a-	-'	ka'nya'	its finger

Just like the Patient Possessive Prefixes, the Agent Possessive Prefixes change depending on the Stem Class of the Noun Base it is attaching to. The forms of the Agent Possessive Prefixes for the Stem Classes we have seen so far are summarized in the table below.

	my	your	his	her	its
C-stem	k-	s-	ha-	ye-	ka-
X-stem	ke-	se-	ha-	ye-	ka-
L-stem	k(h)-	s-	há-	yé-	ká-
LX-stem	ké-	sé-	há-	yé-	ká-
A-stem	k-	s-	ha-	yö-	w-

Most of the special changes to Noun Bases that were noted above for Patient Possessive Prefixes also apply with the Agent Possessive Prefixes. Specifically,

- * C-Stem Noun Bases that start with -h- lose this -h- when the Possessive Prefix ends in a vowel.
- * X-Stem Noun Bases that start with -h- keep this -h- at all times.

- * The "my" prefix for L-Stem Noun Bases that start with -n- is k-, due to the automatic spelling rule that changes the sequence -khn- to -kn-.
- * The -a- at the beginning of A-Stem Noun Bases drops out when the Possessive Prefix before it ends in a vowel.

7.3. Other Possessed Forms

These Possessed Forms that we have seen above can all be combined with the Plural and Locative Suffixes we saw earlier on. For example:

Possessed Plural Forms

ake'sehta'shö'ö :: my cars
 sáyatöshæ'shö'ö :: your books
 huhtahkwa'shö'ö :: his shoes
 kukawihsa'shö'ö :: her shovels

Possessed External Locative Forms

ake'sehta'ke :: on my car
 sáyatöshæ'ke :: on your book
 huhtahkwa'ke :: on his shoe
 kukawihsa'ke :: on her shovel

Possessed Internal Locative Forms

ake'sehtákô :: under my car
 sáyatöshâkô :: under your book
 huhtahkwakô :: under his shoe
 kukawihsákô :: under her shovel

Chapter 8: Descriptive Verbs

So far, we have focused all of our attention on Nouns. In this chapter and those that follow, we will look more closely at Verbs. To begin with, we'll look at how Verbs in Mingo are put together.

8.1. Structure of the Verb

All Mingo Verbs are composed of three basic parts: a Pronominal Prefix, a Verb Base, and an Aspect Suffix. They always occur in exactly this order.

Pronominal Prefix + Verb Base + Aspect Suffix

The Verb Base is the part that carries the core meaning of the Verb. It describes the event, activity or state that you are talking about. Some Verb Bases have very simple meanings, such as -k- "eat". Others are much more complex, conveying ideas that usually require many separate words to express in English, such as -nunö'tayëthwahs- "go somewhere and plant potatoes".

The job of the Pronominal Prefix is to tell who is involved in the action. They give information on who performed the action, as well as who was affected by it. In this way, they function very much like pronouns do in English and other European languages. However, instead of being separate words, like 'I' or 'you' or 'him', the Pronominal Prefixes always occur attached to the verb.

Lastly, the job of the Aspect Suffix is to give a particular view on the situation. By using different Aspect Suffixes, you can talk about actions as being single events, as being repeated on-going activities or as being unchanging states-of-affairs. This is one of the hardest parts of the Mingo verb for English speakers to learn, since the Mingo system of aspect is quite different from the system of tense in English.

Verb Bases in Mingo can be grouped and categorized in many different ways. One of the most important ways is in terms of how many different Aspect Suffixes the Verb Base can combine with. There are two main groups. Active Verb Bases can occur with three different Aspect Suffixes (although not all at once!). Descriptive Verb Bases, on the other hand, can only occur with one Aspect Suffix. We'll discuss Active Verb Bases in a later chapter. For now, we'll focus on the Descriptive Verb Bases.

8.2. Descriptive Verb Bases

Descriptive Verb Bases, as their name implies, describe particular situations, conditions, or states-of-affairs. Some examples are:

Some Descriptive Verb Bases

-iyu- :: be good
 -thsi'kwat- :: be bent
 -hæ'thë- :: have gray hair
 -nöh- :: be full
 -aaa'ke- :: be next to something
 -öh- :: be alive

As we can see from just these few examples, many Descriptive Verb Bases in Mingo correspond to what in English are "adjectives". Mingo has no separate word class of adjectives; rather, the same ideas that are expressed by adjectives in other languages are expressed by Verbs -- specifically Descriptive Verbs -- in Mingo.

All Descriptive Verb Bases occur with one and only one Aspect Suffix, the Stative Aspect Suffix. The Stative Aspect Suffix takes a number of different forms depending on the Verb Base it is attaching to. Some of the most common forms are '-', '-e', '-ö', '-ë', and '-Ø' (that is, zero, or no ending). Another common way for the Stative Aspect Suffix to appear is as length added onto the final vowel of the Verb Base. There's no easy way to know which form of the Stative Aspect Suffix will occur with any particular Descriptive Verb Base -- it's just something that has to be learned for each Verb Base.

Another thing which has to be learned for each Verb Base is what type of Pronominal Prefix it takes. There are two types of Pronominal Prefixes, Agent and Patient. In fact, these prefixes are exactly the same as the Agent and Patient Possessive Prefixes we saw in Chapter 7. Just like some Nouns use Patient Possessive Prefixes, while others use Agent Possessive Prefixes, some Descriptive Verb Bases use Patient Pronominal Prefixes, while others use Agent Pronominal Prefixes. We'll refer to these as Patient Descriptive Verbs and Agent Descriptive Verbs.

For example, the Patient Descriptive Verb -awë- "possess something, have something belong to you". Since it starts with -a-, this Verb Base belongs to the A-Stem Class. It takes the -Ø form of the Stative Aspect Suffix.

ak-	-awë-	-Ø	akáwë	it belongs to me
s-	-awë-	-Ø	sáwë	it belongs to you
hu-	-awë-	-Ø	húwë	it belongs to him
ku-	-awë-	-Ø	kúwë	it belongs to her
u-	-awë-	-Ø	úwë	it belongs to it

Compare that with the Agent Descriptive Verb -nök- "live, reside, dwell". Since this Verb Base starts with an -n-, it might belong to either the C-Stem Class or the L-Stem Class; in fact, it is a C-Stem Class Verb Base. It takes the -e' form of the Stative Aspect Suffix.

k-	-nök-	-e'	knôke'	I live
s-	-nök-	-e'	snôke'	you live
ha-	-nök-	-e'	hanôke'	he lives
ye-	-nök-	-e'	yenôke'	she lives
ka-	-nök-	-e'	kanôke'	it lives

Chapter 9: Stem Conjugation

In Chapter 8, we noted that there were two main types of verbs, Descriptive Verbs and Active Verbs. In this chapter, we'll be looking at the Active Verbs. Recall that unlike Descriptive Verbs which occur with only one Aspect Suffix, Active Verbs occur with three different Aspect Suffixes. We already know one of these three, the Stative Aspect Suffix. The other two are the Punctual Aspect Suffix, and the Habitual Aspect Suffix.

Active Verbs also differ from Descriptive Verbs in that they typically refer to actions and events, rather than to conditions and states-of-affairs. As such, they express many of the same meanings that verbs do in English. The role of the three Aspect Suffixes is to provide three different viewpoints on the action or event that the Verb Base refers to.

The Punctual Aspect Suffix is used when the action is being described as a single unitary event. The Habitual Aspect Suffix is used when the action is being described as an event that occurs on a regular basis, or that is currently on-going. The Stative Aspect Suffix can be used to describe an action which is finished, but the effects of which are still on-going, or, like the Habitual, to refer to an action which is itself still on-going.

The exact meanings and uses of the different Aspect Suffixes are difficult to pin down, and a lot depends both on the inherent meaning of the Verb Base to which they are attached, as well as on the context in which it is used. With practice, however, it is possible to learn how the system works, and to use it to describe a full range of situations.

9.1. Base Suffixes

Each of the three Aspect Suffixes occurs in a number of different forms. Part of what is required when learning a new Active Verb is learning which forms of the three Aspect Suffixes it takes. We call this the Verb's Conjugation. For some Active Verbs, this must simply be memorized. However, for many, if not most Active Verbs, it is possible

to know what forms of the Aspect Suffixes they will take simply by looking at the end of the Verb Base.

The reason for this is that many (though not all) Active Verb Bases are actually composed of several smaller parts. Many Active Verb Bases contain one or more Base Suffixes, which serve to modify and extend the core meaning of the Verb Base. Each of these Base Suffixes takes particular forms of the three Aspect Suffixes -- thus, if you can learn to recognize the Base Suffixes, you can tell how the Verb Base as a whole will be conjugated.

Below, we will look at seven of the most common Base Suffixes, and see how they combine with the three Aspect Suffixes. For now, we won't worry too much about what these Base Suffixes mean and how they're used; we just want to learn to recognize them and see how they affect the conjugation of the Verb Base.

9.2. Stem Endings

At this point, it will be useful to introduce the notion of a Verb Stem. We can define the Verb Stem as the Verb Base plus the Aspect Suffix. This is a handy concept to have, since it is often hard to find exactly where the boundary is between the Verb Base and the Aspect Suffix, as they tend to fuse together in many of the forms. Thus, we can say that Active Verbs have three different Stem Forms: a Punctual Stem, a Habitual Stem and a Stative Stem.

Now that we have the concept of a Verb Stem, we turn to the Base Suffixes.

9.2.1. Base Suffix -ht-

Perhaps the most common of the various Base Suffixes is the suffix -ht-. Since it is so common, it is difficult to pin down a simple meaning for this suffix. In any case, Verb Bases that end with the suffix -ht- have the following characteristic Stem Endings.

Base Suffix -ht-

Punctual Aspect	-t
Habitual Aspect	-tha'
Stative Aspect	-htö

As the table shows, the -h- disappears in both the Punctual and Habitual Stem Endings, and only actually appears in the Stative.

For example, the Active Verb Base -kwaht- "shorten something", has the following three Stem Forms.

Punctual Stem	-kwat
Habitual Stem	-kwatha'
Stative Stem	-kwahtö

9.2.2. Base Suffix -st-

Another very common, though likewise difficult to define, Base Suffix is -st-. It has the following characteristic Stem Endings.

Base Suffix -st-

Punctual Aspect	-s
Habitual Aspect	-stha'
Stative Aspect	-stö

Note that the -t- drops out in the Punctual.

For example, the Active Verb Base -ateyëst- "read, attend school", has the following three Stem Forms.

Punctual Stem	-atéyës
Habitual Stem	-ateyëstha'
Stative Stem	-ateyëstö

Note how the -e- becomes long when it's in the next-to-last syllable.

9.2.3. Base Suffix -'t-

The Base Suffix -'t- is somewhat less common than the first two, but still occurs with a large number of Verb Bases. It has the following characteristic Stem Endings.

Base Suffix -'t-

Punctual Aspect	-'t
Habitual Aspect	-'tha'
Stative Aspect	-'tö

For example, the Active Verb Base -nyaa't- "boil something", has the following three Stem Forms.

Punctual Stem	-nyaa't
Habitual Stem	-nyaa'tha'

Stative Stem -nyaa'tö

9.2.4. Base Suffix -hkw-

The Base Suffix -hkw- is also quite common, occurring on the end of many Verb Bases. It has the following characteristic Stem Endings.

Base Suffix -hkw-

Punctual Aspect	-k
Habitual Aspect	-hkwa'
Stative Aspect	-hkö

In the Punctual, both the -h- and the -w- are lost. In the Stative, just the -w- is lost.

For example, the Active Verb Base -atkötahkw- "go somewhere", has the following three Stem Forms.

Punctual Stem	-atkôtak
Habitual Stem	-atkötahkwa'
Stative Stem	-atkötahkö

Note how the -ö- becomes long when it's in the next-to-last syllable.

