





Niškullit Lûlut

Gipeguttaġmet lûlutaġġa

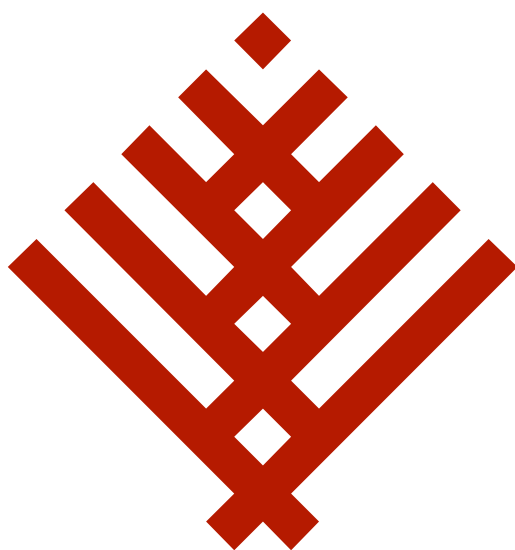
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The Pine Language

A Descriptive Grammar

Étienne Ljóni Poisson



Foreword

Over a decade ago, I wrote and self-published a book on my conlang Siqa. It was the result of many years of work, the cumulation of dozens of iterations of more or less the same idea. I had a very strong sense of what I wanted to accomplish, but I was also impatient. I wanted to hold a physical copy of my book, I wanted to have a complete, finished language that I had constructed myself. Like putting my signature on a painting, the work felt complete. I was happy, and I felt that my efforts were recognised by the small community of people who might be interested in my creative output. But as with the completion of any artistic endeavour, I eventually felt a creative void. Conlanging is not so much about output as it is about the process of creation. I had decided to go back to university and enroll in a completely different field after discovering the world of psychedelics – I felt I owed it to myself to make an effort to understand the true nature of nature. I decided to study biochemistry. Unsurprisingly, it turned out to be quite difficult, but extremely stimulating and rewarding. I was brutalised into a new type of abstract, critical thinking. Perhaps as a form of escapism from my struggles with the Clausius-Clapeyron equation, Woodward-Hoffmann rules and azeotropes, and combined with an intense intellectual stimulation and challenges and very eager psychonauting, I decided to sever ties with Siqa and start something new. I started exploring ideas that I had not allowed myself to entertain due to the rather rigid aesthetic and linguistic constraints of Siqa. I played around with sounds, morphosyntax, but nothing serious.

Then, one day in the forest, I had a completely novel thought. I had taken LSD, gone into the forest and met up with my friend. She was telling me about a mutual friend, and all I could think of was the recursive nature of personal deixis. I experienced this as a deeply significant revelation. My first person point of view of my friend's first person point of view of our common friend. It would be foolish to attempt to explain exactly what I saw and felt, but I did walk away from this with a concrete idea. The idea that personal deixis (first, second, third person) is relative yet unchanging. The notion that there could be degrees of separation between an anchoring point of view – I am one degree from the second person (my friend), but our friend is one degree from her, and two degrees from me, came as an epiphany.

After digesting this new concept, I felt compelled to find a way to encode it into morphosyntax. This became Pine's nucleation point. From that one idea, I kept on extrapolating. Eventually, I had a small core of ideas. I decided to formally begin a new project. Eventually, I graduated from biochemistry and moved to Sweden to pursue a master's degree in organic chemistry. I was completely blown away by the beauty of Swedish nature, and formed a deeply personal bond with my environment. I experimented some more with psychedelics, and I entered a phase in my life where my creative output became nearly compulsive. In all honesty, I do not remember or understand how I went about writing so much, but I just kept on adding details, diving deeper into all the things I had avoided with Siqa – aspects of linguistics I felt I did not understand well enough. Eventually, I realised that Pine would be a way for me to atone for my perceived conlanging sins. Namely, I decided that I would not rush. I would not work in order to produce a final product. I would work towards a maximally detailed language that was not only aesthetically pleasing, but conceptually fine-grained. I would not share it with the world, because that would create a pressure to finish. The goal was not to complete anything, but to add more and more. I did not want to leave any aspect of the language out of my description.

I also decided that I wanted to do metaconlanging. I did not only want to write about and describe a conlang, I wanted the description itself to encompass elements of conlanging. So I took the conscious decision not to rely exclusively on established linguistic terminology but to create my own terminology. I had always been very fond of chemical terminology – antarafacial, sigmatropic realignment, conrotatory, cycloaddition. I wanted to incorporate this love of technical terminology into the description of the language. I perused ancient Greek dictionaries to create terms especially tailored to Pine's morphosyntax.

Over the following years, Pine's grammar grew, changed, was refined, and changed again. I bought myself J. Randolph Valentine's gargantuan grammar of Nishnaabemwin, and I decided that I would write towards the goal of achieving a similar level of detail. His book was a major inspiration and distant but reachable a goal post. I wanted to write one thousand pages. Nothing short of insane. Parallel to this endeavour,

I became even more interested in minority indigenous languages, and I spent a lot of time studying Northern Sámi, Greenlandic, Georgian and I consumed every bit of information I could find on Algonquian languages. These languages were major sources of aesthetic and linguistic inspiration for Pine. My training in hard sciences also made me a much more rigorous researcher, which afforded me a much broader morphosyntactic understanding of language in general. I was not only interested in the content of grammar books, I wanted to understand what makes a good morphosyntactic description. The more I learned and wrote about Pine, the more cringe I felt when I went back and looked at Siqa. I felt it was wholly inadequate, and I was going to do better this time. I wanted to question all the rules I had decided I could not break with Siqa.

Now I have worked single-mindedly on this book for a decade. Until very recently, I had only shown it to a single person. And until even more recently, I was convinced that I would not share it with the world until I was completely satisfied. But now that I am a father and I am in the third year of my PhD, I realise that I am not likely to ever reach the point where I am fully satisfied that I cannot add anything else to the book, at least not in the following decade. So I have decided that I would share my book with whomever is interested in reading it, knowing that it is still very much a work in progress. Sharing it does not mean that it is done. It does not mean that it will not change. However, I now realise that it will likely never be done, and it will always change, and that does not make it any less valuable or interesting.

I also realise that the scale and scope of this book is insane. As it stands today, this book is over 1,100 pages long, and the word count reads about 415,000 words. There are many things I have yet to complete. I have not fully glossed all the examples. The dictionary does not contain every word given in the body of the book. I have not included the reading texts which I'm still working on – a series of texts in Pine about the Pine world, history, language and culture. I am very reluctant to venture beyond purely morphosyntactic descriptions into world-building, simply because I don't feel that I'm *as good* at it. But it is all part of what I plan on adding.

Beyond the scale of the language itself, I also wanted to develop a *good* native script. My entire life, I have doodled with invented scripts, but was never fully satisfied with any of my creations. I wanted to create something unique, distinct, functional, natural and most importantly, visually beautiful for Pine, and throughout the decade I have worked on this book, nothing ever seemed to be good enough. Initially, I did not intend on including any script in this book for this reason. However, I eventually developed something I felt fit Pine. I was lucky enough to find Dante Degraff, who helped me digitise Tuǵvut through innumerable permutations. His patience and talent cannot be understated, and I thank him for creating a useable font for Tuǵvut.

I feel that the language itself has been fleshed out to such a degree that no one person will ever read all of it. By that assumption, publishing it as it is today does not feel like a sacrilege. So I hope that whoever reads this both understands and appreciates that this is still a work in progress, and that it may never be completed.

With that caveat, I hope you enjoy this book.



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GLOSSING

Glossing often excludes some default markers. For example, SG (singular), PRS (present), IND (indicative), PRO (prograde) and AUT (autonomous) are rarely glossed as they are assumed.

1	first person	INCL	inclusive
2	second person	INFR	infrapositional
3A	third-person animate	INES	inessive case
3I	third-person inanimate	IO	indirect object
3O	third-person obviate	IPS	ipsigrade
4	fourth person	KIN	kinetic (preverb)
1°, 2° ...	first, second, ... degree	LOC	local
ACC	accusative	NEG	negative
ACT	active case	NLOC	non-local
ADJ	adjective, adjectival	NO	noun, nominal
ADV	adverb, adverbial	OPT	optative
AG	agentive	ORN	ornative
ANT	antiphonic	PART	particle
APO	apocoptic	PAT	patientive case
AUGM	augmentative	PERF	perfective
AUT	autonomous	PL	plural
AUX	auxiliary	PLUPERF	pluperfect
BI	bisyllabic	POSS	possessive
CIS	cislocative	POT	potential
COM	comitative case	PRO	prograde
COMP	comparative	PRON	pronoun, pronominal
CON	consonantal	PROX	proximal
COND	conditional	PRS	present
CONNEG	connegative form	PST	past
COP	copula	REL	relative
DEM	demonstrative	RET	retrograde
DEP	dependent form	SAM	semifinitive auxiliary marker
DET	determiner	SCHIZ	schizaphonic
DIM	diminutive	SG	singular
DIST	distal	STAT	stative case
DO	direct object	SUPERL	superlative
DUB	dubitative	SUPR	suprapositional
ELAT	elative case	SYM	symphonic
ENT	enteraphonic	TEL	teleutophonic
ESS	essive case	TOP	topical particle
EXCL	exclusive	TRANS	translocative
FUT	future	TRANSL	translative
GEN	genitive case	TRI	trisyllabic
HEMIPL	hemiplural	UNAG	unagentive
HET	heterophonic	VAI	intransitive agentive verb
HOM	homophonic	VAT	transitive agentive verb
HYP	hyponomous	VUI	intransitive unagentive verb
ILL	illative case	VUT	transitive unagentive verb

VTRANSL	translative verb	Ø	empty slot
-	morpheme boundary	—	separated by slot
—	hyphenated clitic	.	cumulative exponance

§1 INTRODUCTION

The Pine language, NIŠKULLIT, sometimes called by its anglicised endonym Nishku or Nishlit, is a language isolate spoken in *Niškuvut* (anglicises as Nishkuvut or simply Pineland). [...] This book aims to give a formal and detailed description of the language as it has been standardised and as it is spoken by its native speakers.

[...] The ancestors of the modern Pine people are believed to have lived somewhere in Europe towards the end of the last ice age. They may have originated from a paleolithic population of a glacial refugia (with likely admixture with other refugia populations, such as proto-Basque populations), likely west of the Ural mountains, and may have had early contact with proto-Uralic speaking people. The proto-Pine population likely migrated across an ice bridge to the island of Niskuvukki. They have been the sole permanent inhabitants of the island for thousands of years, in relative isolation. Some evidence exists that there was early contact with populations from Europe sometime before the 10th century – most likely irish monks, whose use of Ogham may have given rise to the Pine writing system, Tuġvut. Additionally, a handful of placenames contain the element *Ķan-* or *Ķam-* (*Ķammaġat*, *ĶanĶu*, *Ķammun*) which have been proposed to be cognates with *Ķummi* 'reindeer that has shed its antlers' or *Ķammulit* 'bald', possibly in reference to Irish tonsures. Some traditional stories mention wandering hermit-like characters known as *Ķadnikki* (sg. *Ķadnit*) said to have the ability to commune with the natural world. Many have linked their name to *Ķammi* or *Ķammulit* and interpreting this as a reference to tonsures of Irish monks.

[...] Very little sustained cultural exchange occurred between Pine people and the rest of the world until the eighteenth century, when the Danish crown was expanding and consolidating its powers in the North Atlantic. Niskuvut was never formally incorporated, but Danish presence established itself against vigorous opposition by Pine people and gradually grew through trade outposts and largely unsuccessful Lutheran mission efforts. Pine communities entered into various trading agreements that resulted in a semi-autonomous position not unlike that of Greenland and the Faroe Islands, although Pine people fiercely defended their independence and resisted forced modernisation. By the mid-eighteenth century, Denmark claimed protectorate status over Niskuvut, largely on paper and through mercantile ambitions rather than military control. Denmark attempted to grant authority to local chiefs of certain communities who sought to control and encourage trade advantageous to Denmark, but most commerce went on as it always had.

As Danish interest in Niskuvut waned due to the opposition of its local population, the crown eventually withdrew its claims to Niskuvut, and Niskuvut was declared an independent nation on June 22nd 1888, Pine's independence day. Cultural and economic relations between Niskuvut and Denmark remained on good terms, and the influence of the short-lived Danish protectorate on Pine culture remained significant. However, Niskuvut was slow to develop its own forms of government and relied heavily on a de facto Danish model, which was ineffective and not widely accepted within Niskuvut. Parallel to this de facto model, Niskuvut gradually developed and implemented its own administrative structures. Starting in the 1980s, Pine people looked to the establishment of the first Sámi parliament in Finland, Sweden and Norway as models to establish the first Pine parliament develop their own indigenous form of self-governance. In 1988, on the centennial of the independence of Niskuvut, the *Gvajiadda*, or Pine parliament, was officially established. An official flag was adopted, the so-called Three-Pine flag or *Tsuaǰǰūtǰǰuttsat*.



TsüaXxütgütsat, or the Three-Pine flag – the official flag of Niskuvut. The three pines represent the three pillars of Pine culture: *mütnámitta* ('cultural knowledge'), *müñátülgga* ('cultural skill') and *lülötülgga* ('language skill'). The four red shapes represent the four main culturally distinct groups within Niskuvut: Northwestern, Southwestern, Northeastern and Southeastern groups.

Today, Niskuvut is a modern and progressive indigenous autonomous nation with a modern system of democratic governance and rich cultural and economic ties with the Nordic countries. Pine people have established especially close ties with Greenland and Sápmi [...].

[...] The natural landscape of Niskuvukki includes fjords, deserts, glaciers, extensive lava fields, numerous active volcanoes, and mostly uninhabited highlands. Along the coast, large boreal forests grow along fjords and bays. The island is home to some species otherwise only found in eastern North-America, and common in northern Scandinavia. A significant portion of the island is taiga, with large populations of reindeer and other game which the Pine people hunt, such as bears, (european) elks, deer, skunks, badgers as well as a handful of reptiles, such as slowworms, adders, toads and turtles. Pine people have historically largely subsisted on reindeer hunting and herding. Fishing is also an enormously important part of Pine culture, especially trout and salmon. Seal and whale hunting has also been practiced, especially in the west and north where forests and taiga give way to tundra. The largest forests and lakes, and therefore the largest populations are concentrated in the east of Niskuvukki. Pine people today are still heavily dependent on fishing and hunting, and many still live a semi-nomadic lifestyle [...]



§2 TUĞVUT



The Pine language has traditionally been written in its own script called the TUĞVUT script. Its origins are not known with any certainty, but according to Pine cultural history, the script was inspired by the striations and knots in wood (cf. *tuggar* 'striation in wood' and *tugv-* 'engrave in wood'). There is evidence that suggests that Tuğvut may have originated from contact with Irish monks sometime between the 6th and 10th century AD, when Pine people would have been exposed to Ogham. The similarity between early Tuğvut inscriptions that were preserved on rock and wood show that certain letters, namely the vowels *a* and *u* and the consonants *s* and *g* shared significant similarities. The fact that both scripts are written along a central line, both scripts have letters named after trees and that both scripts used horizontal notches, as well as archaeological and anthropological evidence of some transient Celtic presence in Niškuvukki support the theory that Tuğvut may have been developed under the cultural influence of the Ogham script.

Parallel to standardised *Tuğvut* orthography, the language is also commonly written in its romanised form. Pine people call the romanised form of Pine TEULGI. This book uses mostly Teulgi, but all glossed examples will be given in both Tuğvut and Teulgi.

The Tuğvut script is written from left to right, horizontally, although it is also commonly written vertically (left-to-right, top-to-bottom). Many letters represent a single sound, and have an initial, medial and final position. Vowels are organised into two broad groups, front and back vowels. Consonants are broadly organised into 12 series. Tuğvut contains a significant number of letters that represent more than one sound. Not all letters have an isolated form, indicated by < ㄱ >, for example:

The isolate of *a* < ㅏ > is ㅏ

The diphthong *ai* < ㅑ > does not have an isolate form as it is composed of two letters, ㅏ + ㅓ

The isolate of *a* < ㅏ > when followed by a period is ㅏ.