9.2.5. Inchoative Base Suffix

The Inchoative Base Suffix occurs with a wide range of Verb Bases. It typically adds the meaning of "become". This suffix occurs in a number of different forms, but it always ends in '-'. It has the following characteristic Stem Endings.

Base Suffix '-'

Punctual Aspect	-'t
Habitual Aspect	-'s
Stative Aspect	-'ö

For example, the Active Verb Base -nyusyuta'- "sit down" (i.e. "become seated"), has the following three Stem Forms.

Punctual Stem	-nyusyúta't
Habitual Stem	-nyusyúta's
Stative Stem	-nyusyuta'ö

Note how the -u- becomes long when it is in the next-to-last syllable.

9.2.6. Base Suffix -kw-

The Base Suffix -kw- typically serves to reverse the action described by the Verb Base. It is similar to the English prefix un- in verbs like 'unzip', 'unfold' and 'untie'. It has the following characteristic Stem Endings.

Base Suffix -kw-

Punctual Aspect	-ku'
Habitual Aspect	-kwas
Stative Aspect	-kwë

Note that the -w- drops out in the Punctual. Note also this Base Suffix -kw- has quite different Stem Endings from the Base Suffix -hkw- discussed above, so it is important not to confuse the two.

For example, the Active Verb Base -nya'kw- "vomit", has the following three Stem Forms.

Punctual Stem	-nya'ku'
Habitual Stem	-nya'kwas
Stative Stem	-nya'kwë

9.2.7. Distributive Base Suffix

The last Base Suffix we'll look at is the Distributive Base Suffix. The Distributive adds the meaning that the action was done at several different times, or in several different places, or done to several different people or things. The Distributive Base Suffix itself has a large number of different forms, but all the forms of the suffix end in -ö-. They have the following characteristic Stem Endings.

Base Suffix -ö-

Punctual Aspect	-ô'
Habitual Aspect	-ö
Stative Aspect	-ö'

For example, the Active Verb Base -hsa'kwathwahsö- "fold or bend several things, fold or bend something in several places", has the following three Stem Forms. (Here, the full Distributive Suffix is actually -hsö-).

Punctual Stem	-hsa'kwathwahsô'
Habitual Stem	-hsa'kwathwahsö
Stative Stem	-hsa'kwathwahsö'

Chapter 10: Types of Active Verbs

Now that we have seen how to take an Active Verb Base and add Aspect Suffixes to create a Verb Stem, we turn to the Pronominal Prefixes. It turns out that we can divide Active Verbs into two classes depending on what types of Pronominal Prefixes they take. The two types are called Switch Active Verbs and Fixed Active Verbs.

10.1. Switch Active Verbs

The vast majority of Active Verbs fall into the category of Switch Active Verbs. Switch Active Verbs use Agent Pronominal Prefixes with their Punctual and Habitual stems, but switch to using Patient Pronominal Prefixes with their Stative Stems.

For example, the Switch Active Verb Base -yëht- "hit something", has the following three Stem Forms.

Punctual Stem	-yët
Habitual Stem	-yëtha'
Stative Stem	-yëhtö

Since this Verb Base starts with a -y-, it could be either a C-Stem Class or an L-Stem Class Verb Base. As it turns out, it's a C-Stem Verb Base. Now, since it's a Switch Active Verb Base, we know that it must take Agent Pronominal Prefixes with both its Punctual and Habitual stems -- and, more specifically, C-Stem Agent Pronominal Prefixes. The table below shows the Habitual forms for this verb. (Since the -h- in the Verb Base drops out in the Habitual stem, we'll put it in parentheses).

k-	-yë(h)t-	-ha'	kyëtha'	I hit it
s-	-yë(h)t-	-ha'	syëtha'	you hit it
ha-	-yë(h)t-	-ha'	hayëtha'	he hits it
ye-	-yë(h)t-	-ha'	yeyëtha'	she hits it
ka-	-yë(h)t-	-ha'	kayëtha'	it hits it

However, with the Stative stem, the C-Stem Patient Pronominal Prefixes are used.

ak-	-yëht-	-ö	akyëhtö	I've hit it
sa-	-yëht-	-ö	sayëhtö	you've hit it
hu-	-yëht-	-ö	huyëhtö	he's hit it
ku-	-yëht-	-ö	kuyëhtö	she's hit it
u-	-yëht-	-ö	uyëhtö	it's hit it

10.2. Fixed Active Verbs

A much smaller number of Active Verbs fall into the Fixed Active category. These verbs are in a sense simpler, since they don't change the type of Pronominal Prefix they take. Rather, they take Patient Pronominal Prefixes with all three of their stems, the Punctual, Habitual and Stative.

For example, the Fixed Active Verb Base -tukast- "hear of something", has the following three Stem Forms.

Punctual Stem	-túkas
Habitual Stem	-tukastha'
Stative Stem	-tukastö

Since this Verb Base starts with a -t-, we know that it's a C-Stem Verb Base.

Whereas the Switch Active Verbs take Agent Pronominal Prefixes with their Punctual and Habitual stems, Fixed Active Verbs take Patient Pronominal Prefixes. The table below shows the Habitual forms for this Verb.

ak-	-tukast-	-ha'	aktukastha'	I hear of it
sa-	-tukast-	-ha'	satukastha'	you hear of it
hu-	-tukast-	-ha'	hutukastha'	he hears of it
ku-	-tukast-	-ha'	kutukastha'	she hears of it
u-	-tukast-	-ha'	utukastha'	it hears of it

In the Stative Aspect, the same Patient Pronominal Prefixes are used again.

ak-	-tukast-	-ö	aktuakstö	I've heard of it
sa-	-tukast-	-ö	satuakstö	you've heard of it
hu-	-tukast-	-ö	hutuakstö	he's heard of it
ku-	-tukast-	-ö	kutuakstö	she's heard of it
u-	-tukast-	-ö	utuakstö	it's heard of it

Chapter 11: Modal Prefixes: Factual

You may have noticed in Chapter 10 that although we mentioned the Punctual forms of verbs, and the types of Pronominal Prefixes they take, we didn't actually give any examples. The reason for this is that the Punctual forms of Active Verbs have one more complication to them that we haven't seen yet. Not only do Punctual forms require Pronominal Prefixes, as all forms of the Verb do, they also require something

called a Modal Prefix. There are three Modal Prefixes in Mingo, called the Factual, the Future and the Optative. They each occur in the slot immediately before the Pronominal Prefix.

Modal Prefix + Pronominal Prefix + Verb Base + Punctual Aspect Suffix

The role of the Modal Prefix is to express the speaker's attitude on how likely they think it is for the action described by the verb to actually take place.

Below, and in the next two chapters, we'll look at each of the three Modal Prefixes, their meanings, and how they combine with the Pronominal Prefixes.

11.1. Factual Modal Prefix

Of the three Modal Prefixes, perhaps the most common is the Factual. The basic use of the Factual, as its name implies, is to assert that the action described by the Verb did in fact occur. As such, Verbs with the Factual+Punctual combination are most typically translated into English in the Simple Past Tense (e.g. I kicked it, I fell down, I ate it, etc...).

The forms of the Factual Prefix are more varied than those of the other two Modal Prefixes, and they also cause more changes in the forms of the following Pronominal Prefixes.

11.1.1. Factual + Agent Prefixes

The Factual Prefix occurs in a number of different forms with Agent Prefixes., including u'-, wa- and wa'-. The table below shows the different combinations of the Factual Prefix with Agents Prefixes.

	I	you	he	she	it
C-stem	u'k-	u's-	waa-	wa'e-	u'ka-
X-stem	u'ke-	u'se-	waa-	wa'e-	u'ka-
L-stem	u'k(h)-	u's-	wáá-	wa'é-	u'ká-
LX-stem	u'ké-	u'sé-	wáá-	wa'é-	u'ká-
A-stem	u'k-	u's-	waa-	wa'ö-	u'w-

We can note the following patterns:

- * The Factual Prefix has the form u'- before the 'I', 'you' and 'it' Agent Prefixes. It attaches to the beginning of those prefixes, with no extra changes involved.

- * The Factual Prefix has the form wa- before the 'he' Agent Prefix. The -h- that occurs in the he prefix when it's at the beginning of the word, drops out when the Factual Prefix is added.
- * The Factual Prefix has the form wa'- before the 'she' Agent Prefix. The -y- that occurs in the she prefix when it's at the beginning of the word, drops out when the Factual Prefix is added.

An example set of Factual-Punctual forms for the X-Stem Switch Active Verb Base -hutö- "close the door", is shown below.

u'-	-ke-	-hutö-	-'	u'kehütö'	I closed the door
u'-	-se-	-hutö-	-'	u'sehütö'	you closed the door
wa-	-(h)a-	-hutö-	-'	waahütö'	he closed the door
wa'-	-(y)e-	-hutö-	-'	wa'ehütö'	she closed the door
u'-	-ka-	-hutö-	-'	u'kahütö'	it closed the door

11.1.2. Factual + Patient Prefixes

The Factual Prefix takes several different forms when it occurs before Patient Prefixes, including ö-, e-, wa-, wa'a- and wa'-. The table below shows the different combinations of Factual and Patient Prefixes.

	I	you	he	she	it
C-stem	ök-	esa-	wau-	wa'aku-	wa'u-
X-stem	öke-	esa-	wau-	wa'aku-	wa'u-
L-stem	ök(h)-	esá-	wáú-	wa'akú-	wa'ú-
LX-stem	öké-	esá-	wáú-	wa'akú-	wa'ú-
A-stem	ök-	es-	wau-	wa'aku-	wa'u-

We can note the following patterns:

- * The Factual Prefix takes the form ö- before the 'I' Patient Prefix. The -a- that occurs in the 'I' prefix when it's at the beginning of the word, drops out when the Factual Prefix is added.
- * The Factual Prefix takes the form e- before the 'you' Patient Prefix.
- * The Factual Prefix takes the form wa- before the 'he' Patient Prefix. The -h- that occurs in the 'he' prefix when it's at the beginning of the word, drops out when the Factual Prefix is added.
- * The Factual Prefix takes the form wa'a- before the 'she' Patient Prefix.
- * The Factual Prefix takes the form wa'- before the 'it' Patient Prefix.

An example set of Factual-Punctual forms for the C-Stem Fixed Active Verb -tukast- "hear of something", is shown below.

ö-	-(a)k-	-tukas (t) -	-Ø	öktúkas	I heard of it
e-	-sa-	-tukas (t) -	-Ø	esatúkas	you heard of it
wa-	-(h)a-	-tukas (t) -	-Ø	waatúkas	he heard of it
wa'a-	-(y)e-	-tukas (t) -	-Ø	wa'etúkas	she heard of it
wa'-'	-u-	-tukas (t) -	-Ø	wa'utúkas	it heard of it

Note how the vowel -u- is lengthened when it falls in the next-to-last syllable.

Chapter 12: Modal Prefixes: Future

The next most common Modal Prefix is the Future Prefix. The basic use of the Future Prefix is to say that the action described by the Verb most likely will happen, although it hasn't happened yet. As such, it is most often translated into English as a Future Tense verb (e.g. I will sing, I will cook it, I will run, etc...).

The forms of the Future Prefix are generally simpler than those of the Factual Prefix, although they can also cause some changes in the forms of the following Pronominal Prefixes.

12.1. Future + Agent Prefixes

The Future Prefix occurs in two different forms with Agent Prefixes, ë- and ëh-. The table below shows the different combinations of the Future Prefix with Agent Prefixes.

	I	you	he	she	it
C-stem	ëk-	ëhs-	ëö-	ëye-	ëka-
X-stem	ëke-	ëhse-	ëö-	ëye-	ëka-
L-stem	ëk(h)-	ëhs-	êô-	ëyé-	ëká-
LX-stem	ëké-	ëhsé-	êô-	ëyé-	ëká-
A-stem	ëk-	ëhs-	ëö-	ëyö-	ëwö-

We can note the following patterns:

- * The Future Prefix takes the form ë- with the 'I', 'she' and 'it' Agent Prefixes. It attaches to the beginning of those prefixes, with no extra changes involved, with the exception that, with the

'it' Agent Prefix, the initial -a- of A-Stem Verb Bases drops out and is replaced by -ö-.

- * The Future Prefix takes the form ëh- with the 'you' Agent Prefix.
- * The Future Prefix takes the form ë- with the 'he' Agent Prefix. The -h- that occurs in the 'he' prefix when it's at the beginning of the word, drops out when the Future Prefix is added. Once this happens, two automatic spelling rules come into play. The first changes the sequence -ëa- into -ëö- (C-Stem and X-Stem), and the second changes -ëá- into -êô- (L-Stem and LX-Stem).

An example set of Future-Punctual forms for the X-Stem Switch Active Verb Base -hutö- "close the door", is shown below.

ë-	-ke-	-hutö-	-'	ëkehútö'	I'll close the door
ëh-	-se-	-hutö-	-'	ëhsehútö'	you'll close the door
ë-	-(h)ö-	-hutö-	-'	ëöhútö'	he'll close the door
ë-	-ye-	-hutö-	-'	ëyehútö'	she'll close the door
ë-	-ka-	-hutö-	-'	ëkahútö'	I'll close the door

12.2. Future + Patient Prefixes

The Future Prefix occurs in four different forms with Patient Prefixes, ë-, ëwö-, ëy- and ëya-. The table below shows the different combinations of the Future Prefix with Patient Prefixes.

	I	you	he	she	it
C-stem	ëwök-	ësa-	ëu-	ëyaku-	ëyu-
X-stem	ëwöke-	ësa-	ëu-	ëyaku-	ëyu-
L-stem	ëwök(h)-	ësä-	ëú-	ëyakú-	ëyú-
LX-stem	ëwöké-	ësä-	ëú-	ëyakú-	ëyú-
A-stem	ëwök-	ës-	ëu-	ëyaku-	ëyu-

We can note the following patterns:

- * The Future Prefix takes the form ëwö- with the 'I' Patient Prefix, which loses its initial -a- here.
- * The Future Prefix takes the form ëya- with the 'she' Patient Prefix.
- * The Future Prefix takes the form ëy- with the 'it' Patient Prefix.
- * The Future Prefix takes the form ë- with the 'you' and 'he' Patient Prefixes. The 'he' Patient Prefix loses its initial -h-. The forms ëu- and ëú- can, optionally, be pronounced as eu- and éú-, respectively.

An example set of Future-Punctual forms for the C-Stem Fixed Active Verb -tukast- "hear of something", is shown below.

ëwö-	-(a)k-	-tukas(t)-	-∅	ëwöktúkas	I will hear of it
ë-	-sa-	-tukas(t)-	-∅	ësatúkas	you will hear of it
ë-	-(h)u-	-tukas(t)-	-∅	ëütúkas	he will hear of it
ëya-	-ku-	-tukas(t)-	-∅	ëyatúkas	she will hear of it
ëy-	-u-	-tukas(t)-	-∅	ëyutúkas	it will hear of it

Chapter 13: Modal Prefixes: Optative

The least common Modal Prefix is the Optative Prefix. The basic use of the Optative Prefix is to say that the action described by the Verb may, might, could, would or should happen, although it hasn't happened yet.

13.1. Optative + Agent Prefixes

The Optative Prefix occurs in two different forms with Agent Prefixes, aa- and ae-. The table below shows the different combinations of the Optative Prefix with Agent Prefixes.

	I	you	he	she	it
C-stem	aak-	aes-	aaa-	aaye-	aaka-
X-stem	aake-	aese-	aaa-	aaye-	aaka-
L-stem	aak(h)-	aes-	aaá-	aayé-	aaká-
LX-stem	aaké-	aesé-	aaá-	aayé-	aaká-
A-stem	aak-	aes-	aaa-	aayö-	aaw-

We can note the following patterns:

- * The Optative Prefix takes the form aa- with the 'I', 'she' and 'it' Agent Prefixes, with no further changes happening.
- * The Optative Prefix takes the form ae- with the 'you' Agent Prefix, with no further changes happening.
- * The Optative Prefix takes the form aa- with the 'he' Agent Prefix, which loses its initial -h-.

An example set of Optative-Punctual forms for the X-Stem Switch Active Verb Base -hutö- "close the door", is shown below.

aa-	-ke-	-hutö-	-'	aakehútö'	I might open the door
ae-	-se-	-hutö-	-'	aesehútö'	you might open the door

aa-	-(h)a-	-hutö-	-'	aaahútö'	he might open the door
aa-	-ye-	-hutö-	-'	aayahútö'	she might open the door
aa-	-ka-	-hutö-	-'	aakahútö'	it might open the door

13.2. Optative + Patient Prefixes

The Optative Prefix occurs in four different forms with Patient Prefixes, aaw-, aa-, aaya- and aay-. The table below shows the different combinations of the Optative Prefix with Patient Prefixes.

	I	you	he	she	it
C-stem	aawak-	aasa-	aau-	aayaku-	aayu-
X-stem	aawake-	aasa-	aau-	aayaku-	aayu-
L-stem	aawak(h)-	aasá-	aaú-	aayakú-	aayú-
LX-stem	aawaké-	aasá-	aaú-	aayakú-	aayú-
A-stem	aawak-	aas-	aau-	aayaku-	aayu-

We can note the following patterns:

- * The Optative Prefix takes the form aaw- with the 'I' Patient Prefix, with no further changes happening.
- * The Optative Prefix takes the form aaya- with the 'she' Patient Prefix, with no further changes happening.
- * The Optative Prefix takes the form aay- with the 'it' Patient Prefix, with no further changes happening.
- * The Optative Prefix takes the form aa- with the 'you' and 'he' Patient Prefixes. The 'he' Patient Prefix loses its initial -h-.

An example set of Optative-Punctual forms for the C-Stem Fixed Active Verb -tukast- "hear of something", is shown below.

aaw-	-ak-	-tukas(t)-	-∅	aawaktúkas	I might hear of it
aa-	-sa-	-tukas(t)-	-∅	aasatúkas	you might hear of it
aa-	-(h)u-	-tukas(t)-	-∅	aautúkas	he might hear of it
aaya-	-ku-	-tukas(t)-	-∅	aayakutúkas	she might hear of it
aay-	-u-	-tukas(t)-	-∅	aayutúkas	it might hear of it

Chapter 14: More Pronominal Prefixes: The K-Group

So far, we have learned about 10 different Pronominal Prefixes: the 5 singular Agent Prefixes, and the 5 singular Patient prefixes. We have seen how they change form depending on the Stem Class of the Verb Base

they are attaching to, and how they combine with the Factual, Future and Optative Modal Prefixes. In the following chapters, we will learn about the rest of the Pronominal Prefixes.

Along with Agent Prefixes and Patient Prefixes, there is a third set of Pronominal Prefixes, called the Interactive Prefixes. The Interactive Prefixes are used with verbs that describe an action that someone does to someone else. These Verbs are usually referred to as "Transitive Verbs".

Take for example the Transitive Verb "see". In order to say "I saw you" in Mingo, we would need an Interactive Pronominal Prefix which tells us that I was the Agent (the one doing the seeing) and that you were the Patient (the one being seen). As we'll see later on, that Prefix is kö-. We would need a different Interactive Prefix, however, to say "You saw me." In this case, we would need the Interactive Prefix which means you are the Agent and I am the Patient. That prefix is sk-.

Agent and Patient Prefixes can also be used with Transitive Verbs. With these Verbs, Agent Prefixes carry the meaning of someone doing something to someone. For instance, to say "I saw it", we would use the 'I' Agent Prefix that we learned in earlier Chapters. Patient Prefixes, on the other hand, refer to something doing something to someone. So, if we wanted to say "It saw me", then we would use the 'I' Patient Prefix.

In total, combining all the Agent, Patient and Interactive Prefixes, there are about 60 different Pronominal Prefixes in Mingo. Fortunately, they fall into a number of groups, so it's not necessary to learn all of the prefixes one-by-one. The first such group is the K-Group. There are six prefixes in the K-Group, two of which we have already seen:

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k-      :: I do something to it
sk-     :: you do something to me
ak-     :: it does something to me
hak-    :: he does something to me
ök-     :: she does something to me
hök-    :: they do something to me

```

The forms that these prefixes take with the five Stem Classes we have seen is shown in the table below.

	C	X	L	LX	A
k-	k-	ke-	ké-	ké-	k-
sk-	sk-	ske-	ské-	ské-	sk-
ak-	ak-	ake-	aké-	aké-	ak-
hak-	hak-	hake-	haké-	haké-	hak-
ök-	ök-	öke-	öké-	öké-	ök-
hök-	hök-	höke-	höké-	höké-	hök-

We can note the following patterns:

- * All the prefixes end in -k- in the C-Stem and A-Stem forms.
- * All the prefixes end in -ke- in the X-Stem forms.
- * All the prefixes end in -ké- in the L-Stem and LX-Stem forms.

As we go through the next few chapters, we will use the A-Stem Interactive Verb Base -atënö'ö- "watch over something/someone" in the Habitual Aspect to give examples of the prefixes in action. Below are examples of this verb with the K-Group of prefixes.

katënö'ös :: I'm watching over it
skatënö'ös :: you're watching over me
akatënö'ös :: it's watching over me
hakatënö'ös :: he's watching over me
ökatënö'ös :: she's watching over me
hökatënö'ös :: they're watching over me

Chapter 15: The S-Group and the Sa-Group

In this chapter, we learn about two new groups, the S-Group and the Sa-Group.

15.1 The S-Group

There are two prefixes in the S-Group.

s- :: you do something to it
hehs- :: you do something to him

The forms that these prefixes take with the five Stem Classes we have seen is shown in the table below.

	C	X	L	LX	A
s-	s-	se-	sé-	sé-	s-
hehs-	hehs-	hehse-	hehsé-	hehsé-	hehs-

We can note the following patterns:

- * Both of the prefixes end in -s- in the C-Stem and A-Stem forms.
- * Both of the prefixes end in -se- in the X-Stem forms.

* Both of the prefixes end in -sé- in the L-Stem and LX-Stem forms.

For example:

satënö'ös :: you're watching over it
hehsatënö'ös :: you're watching over him

15.2 The Sa-Group

There are three pronominal prefixes in the Sa-Group:

sa- :: it does something to you
esa- :: she does something to you
hösa- :: they do something to you

The forms that these prefixes take with the five Stem Classes we have seen is shown in the table below.

	C	X	L	LX	A
sa-	sa-	sa-	sá-	sá-	sa-
esa-	esa-	esa-	esá-	esá-	esa-
hösa-	hösa-	hösa-	hösá-	hösá-	hösa-

We can note the following patterns:

* All the prefixes end in -sa- in the C-Stem, X-Stem and A-Stem forms.

* All the prefixes end in -sá- in the L-Stem and LX-Stem forms.

For example:

satënö'ös :: it's watching over you
esatënö'ös :: she's watching over you
hösatënö'ös :: they're watching over you

Chapter 16: The Ni-Group

In this chapter, we will look at the largest group of Pronominal Prefixes, the Ni-Group. There are a total of 12 prefixes in this group.

hni- :: we two (incl) do something to it
shehni- :: we two (incl) do something to him
akni- :: we two (excl) do something to it
shakni- :: we two (excl) do something to him

ökni- :: it does something to us both
 shökni- :: he does something to us both
 kni- :: they both (female) do something to it
 hni- :: they both (male) do something to it
 sni- :: you two do something to it
 it does something to you both
 shesni- :: he does something to you both
 you two do something to him
 kni- :: I do something to you both
 we both do something to you
 we both do something to you two
 skni- :: you both do something to me
 you do something to us both
 you two do something to us both

The forms that these prefixes take with the five Stem Classes we have seen is shown in the table below.

	C	X	L	LX	A
hni-	hni-	hni-	hní-	hní-	hny-
shehni-	shehni-	shehni-	shehní-	shehní-	shehny-
akni-	akni-	akni-	akní-	akní-	akny-
shakni-	shakni-	shakni-	shakní-	shakní-	shakny-
ökni-	ökni-	ökni-	ökní-	ökní-	ökny-
shökni-	shökni-	shökni-	shökní-	shökní-	shökny-
kni-	kni-	kni-	kní-	kní-	kny-
hni-	hni-	hni-	hní-	hní-	hny-
sni-	sni-	sni-	sní-	sní-	sny-
shesni-	shesni-	shesni-	shesní-	shesní-	shesny-
kni-	kni-	kni-	kní-	kní-	kny-
skni-	kni-	skni-	skní-	skní-	skny-

We can note the following patterns:

- * All the prefixes end in -ni- in the C-Stem and X-Stem forms.
- * All the prefixes end in -ní- in the L-Stem and LX-Stem forms.
- * All the prefixes end in -ny- in the A-stem forms.

In Mingo, it is important to be precise about who is involved in any given action. In an English sentence like, "We're going to a party Friday night", the "we" might refer to the speaker and the person they're talking to, or it might refer to the speaker and some other person who's not even present. In Mingo, these two different meanings are distinguished through the use of different pronominal prefixes.

The prefixes hni- and shehni- both refer to the speaker and the hearer being involved in the action together. That is, they include the hearer in with the speaker in the action. These prefixes, therefore, are called the "inclusive" (incl) prefixes.

hnyatënö'ös :: you and I are watching over it
shehnyatënö'ös :: you and I are watching over him

Mingo also has prefixes which specifically exclude the hearer, such as akni- and shakni-. These are called "exclusive" (excl) prefixes.

aknyatënö'ös :: s/he and I are watching over it
shaknyatënö'ös :: s/he and I are watching over him

However, Mingo does not distinguish the inclusive and the exclusive meanings of "we" when it occurs as the patient of an action. This is the case with the prefixes ökni- and shökni-. With these prefixes, the "us both" could refer to the speaker and the hearer together, or the the speaker and someone else.

öknyatënö'ös :: it's watching over us both
shöknyatënö'ös :: he's watching over us both

The word "they" in English is also ambiguous. It can refer to two or more people, and those people can be either male or female. In Mingo, these possibilities are kept distinct. When talking about two females doing something, use the kni- prefix. When it's two males you're talking about, use the hni- prefix. You also use the hni- prefix in case of a mixed group, i.e. one male and one female.

knyatënö'ös :: the two women are watching over it
hnyatënö'ös :: the two men are watching over it

Despite the fact that Mingo is usually more precise than English in its use of pronouns, there are cases where the Mingo pronominal prefixes are ambiguous. The prefixes sni- and shesni- both have two meanings. These are sometimes called "vice-versa" prefixes, since the two meanings they have are, in fact, opposites of one another.

snyatënö'ös :: you're both watching over it
it's watching over you both

shesnyatënö'ös :: you're both watching over him
he's watching over you both

Certain prefixes, such as kni- and skni-, can have three different interpretations.

knyatënö'ös :: I'm watching over you both
we're both watching over you
we're both watching over you both

sknyatënö'ös :: you're watching over us both
you're both watching over me
you're both watching over us both

Chapter 17: The Wa-Group

Another large group of Pronominal Prefixes, with 10 members, is the Wa-Group.

twá-	::	we all (incl pl) do something to it
shetwá-	::	we all (incl pl) do something to him
akwá-	::	we all (excl pl) do something to it
shakwá-	::	we all (excl pl) do something to him
ökwa-	::	it does something to us all
shökwa-	::	he does something to us all
swá-	::	y'all do something to it it does something to y'all
sheswá-	::	y'all do something to him he does something to y'all
kwa-	::	I do something to y'all we two do something to y'all we all do something to y'all we all do something to you we all do something to you two
skwá-	::	you do something to us all you two do something to us all y'all do something to us all y'all do something to me y'all do something to us both

The forms that these prefixes take with the five Stem Classes we have seen is shown in the table below.

	C	X	L	LX	A
twá-	twá-	twá-	twá-	twá-	twá-
shetwá-	shetwá-	shetwá-	shetwá-	shetwá-	shetwá-
akwá-	akwá-	akwá-	akwá-	akwá-	akwá-
shakwá-	shakwá-	shakwá-	shakwá-	shakwá-	shakwá-
ökwa-	ökwá-	ökwá-	ökwá-	ökwá-	ökwá-
shökwa-	shökwá-	shökwá-	shökwá-	shökwá-	shökwá-
swá-	swá-	swá-	swá-	swá-	swá-
sheswá-	sheswá-	sheswá-	sheswá-	sheswá-	sheswá-
kwa-	kwá-	kwá-	kwá-	kwá-	kwá-
skwá-	skwá-	skwá-	skwá-	skwá-	skwá-

We can note the following patterns:

- * All the prefixes end in -wá- in the C-Stem, X-Stem and A-Stem forms.
- * All the prefixes end in -wá- in the L-Stem and LX-Stem forms.

In Chapter 16 we learned how there are various ways to say "we" in Mingo, depending on whether you intend to include or exclude the hearer. In this Chapter we learn the prefixes *twa-* and *shetwa-* which are used to include two or more hearers.

twatënö'ös :: we all (incl) are watching over it
shetwatënö'ös :: we all (incl) are watching over him

To exclude the hearer(s), but include two or more other people with you, the prefixes *akwa-* and *shakwa-* can be used.

akwatënö'ös :: we all (excl) are watching over it
shakwatënö'ös :: we all (excl) are watching over him

Just like with the prefixes in Chapter 16, the inclusive versus exclusive distinction is lost when referring to the patient of an action.

ökwatënö'ös :: it's watching over us all (incl/excl)
shökwatënö'ös :: he's watching over us all (incl/excl)

Also like in Chapter 16, there's a pair of vice-versa prefixes in the Wa-Group.

swatënö'ös :: y'all are watching over it
 it's watching over y'all

sheswatënö'ös :: y'all are watching over him
 he's watching over y'all

There is also a pair of prefixes with five different meanings each.

kwatënö'ös :: I'm watching over y'all
 we two are watching over y'all
 we all are watching over y'all
 we all are watching over you
 we all are watching over you two

skwatënö'ös :: you're watching over us all
 we two are watching over y'all
 we all are watching over y'all
 we all are watching over you
 we all are watching over you two

Chapter 18: The Ti-Group

Another large group of prefixes is the Ti-Group, with 7 members.

hati- :: they all (masc) do something to it
wati- :: they all (fem) do something to it
huti- :: it does something to them (masc)
uti- :: it does something to them (fem)
höwöti- :: she does something to them (masc)
 they do something to them (masc)
köwöti- :: she does something to them (fem)
 they do something to them (fem)
shakuti- :: they (masc) do something to her

The forms that these prefixes take with the five Stem Classes we have seen is shown in the table below.

	C	X	L	LX	A
hati-	hati-	hati-	hatí-	hatí-	hënö-
wati-	wati-	wati-	watí-	watí-	wënö-
huti-	huti-	huti-	hutí-	hutí-	hunö-
uti-	uti-	uti-	utí-	utí-	unö-
höwöti-	höwöti-	höwöti-	höwötí-	höwötí-	höwënö-
köwöti-	köwöti-	köwöti-	köwötí-	köwötí-	köwënö-
shakuti-	shakuti-	shakuti-	shakutí-	shakutí-	shakunö-

We can note the following patterns:

- * All the prefixes end in -ti- in the C-Stem and X-Stem forms.
- * All the prefixes end in -tí- in the L-Stem and LX-Stem forms.
- * All the prefixes end in either -ënö- or -unö- in the A-Stem forms. The -a- that occurs at the beginning of the Verb Base is replaced by the -ö- of the prefix.

In Chapter 16 we learned to distinguish between "they" when it refers to two males versus when it refers to two females. In this Chapter, we learn the plural versions of those prefixes. Remember that the masculine form gets used for mixed groups.

hënötënö'ös :: they all (male or mixed) are watching over it
wënötënö'ös :: they all (female) are watching over it

When "them" occurs as the patient of some action, there are two different prefixes to use: one for when "them" refers to males, and one for when "them" refers to females. Note that with these prefixes, it doesn't matter whether there are exactly two, or more than two, people in the group. It only matters what gender they are. As before, when the group is mixed, the masculine form is used.

hunötënö'ös :: it's watching over them (male or mixed)
unötënö'ös :: it's watching over them (female)

The next pair of prefixes have two meanings, one with "she" as the agent, and one with "they" (either masculine or feminine, either dual or plural) as the agent. With these prefixes, the "them" patient can be any number and any gender.

höwënötënö'ös :: she's watching over them
they're watching over them

köwënötënö'ös :: she's watching over them
they're watching over them

There's one more prefix that belongs to the ti-group, shakuti-. It means "they do something to her", where "they" can be either dual or plural, but is necessarily masculine and not feminine.

shakunötënö'ös :: they (masc) are watching over her

Chapter 19: The Hi-Group

In this Chapter we will look at the 3 members of the Hi-Group.

akhi- :: we (excl) do something to her
we (excl) do something to them
ethi- :: we (incl) do something to her
we (incl) do something to them
ökhi- :: she does something to us
they do something to us

The forms that these prefixes take with the five Stem Classes we have seen is shown in the table below.

	C	X	L	LX	A
akhi-	akhi-	akhi-	akhí-	akhí-	akhiy-
ethi-	ethi-	ethi-	ethí-	ethí-	ethiy-
ökhi-	ökhi-	ökhi-	ökhí-	ökhí-	ökhiy-

We can note the following patterns:

- * All prefixes end in -hi- in the C-Stem and X-Stem forms.
- * All prefixes end in -hí- in the L-Stem and LX-Stem forms.
- * All prefixes end in -hiy- in the A-Stem form.

The prefixes akhi- and ethi- both have two meanings: "we do something to her" or "we do something to them," where "them" can be either dual or plural, masculine or feminine. The prefix akhi- is used when "we" is meant to include the hearer(s), and ethi- is used when "we" is meant to exclude the hearer(s). In both cases, the "we" can be either dual or plural.

akhiyatënö'ös :: we (incl) are watching over her
we (incl) are watching over them (m/f)

ethiyatënö'ös :: we (excl) are watching over her
we (excl) are watching over them (m/f)

The prefix ökhi- also has two meanings: "she does something to us" or "they do something to us", where "they" can be either dual or plural, masculine or feminine, and where "us" (in both cases) can be either inclusive or exclusive, and either dual or plural.

ökhiyatënö'ös :: she is watching over us (incl/excl)
they (m/f) are watching over us (incl/excl)

Chapter 20: The U-Group

There are 4 members of the U-Group of Pronominal Prefixes, 3 of which we have already seen.

u- :: it does something to it
hu- :: it does something to him
ku- :: it does something to her
shaku- :: he does something to her

The forms that these prefixes take with the five Stem Classes we have seen is shown in the table below.

	C	X	L	LX	A
u-	u-	ú-	ú-	ú-	u-
hu-	hu-	hú-	hú-	hú-	hu-
ku-	ku-	kú-	kú-	kú-	ku-
shaku-	shaku-	shakú-	shakú-	shakú-	shaku-

We can note the following patterns:

- * All the prefixes end in -u- in the C-Stem, X-Stem and A-Stem forms. The -a- at the beginning of A-Stem Verb Bases is replaced by the -u- of the Pronominal Prefix.

* All the prefixes end in -ú- in the L-Stem and LX-Stem forms.

These four prefixes are all straightforward in their meanings and uses.

utënö'ös :: it's watching over it
hutënö'ös :: it's watching over him
kutënö'ös :: it's watching over her
shakutënö'ös :: he's watching over her

Chapter 21: The He-Group

There are only 3 members of the small He-Group of Pronominal Prefixes:

he- :: I do something to him
khe- :: I do something to her
 I do something to them
she- :: you do something to her
 you do something to them

The forms that these prefixes take with the five Stem Classes we have seen is shown in the table below.

	C	X	L	LX	A
he-	he-	he-	hé-	hé-	hey-
khe-	khe-	khe-	khé-	khé-	khey-
she-	she-	she-	shé-	shé-	shey-

We can note the following patterns:

- * All the prefixes end in -he- in the C-Stem and X-Stem forms.
- * All the prefixes end in -hé- in the L-Stem and LX-Stem forms.
- * All the prefixes end in -hey- in the A-Stem forms.

The prefix khe- means either "I do something to her" or "I do something to them". The prefix she- means either "you do something to her" or "you do something to them". In both cases, the "them" can be either masculine or feminine, and either dual or plural. Note again the pattern of k- meaning "I" and s- meaning "you".

heyatënö'ös :: I'm watching over him

kheyatënö'ös :: I'm watching over her
 I'm watching over them

sheyatënö'ös :: you're watching over her
you're watching over them

Chapter 22: The Leftovers

In this Chapter we'll learn the last bunch of Pronominal Prefixes. These prefixes don't tend to fit with any of the other groups we've learned in earlier Chapters, and so they just have to be learned on their own.

22.1. The Wö-Group

There are two members of the Wö-Group.

höwö- :: he does something to him
 she does something to him
 they do something to him
köwö- :: it does something to it

They take the following forms:

	C	X	L	LX	A
höwö- höwö-	höwö-	höwô-	höwô-	höwô-	höwö-
köwö- köwö-	köwö-	köwô-	köwô-	köwô-	köwö-

This prefix höwö- has three meanings: "he does something to him", "she does something to him", or "they do something to him," where "they" can be either dual or plural, and either masculine or feminine. The prefix köwö- means: "it does something to it". It has the same meaning as the u- prefix and the ka- prefix from earlier Chapters. The differences in usage between these three prefixes will be explained later on. For both of these prefixes, the -a- at the beginning of an A-Stem Verb Base drops out and is replaced by the -ö- of the prefix.

höwötënö'ös :: he's watching over him
 she's watching over him
 they're watching over him

köwötënö'ös :: it's watching over it

22.2. The Kö-Group

There are also two members of the Kö-Group.

kö- :: I do something to you
hakö- :: he does something to them

They take the following forms:

	C	X	L	LX	A

kö-	kö-	kö-	kô-	kô-	köy-
hakö-	hakö-	hakö-	hakô-	hakô-	haköy-

The prefix hakö- means "he does something to them," where "them" can be either dual or plural, and either masculine or feminine.

köyatënö'ös :: I'm watching over you
haköyatënö'ös :: he's watching over them (m/f)

22.3. The Rest: ya- and ethsi-

There are two other prefixes that are all on their own. The first is ya-.

ya- :: he does something to you

It takes the following forms:

	C	X	L	LX	A

ya-	ya-	ya-	yá-	yá-	ya-

For example:

yatënö'ös :: he's watching over you

The very last prefix is ethsi-.

ethsi- :: you two do something to her
 you two do something to them
 you all do something to her
 you all do something to them

It takes the following forms:

	C	X	L	LX	A

ethsi-	ethsi-	ethsi-	ethsí-	ethsí-	ethsiy-

The prefix ethsi- has four meanings: "you both do something to her," "you both do something to them," "you all do something to her," "you all

do something to them," where "them" can be either dual or plural, and either masculine or feminine.

For example:

```
ethsiyatënö'ös  ::  you two are watching over her
                   you two are watching over them
                   you all are watching over her
                   you all are watching over them
```

Chapter 23: More Stem Classes: The K-Group

By now, we have seen all the Pronominal Prefixes in the language, and we have seen the forms they take with 5 different Stem Classes: C, X, L, LX and A. While the vast majority of Verb Bases in Mingo belong to one of those 5 Stem Classes, there are other Stem Classes which we haven't yet seen. These will be the focus of the next few chapters.

In total, there are 11 different Stem Classes. The 6 we haven't seen so far are:

- * **Æ-Stem Class:** Verb Bases beginning with -æ-. The Prefixes that occur with Æ-Stem Verbs are almost the same as the Prefixes that occur with C-Stem Verbs, except that any final -a- in a C-Stem Prefix becomes -æ- in an Æ-Stem prefix.
- * **E-Stem Class:** Verb Bases beginning with -e-. There are very very few E-Stem verbs in Mingo.
- * **Strong Ę-Stem Class:** Some Verb Bases beginning with -ë-. There aren't many of these verbs.
- * **Weak Ę-Stem Class:** Some Verb Bases beginning with ë-. There are more of these than there are Strong Ę-Stem verbs, but still not a whole lot.
- * **Ö/U-Stem Class:** Verb Bases beginning with either -ö- or -u-.
- * **I-Stem Class:** Verb Bases beginning with -i-.

We'll start our examination of these classes by looking at the K-Group of Pronominal Prefixes.

	Æ	E	sĚ	wĚ	Ö/U	I
k-	k-	k-	k-	k-	k-	k-
sk-	sk-	sk-	sk-	sk-	sk-	sk-

ak-		ak-	ak-	ak-	ak-	ak-	ak-
hak-		hak-	hak-	hak-	hak-	hak-	hak-
ök-		ök-	ök-	ök-	ök-	ök-	ök-
hök-		hök-	hök-	hök-	hök-	hök-	hök-

As the table shows, all members of the K-Group keep the same form for all 7 of these Stem Classes.

Below are examples of these prefixes with the Interactive Switch Active Verb Base -äya'tahkw- "tease someone" in the Habitual Aspect.

käya'tahkwa'	::	I tease it
skäya'tahkwa'	::	you tease me
akäya'tahkwa'	::	it teases me
hakäya'tahkwa'	::	he teases me
ökäya'tahkwa'	::	she teases me
hökäya'tahkwa'	::	they tease me

Chapter 24: The S-Group and the Sa-Group

In this Chapter we'll look at the S-Group and Sa-Group in the last 7 Stem Classes.

24.1. The S-Group

The S-Group of Pronominal Prefixes take the following forms:

	Æ	E	sĚ	wĚ	Ö/U	I
s-		s-	s-	s-	s-	s-
hehs-		hehs-	hehs-	hehs-	hehs-	hehs-

As the table shows, both of these prefixes keep the same form through all 7 of these Stem Classes.

For example:

säya'tahkwa'	::	you tease it
hehsäya'tahkwa'	::	you tease him

24.2. The Sa-Group

The Sa-Group of Pronominal Prefixes take the following forms:

	Æ	E	sĚ	wĚ	Ö/U	I
sa-	sæ-	s-	s-	s-	sa-	sĚ-
esa-	esæ-	es-	es-	es-	esa-	esĚ-
hösa-	hösä-	hös-	hös-	hös-	hösa-	hösä-

We can note the following patterns:

- * All the prefixes end in -sæ- in the Æ-Stem forms.
- * All the prefixes end in -s- in the E-Stem, Strong Ě-Stem and Weak Ě-Stem forms.
- * All the prefixes end in -sa- in the Ö/U-Stem form. The initial -ö- or -u- of the Verb Base does not drop out when these prefixes are added.
- * All the prefixes end in -sĚ- in the I-Stem forms. The initial -i- of the Verb Base drops out and is replaced by the -Ě- of the prefix.

For example:

sææya'tahkwa' :: it teases you
 esææya'tahkwa' :: she teases you
 hösäæya'tahkwa' :: they tease you

Chapter 25: The Ni-Group

In this Chapter we'll look again at the members of the Ni-Group. They take the following forms:

	Æ	E	sĚ	wĚ	Ö/U	I
hni-	hni-	hn-	hny-	hny-	hn-	hn-
shehni-	shehni-	shehn-	shehny-	shehny-	shehn-	shehn-
akni-	akni-	akn-	akny-	akny-	akn-	akn-
shakni-	shakni-	shakn-	shakny-	shakny-	shakn-	shakn-
ökni-	ökni-	ökn-	ökny-	ökny-	ökn-	ökn-
shökni-	shökni-	shökn-	shökny-	shökny-	shökn-	shökn-
kni-	kni-	kn-	kny-	kny-	kn-	kn-
hni-	hni-	hn-	hny-	hny-	hn-	hn-
sni-	sni-	sn-	sny-	sny-	sn-	sn-
shesni-	shesni-	shesn-	shesny-	shesny-	shesn-	shesn-
kni-	kni-	kn-	kny-	kny-	kn-	kn-
skni-	skni-	skn-	skny-	skny-	skn-	skn-

We can note the following patterns:

- * All the prefixes end in -ni- in the Æ-Stem forms.
- * All the prefixes end in -n- in the E-Stem, Ö/U-Stem, and I-Stem forms.
- * All the prefixes end in -ny- in the Strong Ę-Stem and Weak Ę-Stem forms.

For example:

hniäya'tahkwa'	::	we two (incl) tease it
shehniäya'tahkwa'	::	we two (incl) tease him
akniäya'tahkwa'	::	we two (excl) tease it
shakniäya'tahkwa'	::	we two (excl) tease him
ökniäya'tahkwa'	::	it teases us both
shökniäya'tahkwa'	::	he teases us both
kniäya'tahkwa'	::	they both (f) tease it
hniäya'tahkwa'	::	they both (m) tease it
sniäya'tahkwa'	::	you two tease it
		it teases you both
shesniäya'tahkwa'	::	he teases you both
		you two tease him
kniäya'tahkwa'	::	I tease you both
		we two tease you
		we two tease you both
skniäya'tahkwa'	::	you both tease me
		you tease us both
		you two tease us both

Chapter 26: The Wa-Group

Next we turn to the Wa-Group. They take the following forms:

	Æ	E	sĘ	wĘ	Ö/U	I
twa-	twæ-	tw-	tw-	tw-	ty-	twë-
shetwa-	shetwæ-	shetw-	shetw-	shetw-	shety-	shetwë-
akwa-	akwæ-	akw-	akw-	akw-	aky-	akwë-
shakwa-	shakwæ-	shakw-	shakw-	shakw-	shaky-	shakwë-
ökwa-	ökwæ-	ökw-	ökw-	ökw-	öky-	ökwë-
shökwa-	shökwæ-	shökw-	shökw-	shökw-	shöky-	shökwë-
swa-	swæ-	sw-	sw-	sw-	sy-	swë-
sheswa-	sheswæ-	shesw-	shesw-	shesw-	shesy-	sheswë-
kwa-	kwæ-	kw-	kw-	kw-	ky-	kwë-
skwa-	skwæ-	skw-	skw-	skw-	sky-	skwë-

We can note the following patterns:

- * All the prefixes end in -wæ- in the Æ-Stem forms.

- * All the prefixes end in -w- in the E-Stem, Strong Ę-Stem and Weak Ę-Stem forms.
- * All the prefixes end in -y- in the Ö/U-Stem forms.
- * All the prefixes end in -wë- in the I-Stem forms. The initial -i- of the Verb Base drops out, and is replaced by the -ë- of the prefix.

For example:

twææya'tahkwa'	::	we all (incl) tease it
shetwææya'tahkwa'	::	we all (incl) tease him
akwææya'tahkwa'	::	we all (excl) tease it
shakwææya'tahkwa'	::	we all (excl) tease him
ökwææya'tahkwa'	::	it tease us all
shökwææya'tahkwa'	::	he teases us all
swææya'tahkwa'	::	you all tease it it teases you all
sheswææya'tahkwa'	::	you all tease him he teases you all
kwææya'tahkwa'	::	I tease you all we two tease you all we all tease you all we all tease you we all tease you two
skwææya'tahkwa'	::	you tease us all you two tease us all you all tease us all you all tease me you all tease us both

Chapter 27: The Ti-Group

Next we have the Ti-Group. They take the following forms:

	Æ	E	sĘ	wĘ	Ö/U	I
hati-	hati-	hën-	hën-	hën-	hën-	hën-
wati-	wati-	wën-	wën-	wën-	wën-	wën-
huti-	huti-	hun-	hun-	hun-	hun-	hun-
uti-	uti-	un-	un-	un-	un-	un-
höwöti-	höwöti-	höwën-	höwën-	höwën-	höwën-	höwën-
köwöti-	köwöti-	köwën-	köwën-	köwën-	köwën-	köwën-
shakuti-	shakuti-	shakun-	shakun-	shakun-	shakun-	shakun-

We can note the following patterns:

- * All the prefixes end in -ti- in the Æ-Stem form.

	Æ	E	sĚ	wĚ	Ö/U	I
u-	u-	aw-	aw-	u-	a-	u-
hu-	hu-	haw-	haw-	hu-	ha-	hu-
ku-	ku-	kaw-	kaw-	ku-	ka-	ku-
shaku-	shaku-	shakaw-	shakaw-	shaku-	shaka-	shaku-

We can note the following patterns:

- * All the prefixes end in -u- in the Æ-Stem, Weak Ě-Stem and I-Stem forms. The initial -ě- or -i- (but not -æ-) of the Verb Base is replaced by the -u- of the prefix.
- * All the prefixes end in -aw- in the E-Stem and Strong Ě-Stem forms.
- * All the prefixes end in -a- in the Ö/U-Stem forms. The initial -ö- and -u- of the Verb Base do not drop out.

For example:

uæya'tahkwa' :: it teases it
 huæya'tahkwa' :: it teases him
 kuæya'tahkwa' :: it teases her
 shakuæya'tahkwa' :: he teases her

Chapter 30: The He-Group

Next is the He-Group. They have the following forms:

	Æ	E	sĚ	wĚ	Ö/U	I
he-	he-	hey-	hey-	hey-	hey-	he-
khe-	khe-	khey-	khey-	khey-	khey-	khe-
she-	she-	shey-	shey-	shey-	shey-	she-

We can note the following patterns:

- * All the prefixes end in -he- in the Æ-Stem and I-Stem forms. The initial -i- of the Verb Base drops out and is replaced by -e-.
- * All the prefixes end in -hey- in all the rest of the forms.

For example:

heæya'tahkwa' :: I tease him
 kheæya'tahkwa' :: I tease her
 I tease them

	Æ	E	sĚ	wĚ	Ö/U	I
kö-	köë-	köy-	köy-	köy-	köy-	kö-
hakö-	haköë-	haköy-	haköy-	haköy-	haköy-	hakö-

We can note the following patterns:

- * Both of the prefixes end in -köë- in the Æ-Stem form. The initial -æ- of the Verb Base drops out and is replaced by the -ë- of the prefix.
- * Both of the prefixes end in -kö- in the I-stem form. The initial -i- of the Verb Base drops out and is replaced by the -ö- of the prefix.
- * Both of the prefixes end in -köy- in all the rest of the forms.

For example:

kööya'tahkwa' :: I tease you
haköëya'tahkwa' :: he teases them

31.3. The Rest: ya- and ethsi-

Last but not least are the two prefixes ya- and ethsi-. The prefix ya- takes the following forms:

	Æ	E	sĚ	wĚ	Ö/U	I
ya-	yæ-	y-	y-	y-	y-	yë-

The initial -i- of the I-Stem Verb Bases drops out and is replaced by the -ë- of the prefix.

For example:

yæaya'tahkwa' :: he teases you

The prefix ethsi- takes the following forms:

	Æ	E	sĚ	wĚ	Ö/U	I
ethsi-	ethsi-	ethsiy-	ethsiy-	ethsiy-	ethsiy-	eths-

For example:

ethsiæya'tahkwa' :: you two tease her
 you two tease them
 you all tease her
 you all tease them

Chapter 32: Modal Prefixes: Factual

By now, we have learned all of the Pronominal Prefixes and all of the forms they take when they attach to different Stem Classes. Our next task is to return to the Modal Prefixes. In earlier Chapters we learned that there are three Modal Prefixes in Mingo: the Factual, the Future and the Optative. We even learned the forms that these prefixes take when they attach to some of the singular prefixes. In the following Chapters, we will learn how the Modal Prefixes combine with all of the Pronominal Prefixes.

We will begin with the Factual. The Factual prefix occurs in seven different forms: wa'-, wa-, wá-, u'-, e-, wa'a- and ö-. The examples in this Chapter are based on the following C-Stem Verb Stems.

Interactive: -íwihsas "promise someone something"

Agent: -íwis'á' "promise to do something"

Patient: -íwihsa'ôök "have kept promising to do something"

32.1. The Factual Form wa'-

The wa'- form of the Factual prefix occurs before:

- (1) All vowel-initial pronominal prefixes except ak- "it does something to me";
- (2) The prefix ye- "she does something to it".

Note that when wa'- combines with ye-, the /y/ of the pronominal prefix drops out.

akhi-	wa'akhi-	wa'akhiiwihsas	we two (excl) promised her
akni-	wa'akni-	wa'akniiwis'á'	we two (excl) promised
akwa-	wa'akwa-	wa'akwaiwis'á'	we all (excl) promised
esa-	wa'esa-	wa'esaiwihsas	she promised you
ethi-	wa'ethi-	wa'ethiiwihsas	we two (incl) promised her
ethsi-	wa'ethsi-	wa'ethsiiwihsas	she promised you two
ök-	wa'ök-	wa'ökiwihsas	she promised me
ökhi-	wa'ökhi-	wa'ökhiwihsas	she promised us two
ökni-	wa'ökni-	wa'ökniwihsa'ôök	we two have kept promising
ökwa-	wa'ökwa-	wa'ökwaiwihsa'ôök	we all have kept promising
u-	wa'u-	wa'uiwihsa'ôök	it has kept promising
uti-	wa'uti-	wa'utiiwihsa'ôök	they (dpfn) have kept promising

ye- wa'e- wa'eiwis'á' she promised

32.2. The Factual Form wa-

The wa- form of the Factual prefix occurs before Pronominal Prefixes which start with an -h- followed by a vowel. Note that when wa- combines with these prefixes, the -h- of the Pronominal Prefix drops out.

ha-	waa-	waaiwis'á'	he promised
hak-	waak-	waakíwihsas	he promised me
hakö-	waakö-	waaköwihsas	he promised them (dpm)
hati-	waati-	waatiiwis'á'	they all (m) promised
he-	wae-	waeiwihsas	I promised him
hehs-	waehs-	waehsíwihsas	you promised him
hök-	waök-	waökíwihsas	they two (m) promised me
hösa-	waösa-	waösaiwihsas	they two (m) promised you
höwö-	waöwö-	waöwöwihsas	he promised him
höwöti-	waöwöti-	waöwötiiwihsas	she promised them (dpm)
hu-	wau-	wauwihsa'ôök	he has kept promising
huti-	wauti-	wautiiwihsa'ôök	they (dpm) have kept promising

32.3. The Factual Form wá-

The wá- form of the Factual prefix occurs before:

- (1) the prefix hni- (2) "they two (m) do something to it";
- (2) and the prefix ya- "he does something to you".

Note that when wá- combines with hni- (2), the initial /h/ of the pronominal prefix drops out.

hni- (2)	wáni-	wániiwis'á'	they two (m) promised
ya-	wáya-	wáyaiwihsas	he promised you

32.4. The Factual Form u'-

The u'- form of the Factual prefix occurs before:

- (1) all k-initial prefixes except ku- "it does something to her";
- (2) the prefix s- "you do something to it";
- (3) all sh-initial and sk-initial prefixes;
- (4) and the prefix wati- "they all (fn) do something to it".

k-	u'k-	u'kíwis'á'	I promised
ka-	u'ka-	u'kaiwis'á'	it promised
khe-	u'khe-	u'kheiwihsas	I promised her
kni- (1)	u'kni-	u'kniiwis'á'	they two (fn) promised

kni- (2)	u'kni-	u'kniiwihsas	I promised you two
kö-	u'kö-	u'köiwihsas	you promised me
köwö-	u'köwö-	u'köwöiwihsas	it promised it
köwöti-	u'köwöti-	u'köwötiiwihsas	she promised them (dpfn)
kwa-	u'kwa-	u'kwaiwihsas	I promised you all
s-	u's-	u'síwis'á'	you promised
shakni-	u'shakni-	u'shakniiwihsas	we two (excl) promised him
shaku-	u'shaku-	u'shakuiwihsas	he promised her
shakuti-	u'shakuti-	u'shakutiiwihsas	they two (m) promised her
shakwa-	u'shakwa-	u'shakwaiwihsas	we all (excl) promised him
she-	u'she-	u'sheiwihsas	you promised her
shehni-	u'shehni-	u'shehniiwihsas	we two (incl) promised him
shesni-	u'shesni-	u'shesniiwihsas	he promised you two
sheswa-	u'sheswa-	u'sheswaiwihsas	he promised you all
shetwa-	u'shetwa-	u'shetwaiwihsas	we two (incl) promised him
shökni-	u'shökni-	u'shökniwihsas	he promised us two
shökwa-	u'shökwa-	u'shökwaiwihsas	he promised us all
sk-	u'sk-	u'skíwihsas	you promised me
skni-	u'skni-	u'skniiwihsas	you promised us two
skwa-	u'skwa-	u'skwaiwihsas	you promised us all
wati-	u'wati-	u'watiiwis'á'	they all (fn) promised

32.5. The Factual Form e-

The e- form of the Factual prefix occurs before:

- (1) the prefix hni- (1) "we two (incl) do something to it";
- (2) the remaining s-initial prefixes;
- (3) and the prefix twa- "we all (incl) do something to it".

hni- (1)	ehni-	ehniiwis'á'	we two (incl) promised
sa-	esa-	esaiwihsa'ôök	you've kept promising
sni- (1)	esni-	esniiwis'á'	you two promised
sni- (2)	esni-	esniiwihsa'ôök	you two have kept promising
swa- (1)	eswa-	eswaiwis'á'	you all promised
swa- (2)	eswa-	eswaiwihsa'ôök	you all have kept promising
twa-	etwa-	etwaiwis'á'	we all (incl) promised

32.6. The Factual Form wa'a-

The wa'a- form of the Factual prefix occurs before the prefix ku- "it does something to her".

ku-	wa'aku-	wa'akuiwihsa'ôök	she's kept promising
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32.7. The Factual Form ö-

The ö- form of the Factual prefix occurs before the prefix ak- "it does something to me". Note that the -ö- of the Factual prefix replaces the -a- of the pronominal prefix.

ak- ök- ökiwihsa'ôôk I've kept promising

32.8. Summary

The three tables below provide a summary of the forms of the Factual + Pronominal prefixes. The first table covers those prefixes for singular Agents.

	I	you	he	she	it	
reflexive	u'sk-	waak-	wa'ök-	ök-		me
u'kö-	reflexive	wáya-	wa'esa-	esa-		
you	wae-	waehs-	waöwö-	waöwö-	wau-	
him	u'khe-	u'she-	u'shaku-	?	wa'aku-	
her	u'k-	u's-	waa-	wa'e-	u'ka-/wa'u-/u'köwö-	it
reflexive	u'skni-	u'shökni-	wa'ökhi-	wa'ökni-		us
two	u'kni-	reflexive	u'shesni-	wa'ethsi-	esni-	
you two	reflexive	u'skwa-	u'shökwa-	wa'ökhi-	wa'ökwa-	us
all	u'kwa-	reflexive	u'sheswa-	wa'ethsi-	eswa-	
you all	u'khe-	u'she-	waakö-	waöwöti-	wauti-	
them (m)	u'khe-	u'she-	waakö-	u'köwöti-	wa'uti-	
them (fn)						

This second table shows the prefixes for dual Agents.

	you and I	s/he and I	you two	they two (m)	they two (fn)	
reflexive	reflexive	u'skni-	waök-	waök-		me
reflexive	u'kni-	reflexive	waösa-	waösa-		you
u'shehni-	u'shakni-	u'shesni-	waöwö-	waöwö-		him
wa'ethi-	wa'akhi-	wa'ethsi-	u'shakuti-	?		her
ehni-	wa'akni-	esni-	wáni-	u'kni-		it
reflexive	reflexive	u'skni-	wa'ökhi-	wa'ökhi-		us two
reflexive	u'kni-	reflexive	wa'ethsi-	wa'ethsi-		you two
reflexive	reflexive	u'skwa-	wa'ökhi-	wa'ökhi-		us all
reflexive	u'kwa-	reflexive	wa'ethsi-	wa'ethsi-		you all
wa'ethi-	wa'akhi-	wa'ethsi-	waöwöti-	waöwöti-		them (m)

wa'ethi- wa'akhi- wa'ethsi- u'köwöti- u'köwöti- | them (fn)

Lastly, this third table shows the prefixes for plural Agents.

y'all and I	they and I	y'all	they all (m)	they all (fn)	
reflexive	reflexive	u'skwa-	waök-	waök-	me
reflexive	u'kwa-	reflexive	waösa-	waösa-	you
u'shetwa-	u'shakwa-	u'sheswa-	waöwö-	waöwö-	him
wa'ethi-	wa'akhi-	wa'ethsi-	u'shakuti-	?	her