Likewise, letters that only appear medially lack isolates – only single letter series with an initial form have isolates forms. Isolates forms are also not used when an otherwise isolated letter is followed by punctuation. Numerals do not have specific isolates forms. Single words are separated from other words by a break in an otherwise continuous baseline, to which individual letters are chained. There are a few key differences between Teulgi orthography and native *Tuğvut* orthography, namely a specific letter that represents < *p* > when it derives from the combination of < *h+v* > that is separate from the normal < *p* >. Tuğvut contains a number of unique letters that are otherwise represented by two or more letters in the romanised orthography of Pine.

§2.1 Vowels

Tuğvut has individual letters for the majority of vowels and diphthongs of Pine with some notable exceptions. Tuğvut differentiates 'base' vowels (*a u i*) and derived vowels (*o e y ü*), which are modified versions of their corresponding base forms. The vowel < *e* > is derived from < *i* >, < *y* > is derived from < *a* > and < *ü* > are derived from < *u* >. Some diphthongs are written with their own unique letter, called synthetic diphthongs, and other diphthongs are represented by two letters, called analytic diphthongs. Front-rounded vowels are derived from back vowels. Geminated back vowels are marked by a descending stroke, while geminated front vowels are doubled.

Tuğvut has seven short vowels, seven long vowels, long synthetic diphthongs and 6 analytic diphthongs. This means that Tuğvut uses 23 unique vowel letters, each with an isolated, initial, medial and final form.

TEULGI	ISOLATE	INITIAL	MEDIAL	FINAL
SHORT VOWELS				
<i>a</i>				
<i>u</i>				
<i>o</i>				
<i>i</i>				
<i>e</i>				
<i>y</i>				
<i>ü</i>				
GEMINATE VOWELS				
<i>á</i>				
<i>oa</i>				
<i>ú</i>				
<i>ó</i>				
<i>í</i>				
<i>ê</i>				
<i>ý</i>				
SYNTHETIC DIPHTHONGS				
<i>eü</i>				
<i>au</i>				
<i>uo</i>				
<i>üa</i>				
<i>üe</i>				
<i>ay</i>				

'someone listens'

<i>ng</i>	<i>tungi</i> 'bough'			
<i>dn</i>	<i>kuskanilljut</i> 'cut birch'			
<i>tñ</i>	<i>kuskanulknu</i> 'cut birch bark'			
<i>kn</i>	<i>kuskatungi</i> 'cut bough'			

V-SERIES

<i>v</i>	<i>vuḡvat</i> <i>vũ</i> 'wing'				
<i>vv</i>	<i>ñottavuḡvat</i> 'long wing'				
<i>p</i> < <i>h+v</i> >	<i>kuskavuḡvat</i> 'cut wing'				
<i>pp</i> < <i>h+v</i> >	<i>ñottakuskavuḡvat</i> 'long cut wing'				

I-SERIES

<i>i</i>	<i>iaḡpi</i> <i>iau</i> 'awl'				
<i>ii</i>	<i>ñottajiaḡpi</i> 'long awl'				

P-SERIES

<i>p</i>	<i>pikka</i> <i>pĩ</i> 'tree trunk'				
<i>b</i>	<i>buoggu</i> <i>buo</i> 'mushroom'				
<i>pp</i>	<i>ñottapikka</i> 'long tree trunk'				
<i>bb</i>	<i>ñottabuoggu</i> 'long mushroom'				

T-SERIES

<i>t</i>	<i>tummu</i> <i>tũ</i> 'cyme'				
<i>d</i>	<i>daiju</i> <i>dai</i> 'female bird'				
<i>ḑ</i>	<i>adda</i> 'salt'				

<i>tt</i>	<i>njottatummu</i> 'long cyme'				
<i>dd</i>	<i>njottadañju</i> 'long female bird'				
<i>ḍḍ</i>	<i>njottadḍa</i> 'long salt'				
<i>tv</i>	<i>katvi</i> <i>kau</i> 'rowan'				
<i>dv</i>	<i>dadva</i> 'nest'				
<i>ḍv</i>	<i>idva</i> 'snow melt'				
<i>-t</i> <i><φ></i>	<i>ondotummu</i> 'short cyme'				
<i><θ></i>	<i>kuskasaikna</i> 'cut voice'				

K-SERIES

<i>k</i>	<i>kunna</i> <i>kū</i> 'oak'				
<i>kk</i>	<i>njottakunna</i> 'long oak'				
<i>kv</i>	<i>kvaubmis</i> <i>kvau</i> 'bear'				

Ġ-SERIES

<i>g</i>	<i>giskin</i> <i>gī</i> 'salmon'				
<i>ġ</i>	<i>ġaġis</i> <i>ġau</i> 'little brother'				
<i>ħ</i>	<i>ħakli</i> <i>ħak</i> 'acorn'				
<i>gg</i>	<i>njottagiskin</i> 'long salmon'				
<i>ġġ</i>	<i>njottaġaġis</i> 'long little brother'				
<i>ħħ</i>	<i>njottaħakli</i> 'long acorn'				
<i>gv</i>	<i>gveigvat</i> <i>gvei</i> 'calling horn'				

<i>g̥v</i>	<i>g̥veni</i> <i>g̥vɛ̃</i> 'wind'			
<i>hw</i>	<i>hvehwedni</i> <i>hvẽ</i> 'common snipe'			
<i>t̥g</i>	<i>t̥guddu</i> <i>t̥guo</i> 'burl'			
<i>t̥g̥v</i>	<i>sat̥g̥va</i> <i>t̥g̥vau</i> 'cottonwood down'			

H-SERIES

<i>h</i>	<i>haɪak</i> <i>hai</i> 'ash'			
<i>h̥</i>	<i>h̥jalkvi</i> <i>h̥jau</i> 'reindeer'			
<i>hh</i>	<i>h̥jottahajak</i> 'long ash'			
<i>hh̥</i>	<i>h̥jottah̥jalkvi</i> 'long reindeer'			

S-SERIES

<i>s</i>	<i>s̥ig̥va</i> <i>s̥ĩ</i> 'rain'				
<i>ś</i>	<i>śinnen</i> <i>śĩ</i> 'lake'				
<i>ts</i>	<i>tsukuwa</i> <i>tsũ</i> 'pine'				
<i>t̥ś</i>	<i>t̥sũʃʃa</i> <i>t̥sũ</i> 'flower'				
<i>ss</i>	<i>h̥jottas̥ig̥va</i> 'long rain'				
<i>śś</i>	<i>h̥jottas̥innen</i> 'long lake'				
<i>tts</i>	<i>h̥jottatsukuwa</i> 'long pine'				
<i>t̥t̥ś</i>	<i>h̥jottats̥ũʃʃa</i> 'long flower'				

R-SERIES

<i>r</i>	<i>ruoddi</i> <i>ruo</i> 'bonfire'				
<i>ṛ</i>	<i>reidnu</i> <i>rei</i> 'elm'				
<i>rr</i>	<i>njottaruoddi</i> 'long bonfire'				
<i>rṛ</i>	<i>njottareidnu</i> 'long elm'				

L-SERIES

<i>l</i>	<i>latta</i> <i>loa</i> 'spruce'				
<i>ḷ</i>	<i>luX̣X̣in</i> <i>ḷu</i> 'brook'				
<i>ḷi</i>	<i>ḷioalli</i> <i>ḷioa</i> 'low tide'				
<i>ḷị</i>	<i>ḷịap̣ni</i> <i>ḷịạ</i> 'crest'				
<i>X̣</i>	<i>X̣indir</i> <i>X̣i</i> 'star'				
<i>ll</i>	<i>njottalatta</i> 'long spruce'				
<i>lḷ</i>	<i>njottaluX̣X̣in</i> 'long brook'				
<i>lḷi</i>	<i>njottaḷioalli</i> 'long low tide'				
<i>lḷị</i>	<i>njottaḷịap̣ni</i> 'long crest'				
<i>X̣X̣</i>	<i>njottaX̣indir</i> 'long star'				

§2.3 Numerals

Tuqut numerals are given in the table below. A unique individual numera exists for numbers one to nine and for zero. In addition, Tuqut has a special hundred (<00>) and thousand (<000>) which is required to form higher numerals. For tens, Tuqut writes out these numbers as a sequence of individual numerals:

13	=	1 + 0 + 3	
23	=	2 + 0 + 3	

For hundreds, the numeral <00> is used:

100	=	1 + 00	$\overline{100}$	$\overline{100}$
281	=	2 + 00 + 8 + 0 + 1	$\overline{200801}$	$\overline{281}$

For thousands, the numeral <000> is used:

1000	=	1 + 000	
1988	=	1 + 000 + 9 + 00 + 8 + 0 + 8	

It is common for larger numbers to be written out as individual numerals, so 1988 would be 1+9+8+8 in shorthand:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} & \text{O} & \text{O} & \text{O} & \text{O} \\ | & | & | & | & | \\ \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{O} & \text{O} & \text{O} \\ | & | & | \\ \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$$

For large numbers composed of $\langle 0 \rangle$, $\langle 00 \rangle$ and $\langle 000 \rangle$, such as for a million ($1+000+000$), the different types of zeros are separated by the punctuation mark $\langle + \rangle$, such that 10,000 is $10+00$.

0-9

0	o
1	f
2	ɸ
3	#
4	ʎ
5	ɤ
6	ɹ
7	ɔ
8	ɕ
9	ɕ
10-19	
10	ɹo

11	ᠢᠣᠶᠢ ᠬᠡ
12	ᠢᠣᠶᠢ ᠬᠡ
13	ᠢᠣᠶᠢ ᠬᠡ
20-90	
20	ᠲᠦ
30	ᠳᠦ
40	ᠳᠦ
100-900	
100	ᠰᠦ
200	ᠰᠦ
1000-9000	
1000	ᠰᠦ
2000	ᠰᠦ
LARGE NUMBERS	
10,000	ᠰᠦᠰᠦ
100,000	ᠰᠦᠰᠦᠰᠦ
1,000,000	ᠰᠦᠰᠦᠰᠦ

The numeral 1 also serves a sort of punctuation mark to isolate forms, for example to avoid initials and finals. This is also commonly used as a sort of emphasis marker or to clearly separate a word from the rest of the text, similar to how English uses italics for that purpose:

ᠭᠡᠯᠢ ᠭᠢᠭᠡᠨᠭᠡᠳᠡ

lulli gikenget

's/he left *yesterday* (not today)'

§2.4 Tuḡvut Orthography

There is not an exact one-to-one correspondance between Teulgi and Tuḡvut orthography. A number of rules exist that are not reflected in Teulgi.

Tuḡvut uses a special form of the hyphenated <-t> called *ondotummu* 'short cyme', which in actuality is also the numeral 0:

$[\widehat{\eta:tsx}] <nts\dot{g}>$ $[\widehat{\eta:tsx^w} \sim \widehat{\eta:tsx^q}] <nts\dot{g}v>$	
$[\widehat{n:tf}] <ntts>$	
$[\widehat{\eta:tf}] <nts>$	
$[\widehat{n:tl}] <n\lambda\lambda>$	
$[\widehat{\eta:tl}] <n\lambda>$	
$[\eta:k] <nkk>$ $[\eta:k^w \sim \eta:k^q] <nkkv>$	
$[\dot{\eta}:k] <nk>$ $[\dot{\eta}:k^w \sim \dot{\eta}:k^q] <nkv>$	

PLOSIVE-INITIAL CLUSTERS

$[p:m] <pm>$	
$[ʔpm] <bm>$	
$[p:tn \sim ^h p\eta] <p\eta>$	
$[p:n] <bn>$	
$[p:s] <ps>$	
$[p:f] <p\dot{s}>$	
$[tpm \sim ^h pm] <t\eta>$	
$[t:\eta] <t\eta>$	
$[tk] <tk>$	
$[k^w: \sim k^q:] <gv>$	
$[kpm \sim ^h \eta m \sim ^h km] <k\eta>$	
$[k:\eta \sim ^h k\eta \sim ^h t\eta] <k\eta>$	
$[ks] <ks>$	
$[k:f] <ks>$	

$\langle k:\widehat{t}l \rangle \langle k\lambda \rangle$	
$[k\uparrow \sim {}^hkl] \langle kl \rangle$	
$[kɾ] \langle kt \rangle$ $[kɾ^w \sim kɾ^u] \langle ktv \rangle$	
$[k:\widehat{t}s] \langle kts \rangle$	
FRICATIVE-INITIAL CLUSTERS	
$[\delta:m \sim \theta:pm] \langle dm \rangle$	
$[\delta:b] \langle db \rangle$	
$[\delta:n \sim \theta:tn, \delta:j \sim \theta:tj]$ $\langle dn, dñ \rangle$	
$[\theta:(k)ñ] \langle dkn \rangle$	
$[\delta:n] \langle dgn \rangle$	
$[\theta:k] \langle dk \rangle$ $[\theta:k^w \sim \theta:k^u] \langle dkv \rangle$	
$[\delta:g] \langle dg \rangle$ $[\delta:g^w \sim \delta:g^u] \langle dgw \rangle$	
$[\theta:x] \langle dg \rangle$ $[\theta:x^w \sim \theta:x^u] \langle dgw \rangle$	
$[x:tn \sim \gamma:n] \langle gn \rangle$	
$[x:pm \sim \gamma:m] \langle gm \rangle$	
$[x:p] \langle gp \rangle$	

$[x:t] <\acute{g}t>$ $[x:t^w \sim x:t^u] <\acute{g}tv>$	 
$[x:\widehat{ts}] <\acute{g}ts>$	
$[\chi:l] <\acute{g}l>$	
$[x:\widehat{t\ddot{h}}] <\acute{g}\acute{\chi}>$	
$[s:pm] <sm>$	
$[s:tm, s:tj_1] <sn, sn_i^i>$	 
$[s:p] <sp>$	
$[s:t] <st>$ $[s:t^w \sim s:t^u] <stv>$	 
$[s:\widehat{t\ddot{h}}] <s\acute{\chi}>$	
$[s:k] <sk>$ $[s:k^w \sim s:k^u] <skv>$	 
$[s:x] <sg>$ $[s:x^w \sim s:x^u] <sgv>$	 
$[f:p] <fp>$	
$[f:pm] <fm>$	
$[f:t] <ft>$ $[f:t^w \sim f:t^u] <ftv>$	 
$[f:k \sim f:c] <fk(i)>$ $[f:k^w \sim f:k^u] <fkv>$	 
$[f:\widehat{t\ddot{h}}] <s\acute{\chi}>$	
AFFRICATE-INITIAL CLUSTERS	
$[\widehat{ts}:pm] <tsm>$	

$[\widehat{\text{ts:tn}}] <tsn>$	
$[\widehat{\text{ts:t}}] <ts t>$	
$[\widehat{\text{ts:k}}] <tsk>$ $[\widehat{\text{ts:k}^w \sim \text{ts:k}^u}] <tskw>$	 
$[\widehat{\text{ts:x}}] <tsǵ>$ $[\widehat{\text{ts:x}^w \sim \text{ts:x}^u}] <tsǵv>$	 
$[\widehat{\text{ts:tl}}] <ts\lambda>$	
$[\widehat{\text{tf:k}}] <tsk>$ $[\widehat{\text{tf:k}^w \sim \text{tf:k}^u}] <tskw>$	 

TRILL-INITIAL CLUSTERS

$[\text{r:f} \sim \text{r:u}] <rv>$	
$[\text{rm}] <rm>$	
$[\text{r:pm}] <rpm>$	
$[\text{rn}] <rn>$	
$[\text{r:tn}] <rt n>$	
$[\text{rn}] <rgn>$	
$[\text{r:k}^{\text{°}}] <rk n>$	
$[\text{rp}] <rp p>$	
$[\text{r:p}] <rp>$	
$[\text{rpn}] <rb n>$	
$[\text{r:p}^{\text{°}}] <rp n>$	
$[\text{rt}] <rt t>$ $[\text{rt}^w \sim \text{rt}^u] <rt w>$	 
$[\text{r:t}] <rt>$	

$[\text{rd}] <rd>$ $[\text{rd}^w \sim \text{rd}^u] <rdv>$	
$[\widehat{\text{rts}}] <rtts>$	
$[\text{r}^{\text{ts}}] <rts>$	
$[\text{r}^{\text{ts}}\text{th}] <rts\lambda>$	
$[\widehat{\text{rtf}}] <rtts>$	
$[\widehat{\text{rtf}}] <rti>$ $[\text{r}^{\text{t}}\text{f}^w \sim \text{r}^{\text{t}}\text{f}^u] <rtiv>$	
$[\text{rk}] <rk>$ $[\text{rk}^w \sim \text{rk}^u] <rkuv>$	
$[\text{r}^{\text{k}}] <rk>$ $[\text{r}^{\text{k}}\text{f}^w \sim \text{r}^{\text{k}}\text{f}^u] <rkuv>$	
$[\text{rg}] <rg>$ $[\text{rg}^w \sim \text{rg}^u] <rguv>$	
$[\widehat{\text{rtl}}] <r\lambda\lambda>$	
$[\text{r}^{\text{th}}] <r\lambda>$	
$[\text{ry}] <rgg>$ $[\text{ry}^w \sim \text{ry}^u] <rggv>$	
$[\text{rx}] <rg>$ $[\text{rx}^w \sim \text{rx}^u] <rguv>$	

LATERAL-INITIAL CLUSTERS

$[\text{lf} \sim \text{lv}] <lv>$	
$[\text{lm}] <lm>$	
$[\text{tpm}] <lpn>$	
$[\text{lpn}] <lpn>$	
$[\text{tpn}] <lpn>$	

$[l_n, l_p \sim \acute{a}:p] <ln, ln_i>$	
$[l_n, l_p \sim \acute{a}:p] <ln, ln_i>$	
$[l_n] <lg_n>$	
$[l_k] <lk_n>$	
$[l_p] <lp_p>$	
$[l_p] <lp>$	
$[l:t] <ltt>$ $[l:t^w \sim l:t^q] <lttw>$	
$[l:t] <lt>$ $[l:t^w \sim l:t^q] <ltv>$	
$[l:d] <ld>$ $[l:d^w \sim l:d^q] <ldv>$	
$[l:ts] <ltts>$	
$[l:ts] <ltts>$	
$[l:tʃ] <ltts>$	
$[l:tʃ] <ltts>$	
$[l:k] <lk_k>$ $[l:k^w \sim l:k^q] <lk_k v>$	
$[l:k] <lk>$ $[l:k^w \sim l:k^q] <lk v>$	
$[l:g] <lg>$ $[l:g^w \sim l:g^q] <lg v>$	

$[l:y] <\dot{lg}\dot{g}>$ $[l:y^w \sim l:y^u] <\dot{lg}\dot{g}v>$	 
$[t:x] <\dot{lg}>$ $[t:x^w \sim t:x^u] <\dot{lg}v>$	 
$[\widehat{t}:p\dot{m}] <\dot{\lambda}m>$	
$[\widehat{t}:n] <\dot{\lambda}n>$	
$[\widehat{t}:k)\dot{n}] <\dot{\lambda}kn>$	
$[\widehat{t}:x] <\dot{\lambda}g>$ $[\widehat{t}:x^w \sim \widehat{t}:x^u] <\dot{\lambda}gv>$	 
$[\widehat{t}:k] <\dot{\lambda}k>$ $[\widehat{t}:k^w \sim \widehat{t}:k^u] <\dot{\lambda}kv>$	 

§2.5 Punctuation

Tuġvut has eight unique punctuation marks. Most have a simple corresponding form in Teulgi orthography. Tuġvut does not distinguish the colon from the semicolon. The colon/semicolon and the quotation marks are distinguished only by their attachment: colon/semicolon is the final of the preceding word, while a quotation mark functions as an initial.

TEULGI	TUĠVUT
,	→‘
.	→”
?	→~
!	→≡
-	+
()	⌈()⌋
:/;	→ →

‘ ‘	⋈ ⋈
“ ”	
—	×
~	
...	⋈
End of Paragraph	⋈

In the accompanying dictionary, the hyphen used to indicate a verbal root is transcribed as the isolate marker:

⋈⋈⋈ | *min-*
 | VI
 to walk

§2.6 Use of Tuǵvut in Modern Pine

The romanised Teulgi orthography used in this book was developed in the late 19th century when printing technology first became popular in Niškuvut. Tuǵvut was relegated to a sort of second-tier writing system that was sometimes stigmatised due to the immense technological advantage of print. It was not until the mid 20th century that Tuǵvut was re-introduced as a formal, printable script. Because of this lag in the development of printing technology in Tuǵvut, Teulgi still maintains its prestige and status for most official uses of the language. Starting in the 2000s however, with the spread of digital technology, a strong Tuǵvut revival movement caused the traditional script to become more ubiquitous, and today the script is more common in print than ever. It has become a symbol of Pine identity to the outside world, and it has strengthened its status as the 'true' way of writing Pine. Despite this, changes from Teulgi to Tuǵvut by governing bodies has been slower than elsewhere in Pine society. For example, state television and news are still often in Teulgi only. This book gives glossed examples in both Teulgi and Tuǵvut, as it has become necessary to know both to be fully functional in Pine society.

§3 PHONOLOGY

Pine has a rich phonology, with a large vowel and consonant inventory and complex phonological processes, namely diaphony (changes in the quality of the stressed coda) and apophony (changes in the quality of the stressed nucleus), which both serve morphosyntactic purposes and are central to Pine grammar. Pine has both back and front-rounded vowels, which can be either lax or tense and distinguishes two lengths: short and long. One distinctive feature of Pine phonology is a type of semivowel harmony of /w/ which appears both as [w] and [ɥ] depending on its environment, which often proves difficult for non-native speakers. Pine has fixed stress, which always occurs on the first syllable of a root. However, as Pine makes use of a number of prefixes and stress is not indicated through orthography, one must have some level of familiarity with the various affixes to correctly assign stress in many cases.

Below is a list of phonological terms and their definition that are specific to Pine phonology:

Adiaphony	A coda that never undergoes diaphony
Ambidiaphonic	A geminus coda that can undergo meiophony or auxophony
Ambiphonic	Vowel harmony grouping of front vowels <e i> and unstressed <a>
Antopisthophonic	Vowel harmony grouping of non-back vowels <e i ai â y û> and unstressed <a>
(Rhizal) Apophony	Change in the quality of the stressed nucleus
Archeostatic Stress	The root nucleus is always stressed regardless of its position within the word
Archephoneme	An underlying segment whose surface form is entirely determined by context
Auxophony	Diaphonic change from a weaker grade to a stronger grade
Defortition	Diaphonic change from a fortis to geminus grade
Diaphony	Change in the quality of the coda
Fortition	Diaphonic change from a geminus to a fortis grade
Lytic syllable	Syllable whose coda is a geminate sonorant-fricative
Meiophony	Diaphonic change from a stronger grade to a weaker grade
Monodiaphonic	A coda that only undergoes meiophony
Opisthophonic	Vowel harmony grouping of back vowels <u o> and stressed <a>
Pleiophony	Diaphonic change with more than one possible output
Prosthophonic	Vowel harmony grouping of front and front-rounded vowels: <ai â> and <y û>
Suprafortition	Diaphonic change from a lenis directly to a fortis grade, skipping geminus

§3.1 Vowels

Pine has eight vowel phonemes: /a ɑ o u ø y e i/ that yield 26 different vowels: eight short lax vowels [a~ɑ ɔ ʊ œ ɤ ɛ ɪ] <a o u ŭ y e i>, seven long lax vowels [ɑː ɔː ʊː œː ɤː ɛː ɪː] <a o u ŭ y e i>, eight geminate vowels [æː ɑː ɔː ʊː œː ɤː ɛː ɪː] <ã oa ō ŏ ũ eũ ỹ ẽ ĩ> and three diphthongised vowels <uo ũa ũe>. Long tense vowels, called geminate vowels, are written with a ː (called *njottahjō*) <ã ō ŏ ũ ẽ ĩ ỹ>, except for /ɑː/ [ɑː] <oa> and /øː/ [øː] <eũ>, which are written as digraphs. Geminate vowels are always long and tense, regardless of their environment. The three high rounded vowels /y ø u/ have a geminated form in <ỹ eũ ũ> [yː øː uː] and diphthongised forms in <ũe ũa uo>.

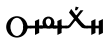
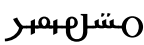
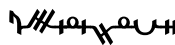
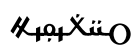
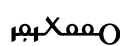
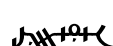
The vowels /a ɑ/ have converged when lax. They are only distinguished when geminated, where /a/ is geminated to [æː] <ã> and /ɑ/ is geminated to [ɑː] <oa>.

PHONEME	LAX SHORT	LAX LONG	GEMINATE	DIPHTHONGISED		
				OPEN	CLOSED	LABIALISED
/a/ <a>	[a] <a>	[ɑː] <a>	[æː] <ã>			
/ɑ/ <a>	[ɑ] <a>		[ɑː] <oa>			
/o/ <o>	[ɔ] <o>	[ɔː] <o>	[oː] <ō>	[oʊ] <uo>	[uɔ] <uo>	[wuɔ] <vuo>
/u/ <u>	[ʊ] <u>	[ʊː] <u>	[uː] <ũ>			
/y/ <y>	[y] <y>	[yː] <y>	[yː] <ỹ>	[yʊ] <ũe>	[yœ] <ũe>	[ɥyœ] <vũe>
/ø/ <ũ>	[œ] <ũ>	[œː] <ũ>	[øː] <eũ>	[œʊ] <ũa>	[øœ] <ũa>	[ʊøœ] <vũa>
/i/ <i>	[ɪ] <i>	[ɪː] <i>	[iː] <ĩ>			
/e/ <e>	[ɛ] <e>	[ɛː] <e>	[eː] <ẽ>			

Lax vowels can either be short or long. Short lax vowels occur in closed and word-final syllables, except for <a>, which is always [ɑ] word finally and in open syllables, and [a] <a> only occurs in closed syllables. A closed syllable has a complex coda – any non-simple consonant will close a syllable, including geminated consonants, preaspirated consonants such as [ʰp ʰt ʰk] <pp tt kk> and labialised consonants, or a word-final syllable that ends in a consonant, for example *-at* [-at]. Long vowels occur in open stressed syllables and in open penultimate syllables, and in most dialects a geminate consonant cause the syllable to be close, for example in *ʁukʁuggut* ‘perfect, fitting’, which is more commonly pronounced as [ʰʁokʰʁokʰot], not as [ʰʁokʰʁokʰot], although the latter is sometimes heard in western dialects, where penultimate lax vowels can become lax is preceded by a geminated consonant. In *simieskinuʁami* ‘(the fire) starts to burn well, make large flames’, the prefix *si-* is unstressed and short, *-miesk-* has a short diphthong, *-inuʁ-* are both open syllables but both vowels are short as they are not in penultimate position, and *-ami* has a long *-a-* as it is the penultimate syllable, is lax and in an open syllable, giving [siːmiɛʃːkinoʃʁami]. Stressed monosyllabic words with a short lax vowel become long, especially forms of the copula such as *jus* [jʊːs] ‘should be’ or *nin* [niːn] ‘(which) is’.

Diphthongised vowels differ from true diphthongs in that their pronunciation depends on syllable structure and labialisation. They go from a lax-glide combination in closed syllables ([oʊ œʊ yʊ]) to a tense-glide combination in open or lytic syllables or when labialised ([uɔ~uɔ øœ yœ]). Additionally, the diphthongised vowels <vuo vũe> can be found as either [wuɔ ɥyœ] or [woɔ ɥyɤ].

	UNLABIALISED		LABIALISED v-
	CLOSED SYLLABLE	OPEN/LYTIC SYLLABLE	

	[ʊɪ]	[uʊ ~ uɔ]	[wuʊ] ~ [woʊ]
<uo>	 <i>tsɣuol</i> [ˈtsxʊɪtʃ] 'wood chip'	 <i>muohu</i> [ˈmʊʊhuː] 'warmth (sem)'	 <i>vuoggas</i> [ˈwuʊkːas] 'nothing'
	[œɣ]	[øœ]	[ʏøœ]
<ûa>	 <i>tûagga</i> [ˈtœɣkːɑ] 'alcohol'	 <i>nuaput</i> [ˈnøœpœt] 'calm'	 <i>skvûaggima</i> [ˈskʷøœɣːɪmɑ] 'it is foggy'
	[ɣɣ]	[yœ]	[ʏyœ] ~ [ʏyɣ]
<ûe>	 <i>kûeggyt</i> [ˈkvykːyt] 'feisty'	 <i>ûegit</i> [ˈyœgɪt] 'still'	 <i>tsɣvûen</i> [ˈtsxʷyœn] 'atlantic wolffish'

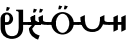
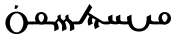
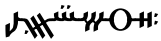
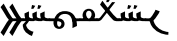
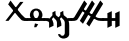
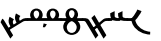
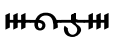
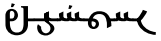
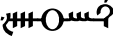
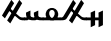
In eastern dialects, labialised diphthongised vowels are often lowered to [ʷɛ ʷæ ʷɔ] <vûe vûa vuo>.

The vowels of Pine are therefore contrasted by short and long lax or tense, front or back, rounded or unrounded and close or open articulation, in addition to the three rounded diphthongised vowels <ûe ûa uo>.

		FRONT			BACK		
		LAX		TENSE	LAX		TENSE
		SHORT	LONG	GEMINATE	SHORT	LONG	GEMINATE
CLOSE	ROUNDED	[y] <y>	[yː] <y>	[yː] <y>	[ʊ] <u>	[ʊː] <u>	uː <û>
	UNROUNDED	[ɪ] <i>	[ɪː] <i>	[ɪː] <i>	[ɔ] <o>	[ɔː] <o>	oː <ô>
OPEN	ROUNDED	[œ] <û>	[œː] <û>	[øː] <eu>	[ɑ] <a>	[ɑː] <a>	[ɑː] <oa>
	UNROUNDED	[ɛ] <e>	[ɛː] <e>	[eː] [æː] <ê, â>	[a] <a>		

Pine vowels have great symmetry in all cases except for /a/, which has two geminates, the front [æː] <â> and the back [ɑː] or alternatively [ɒː] <oa>. In certain eastern dialects, long <a> and <oa> are separate phonemes which are distinguished by lip rounding, while in most other dialects they are no longer distinguished, and both converged to [ɑː], which is the transcription found in this book. However, they behave differently with regards to apophony, which is why they are distinguished in orthography. The non-geminate /æ/ is only found in the sequence <ai, ûai~vai> [æɪ ʏæɪ] in modern Pine, or in the case of diphthong reduction due to dentolabialization or sibilant fricativization with preaspirated clusters, as in *gvaikkveyt* [ˈgʷæɪ̥ʰkɛːɣɪt] » [gʷæ(ɪ)ɕkɛːɣɪt] ‘universe’.

	SHORT	LONG	GEMINATE
/y/	<i>syŋŋ</i>	<i>dyryn</i>	<i>byɖma</i>

	 ['syjɪ] 'slush'	 ['dyryɪn] 'female elk'	 ['by:ðɪma] 'resin'
/i/	<i>disʕami</i>  ['distʔa:mi] 'it rolls'	<i>ili</i>  ['ɪɫɪ] 'opposite'	<i>hɪn</i>  ['hin] 'still weather'
/o/	<i>tsɤ́ɤ́ɤ́ty</i>  ['tsxœx:ty] 'mosquito'	<i>ũlũ</i>  ['œɫœ] 'in a row'	<i>meũdniggũn</i>  ['mœ:ʔtnɪk:œn] 'guidance'
/e/	<i>geskva</i>  ['gɛʃ:kʷa] 'I refuse'	<i>nenut</i>  ['nɛ:nɔt] 'son'	<i>tsɛ́lɡɡan</i>  ['tʃɛ:lɣan] 's/he cooks over fire'
/u/	<i>udnɪu</i>  ['ʊɾtɪɲɔ] 'evening'	<i>skunuk</i>  ['ʃkɔ:nɔkʷ] 'unremarkable'	<i>kũwa</i>  ['cu:wa] 'broad'
/o/	<i>bɔdnan</i>  ['bɔ:ʔtnan] 's/he plays'	<i>moni</i>  ['mɔ:mɪ] 'path'	<i>ɔtur</i>  ['ɔ:ɾɔr] 'pine (SEM)'
/a/	<i>algu</i>  ['al:ɡɔ] 'gift'	<i>aɪi</i>  ['a:ɟɪ] 'clear, yes'	<i>hoahhi</i>  ['ha:hɪ] 'sky'
/æ/	<i>ainnɪi</i>  ['æɪɲɪ] 'pleasant'	<i>kaika</i>  ['kæɪka] 'care'	<i>kállɪ</i>  ['kæ:ɫɪ] 'high, tall'

NON-LABIALISED

LABIALISED

<üe>	<i>düelpmen</i>	<i>rüekki</i>
	[ˈdʏɥl̥pm̩ən]	[ˈr̥ʏyœkɪ]
	‘clothes (SEM)’	‘fire (SEM)’
<üa>	<i>tüaħħa</i>	<i>küaħħisit</i>
	[ˈtœy̥t̪ħa]	[ˈk̥ʏœt̪ħ:ɪsɪt]
	‘old pine’	‘in the clouds’
<uo>	<i>tsuokka</i>	<i>vuogvi</i>
	[ˈtsʊ̥ʉˈkɑ]	[ˈwu̯ʊy̥ʉɪ]
	‘(coniferous) needle’	‘fodder’

§3.1.1 Secondary Vowel Lengthening & Secondary Stress

Lax vowels found in non-stressed syllables become lengthened in certain environments. Namely, lax vowels found in penultimate syllables become long if they are not directly found after a long lax stressed vowel. This phenomenon is called secondary vowel lengthening. This means that any word with three syllables or more will have a long penultimate vowel if it is lax and in an open syllable, unless the preceding stressed vowel is also lax and long. Syllables containing a long lax vowels are called heavy syllables (H), and syllables lacking a long lax vowel are called light syllables (L) and the general pattern in Pine is either H–L (trochee) or L–L (dibrach) if the stressed syllable is light for bisyllabic nouns and H–L–L (dactyl) or L–H–L (amphibrach) if the word contains three syllables, or in the case of a stressed syllable containing a light syllable, L–L–L (tribrach).