etwa-	wa'akwa-	eswa-	waati-	u'wati-	it
reflexive	reflexive	u'skwa-	wa'ökhi-	wa'ökhi-	us two
reflexive	u'kwa-	reflexive	wa'ethsi-	wa'ethsi-	you two
reflexive	reflexive	u'skwa-	wa'ökhi-	wa'ökhi-	us all
reflexive	u'kwa-	reflexive	wa'ethsi-	wa'ethsi-	you all
wa'ethi-	wa'akhi-	wa'ethsi-	waöwöti-	waöwöti-	them (m)
wa'ethi-	wa'akhi-	wa'ethsi-	u'köwöti-	u'köwöti-	them (fn)

Chapter 33: Modal Prefixes: Future

The Future prefix occurs in 6 forms: ë-, ëy-, ê-, ëh-, ëya-, and ëwö-. The examples in this chapter are based on the following C-Stem Verb Stems:

Interactive: -ya'tanöstát "guard someone"
 Agent: -nöstät "guard something"
 Patient: -nöstatôök "have kept guarding something"

33.1. The Future Form ë-

The ë- form of the Future prefix occurs before:

- (1) all h-initial prefixes, except hni- (2) "they two (m) do something to it";
- (2) all k-initial prefixes, except ku- "it does something to her";
- (3) all s-initial prefixes, except s- "you do something to it";
- (4) the prefix twa- "we all (incl) do something to it";
- (5) the prefix wati- "they all (fn) do something to it";
- (6) and the prefix ye- "she does something to it".

Note that when ë- combines with Pronominal Prefixes that start with an -h- followed by a vowel, the -h- of the Pronominal Prefix is lost.

With these same prefixes, there can also be changes in the quality of the vowel of the Pronominal Prefix. With the four ha-initial prefixes,

ha- "he does something to it", hak- "he does something to me", hakö- "he does something to them (dpm)", and hati- "they all (m) do something to it", along with the loss of the -h-, the -a- of the prefix changes to -ö-, by a rule called "contagious nasalization". As a result, the combination of the Future Prefix ë- with the Pronominal Prefix hak- "he does something to me", is the same as the combination of the Future with hök- "they two (m) do something to me", both being eök-.

This rule also triggers a change from -a- to -ö- with the prefix wati- "they all (fn) do something to it", when the Future Prefix ë- is added.

With the prefixes swa- (1) "you all do something to it", and swa- (2) "it does something to you all", the rule of contagious nasalization applies optionally, yielding either ëswa- or ëswo-.

In the cases of the prefixes he- "I do something to him" and hehs- "you do something to him", the resulting forms ëe- and ëehs- have alternate forms ee- and eehs-.

ha-	ëö-	ëönöstát	he will guard
it			
hak-	eök-	eökya'tanöstát	he will guard
me			
hakö-	eökö-	eököya'tanöstát	he will guard
them (dpm)			
hati-	ëöti-	ëötinöstát	they all (m)
will guard it			
he-	ëe-/ee-	ëeya'tanöstát / eeya'tanöstát	I will guard
him			
hehs-	ëehs-/eehs-	ëehsya'tanöstát / eehsya'tanöstát	you will
guard him			
hni- (1)	ëhni-	ëhninöstát	we two (incl)
will guard it			
hök-	eök-	eökya'tanöstát	they two (m)
will guard me			
hösa-	ëösa-	ëösaya'tanöstát	they two (m)
will guard you			
höwö-	ëöwö-	ëöwöya'tanöstát	he will guard
him			
höwöti-	ëöwöti-	ëöwötiya'tanöstát	she will
guard them (dpm)			
hu-	ëu-/eu-	ëunöstatôök	he will keep
guarding it			
huti-	ëuti-/euti-	ëutinöstatôök / eutinöstatôök	they all
(dpm) will keep guarding it			
k-	ëk-	ëknöstát	I will guard
it			
ka-	ëka-	ëkanöstát	it will guard
it			
khe-	ëkhe-	ëkheya'tanöstát	I will guard
her			
kni- (1)	ëkni-	ëkninöstát	they two (fn)

will guard it	kni- (2)	ëkni-	ëkniya'tanöstát	I will guard
you two	kö-	ëkö-	ëköya'tanöstát	I will guard
you	köwö-	ëköwö-	ëköwönöstát	it will guard
it	köwöti-	ëköwöti-	ëköwötiya'tanöstát	she will
guard them (dpfn)	kwa-	ëkwa-	ëkwaya'tanöstát	I will guard
you all	sa-	ësa-	ësanöstátôök	you will keep
guarding it	shakni-	ëshakni-	ëshakniya'tanöstát	we two (excl)
will guard him	shaku-	ëshaku-	ëshakuya'tanöstát	he will guard
her	shakuti-	ëshakuti-	ëshakutiya'tanöstát	they two (m)
will guard her	shakwa-	ëshakwa-	ëshakwaya'tanöstát	we all (excl)
will guard him	she-	ëshe-	ësheya'tanöstát	you will
guard her	shehni-	ëshehni-	ëshehniya'tanöstát	we two (incl)
will guard him	shesni-	ëshesni-	ëshesniya'tanöstát	he will guard
you two	sheswa-	ësheswa-	ësheswaya'tanöstát	he will guard
you all	shetwa-	ëshetwa-	ëshetwaya'tanöstát	we all (incl)
will guard him	shökni-	ëshökni-	ëshökniya'tanöstát	he will guard
us two	shökwa-	ëshökwa-	ëshökwaya'tanöstát	he will guard
us all	sk-	ësk-	ëskya'tanöstát	you will
guard me	skni-	ëskni-	ëskniya'tanöstát	you will
guard us two	skwa-	ëskwa-	ëskwaya'tanöstát	you will
guard us all	sni- (1)	ësni-	ësninöstát	you two will
guard it	sni- (2)	ësni-	ësninöstátôök	you two will
keep guarding it	swa- (1)	ëswa-/ëswö-	ëswanöstát / ëswönöstát	you all will
guard it	swa- (2)	ëswa-/ëswö-	ëswanöstátôök / ëswönöstátôök	you all will
keep guarding it	tw-	ëtw-	ëtwanöstát	we all (incl)
will guard it	wati-	ëwöti-	ëwötinöstát	they all (fn)
will guard it	ye-	ëye-	ëyenöstát	she will
guard it				

33.2. The Future Form ëy-

The ëy- form of the Future Prefix occurs before all vowel-initial prefixes except ak- "it does something to me".

akhi-	ëyakhi-	ëyakhiya'tanöstát	we two (excl) will guard her
akni-	ëyakni-	ëyakninöstát	we two (excl) will guard it
akwa-	ëyakwa-	ëyakwanöstát	we all (excl) will guard it
esa-	ëyesa-	ëyesaya'tanöstát	she will guard you
ethi-	ëyethi-	ëyethiya'tanöstát	we two (incl) will guard her
ethsi-	ëyethsi-	ëyethsiya'tanöstát	she will guard you two
ök-	ëyök-	ëyökya'tanöstát	she will guard me
ökhi-	ëyökhi-	ëyökhiya'tanöstát	she will guard us two
ökni-	ëyökni-	ëyök ninöstátôök	we two will keep guarding it
ökwa-	ëyökwa-	ëyökwanöstátôök	we all will keep guarding it
u-	ëyu-	ëyunöstátôök	it will keep guarding it
uti-	ëyuti-	ëyutinöstátôök	they (dpfn) will keep guarding it

33.3. The Future Form ê-

The ê- form of the Future Prefix occurs before:

- (1) the prefix hni- (2) "they two (m) do something to it";
- (2) and the prefix ya- "he does something to you".

Note that when ê- combines with hni- (2), the initial -h- of the Pronominal Prefix drops out.

hni- (2)	êni-	êninöstát	they two (m) will guard it
ya-	êya-	êyaya'tanöstát	he will guard you

33.4. The Future Form ëh-

The ëh- form of the Future Prefix occurs before the prefix s- "you do something to it".

s-	ëhs-	ëhsnöstát	you will guard it
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33.5. The Future Form ëya-

The ëya- form of the Future Prefix occurs before the prefix ku- "it does something to her".

ku ëyaku- ëyakunöstatôök she will keep guarding it

33.6. The Future Form ëwö-

The ëwö- form of the Future Prefix occurs before the prefix ak- "it does something to me". Note that the -ö- of the Future Prefix replaces the -a- of the Pronominal Prefix.

ak ëwök- ëwöknöstatôök I will keep guarding it

33.7. Summary

The three tables below provide a summary of the forms of the Future + Pronominal prefixes. The first table covers those prefixes for singular Agents.

	I	you	he	she	it	
-	reflexive	ësk-	ëök-	ëyök-	ëwök-	me
	ëkö-	reflexive	ëya-	ëyesa-	ësa-	you
	ëe-/ee-	ëehs-/eehs-	ëöwö-	ëöwö-	ëu-/eu-	him
	ëkhe-	ëshe-	ëshaku-	?	ëyaku-	her
	ëk-	ëhs-	ëö-	ëye-	ëka-/ëyu-/ëköwö-	it
	reflexive	ëskni-	ëshökni-	ëyökhi-	ëyökni-	us
two	ëkni-	reflexive	ëshesni-	ëyethsi-	ësni-	you
two	reflexive	ëskwa-	ëshökwa-	ëyökhi-	ëyökwa-	us
all	ëkwa-	reflexive	ësheswa-	ëyethsi-	ëswa-/ëswö-	you
all	ëkhe-	ëshe-	ëökö-	ëöwöti-	ëuti-/euti-	them
(m)	ëkhe-	ëshe-	ëökö-	ëköwöti-	ëyuti-	them
(fn)						

This second table shows the prefixes for dual Agents.

	you and I	s/he and I	you two	they two (m)	they two (fn)	
reflexive	reflexive	ëskni-	ëök-	ëök-		me
reflexive	ëkni-	reflexive	ëösa-	ëösa-		you
ëshehni-	ëshakni-	ëshesni-	ëöwö-	ëöwö-		him
ëyethi-	ëyakhi-	ëyethsi-	ëshakuti-	?		her
ëhni-	ëyakni-	ësni-	ëni-	ëkni-		it
reflexive	reflexive	ëskni-	ëyökhi-	ëyökhi-		us two
reflexive	ëkni-	reflexive	ëyethsi-	ëyethsi-		you two
reflexive	reflexive	ëskwa-	ëyökhi-	ëyökhi-		us all

reflexive	əkwa-	reflexive	ëyethsi-	ëyethsi-	you all
ëyethi-	ëyakhi-	ëyethsi-	ëöwöti-	ëöwöti-	them (m)
ëyethi-	ëyakhi-	ëyethsi-	ëköwöti-	ëköwöti-	them (fn)

Lastly, this third table shows the prefixes for plural agents.

y'all and I	they and I	y'all	they all (m)	they all (fn)	
reflexive	reflexive	ëskwa-	ëök-	ëök-	me
reflexive	əkwa-	reflexive	ëösa-	ëösa-	you
ëshetwa-	ëshakwa-	ësheswa-	ëöwö-	ëöwö-	him