TYPE OF SYLLABLE	NAME	EXAMPLE		
H –L	trochee	<i>aji</i>	[ˈɑːjɪ]	‘clear’
L–L	dibrach	<i>illju</i>	[ˈɪɫːʊ]	‘large tree’
H –L–L	dactyl	<i>t̪negema</i>	[ˈt̪n̩ɛːg̩ɛmɑ]	‘it sees her/him’
L– H –L	amphibrach	<i>v̪osk̪veha</i>	[ˈwosːk̪ˈv̪ɛhɑ]	‘moose (GEN)’
L–L–L	tribrach	<i>taltussit</i>	[ˈtalt̪ʊˌʃɪt]	‘young elk (COM)’

Lengthening a lax vowel immediately following the stressed syllable (H–H–L, antibacchius) is nearly exclusively heard in western dialects and standardised language nowadays, whereas eastern dialect speakers and standard language registers strongly favour H–L–L. It remains one of the most instantaneously recognizable traits of western dialects. For example, *t̪negema* ‘it sees her/him’ would be pronounced [ˈt̪n̩ɛːg̩ɛmɑ] in some western dialects.

Secondary stress occurs on the first syllable of the last foot (either a bisyllabic or trisyllabic unit) of a word. Secondary stress and secondary lengthening occur in the same syllable. For that reason, syllabification of a word tends to favour a trisyllabic initial foot and subsequent bisyllabic feet so that the penultimate vowel can have secondary stress, and lengthening if it applies.

In the word 6 syllable word *keutseminttilitsin* ‘we_{INCL} would come have along’, stress falls in *-mintt-* (from *mindat* ‘to come’), but the first syllable of the first person inclusive plural *-itsin* bears secondary stress and length as it is an open and penultimate syllable not directly preceded by a stressed syllable.

1. *keutsemintilit̚sin*

 [keʉ̥t̚sɛ'min:tɬɪɫ̚ʃin]
keu-tse-mind-phil-itsin
 along-2.AG.PST-come-COND.PST-PL.INCL
 'we would have come along'

The word is analyzed as L-L-H-L-H-L or *keu | tse | **mint** | til | **its** | in*, breaking down the word as a dibrach (L-L) and two trochees (H-L), which results in secondary stress and lengthening on *-**its**in*.

There is a corresponding phenomenon to secondary lengthening in penultimate syllables found in syllables that precede the stressed syllable called *secondary peninitial lengthening*. Whereas penultimate indicates the second to last syllable, peninitial means the second to first syllable, and secondary lax vowel lengthening also occurs there. Some speakers have the same heavy-light pattern in prefixes. Peninitial lengthening does not occur if the peninitial syllable is a non-initial (virtually always the second syllable) or a prefix. Additionally, the kinetic initials *si(s)* and *geg-/gi-* are commonly found without secondary lengthening, especially in eastern dialects.

Primary lax vowel lengthening

<i>ari</i>	[a:ɾɪ]	‘very’
<i>hala</i>	[ha:la]	‘habit’
<i>ilja</i>	[ɪ:la]	‘life’

Secondary lax vowel lengthening in penultimate syllable

<i>lylly</i> syt	[ˈlylɤsyt]	‘in newborns’
<i>higga</i> ami	[ˈɦikɑːmi]	‘it is good’

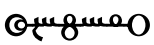
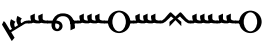
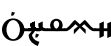
Secondary lax vowel lengthening in peninitial syllable

inugimalkēppin [ɪ(ː)nʊɡimʰalkeʰpm] 'I first distribute it to them'

§3.1.2 Diphthongs

Pine distinguishes 16 different true diphthongs, excluding the three diphthongised monophthongs $\langle \dot{u}e \ \dot{u}a \ uo \rangle$. The diphthongs $\langle e\dot{y} \ a\dot{y} \ i\dot{u} \ eu \ au \ iu \rangle$ can be thought of as being post-rounded, or consisting of a lax vowel followed by either $[\text{u}]$ or $[\text{y}]$, such that they are found as $[\text{e}\dot{\text{y}} \ \text{a}\dot{\text{y}} \ \text{i}\dot{\text{y}} \ \text{e}\dot{\text{u}} \ \text{a}\dot{\text{u}} \ \text{u}\dot{\text{u}}]$. Front post-rounded diphthongs are typically pronounced with lip protrusion, such that $\langle i\dot{u} \rangle$ can be narrowly described as $[\text{r}\dot{\text{y}}]$, while back post-rounded diphthongs usually have lip compression, such that $\langle iu \rangle$ can be narrowly described as $[\text{r}\dot{\text{u}}^{\beta}]$.

The other non-rounded diphthongs are <ei, ii, ui, ua, oi> [ɛɪ œɪ ʊɪ ʊɑ ɔɪ~ɑɪ], of which <oi> can be heard as [ɔɪ] or [ɑɪ], although the latter is often considered more standard or correct, and it contrasts with <ai> [æɪ]. The diphthong <ua> [ʊɑ] is not commonly found in stressed syllables. In eastern dialects, the diphthong <ui> is pronounced [yɪ] in open syllables before a front vowel, such that *kʷuiniḱ* ‘oak lichen’ can be pronounced [ˈkʷʊmɪkʷ] or [ˈkʷʲymɪkʷ] in certain eastern dialects.

<ay>	ayʕʕi  [ˈæyʔʔi] ‘acid’	raykʕi  [ˈræyʰkʔi] ‘strong’
<üi>	gihüiʕʕami  [ɡiˈhɪyʔʔaːmi] ‘it flakes off’	miügi  [ˈmɪyʔɪ] ‘crystal’
<eu>	beuhot  [ˈbeuhot] ‘nice’	seuwot  [ˈseuwot] ‘into the river’
<iu>	biuggut  [ˈbɪʊkʊt] ‘obvious, easy’	piuwami  [ˈpɪuːaːmi] ‘it comes swooping down’
<ui>	lüluit  [ˈʔulʊit] ‘of languages’	kʕuinik  [ˈkʷʊɲɪkʷ~ˈkʰyːɪɲɪkʷ] ‘oach lichen’
<ua>	nekkutuppuluat  [ˈnɛːɡʊtʊˈtʊːlʊɑt] ‘they might be seen’	tsadnututtuat  [ˈʔʌɲtʊtʊˈtʊɑt] ‘they are (apparently) found’
<oi>	boiʕʕuʕami  [ˈbaɪʔʔʊʔaːmi] ‘it coagulates’	doitta  [ˈdaɪʰta] ‘suggestion’
<au>	aukka  [ˈaʊʰka] ‘except’	gaulka  [ˈɡaʊʔka] ‘village’

ᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ

[ˈnɑːlɔ]

‘louse’

ᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ ᠰᠡᠮ

[ˈnʰæːlɛn]

‘louse (SEM)’

nuokku

»

ᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ

ᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ

[ˈnʰɑːlɔ]

‘tree’

ᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ ᠰᠡᠮ

[ˈnʰæːlɛn]

‘tree (SEM)’

ᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ

»

ᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ

ᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ ᠰᠡᠮ

[ˈnʰæːlɛn]

‘slow flowing river’

ᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ ᠰᠡᠮ

[ˈnʰɑːlɛn]

‘slow flowing river (SEM)’

ᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ

»

ᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ

ᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ

[ˈlɜːkɜ]

‘duty’

ᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ ᠰᠡᠮ

[ˈlɜːkɜ]

‘duty (SEM)’

§3.1.3.1 Diphthongs & Consonant Labialization

Rhizal apophony can change the environment in which a word-initial onset consonant finds itself. Special rules apply in cases where the onset of a word that has undergone apophony is a stop, and where the resulting nucleus would normally be <v̥ue v̥ua>. The voiceless onset stops <p t k> are affected by a phenomenon called *voiced labialization* and *voiced delabialization*. When the voiceless onset stops <k> is preceded by <v̥ue v̥ua>, voicing occurs (with some exceptions) and it becomes labialised to <gv̥ue gv̥ua>, while <p t> become voiced, but labialization is lost, resulting in <b̥ue b̥ua> and <d̥ue d̥ua> respectively. Diachronically, this is due to earlier stages of Pine having post-aspirated initial stops which became unaspirated when labialised, and the subsequent loss of labialization for non-velar stops before front-rounded apophonised vowels. Characteristic of eastern dialects, the short labialised sequences [ɥyɔ ʰoɔ ʰuɔ] <v̥ue v̥ua vuo> are commonly lowered to [ɥe ʰæ ʰɔ] when preceded by a consonant (or even as an onset), for example *ᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ* [ˈɥyɔɕːkɪ] can be heard as [ˈɥeɕːkɪ] (as if written *ᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ*). In eastern dialects where <ve> is [wɛ], this means that [wɛ] <ve> and [ɥɛ] <v̥ue> are two distinct sequences, which is not a distinction found in western dialects.

LABIALIZATION AND VOICING

kulpa

gv̥uelbi

ᠬᠤᠯᠫᠤ

ᠭᠦᠪᠡᠯᠪᠢ

[ˈkʊːlpa]

‘poppy’

[ˈgʷyɔɕːbi] or [ˈgʷɛːbi]

‘poppy (SEM)’

VOICING WITH LOSS OF LABIALIZATION

tokku

d̥uaggi

ᱵᱚᱠᱟ

[tʰkɔ]

'fishing line'

ᱵᱚᱠᱟᱵᱟ

[dœykt]

'fishing line (SEM)'

§3.1.3.1.1 Dentolabialised Preaspiration

The front-rounded diphthongs <ue ũa uo ey ay iŭ eu au iu> and <oa ɔ ũ> may become monophthongised and followed by /Vʊ/ when followed by a preaspirated consonant. This is most commonly heard in colloquial, relaxed speech. Some speakers do not monophthongise diphthongs, especially in the eastern dialects, such that the result may be /Vʊʊ/ or /Vʊʊ/. The resulting cluster has initial consonant gemination as in most clusters, for example [vʊp vʊt vʊk]. In eastern dialects with obvious rounding of the long /ɑ:/ to [ɑ:] <oa>, dentolabialization may also occur, as in *toakkan* [tɑ:vkan] 'tall and thin (SEM)' instead of the more common [tɑʰkan]. This is also true of [o:] <ɔ> in eastern dialects, although this is not as common, for example in *ottasmi* [o:ʰtaspmi] 'hips' instead of the more common *ottasmi* [oʰtaspmi].

For example, *aukka* 'except' may be pronounced [ʰau:ka], [ʰauʊ:ka] or simply [ʰauʰka].

	PRESPIRATED		DENTOLABIALISED	
<i>aukka</i>	[ʰauʰka]	»	[ʰau:ka]	'except'
<i>rũekki</i>	[rʰyɛʰki]	»	[rʰyʊ:ki]	'fire (SEM)'
<i>gvaykka</i>	[gʰæyʰka]	»	[gʰæʊ:ka]	'dog (SEM)'
<i>ũppoma</i>	[uʰpɔ:ma]	»	[uʊ:pɔ:ma]	'pipe (SEM)'
<i>seukka</i>	[sɛuʰku]	»	[sɛʊ:ku]	'tansy (SEM)'
<i>ũtnu</i>	[uʰtnɔ]	»	[uʊ:tnɔ]	'fish skin'

§3.1.3.1.2 Sibilant Fricative Preaspiration

The front closing diphthongs <ei ai ui iŭ oi> and for some speakers <i> may become monophthongised and are followed by /Vɕ/ when followed by a preaspirated consonant. This is most commonly heard in colloquial, relaxed speech. Some speakers do not monophthongise diphthongs, especially in the eastern dialects, such that the result may be /Vɕɕ/. The resulting cluster has initial consonant gemination as in most clusters, for example [ɕp ɕt ɕk]. In some western dialects (mostly northwestern), compensatory lengthening occurs and [ɕ] is pronounced as [ʃ], such that *gvaiikkevyt* 'universe' may instead be written as *gváškevyt*, and *ruikkja* as *rúškja*.

<i>ruikkja</i>	[rʊɕɕa]	»	[rʊc:ca]	'comb'
<i>gvaiikkevyt</i>	[gʰæɕɕkɛ:vyt]	»	[gʰæc:ke:vyt]	'universe'
<i>tsuittsot</i>	[tʃʊɕɕtsɔt]	»	[tʃʊc:tsɔt]	'as/for crayfish'
<i>reitva</i>	[rɛɕɕtʰa]	»	[rɛc:tʰa]	'serrated blade (SEM)'

§3.1.4 Degemination in Closed Syllables

A more recent phenomenon that was originally only found in certain western dialects but which has spread eastward amongst younger speakers is the reduction of geminate vowels to short tense vowels in closed syllables. This means that a word like *ũbbukki* [uʊpʊʰki] 'midge' becomes [ʰupʊʰki].

§3.1.5 Vowel Harmony

Some vowels in Pine cannot co-occur with other vowels inside the same word. This is called vowel harmony. At its core, the harmony system of Pine dictates that two groups of vowels are mutually exclusive. For clarity, <á> here will be used to represent /a/ in a stressed nucleus, and <a> will represent an unstressed /a/. The two mutually exclusive groups of vowels are called the opisthophonic vowels (<u o á>) and the prosthophonic vowels (<y ũ á ai>). Other vowels, namely <i e a> are amphiphonic.

	SHORT	LONG	DIPHTHONGS
OPISTHOPHONIC	<i>u o á</i>	<i>ũ ỏ oa</i>	<i>uo au oi ia eu ui ua</i>
PROSTHOPHONIC	<i>y ũ</i>	<i>ỵ eũ á</i>	<i>ũa ũe ai ay ey ãi ãũ</i>
AMPHIPHONIC	<i>i e a</i>	<i>ĩ ẻ</i>	<i>ie ei</i>

The phonological requirement that front-rounded or prosthophonic vowels not be found in the same word as opisthophonic vowels results in something called serial harmony, where affixes may have two (bipartite serial harmony: front and back, or opisthophonic and amphiphonic) or three (tripartite serial harmony, opisthophonic, prosthophonic and amphiphonic) versions that follow the harmony alignment of the stem they are added to. Additionally, amphiphonic and opisthophonic series can undergo prosthotesis, which is the change of opisthophonic vowels into prosthophonic forms in cases where suffixes contain <u o> that must be harmonized to <y ũ>. Therefore, amphiphonic and opisthophonic series may have additional prosthotesised forms. Additionally, the vowel <a> often has its own opisthophonic series, which in many cases is nearly identical to the standard opisthophonic series. Therefore, Pine suffixes (and in rare cases affixes) are organised into a number of series which harmonise with the stem onto which they are added.

Vowel harmony affects both prefixes and suffixes. In eastern dialects, unstressed <ai> is considered amphiphonic, but in standard language, it is replaced by <oi>. The nucleus of a root dictates the roundedness of the affixes, but serial harmony in nouns and adjectives often is dictated by the word-final vowel of the asematic form. When a front-rounded nucleus causes affixes to adapt to its front-roundedness, the change is called prosthotesic harmony, which dictates whether <ũ> or <y> replaces <u o>, and <á> replaces <oa>.

In some cases, suffixes may trigger prosthotesis without any actual prosthophone in the root. This is the case for trisyllabic apocoptic nouns ending in -*awa* and -*aija*, and a handful of irregular otherwise amphiphonic roots that nevertheless trigger prosthotesis. The comparative suffix of adjectives, -*gut* / -*kkut* favors prosthotesis even when the root is amphiphonic, whereas the superlative suffix -*llut* / -*llut* requires a true prosthophone in the root to be triggered. A number of verbal suffixes have so-called 'weak' or 'strong' prosthotesic forms. Weak prosthotesic suffixes converts both <u> and <o> to <ũ> unless both co-occur, whereas strong prosthotesic suffixes converts <u> to <y> and <o> to <ũ> regardless.

No matter the mechanism, Pine never allows opisthophonic vowels (<u o>) and prosthophonic vowels (<y ũ>) to co-occur. In nouns for example, where we might expect a word-final -*a* to become -*o*, a front vowel in the root will cause it to become -*ũ*, as in *kaillja* » *kálljũ* 'rain, showers', where we would expect the change -*a* » -*o*, but prosthotesis requires the change -*o* » -*ũ*.

§3.1.5.1 Prosthotesis

Prosthothesis is the phenomenon whereby the opisthophonic vowels <u o oa> become front-rounded to <y ũ â> or <ü û ð> in affixes attached to stems that either contain a prosthophonic vowel, or contains an amphiphonic vowel but the affix itself requires prosthothesis.

Prosthothesis can affect affixes in one of two ways – strong prosthothesis changes <u> and <o> to <y> and <ü> respectively, whereas weak prosthothesis changes both <u> and <o> to <ü> unless the affix itself contains both <u> and <o>, in which case strong prosthothesis occurs. Each affix is either strongly or weakly prosthothesising, and nothing in the affix itself predicts which must occur. Strongly prosthothesising <u> is often written as <u> while weakly prosthothesising is assumed and not indicated. For example, -uʃ- and -yʃ-, the translative medials, can be represented as -uʃ-.

If an affix is strongly prosthothesising, its prosthothetic form will always be listed separately. Weak prosthothesis is assumed in other cases. As such, if a suffix is given for example as -usot, then it is assumed to undergo prosthothesis to -ysüüt. For strongly prosthothesising suffixes like -uʃ- (translative suffix) or -φutuθ- (passive suffix), specific forms in -yʃ- and -φythyθ- must be given, as *-üʃ- and *-φütüθ- do not exist. The vast majority of thematic suffixes are weak, but many medials are strong. A few affixes have special derounded forms, such as the perfective -ung-, which has a prosthothesised forms in -ing-.

OPISTHOPHONIC FORM	PROSTHOTHETIC FORM	
	STRONG PROSTHOTHESIS	WEAK PROSTHOTHESIS
u	y	ü y (if o present)
o	ü	ü
oa	â	
uo	ûa	
oi	ai	
au	ay	
eu	ey	
iu	ey ~ y̐	
ua	eü	
ui	y̐	

Below is the complete front-rounding harmony rule, where ∨ means ‘or’ and ∧ means ‘and’.

WEAK PROSTHOTHESIS

[-o- ∨ -u-]	»	[-ü-]
[-o- ∧ -u-]	»	[-ü- ∧ -y-]
[-oa-]	»	[-â-]
[-oi-]	»	[-ai-]

STRONG PROSTHOTHESIS

[-u-]	»	[-y-]
[-o-]	»	[-ü-]
[-oa-]	»	[-â-]

[-oi-] » [-ai-]

Below are examples contrasting weakly and strongly prosththesising verbal affixes:

WEAK PROSTHOTHESIS

*gatsadn**un**get*
'I have found it'

*gatsü**ll**inget*
'I have carried it'

*mi telkk**on** sakvin jo*
'the man who apparently wrote it'

*mi düllkk**ün** sakvin jo*
'the man who apparently guessed it'

*sakv**uv**un*
's/he would cry'

*smaiv**uv**un*
's/he would laugh'

*nepiskw**us**ut*
'I feel restless'

*nerüq**ü**sut*
'I need to vomit'

*ion tsabielkk**id**assut*
'that I could trust you'

*ion tsadü**g**idassut*
'that I could push you'

STRONG PROSTHOTHESIS

*humu**ü**u**ü**ü*
'it became dark'

*hay**ü**y**ü**ü*
'it becomes acidified'

*sisukt**ut**ummu*
'it was apparently put here'

*sitsü**ü**ty**ü**mmü*
'it was carried here'

§3.1.5.2 Serial Vowel Harmony

Many affixes in Pine exist in multiple versions, called *series*, which are determined by vowel harmony. Opisthophonic series contain back vowels, ambiphonic series contain front vowels and *a*, and prosthophonic series contain front-rounded vowels. Opisthophonic and ambiphonic series also have prosththesised versions, where <*u o*> are front-rounded to <*y ü*>. Suffixes can have tripartite or bipartite series. Bipartite series do not ambiphonic from prosthophonic (called front series), but an opisthophonic equivalent does exist. When the distinction is only between front or back as in bipartite series, the front vowel group is often called *antopisthophonic*. Affixes that do not exhibit any vowel harmony are not serial.

The illtative plural suffix is an example of a tripartite suffix, having forms in *-ittit* (amphiphonic), *-uttut* (opisthophonic) and *-yttyt* (prosthophonic *or* prosththesised opisthophonic). Case suffixes are tripartite, but most medials are bipartite, for example the causative medials *-ed-* (antopisthophonic) and *-od-* (opisthophonic). Suffixes that distinguish only opisthophonic and prosthophonic (grouping all non-front-rounded vowels together) are rare. The most notable example is the locutive medial *-öm-* (antiprosthophonic) and *-eüm-* (prosthophonic), which derives verbs indicating manners or speech such as *nisköm* 'speak Pine'.

To illustrate this, the table below shows the seven versions of the inessive suffix *-VmmVt*: an opisthophonic form in *-u*, one in *-a*, an ambiphonic form in *-i*, a prosthophonic form in *-y*, and prosththetic forms of the three opistho- and ambiphonic suffixes. It is not common for a suffix to have seven alternative forms, but the inessive singular is ubiquitous in Pine and exemplifies the phenomenon of serial harmony.

OPISTHOPHONIC		AMBIPHONIC	PROSTHOPHONIC
<i>u/o</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>i/e</i>	<i>y/ũ</i>
<i>-ummit</i>	<i>-ammut</i>	<i>-immut</i>	<i>-ymmit</i>
PROSTHOTHETIC FORMS			
<i>-ymmit</i>	<i>-ammyt</i>	<i>-immyt</i>	<i>Ø</i>

Below are more examples of verbal medials with prosthophonic and antiprosthophonic serial harmony:

	ANTIPROSTHOPHONIC	PROSTHOPHONIC
PAST SENSORY PERCEPTIVE MEDIAL	<i>-oss-</i>	<i>-ũss-</i>
PAST INCRUSTATIVE MEDIAL	<i>-nos̃-</i>	<i>-nũs̃-</i>
PAST CONTINUATIVE MEDIAL	<i>-on-</i>	<i>-ũn-</i>
PAST CONSECUTIVE MEDIAL	<i>-ollog-</i>	<i>-ũllũg-</i>
LOCUTIVE MEDIAL	<i>-om-</i>	<i>-eũm-</i>
CONNegative POLYVALENT MARKER	<i>-(ϕ)ut</i>	<i>-(ϕ)yt</i>

§3.1.6 Syllable Structure & Vowels

Pine vowels are affected by syllable structure, both in their pronunciation (short or long lax quality) and through rhizal apophony. Pine distinguishes three types of syllable closure: open, closed and lytic syllables. Lytic syllables are semi-open: they are functionally open for diphthongised vowels and in the case of <u o> with regard to rhizal apophony. For these two vowels, the output of rhizal apophony differs in lytic syllables compared to either open or closed syllables. Geminate vowels and true diphthongs are not affected by syllable structure. Syllable closure is determined by coda complexity:

	NUCLEUS	CODA	STRUCTURE
OPEN SYLLABLE	long lax vowel	simplex <i>absent</i>	VCV _V#
CLOSED SYLLABLE	short lax vowel	complex/geminate word-final	VCCV VC:V _VC#
LYTIC SYLLABLE	open diphthongised vowel	geminated sonorant- fricative	V _{DIPH} C _{SE} V

Geminate sonorant-fricatives in Pine are:

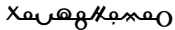
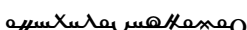
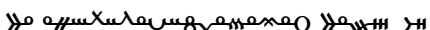
[u: m: m̃: n: ŋ: j: j̃: ŋ: h: ɕ: j: ʈ: s: ʃ: x: ʎ: r: ɾ: l: ɬ: ʎ: ʎ:]
 <vv mm m̃m̃ nn ññ ññi ññi hh h̃h̃i ĩi dd ss s̃s̃ t̃g̃ rr rr̃ ll ll̃ ll̃i>

§3.2 Stress

Pine has immobile stress fixed on the initial syllable of a root word, called *archeostatic* stress. Virtually every word in Pine retains its archeostatic stress no matter what derivational affixes it may gain. Prefixes do not change which syllable is stressed. Because stress is not explicitly indicated by Pine orthography and prefixes are extremely common, it may be difficult to know which syllable is the root of a word. Secondary stress occurs on the penultimate vowel, which if lax and before a non-geminated simple consonant, is usually lengthened. Every second syllable after the stressed syllable of a word may be slightly stressed. Only in cases where there are more than two syllables before a stressed vowel will there be lengthening of lax vowels before simple consonants in prefixes. This is called *peninitial lengthening*.

Consider the various forms of the verb *alk-* ‘give, allow’, where the initial *a-* bears the primary stress of the word.

2. *g-alk-i*

 [ˈgaʔki]
g-alk-i
 1P.AG-give-1°
 ‘I allow her/him’
3. *gim-alk-et-tit*

 [ɡimˈaʔkeˈtʰit]
g-im-alk-et-tit
 1.AG-KIN-give-3°.PRS-1°.DIT
 ‘I give it to her/him’
4. *inugavim-alk-et-tit*

 [i(ː)nogaːqimˈaʔkeˈtʰit]
inu-g-av-im-alk-et-tit
 around-1.AG-first-KIN-give-3°.PRS-1°.DIT
 ‘I first distribute it to them’
5. *mi inugavim-alkk-isittit miḡvu na*

 [mi i(ː)nogaːqimˈaʔkisiˈtʰit ˈmiḡːʋ naː]
mi inu-g-av-im-alk-φisit-tit miḡvu-Ø na
 DET around-1.AG-first-KIN-give-3°.HYP.PRS-1°.DIT food-ACT PRON.3I
 ‘the food I distribute to them’

§3.3 Consonants

Pine has a rather large consonant inventory of 36 consonants and three allophones, which contains a few uncommon sounds, such as five different lateral consonants, voiceless nasals, a glottal stop, preaspirated, preglottalised as well as labialised consonants. It also has a large number of consonant clusters typically found in the stressed coda, a smaller but significant number of onset clusters, but only a small number of consonants allowed word-finally.

Below is a table summarizing the consonants found in Pine, both phonemes (/ /) and allophones ([]).

	BILABIAL	DENTAL	ALVEOLAR	POST ALVEOLAR	PALATAL	VELAR - UVULAR	GLOTTAL
NASAL	/m m̥ mʷ m̥ʷ/ [mᵘ mᵘᵘ]	/n n̥ nʷ n̥ʷ/ [nᵘ nᵘᵘ]			/ɲ ɲ̥/	/ŋ ŋ̥/ [ŋᵘ ŋᵘᵘ]	
PLOSIVE	/p b bʷ/ [bᵘ]	/t d tʷ dʷ/ [tᵘ dᵘ]			/c ɟ/	/k g kʷ gʷ/ [kᵘ gᵘ]	/h ʔʷ/ [ʔᵘ]
FRICATIVE	/w f ʋ/ [ɥ]	/ð ðʷ/ [θ ðᵘ]	/s/	/ʃ/	/ç ʝ/	/x xʷ ɣ ɣʷ/ [xᵘ ɣᵘ] (q~χ qʷ~χʷ)	/h/
AFFRICATE		/ts tʃ/					
TRILL		/r r̥ rʷ/ [rᵘ]					
LATERAL		/l ł ʈ ʈ̥ ʌ̥ lʷ ʈ̥ʷ/ [lᵘ ʈᵘ]					

Pine contains a series of preaspirated consonants, /^hp ^ht ^hc ^hk ^hts ^htʃ/ <pp tt kk tts tts> as well as preglottalised consonants found with homorganic stops /ʔpm ʔtn ʔtɲ ʔkɲ/ <bm dn dɲ kn> or without homorganic stops /ʔw ʔj ʔr/ <lw hɪ hr>. Note that /ts tʃ/ <ts ts> may be either preaspirated or geminated when long, such that <tts tts> represents either [ts̺ː tʃ̺ː] or [h̺ːts̺ː h̺ːtʃ̺ː]. Preaspiration of <tts tts> is most common in eastern dialects. All consonants except /p c ɟ f θ s ʃ ɕ j ʌ ʎ ʟ/ are found with labialization: /m^w m^o n^w n^o ŋ^w ŋ^o ɲ^w ɲ^o ɲ^h ɲ^h ɲ^h b^w t^w d^w k^w g^w ʔ^w ʔ^h x^w ɣ^w ts^w tʃ^w r^w r^o l^w l^h t^w t^h/, and in some dialects /ʃ^w s^w/ are also found. These can be front-rounded (represented by [C^ʷ]). The consonants /ɥ θ/ are allophones or /w ʔ/, occurring only in certain environments. The uvular stop /q~χ/ appears as an allophone of /x/ <tɕ>, more commonly amongst male speakers in the west, although it has become more common amongst younger speakers in the east.

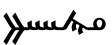
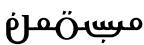
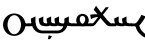
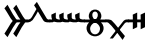
§3.3.1 Nasals

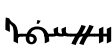
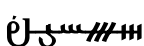
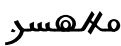
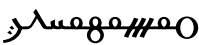
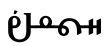
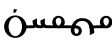
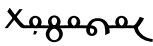
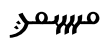
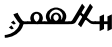
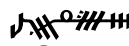
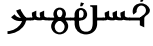
	BILABIAL	DENTAL	ALVEOLAR	POST ALVEOLAR	PALATAL	VELAR - UVULAR
NASAL	/m ɱ mʷ ɱʷ/ [m ^q ɱ ^q]		/n ɳ nʷ ɳʷ/ [n ^q ɳ ^q]		/ɲ ɲ̠/ [ɲ̠]	/ŋ/ [ŋ]

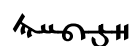
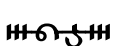
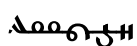
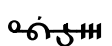
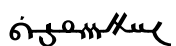
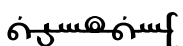
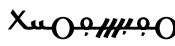
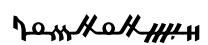
Pine has four pairs of contrasting voiced and voiceless nasals: [m m̥] <*m m̥*>, [n n̥] <*n n̥*>, [ɲ ɲ̥] <*ɲ ɲ̥*> and [ŋ ɲ̥] <*ng*>, which are always geminated intervocalically. Voiceless nasals are always geminated intervocalically, unless root initially preceded by prefixes. The other nasals may also appear as geminates intervocalically: [m: m̥:] <*mm mm̥*>, [n: n̥:] <*nn nn̥*> and [ɲ: ɲ̥:] <*ɲɲ ɲɲ̥*>. The velar nasal /ŋ/ only appears voiceless as [ɲ̥]

allophonically in the clusters [ŋ:k] <nk>, [t:(k)ŋ] <ln>, [θ:(k)ŋ] <dkn>, [ɹ:(k)ŋ] <rk>, [tʰ:(k)ŋ] <λkn> and [k:ŋ] or [kŋ] <kn>. All nasals can be preglottalised, in which case they appear with a homorganic stop: [ʔpm] <bm>, [ʔtn] <dn>, [ʔtɲ] <dn̥> and [ʔkɲ] <kn̥>. There is also a corresponding homorganic voiceless series: [p̥m̥] <pm̥>, [t̥n̥] <tn̥>, [t̥ɲ̥] <tn̥̥>, [k̥ɲ̥] <kn̥̥>, although <kn̥̥> can also be pronounced [k̥n̥̥]. These voiceless homorganic nasal clusters are also found with preaspiration (in which case the initial consonant is not geminated): [ʰpm̥ ʰt̥n̥ ʰt̥ɲ̥ ʰk̥ɲ̥] <pm̥ tn̥̥ kn̥̥> in western dialects. The clusters [tm̥] <tm̥> or [pm̥] <pm̥> and [t̥n̥ t̥ɲ̥] <tn̥̥ kn̥̥> can appear word-initially, where <pm̥> is more common outside of eastern dialects, as well as in the initial clusters [spm̥] <sm̥> and [st̥n̥ st̥ɲ̥] <sn̥̥ sn̥̥̥>. A handful of words have word-initial [km̥] <km̥> and [k̥n̥̥ k̥ɲ̥̥] <kn̥̥ kn̥̥̥>, for example *knoa* [km̥ɑ:] ‘species’ and *kɲuol* [k̥ɲ̥uɔl] ‘small hammer’.