ëyethi-	ëyakhi-	ëyethsi-	ëshakuti-	?	her
ëtwa-	ëyakwa-	ëswa-/ëswö-	ëöti-	ëwöti-	it
reflexive	reflexive	ëskwa-	ëyökhi-	ëyökhi-	us two
reflexive	əkwa-	reflexive	ëyethsi-	ëyethsi-	you two
reflexive	reflexive	ëskwa-	ëyökhi-	ëyökhi-	us all
reflexive	əkwa-	reflexive	ëyethsi-	ëyethsi-	you all
ëyethi-	ëyakhi-	ëyethsi-	ëöwöti-	ëöwöti-	them (m)
ëyethi-	ëyakhi-	ëyethsi-	ëköwöti-	ëköwöti-	them (fn)

Chapter 34: Modal Prefixes: Optative

The Optative Prefix occurs in six different forms: aa-, aay-, áá-, ae-, aaya- and aaw-. The examples in this chapter are based on the following C-Stem Verb Stems:

Interactive: -wënëë't talk to someone (about something) pnc
 Agent: -wënëë't talk about something pnc
 Patient: -wënëë'tôök kept talking about something statcont

34.1. The Optative Form aa-

The aa- form of the Optative Prefix occurs before:

- (1) all prefixes which start with an -h- followed by a vowel;
- (2) all k-initial prefixes, except ku- "it does something to her";
- (3) all sh-initial and sk-initial prefixes;
- (4) the prefix wati- "they all (fn) do something to it";
- (5) and the prefix ye- "she does something to it".

Note that when aa- combines with the prefixes beginning with an -h- followed by a vowel, the -h- of the Pronominal Prefix drops out.

ha-	aaa-	aaawënëë't	he might talk about it
hak-	aaak-	aaakwënëë't	he might talk about it to me

hakö-	aaakö-	aaaköwënêê't	he might talk about it to them
(dpm)			
hati-	aaati-	aaatiwënêê't	they all (m) might talk about it
he-	aae-	aaewënêê't	I might talk about it to him
hehs-	aaehs-	aaehswënêê't	you might talk about it to him
hök-	aaök-	aaökwënêê't	they two (m) might talk about it
to me			
hösa-	aaösa-	aaösawënêê't	they two (m) might talk about it
to you			
höwö-	aaöwö-	aaöwöwënêê't	he might talk about it to him
höwöti-	aaöwöti-	aaöwötiwënêê't	she might talk about it to them
(dpm)			
hu	aaau-	aaauwënêê'tôök	he might have kept talking about
it			
huti-	aauti-	aautiwënêê'tôök	they (dpm) might've kept talking
about it			
k-	aak-	aakwënêê't	I might talk about it
ka-	aaka-	aakawënêê't	it might talk about it
khe-	aakhe-	aakhewënêê't	I might talk about it to her
kni- (1)	aakni-	aakniwënêê't	they two (fn) might talk about
it			
kni- (2)	aakni-	aakniwënêê't	I might talk about it to you two
kö-	aakö-	aaköwënêê't	I might talk about it to you
köwö-	aaköwö-	aaköwöwënêê't	it might talk about it to it
köwöti-	aaköwöti-	aaköwötiwënêê't	she might talk about it to them
(dpfn)			
kwa-	aakwa-	aakwawënêê't	I might talk about it to you all
shakni-	aashakni-	aashakniwënêê't	we two (excl) might talk about
it to him			
shaku-	aashaku-	aashakuwënêê't	he might talk about it to her
shakuti-	aashakuti-	aashakutiwënêê't	they two (m) might talk about it
to her			
shakwa-	aashakwa-	aashakwawënêê't	we all (excl) might talk about
it to him			
she-	aashe-	aashewënêê't	you might talk about it to her
shehni-	aashehni-	aashehniwënêê't	we two (incl) might talk about
it to him			
shesni-	aashesni-	aashesniwënêê't	he might talk about it to you
two			
sheswa-	aasheswa-	aasheswawënêê't	he might talk about it to you
all			
shetwa-	aashetwa-	aashetwawënêê't	we all (incl) might talk about
it to him			
shökni-	aashökni-	aashökniwënêê't	he might talk about it to us two
shökwa-	aashökwa-	aashökwawënêê't	he might talk about it to us all
sk-	aask-	aaskwënêê't	you might talk about it to me
skni-	aaskni-	aaskniwënêê't	you might talk about it to us
two			
skwa-	aaskwa-	aaskwawënêê't	you might talk about it to us
all			
wati-	aawati-	aawatiwënêê't	they all (fn) might talk about
it			
ye-	aaye-	aayewënêê't	she might talk about it

34.2. The Optative Form aay-

The aay- form of the Optative Prefix occurs before all vowel-initial prefixes except ak- "it does something to me".

akhi-	aayakhi-	aayakhiwënêê't	we two (excl) might talk about it
to her			
akni-	aayakni-	aayakniwënêê't	we two (excl) might talk about it
akwa-	aayakwa-	aayakwawënêê't	we all (excl) might talk about it
esa-	aayesa-	aayesawënêê't	she might talk about it to you
ethi-	aayethi-	aayethiwënêê't	we two (incl) might talk about it
to her			
ethsi-	aayethsi-	aayethsiwënêê't	she might talk about it to you
two			
ök-	aayök-	aayökwënëë't	she might talk about it to me
ökhi-	aayökhi-	aayökhiwënêê't	she might talk about it to us two
ökni-	aayökni-	aayökniwënëë'tôôk	we two might have kept talking
about it			
ökwa-	aayökwa-	aayökwawënëë'tôôk	we all might have kept talking
about it			
u-	aayu-	aayuwënëë'tôôk	it might have kept talking about
it			
uti-	aayuti-	aayutiwënëë'tôôk	they (dpfn) might have kept
talking about it			

34.3. The Optative Form áá-

The áá- form of the Optative Prefix occurs before:

- (1) the prefix hni- (2) "they two (m) does something to it";
- (2) and the prefix ya- "he does something to you".

Note that when áá- combines with hni- (2), the initial -h- of the Pronominal Prefix drops out.

hni- (2)	ááni-	áániwënëë't	they two (m) might talk about it
ya-	ááya-	ááyawënëë't	he might talk about it to you

34.4. The Optative Form ae-

The ae- form of the Optative Prefix occurs before:

- (1) the prefix hni- (1) "we two (incl) do something to it";
- (2) the remaining s-initial prefixes;
- (3) and the prefix twa- "we all (incl) do something to it".

hni- (1)	aehni-	aehniwënëë't	we two (incl) might talk about it
s-	aes-	aeswënêê't	you might talk about it
sa-	aesa-	aesawënëë'tôôk	you might have kept talking about it
sni- (1)	aesni-	aesniwënëë't	you two might talk about it
sni- (2)	aesni-	aesniwënëë'tôôk	you two might have kept talking
about it			

swa- (1)	aeswa-	aeswawënëë't	you all might talk about it
swa- (2)	aeswa-	aeswawënëë'tôôk	you all might have kept talking about it
twa-	aetwa-	aetwawënëë't	we all (incl) might talk about it

34.5. The Optative Form aaya-

The aaya- form of the Optative Prefix occurs before the prefix ku- "it does something to her".

ku-	aayaku-	aayakuwënëë'tôôk	she might have kept talking about it
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34.6. The Optative Form aaw-

The aaw- form of the Optative Prefix occurs before the prefix ak- "it does something to me".

ak-	aawak-	aawakwënëë'tôôk	I might have kept talking about it
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34.7. Summary

The three tables below provide a summary of the forms of the Optative + Pronominal prefixes. The first table covers those prefixes for singular Agents.

	I	you	he	she	it	
reflexive	aask-	aaak-	aayök-	aawak-		me
aakö-	reflexive	ááya-	aayesa-	aesa-		
you	aae-	aaehs-	aaöwö-	aaöwö-	aaü-	
him	aakhe-	aashe-	aashaku-	?	aayaku-	
her	aak-	aes-	aaa-	aaye-	aaka-/aayu-/aaköwö-	it
two	reflexive	aaskni-	aashökni-	aayökhi-	aayökni-	us
aakni-	reflexive	aashesni-	aayethsi-	aesni-		
you two	reflexive	aaskwa-	aashökwa-	aayökhi-	aayökwa-	us
all	aakwa-	reflexive	aasheswa-	aayethsi-	aeswa-	
you all	aakhe-	aashe-	aaakö-	aaöwöti-	aauti-	
them (m)	aakhe-	aashe-	aaakö-	aaköwöti-	aayuti-	
them (fn)						

This second table shows the prefixes for dual Agents.

you and I	s/he and I	you two	they two (m)	they two (fn)	
reflexive	reflexive	aaskni-	aaök-	aaök-	me
reflexive	aakni-	reflexive	aaösa-	aaösa-	you
aashehni-	aashakni-	aashesni-	aaöwö-	aaöwö-	him
aayethi-	aayakhi-	aayethsi-	aashakuti-	?	her
aehni-	aayakni-	aesni-	ááni-	aakni-	it
reflexive	reflexive	aaskni-	aayökhi-	aayökhi-	us two
reflexive	aakni-	reflexive	aayethsi-	aayethsi-	you two
reflexive	reflexive	aaskwa-	aayökhi-	aayökhi-	us all
reflexive	aakwa-	reflexive	aayethsi-	aayethsi-	you all
aayethi-	aayakhi-	aayethsi-	aaöwöti-	aaöwöti-	them (m)
aayethi-	aayakhi-	aayethsi-	aaköwöti-	aaköwöti-	them (fn)

Lastly, this third table shows the prefixes for plural Agents.

y'all and I	they and I	y'all	they all (m)	they all (fn)	
reflexive	reflexive	aaskwa-	aaök-	aaök-	me
reflexive	aakwa-	reflexive	aaösa-	aaösa-	you
aashtwa-	aashakwa-	aasheswa-	aaöwö-	aaöwö-	him
aayethi-	aayakhi-	aayethsi-	aashakuti-	?	her
aetwa-	aayakwa-	aeswa-	aaati-	aawati-	it
reflexive	reflexive	aaskwa-	aayökhi-	aayökhi-	us two
reflexive	aakwa-	reflexive	aayethsi-	aayethsi-	you two
reflexive	reflexive	aaskwa-	aayökhi-	aayökhi-	us all
reflexive	aakwa-	reflexive	aayethsi-	aayethsi-	you all
aayethi-	aayakhi-	aayethsi-	aaöwöti-	aaöwöti-	them (m)
aayethi-	aayakhi-	aayethsi-	aaköwöti-	aaköwöti-	them (fn)