The combination of a nasal and <v> is not allowed except for [ɲ:ʷ~ɲ:ʷ ɲ:kʷ~ɲ:kʷ ɲ:kʷ~ɲ:kʷ] <ngv nkʷ nkʷ>. The nasals <m̥ m̥ n̥ n̥ n̥ ng> can be labialised, although only rarely, in which case /ʷ/ is represented by <u̥> or <u>. Only the following sounds are found after non-palatalised nasals word-initially: [ʋɛɪ ʋɛɣ ʋæɪ ʋæɣ wau] <u̥ei, u̥ey, u̥ai, u̥ay, uoa>.

NASALS	EXAMPLE		
[m] <m>	<i>mauʔi</i>  [ˈmauʔi] ‘sap’	<i>bidmi</i>  [ˈbiθ:pmi] ‘soup’	<i>nūnamet</i>  [ˈnoe:na:met] ‘regular’
[m:] <mm>	<i>bemmi</i>  [ˈbem:ɪ] ‘roof’	<i>dimmi</i>  [ˈdɪm:ɪ] ‘older brother’	<i>tammet</i>  [ˈtam:et] ‘big’
[m̥] <m̥>	<i>muoʔi</i>  [ˈmuoʔ:ɔ] ‘warm’	<i>mūvūt</i>  [ˈmoe:ʋoet] ‘slimy’	<i>tmigvan</i>  [ˈtmikʷ:an] ‘s/he eats’
[m̥:] <m̥m̥>	<i>tsakom̥m̥igat</i>  [tsaˈkɔm̥:ɪgət] ‘you visit me’	<i>nię̊tom̥m̥umit</i>  [ˈnɛx:tɔm̥:ɔ:mit] ‘at the market’	<i>um̥m̥in</i>  [ˈɔm̥:ɪn] ‘last’
[mʷ m̥ʷ] <-mu-, -m̥u-> or [mʷ m̥ʷ] <-m̥u-, -m̥u̥->	<i>mūeygi</i>  [ˈm̥ʷeyɣɪ] ‘moo (SEM)’	<i>mūaiggi</i>  [ˈm̥ʷæɪk:ɪ] ‘belly (SEM)’	<i>muoalkku</i>  [ˈm̥ʷaɪlkku] ‘snot (SEM)’
[ʔpm] <bm>	<i>gebmi</i>  [ˈgeʔpmɪ] ‘mind’	<i>hibma</i>  [ˈhi:ʔpma] ‘love’	<i>kvaubmis</i>  [ˈkʷaɪʔpmɪs] ‘bear’
[p:ɲ~ʰpm̥] <pm̥>	<i>gap̥met</i>  [ˈgap̥:ɲet] ‘I wrap it’	<i>hil̥pm̥i</i>  [ˈhɪl̥:ɲpm̥ɪ] ‘field of grass’	<i>ip̥ma</i>  [ˈɪp̥:ɲɑ] ‘wife’

[n] < <i>n</i> >	<i>nenut</i>  [ˈnɛːnɔt] ‘son’	<i>snana</i>  [ˈstɲɑːnɑ] ‘petal, flower’	<i>paggun</i>  [ˈpakːɔn] ‘ache’
[n:] < <i>nm</i> >	<i>nennen</i>  [ˈnɛnːɛn] ‘friend’	<i>bjünnu</i>  [ˈbjɔnːɔ] ‘joke’	<i>kunna</i>  [ˈkɔnːɑ] ‘oak’
[ŋ] < <i>n̥</i> >	<i>ñuokku</i>  [ˈŋɔʊ˥kɔ] ‘tree’	<i>ñukwa</i>  [ˈŋɔ˥kʷɑ] ‘head’	<i>ñulki</i>  [ˈŋɔt˥ki] ‘skin’
[ŋ:] < <i>nm̥</i> >	<i>geganñu</i>  [gɛgˈɑŋːɔ] ‘choice’	<i>panñuk</i>  [ˈpaŋːɔkʷ] ‘idiot’	<i>ñynny</i>  [ˈtʰɲɔːɲ] ‘candle’
[nʷ ɲʷ ~ ɲʷ ʃʷ] < <i>-n(i)u-</i> , <i>-n(i)u</i> > or [nʰ ɲʰ ~ ɲʰ ʃʰ] < <i>-n(i)u̥-</i> , <i>-n(i)u̥</i> >	<i>ñüeyket</i>  [ˈɲʰɛyket] ‘into the tree’	<i>snüay ʃʰen</i>  [ˈstɲʰæyʃʰtʰɛn] ‘her/his slow flowing river’	<i>ñüailinnit</i>  [ˈɲʰæɪlɪnɪt] ‘from louse/lice’
[ʔtn] < <i>dn</i> >	<i>bidna</i>  [ˈbɪʔtnɑ] ‘arrival’	<i>daidni</i>  [ˈdæɪʔtnɪ] ‘clean’	<i>gelidnin</i>  [gɛˈlɪʔtnɪn] ‘I said’
[tɲʰ ~ ʰtɲʰ] < <i>tn̥</i> >	<i>atna</i>  [ˈatɲɑ] ‘hand’	<i>tnegi</i>  [ˈtɲɛːɡɪ] ‘s/he sees it’	<i>u̥tnu</i>  [ˈuːtɲɔ] ‘fish skin’
[ɲ] < <i>ni̥</i> >	<i>ñittsi</i>  [ˈɲɪʈsɪ] ‘wind, stormy weather’	<i>ñilka</i>  [ˈɲɪʈkɑ] ‘pine cone’	<i>ñiokvi</i>  [ˈɲɔ˥kʷɪ] ‘goal, destination’
[ɲ:] < <i>nni̥</i> >	<i>ainñi</i>  [ˈæɪɲɪ] ‘nice, fun’	<i>gannñak</i>  [ˈɣɑɲɪːakʷ] ‘frozen mud’	<i>tsǰinnñi</i>  [ˈʈsxɪɲɪːɔ] ‘mouse’
[ɲʰ] < <i>ni̥</i> >	<i>ñiahhi</i>  [ˈɲʰɑʔɪ] ‘woods’	<i>ñirra</i>  [ˈɲʰɪːɹɑ] ‘nose’	<i>ñialbur</i>  [ˈɲʰalːbɔɹ] ‘immature cone’

[jɪ:] <ɲi>	<i>ɪɲɪukkit</i>  [ɪ:ɲɪʊʰkɪt] ‘with a pole’	<i>kannɪat</i>  [kɑ:ɲɪat] ‘kettle’	<i>piɣunɲia</i>  [pɪ'ɣɔɲɪ:ɑ] ‘you snore’
[ʔtɪɪ] <ɗɲi>	<i>ʁadɲia</i>  [tʰaʔtɪɑ] ‘s/he licks it’	<i>udɲiu</i>  [ʊʔtɪʊ] ‘evening’	<i>pidɲia</i>  [pɪ:ʔtɪɑ] ‘fall colours’
[tɪɲɪ~ʰtɪɲɪ] <ɲi>	<i>itɲiu</i>  [ɪt:ɲɪʊ] ‘pole’	<i>ɲɪiskən</i>  [tɪɲɪs:kən] ‘s/he goes by skis’	<i>ɲɪultɲus</i>  [tɪɲɪʊl:tɲɔʃ] ‘covered in bites’
[ɪɲ:] <ŋ>	<i>vungə</i>  [wɔɲ:ɑ] ‘valley’	<i>voavvunget</i>  [wa:vɔ:ɲ:ɛt] ‘strange’	<i>gatenget</i>  [gɑ'tɛɲ:ɛt] ‘I enjoy it’
[ʔkɪɲ] <kn>	<i>akna</i>  [aʔkɪɑ] ‘help’	<i>ukni</i>  [ʊʔkɪɲɪ] ‘down’	<i>nekni</i>  [nɛʔkɪɲɪ] ‘part’
[kɪɲ~kɪɲ~ʰkɪɲ~ʰkɪɲ] <kn>	<i>gukɲi</i>  [ɣɔkɪɲɪ] ‘mouth’	<i>siskikɲa</i>  [sɪs:k'ɪkɪɲɑ] ‘I live here’	<i>ɲakɲinuʁami</i>  [ɲakɪɲɪmʊtʰɑ:mɪ] ‘it breaks (into two)’

§3.3.2 Plosives

	BILABIAL	DENTAL	ALVEOLAR	POST ALVEOLAR	PALATAL	VELAR - UVULAR	GLOTTAL
PLOSIVE	/p b bʷ/ [bʰ]		/t d tʷ dʷ/ [tʰ dʰ]		/c ɟ/ [c ɟ]	/k g kʷ gʷ/ [kʰ gʰ]	/h ʔʷ/ [ʔʰ]

Pine has four pairs of plosives, or stops, that contrast voicing: labial plosives [p b] <*p b*>, dental plosives [t d] <*t d*>, palatal plosives [c ɟ] <*kɪ gɪ*> and velar plosives [k g] <*k g*>. In addition, there is also a glottal stop [ʔ] <*h*>, which can occur word initially. Palatal plosives can be variously pronounced [c ɟ] or [kɟ gɟ]. Many speakers have /k g/ as /c ɟ/ before front vowels. Palatal plosives only occur before front vowels in a handful of words (*kɪt* [cɪt] or [kɪtɪ] ‘reindeer calf in its first year’) in the stressed syllable, and are otherwise not present before front vowels in unstressed syllables, for example in *ɲukkɪa* [ɲʊʰkɪɑ] ‘comb’, which has the semantic form *ɲeiggi* [ɲʰɛɪkɪ] instead of **ɲeiggi*. Stops do not have postaspiration. Intervocally, long voiceless stops are preaspirated: [ʰp ʰt ʰk ʰc] <*pp tt kk kk*>, but the geminated glottal stop is most commonly only geminated [ʔ:] <*h*>, although [ʰʔ] also exists. This is also true of labialised intervocalic voiceless stops, but the sequences *<*pv kɪv gɪv*> are not

found. Intervocally, labialised voiceless stops are preaspirated [^htʷ~^htʰ ʰkʷ~ʰkʰ] <tv kv>, but the sequence <pv> is not allowed and <hw> is [ʔʷ:~ʔʰ:]. Word-initially, [bʷ dʷ] <bv dv> only exist as voiced and before back vowels, but velar stops distinguish voicing: [kʷ~kʰ gʷ~gʰ] <kw gv>. Intervocally, voiced labialised stops are geminated and devoiced to [tʷ:~tʰ: kʷ:~kʰ:] <dv gv>, with <bv> not occurring outside of the onset of a root and only before back vowels. The sequences <bve bvi> only occurs in onomatopoeiae, and <dv> only occurring before front vowels as [dʰ] outside of stressed syllables. The rather uncommon sequence <hhi> can be heard as [ʔ:ɛ] or as [ʔ:j], depending on the speaker. There is some variation regarding preaspiration, where some speakers replace it with preglottalization, such that <pp tt kk> may be pronounced [ʔp ʔt ʔk]. This is common in northeastern dialects, and used to be common in northwestern dialects as well. Intervocalic non-geminated voiceless stops are less common but do exist. Voiced geminate stops become voiceless: [p: t: k: c:] <bb dd gg gj>. Voiced stops occur both word-initially and word-internally: [b d g j] <b d g gj>. Only three stops are allowed word-finally: [t, d~ð~ʔ~j, :] <t>, [k] <k> and [kʷ] <kʷ>.

Word-finally, <t> has a range of possible pronunciations. The standardised pronunciation is [t] in all cases except before a following vowel (and commonly v-, especially va/vu 'and'), in which case it is pronounced [h]. When hyphenated <-t>, it takes on the pronunciation of any following consonant or glide without causing preaspiration of stops, such that <-t b> and <-t p> are pronounced the same. This is indicated by [], for example *a gami-t da* [ɑ 'ga:miɫ da] 'as for me, I'. The sequence [ɫɫ] is pronounced as [t], and *a joa-t ka* [ɑ 'ja:k ka] 'right now', where [k k] is pronounced [k]. In normal, relaxed or colloquial registers, word-final <t> is pronounced as its hyphenated form before consonants, causing gemination of the following consonant: *nāt iɛjja nī* [næ:j 'jɛj:ɑ ni:] 'they are here'. Hyphenation of <-t> to a final syllable does not close it, which means that <a> appears as [ɑ] even before a geminated consonant.

If a hyphenated <-t> is required due to a clitic on a word that ends in <t>, the hyphenated <-t> replaces it, as in *Nīllut* [ˈni:ɫɔt] but *a Nīllu-t da* [ɑ 'ni:ɫɔɫ da].

One important exception to the standard pronunciation of word-final <t> is that when a hyphenated <-t> is added onto an already hyphenated clitic, as in *mi na-t de*, the hyphen is dropped. This does not affect the pronunciation of the hyphenated <-t>, which can be tricky for learners as it renders the distinction between word-final <t> and <-t> opaque in those speakers who have a geminating final <-t> pronunciation.

6. *ai sisilluttat tsindva*

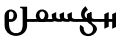
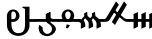
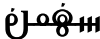
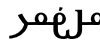
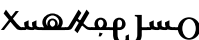
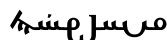
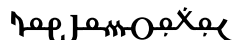
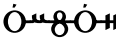
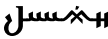
 [æɪ siˈsɪɫʊtˤat ˈtsɪnɪdˤɑ]
ai si-silluθ-at ts-ind-va
 3I.PRON.ACC CIS-do-INF 2.AG-Can-LOC.PRS
 'you can do it'

Compare the standard (S) and more colloquial (C) pronunciation of word-final <t> in the following example.

7. *sɣauddot gillittut simindat na tsiskvu-t ke jī?*

 (S) [ˈsxɑʊtˤɔt ˈgɪɫɪˈtɔt siˈmɪnɪdˤat na ˈtsɪskˈvɔ:k ke jɪ]
 (C) [ˈsxɑʊtˤɔg ˈgɪɫɪˈtɔs siˈmɪnɪdan na ˈtsɪskˈvɔ:k ke jɪ]
si=hauddot gilli-ttut si-mind-at na ts-isk-vu ke-t jī
 tomorrow.morning earlier CIS-come-DEP INTERR 2.AG-Can-LOC.DUB INTERR INTERR
 'could you could earlier tomorrow morning?'

One of the distinguishing features of western dialects is the loss of preaspiration of stops, resulting in an open syllable but a short vowel, for example *ittava* 'thank you' is famously pronounced [ɪtɑ:wɑ] in the west instead of the more standard [ɪ^htɑ:wɑ].

PLOSIVES	EXAMPLE		
[p] <ḡ>	<i>piuḡḡa</i>  [ˈpiuḡːa] ‘snow’	<i>piḡesku</i>  [ˈpiḡesːkɔ] ‘snowflake’	<i>miḡpon</i>  [ˈmiḡpɔn] ‘butter (SEM)’
[b] 	<i>billḡu</i>  [ˈbiːɫɔ] ‘berry’	<i>labi</i>  [ˈlaːbi] ‘drawer’	<i>bakvi</i>  [ˈbaːkʷi] ‘home, house’
[pː] <bb>	<i>ibbi</i>  [ˈiːpːi] ‘arrow head’	<i>nibbi</i>  [ˈniːpːi] ‘trap’	<i>tsabbattit</i>  [ˈtsapːaːtɪt] ‘hopefully’
[ʰp] <ḡḡ>	<i>galkeḡḡut</i>  [ˈgaːkeːʰpɔt] ‘I give it to you’	<i>ḡoppami</i>  [ˈtʰɔːpaːmi] ‘it drips, hits water’	<i>sippisteggen</i>  [ˈsɪːpɪsːteːkɛn] ‘confusing’
[bʷ] <bḡ>	<i>bḡallḡi</i>  [ˈbʷaːɫi] ‘slush, half-melted snow’	<i>bḡoḡot</i>  [ˈbʷɔːɣɔt] ‘swampy’	<i>bḡuḡṣṣi</i>  [ˈbʷɔːʃɪ] ‘whisk, whip, short tail’
[t] <ṭ>	<i>tammet</i>  [ˈtamːɛt] ‘big’	<i>temny</i>  [ˈtemːɪ] ‘happy’	<i>bḡytama</i>  [ˈbyːtaːma] ‘carrying saddle (SEM)’
[d] <d>	<i>dalda</i>  [ˈdaːda] ‘sun’	<i>ḡaḡiggedet</i>  [iːgaːtʰikɛːdɛt] ‘I decide it’	<i>tsakuḡḡodet</i>  [tsaːkɔːdɛt] ‘you sharpen it’
[tː] <dd>	<i>giddan</i>  [ˈɡɪːtan] ‘s/he looks’	<i>haudda</i>  [ˈhaʊːta] ‘morning’	<i>tsiddemmat</i>  [ˈtsɪːtemːat] ‘I thank you’
[ʰt] <ṭṭ>	<i>siskidattin</i>  [sɪːskɪˈdaːtɪn] ‘I stopped here’	<i>ḡapattet</i>  [ɡaːpaːtɛt] ‘I can handle it’	<i>ittā</i>  [ˈɪːtɑ] ‘thanks’

$[(^h)t^w \sim (^h)t^q] <tv>$	<i>sitvi</i> $[sɪ^htʰɪ]$ 'intelligent, understanding'	<i>koatvimut</i> $[kɑ:t^htʰɪmʏt]$ 'in the rowan tree'	<i>k̥it̥wa</i> $[ci:t^ht^wɑ]$ 'reindeer calf (SEM)'
$[t^w: \sim t^q:, d^w \sim d^q] <dv>$	<i>dvoa ʔeji</i> $[d^wɑ:tʰe:jɪ]$ 'bright red'	<i>kadvi</i> $[kat^q:ɪ]$ 'rowan tree'	<i>ʔadvu</i> $[ʔat^w:ʊ]$ 'trachea'
$[k] <k>$	<i>ki ʔʔi</i> $[kɪtʰɪ]$ 'wood'	<i>ika</i> $[i:kɑ]$ 'motivation, energy'	<i>k̥iamak</i> $[cɑ:mak]$ 'skin'
$[g] <g>$	<i>gaški</i> $[gaʃ:ki]$ 'south'	<i>naigava</i> $[n̥æigɑ:wɑ]$ 'my fault'	<i>migi</i> $[mɪ:gi]$ 'true, correct'
$[k:] <gg>$	<i>aggi</i> $[ɑkɪ]$ 'chest'	<i>biaggut</i> $[bjakʊt]$ 'small'	<i>gats̥gugget</i> $[gaʔs̥xʊk:et]$ 'I draw it'
$[^hk] <kk>$	<i>kakkan</i> $[ka^hkan]$'s/he stops'	<i>bikka</i> $[bɪ^hka]$ 'mountain side'	<i>g̥ikkas</i> $[gi:t^hkas]$ 'wolf'
$[(^h)k^w \sim (^h)k^q] <kv>$	<i>kviḡgu</i> $[k^qɪ:kʊ]$ 'feeling'	<i>sakvin</i> $[sa^hk^qɪn]$ 'man, person'	<i>isik</i> $[i:sɪk^w]$ 'side, frame'
$[g^w(ː) \sim g^q(ː)] <gv>$	<i>gvōk</i> $[g^wɔ:k]$ 'warm weather when reindeers seek ice'	<i>pyl̥gi</i> $[pɪl̥g^qɪ]$ 'terrible'	<i>gvaḡiḡet</i> $[g^waj:et]$ 'always'
$[c] <ki>$	<i>k̥iail</i> $[cæ:tʰ]$ 'fern'	<i>k̥ias ʔet</i> $[cas:tʰet]$ 'quickly'	<i>ts̥n̥i̥euk̥ionna</i> $[ts̥n̥i̥euk̥ɔ:nɑ]$ 'you are sulking'
$[ʃ] <gi>$	<i>gi̥ais</i> $[jæ:ɪʃ]$ 'warped wood'	<i>gi̥uor</i> $[jʊʊ]$ 'ears laid back'	<i>gi̥uol</i> $[jʊʊ]$ 'pine pollen'

[c] <gg̣i>	<i>duggiū</i> 𐤃𐤅𐤂𐤕𐤓 [ˈdɒcːɒ] ‘clavicula’	<i>ḥiggio</i> :𐤃𐤅𐤂𐤕𐤓 [ˈḥiːcːɒ] ‘fry, fingerling (SEM)’	<i>sḥuggian</i> 𐤑𐤃𐤅𐤂𐤕𐤓 [ˈstḥɒːcːan] ‘s/he is limping’
[ʰc] <kḳi>	<i>rikkjot</i> 𐤓𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓𐤓 [ˈrɪʰcɒt] ‘bitter, rancid’	<i>ḥikkju</i> :𐤓𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓 [ˈḥɪʰcɒ] ‘fry, fingerling’	<i>ṛikkja</i> 𐤓𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓 [ˈrɒɪʰca] ‘comb’
[ʔ] <ḥ>	<i>higgami</i> 𐤃𐤅𐤂𐤕𐤓 [ˈʔɪkːɑːmɪ] ‘it is good’	<i>uḥami</i> 𐤅𐤃𐤅𐤂𐤕𐤓 [ˈuːʔɑːmɪ] ‘it isn’t’	<i>voḥu</i> 𐤅𐤓𐤃𐤅𐤂𐤕𐤓 [ˈwɔːʔɒ] ‘fear’
[ʔʷː~ʔʷː] <ḥw>	<i>stuhva</i> 𐤑𐤓𐤕𐤃𐤅𐤂𐤕𐤓 [ˈstɒʔʷːɑ] ‘issue, slight problem’	<i>niuhvi</i> 𐤓𐤓𐤕𐤃𐤅𐤂𐤕𐤓 [ˈnɪʔʷːɪ] ‘silly, stupid’	<i>rauḥvu</i> 𐤓𐤓𐤕𐤃𐤅𐤂𐤕𐤓 [ˈraʔʷːɒ] ‘towel, blanket’
[ʔː] <ḥḥ>	<i>uḡun uḥḥin</i> 𐤅ḡ𐤅𐤓 𐤅𐤃𐤅𐤂𐤕𐤓 [ˈʊːɣɒn ˈʊʔʰɪn] ‘it wasn’t’	<i>negaiḥheset</i> 𐤓𐤓𐤕𐤃𐤅𐤂𐤕𐤓 [nɛˈgæɪʔʰɛːsɛt] ‘I need it’	<i>piāḥhet</i> 𐤓𐤓𐤕𐤃𐤅𐤂𐤕𐤓 [ˈpɪæːʔʰɛt] ‘doctor (ILLAT)’
[ʔc~ʔj] <ḥḥ̣i>	<i>voahḥiū</i> 𐤅𐤓𐤃𐤅𐤂𐤕𐤓 [ˈwɑːʔjɒ ~ ˈwɑːʔcɒ] ‘never’	<i>miḥḥiū</i> 𐤓𐤓𐤕𐤃𐤅𐤂𐤕𐤓 [ˈmiːʔjɒ ~ ˈmiːʔcɒ] ‘simultaneously’	<i>ēḥḥiū</i> 𐤓𐤓𐤕𐤃𐤅𐤂𐤕𐤓 [ˈeːʔjɒ] ‘fertile?’

§3.3.3 Fricatives

	BILABIAL	DENTAL	ALVEOLAR	POST ALVEOLAR	PALATAL	VELAR - UVULAR	GLOTTAL
FRICATIVE	/w f v/ [ʋ]	/ð ðʷ/ [θ ðʰ]	/s/	/ʃ/	/ɕ j/	/x xʷ ɣ ɣʷ/ (q~χ qʷ~χʷ)	/h/

Excluding the two semivowels /w ʋ/ and /j/, Pine has 10 fricatives: /f ʋ θ ð s ʃ ɕ x ɣ h/. Only /ð x ɣ/ can be labialised, of which only [xʷ~xʰ ɣʷ~ɣʰ] can occur word-initially. When preceded by a voiceless consonant in clusters, <ḡv> is allophonically realised as [-xʷ~xʰ]. Some speakers voice [f] to [v] in all positions. The dental fricative /ð/ <ḡ> has both a voiced [ð] and voiceless [θ] realization, but [θ] is only present in a handful of clusters, namely [θːk] <ḡk>, [θː(k)ḥ] <ḡkn>, [θːpm] <ḡm>, [θːtn] <ḡn> and [θːj] <ḡḡi>, although the last two voiced after non-short vowels: [ðːm] and [ðːn] respectively. It only appears intervocally and in clusters, but the intervocalic non-geminated [ð] <ḡ> is no longer found in any dialect – speakers pronounce it as [h] <h>, however <ḡi> [ðj~ðj] is never found as <ḥi>, as in *iḡion* ‘spring (SEM)’. Not all dialects distinguish <ḡḡi> and

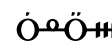
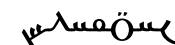
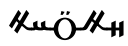
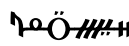
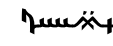
<ḏi>, but those that do usually have <ḏḏi> as [θi] or [θɛ] and <ḏi> as [ði], which is the standardised pronunciation. The dental fricative pronunciation is conserved in the verbs *miuḏ*- ‘breathe’ and *miḏ*- ‘want, like’ only when it is geminated by a v-versioner, for example: *gamiuḏḏa* ‘I breathe’ (<*ga-miḏ-va>) but *tṃiuhan* ‘s/he breathes’ (<*t-miḏ-an>) and *gamiḏḏa* (<*ga-miḏ-va>) but *gamihet* ‘I like it, I want it’ (<*ga-miḏ-et>).

The fricatives /s ʃ/ <s s> are the only fricatives that can appear in word-final position in Pine, and can be found as geminates intervocally: [s: ʃ:] <ss sʃ>. Word-initially, [stṃ spm] are written <sn sm> but word internally, [stṃ spm] are written <stṃ spm>. The fricative /ɕ/ <hi> can appear word-initially, but intervocally it is always geminated to [ɕ:] <hhi>.

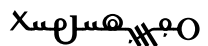
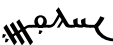
Pine has two velar consonants, /x ɣ/ <tḡ ḡ>. The latter is allophonically realised either as a velar [x] or an uvular [χ] (although only [χ] is used here) when directly adjacent to a voiceless consonant, such as in the clusters [xt] <ḡt>, [sx] <sḡ> [tsx] <tsḡ>, [ɾx] <ɾḡ>, [ɬx] <ɬḡ> and [xʈ] <ḡʈ>. The voiceless [x] <tḡ> is always geminated intervocally and can be labialised as [xʷ: xʷ:] <tḡv> word-initially or intervocally. The voiced version <ḡ> is pronounced [ɣ] <ḡ> word-initially, intervocally and in most clusters, for example [rɣ] <rḡḡ>, [lɣ] <lḡḡ>. It also has labialised forms in [χʷ: χʷ:] word-initially and intervocally, and in some clusters. In three clusters, it alternates between voiceless and voiced forms depending on its position in the word or the preceding vowel: [ðɣ] <ḡḡ>, [ɣm] <ḡm> and <ḡm> [ɣm] are found in unstressed syllables and following a long or geminate vowel or diphthong in the root nucleus. They are found as [θɣ] <ḡḡ>, [xɬm] <ḡm> and [xɾm] <ḡm> after a short root nucleus. The voiced velar /ɣ/ can be geminated to [ɣ:] <ḡḡ> intervocally, and in clusters, <ḡḡ> indicates voicedness while <ḡ> voicelessness. Some speakers contrast a short and long form, in which case <tḡ> represents the short form and <tḡḡ> represents the geminated form. Some speakers across all dialects replace the phoneme [x] by [χ] or [q], including when labialised, then as [χʷ~χʷ] or [qʷ~qʷ].

The phoneme /h/ can be found word-initially or intervocally as [h], or geminated intervocally to [h:] <hh>, sometimes realised as [h:], especially in northern dialects. The word-initial sequence /h+v/ is realised as [p] <p>, for example when a third-person inanimate unagentive (h-) combines with a v- initial verb: *h-vatṃuḡami* » *patṃuḡami* [ˈpatṃuḡami] ‘it closes’. Tuḡvut uses a special character to distinguish the normal <p> from a <p> historically resulting from /h+v/.

The cluster <ṣv> [ʃʷ~ʃʷ] is found in standard language only in a few instances, the most common being *iṣvi* ‘parent’ and *piṣvi* ‘lynx’, although many have <ṣṣ> [ʃ:] instead (*iṣṣi*, *piṣṣi*). In contrast, <sv> is not attested except in some western dialects in the case of a third-person animate unagentive prefix s- before a verb that begins with v-, for example *svassan* ‘s/he is ashamed’ instead of the much more common *sassan*.

FRICATIVES	EXAMPLE		
[ð] <ḏ> (or [h] <h>)	<i>puohimut</i>  [ˈpuɔhi:mɔt] ‘in the light’	<i>diḏu</i>  [ˈdɪ:ðɔ] ‘run’	<i>tṣvaiḏan</i>  [ˈtʃʷæiḏan] ‘condensation (SEM)’
[θ] <ḏ>	<i>siskimaḏna</i>  [sɪs:kɪmˈaθi:na] ‘I stay here’	<i>kaḏka</i>  [ˈkaθ:kɑ] ‘grass’	<i>siḏkna</i>  [ˈsiθ:kɪɑ] ‘jealousy’
[ð:] <ḏḏ>	<i>aḏḏa</i>  [ˈað:ɑ] ‘salt’	<i>huḏḏi</i>  [ˈhɔð:ɪ] ‘light’	<i>sauḏḏa</i>  [ˈsauð:ɑ] ‘saddle bag, burden’

[ðʷ:~ðʷ:] <ðv>	<i>baðva</i> 𐎧𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈbaðʷ:a] ‘s/he catches it (fish)’	<i>gaidvi</i> 𐎡𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈgæɪðʷ:aɪ] ‘curious’	<i>aðvat</i> 𐎧𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈaðʷ:at] ‘fine powder, make-up’
[ðj] <ðj> [θj~θ:c] <ððj>	<i>riðju</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈɾiðjʊ] ‘incision’	<i>iddju</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈɪθjʊ] ‘spring’	<i>giğodðjami</i> 𐎡𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [giˈɣʊðjɑ:mɪ] ‘it withers’
[s] <s>	<i>sakvin</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈsaˈkʷɪn] ‘man, person’	<i>muša</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈmu:sa] ‘puppy’	<i>linkkas</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈɪŋ:kas] ‘boat’
[s:] <ss>	<i>bissi</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈbɪsɪ] ‘paternal uncle’	<i>gassi</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈgasɪ] ‘moon, month’	<i>passin</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈpasɪn] ‘ear’
[ʃ] <s>	<i>simmi</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈʃɪmɪ] ‘string, thread’	<i>isi</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈɪ:ʃɪ] ‘old’	<i>vavviš</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈwauɪʃ] ‘eagle’s/raven’s nest’
[ʃ:] <šs>	<i>aišša</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈæɪʃ:a] ‘chest’	<i>bjuššun</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈbjʊʃ:ʊn] ‘crime’	<i>išša</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈɪʃ:a] ‘age, period’
[c] <hṣ>	<i>hialkvi</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈcaɪˈkʷɪ] ‘reindeer’	<i>gahṣastva</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [gaˈcasˈtʷa] ‘I can swim’	<i>hiṣ</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈci: ‘gum disease, infection’
[c:] <hhṣ>	<i>pihhju</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈpɪc:ʊ] ‘flute’	<i>lyhhjuṣ</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈɫyc:ʊt] ‘dishonest, deceitful’	<i>uhhja</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈʊc:a] ‘sea water’
[ʏ] <g>	<i>gyłki</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈɣʏˈt:kɪ] ‘mountain’	<i>gokvul</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈɣʊˈkʷʊɪ] ‘stubborn’	<i>kɪamoginnit</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈca:mʊɣɪnɪt] ‘out of glass’
[ɣ:] <gg>	<i>boggi</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈbɔɣɪ] ‘deciduous branch’	<i>gyggȳr</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈgʏɣ:ɣɪ] ‘swan’	<i>nȳggi</i> 𐎠𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 [ˈnɔɣɪ] ‘bow’

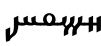
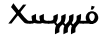
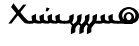
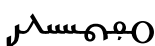
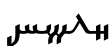
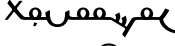
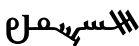
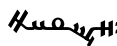
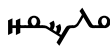
[x] <ḡ>	<i>luḡta</i>  ['lɒxtɑ] 'stoney plateau, field'	<i>tsaḡna</i>  ['tʃax:ɳɑ] 'tricky, difficult'	<i>gaḡalḡet</i>  [gɑ'paxxet] 'I make it'
[x(ː)] <tḡ> [xʷ(ː)~xʷ(ː)] <tḡʷ>	<i>nuḡa</i>  ['nɒx:ɑ] 'music'	<i>otḡa</i>  ['ɔx:ɑ] 'thick around'	<i>tḡevvan</i>  ['xʷɛv:an] 's/he barks'
[ɣʷ(ː)~ɣʷ(ː)] <ḡʷ> or [xʷ(ː)~xʷ(ː)]	<i>ḡveni</i>  ['ɣʷɛ:ni] 'wind'	<i>miḡvu</i>  ['miɣʷ:vɔ] 'food'	<i>siḡva</i>  ['siɣʷ:vɑ] 'rain'
[h] <h>	<i>hey</i>  ['hey] 'night'	<i>imahu</i>  [i:'ma:hɔ] 'ceremony, rule'	<i>beuhot</i>  ['beuhɔt] 'nice, pleasant'
[h:] <hh>	<i>aihha</i>  ['æih:ɑ] 'needle'	<i>skayhha</i>  ['skæyh:ɑ] 'clear, pure (of water)'	<i>lauhhi</i>  ['lauh:ɑ] 'sinker'

§3.3.4 Affricates

	BILABIAL	DENTAL	ALVEOLAR	POST ALVEOLAR	PALATAL	VELAR - UVULAR	GLOTTAL
AFFRICATE		/ts tʃ/					

Pine only has two affricates, /ts/ <ts> and /tʃ/ <tsʰ>. Both can be found word-initially, intervocally or in clusters and -ts occurs word finally either by itself or in the cluster [-n̥ts] <-nts>, the only true word-final cluster in Pine, though nearly all speakers reduce this to -s in non-formal registers. When geminated, they can be preaspirated or simply geminated: [tsː~^hts] <tt̥s> and [tʃː~^htʃ] <tt̥sʰ>. Gemination is used in this book as it is considered more standard. Some speakers of eastern dialects tend to voice them to [d̪z] and [d̪ʒ] intervocally. Both /ts/ and /tʃ/ can be labialised word-initially as [tsʷ~tsʷ tʃʷ~tʃʷ], but they are more commonly found with gemination instead of labialization in standardised language.

AFFRICATES	EXAMPLE

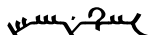
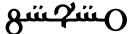
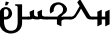
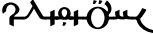
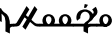
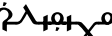
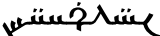
$[\widehat{ts}] <ts>$	<i>tsaʕʕa</i>  [ʕsaʕʕa] ‘water’	<i>tsailsa</i>  [ʕsæʕʕa] ‘(that) you are’	<i>ninyts</i>  [nɪnɪʕʕ] ‘grain, particle’
$[\widehat{ts}:\sim^b\widehat{ts}] <tts>$	<i>tsittsa</i>  [ʕʕʕtsa] ‘short (duration)’	<i>gattse</i>  [gatsɛ] ‘enough’	<i>guottsəl</i>  [gʊʕʕtsaʕ] ‘iris’
$[\widehat{ts}^w(\cdot)\sim\widehat{ts}^u(\cdot)] <tsv>$ or $[\widehat{ts}(\cdot)] <(t)ts>$	<i>tsveyggi~tseyggi</i>  [ʕs ^(u) ɛykɪ] ‘(coniferous) needle (SEM)’	<i>tsvaudnet~tsaudnet</i>  [ʕs ^(w) auʔtnet] ‘you close it’	<i>tsatsva~tsattsa</i>  [ʕats ^(w) a] ‘chervil’
$[\widehat{t}] <ts>$	<i>tsaʕʕu</i>  [ʕʕaʕʕu] ‘dry’	<i>gemʕtsʕin</i>  [gɛˈmiʕʕɪn] ‘I tried’	<i>tʕey</i>  [ʕʕey] ‘cold’
$[\widehat{t}:\sim^b\widehat{t}] <tts>$	<i>pittsuk</i>  [pʕʕʕʕʕuk] ‘crow’	<i>tsuttʕuk</i>  [ʕʕʕʕʕʕuk] ‘grandfather’	<i>kaittʕy</i>  [kæʕʕʕʕy] ‘hammer’
$[\widehat{t}^w(\cdot)\sim\widehat{t}^u(\cdot)] <tsv>$ or $[\widehat{t}(\cdot)] <(t)ts>$	<i>ṇiʕtsvi~ṇiʕtsi</i>  [ɲʕʕʕʕʕɪ] ‘rat’	<i>aitsvi~aittsi</i>  [ʕæʕʕʕʕʕɪ] ‘creature’	<i>gegʕtsʕvet~gegʕtsʕset</i>  [gɛˈgʕʕʕʕʕʕʕʕɪʕ] ‘I pushed it’

§3.3.5 Trills

	BILABIAL	DENTAL	ALVEOLAR	POST ALVEOLAR	PALATAL	VELAR - UVULAR	GLOTTAL
TRILL			/r ɾ r ^w / [rʕ]				

Pine only two voice contrasting trills: /r/ <r> and /ɾ/ <ɾ>, which can appear word-initially, word-internally and <-r> can appear word-finally, in which case it is devoiced to [ɾ]. Both can be geminated intervocalically to [rː] <rr> and [ɾː] <ɾɾ>. Many clusters have voice and voiceless pairs, where nasals also have a homorganic stop when voiceless, although /ŋ/ only has a voiceless version : [rm] <rm> and [ɾpm] <ɾpm>, [rn] <rn> and [ɾtn] <ɾtn>, [rp] <rp> and [ɾpn] <ɾpn>, [rk] <rk> and [ɾkn] <ɾkn>, [rʕ] <rʕʕ> and [ɾʕʕ] <ɾʕʕ>, [rʕp] <rʕp> and [ɾp] <ɾp>, [rt] <rt> and [ɾt] <ɾt>, [rʕs] <rʕs> and [ɾʕs] <ɾʕs>, [rʕʕ] <rʕʕ> and [ɾʕʕ] <ɾʕʕ>, [rk] <rk> and [ɾk] <ɾk>, [rʕ] <rʕ> and [ɾʕ] <ɾʕ>, as well as [rj] <rj> and [ɾj] <ɾj>. In addition, the voiced stops <d g> also form clusters with /r/: [rd] <rd> and [rg] <rg>. Word-initial /r ɾ/ can also be labialised: [r^w~ɾ^w] <r^w-> and [ɾ^w~r^w] <ɾ^w->, but the /r/ is geminated word-internally and <r^w> is always [rʕ]. There are both voiced and voiceless labialised versions of <-r-> clusters contain velars or uvulars, for example

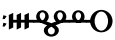
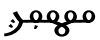
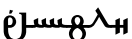
[rʏʷ~rʏʷ] <rgǝv> and [rʏʷ~rʏʷ] <rgǝv>. There exist a few words that contain the cluster [ʔr] <hr> (sometimes written <kr>), for example *rahri* ['raʔri] ‘raven’.

TRILLS	EXAMPLE		
[r] <r>	<i>raykvi</i>  [ˈræyˈkʷɪ] ‘strong’	<i>ari</i>  [ˈaːrɪ] ‘very’	<i>neṇṇirdva</i>  [nɛˈɲɪrːdʷa] ‘I am shaking’
[ʔr] <hr>	<i>rahri</i>  [ˈraʔri] ‘raven’	<i>rahrarʕa</i>  [ˈraʔraʔːʕa] ‘croak’	<i>tsuḥran</i>  [tʃʊʔran] ‘s/he snores’
[rʀ] <rr>	<i>hiurri</i>  [ˈɕʊrɪ] ‘horse’	<i>lūrrūt</i>  [ˈlœrːœt] ‘dirty’	<i>meurra</i>  [ˈmœʊrːa] ‘difficult, hard’
[rʷ(ː)~rʷ(ː)] <rv>	<i>barva</i>  [ˈbarːʷa] ‘pot’	<i>rvuq̣ṭet</i>  [ˈrʷœxṭet] ‘to the groom’	<i>rvuq̣dvan</i>  [ˈrʷyœðːʷan] ‘s/he burnt it’
[r̥] <r̥>	<i>ṛirka</i>  [ˈr̥ɪrːka] ‘raven’	<i>ṛuggu</i>  [ˈr̥ʊkːʊ] ‘(camp)fire’	<i>tammir</i>  [ˈtamːɪr̥] ‘open sea, ocean’
[r̥ʷ] <r̥ʷ>	<i>skirri</i>  [ˈskɪrɪ] ‘red sorrel’	<i>urru</i>  [ˈʊrːʊ] ‘mist’	<i>barrit</i>  [ˈbarɪt] ‘stern, serious’
[r̥f, r̥ʊ~r̥ʊ] <r̥v>	<i>rvuḙkki</i>  [ˈr̥ʷyœˈbki] ‘fire (SEM)’	<i>tṣỵrṿụn</i>  [tʃ̣ỵṛfœn] ‘worm (SEM)’	<i>ḅạrṿiṃyt</i>  [ˈḅæːṛfɪṃyt] ‘in the pot’

§3.3.6 Laterals

	BILABIAL	DENTAL	ALVEOLAR	POST ALVEOLAR	PALATAL	VELAR - UVULAR	GLOTTAL
LATERAL			/l ɭ ʎ ʎʷ lʷ ʈʷ / [lʷ ʈʷ]				

Pine contains five different laterals: /l ɬ ʎ ʎ̥ ʎ̥̥/. All can be geminated, but /tʰ/ <ʎʎ> may also be found as [ɬ] or [dʎ] intervocalically in eastern dialects, although many speakers instead preaspirate it to [tʰ] in the same environment. Standard language has true geminates: [lː ɬː ʎː ʎ̥ː ʎ̥̥ː] <ll ɬ ʎ̥ ʎ̥̥ ʎʎ>. The lateral <l> can appear word-finally, where it is devoiced to [ɬ]. Like the nasals <m n>, <l ɬ ʎ̥ ʎ̥̥> cannot be found word initially directly preceding <v>, but <ʎ> can, however <l ɬ> can be followed by <vei vai vey vay vau> in which case the they are written <ɬiei ɬiai ɬuey ɬuay luoa> and <ɬiei ɬiai ɬuey ɬuay luoa> respectively. Intervocalically, <ɬv> is always [tʰ]. The lateral /l ɬ/ have most of the same voice contrasting consonant clusters as /r ɾ/, but unlike /r/, the cluster [lɲ] <lgɲ> is allowed, and /l ɬ/ cannot cluster with /tʰ/ : [lm] <lm> and [ɬpm] <lpɲ>, [ln] <ln> and [ɬtn] <ltɲ>, [lpn] <lpn> and [ɬpn] <lpɲ>, [lɲ] <lgɲ> and [tʰ(k)ɲ] <lkɲ>, [lp] <lpɲ> and [ɬp] <lp>, [lt] <ltt> and [ɬt] <lt>, [lts] <ltts> and [ɬts] <lt>, [ɬtʃ] <ltts> and [tʰtʃ] <ltts>, [lk] <lk> and [ɬk] <lk>, [ɬg] <lg> and [ɬx] <lg> as well as the voiced clusters [lb] <lb>, [ld] <ld> and [lg] <lg>. As with <r> clusters, <l> clusters containing velars or uvulars can occur as voiced or voiceless labialised clusters, for example [lkʷ~ɬkʷ] <lkʷ>, [ɬkʷ~ɬkʷ] <lkʷ> and [lgʷ~lgʷ] <lgʷ>. Note that the letter <ʎ> is either capitalised as <ɬ> or <ʎ> (in which case <ʎʎ> becomes <ʎʎ>), such that the endonym of the Pine language, *Nisʎikketsin*, when capitalised is NISʎIKKETŠIN. The letter <ɬ> is most common in print, as <ʎ> is not widely available, but it is the standard in handwriting. This book uses <ʎ>.

LATERALS	EXAMPLE		
[l] <l>	<i>linnu</i>  [ˈlɪnːɔ] ‘word’	<i>hala</i>  [ˈhɑːlɑ] ‘habit, custom’	<i>lola</i>  [ˈlɔːlɑ] ‘east’
[ɬ] <ll>	<i>ɬllit</i>  [ˈæɬɪt] ‘about’	<i>tsalla</i>  [ˈtsɑːlɑ] ‘thing’	<i>ɲjelli</i>  [ˈɲɛɪɪ] ‘chief, leader’
[lʷ(ː)~ɬʷ(ː)] <lu~ɬu-, lv>	<i>vilvi</i>  [ˈvɪlʷɪ] ‘bird’	<i>lʷaikimyt</i>  [ˈlʷæɪkɪmɪt] ‘in the breeze’	<i>baulva</i>  [ˈbɑɪlʷɑ] ‘trip, journey’
[ɬ] <ɬ>	<i>ɬinʎa</i>  [ˈɪnːtʰɑ] ‘thin (flat)’	<i>ala</i>  [ˈɑːlɑ] ‘change, switch’	<i>angil</i>  [ˈɑŋɪɪ] ‘seed’
[ɬ] <ll̥>	<i>balla</i>  [ˈbɑːlɑ] ‘full (of)’	<i>bjullu</i>  [ˈbʲɔtːɔ] ‘boy’	<i>skullu</i>  [ˈskɔtːɔ] ‘milk’
[tʰ~ɬʰ, tʰf, tʰv, tʰv] <lu~ɬu-, lv>	<i>baukvan</i>  [ˈbɑutʰfɑ] ‘s/he travels’	<i>bʊlva</i>  [ˈbœɬfɑ] ‘s/he drags it’	<i>luoahē</i>  [ˈlʷɑuʰɛ] ‘sinker (SEM)’

[t̪] <ʃ>	<i>ʃyggi</i> ሃጎጎ [ˈt̪yːkɪ] ‘skis’	<i>nakʃi</i> ሙሐረ [ˈnak:t̪ɪ] ‘shard, splinter’	<i>beyʃis</i> ሙከተላ [ˈbey:t̪ɪs] ‘important, significant’
[t̪:] <ʃʃ>	<i>hʃiʃʃa</i> ክሽሽ [ˈɕɪt̪:a] ‘memory’	<i>iʃʃa</i> ሳሽ [ˈɪt̪:a] ‘beautiful’	<i>keʃkaʃʃami</i> ክሻክሻሙሳ [ˈkɛt̪:kaʃt̪:aːmɪ] ‘it meanders’
[t̪(ː)ʷ~t̪(ː)ʷ] <ʃv>	<i>gaʃisʃva</i> ጎሳሽሽላ [gɑˈt̪ɪs:t̪ʷɑ] ‘I sing’	<i>ǵvaʃvi</i> ጎላሽቪ [ˈɣʷat̪ʷɪ] ‘rainbow’	<i>ʃvʌbbi</i> ሽቪባቢ [ˈt̪ʷoʃpɪ] ‘dripping (SEM)’
[ʌ]	<i>liʎa</i> ሊሻ [ˈɪʌɑ] ‘life’	<i>liʎbma</i> ሊሻቤሙ [ˈʌo:ʔpma] ‘salve, cream’	<i>miʎa</i> ሙሻ [ˈmi:ʌɑ] ‘next to, close to’
[ʌ:] <lli>	<i>billiʎu</i> ቢሊሽህ [ˈbɪʌ:ʊ] ‘berry’	<i>dalliʎi</i> ደሊሽቢ [ˈdaʌ:ɪ] ‘time’	<i>illiʎun</i> ሊሽህን [ˈɪʌ:ʊn] ‘family’
[ʌ:]	<i>galʎauwet</i> ጎላሽላውፔት [gɑˈʌɑʎwet] ‘I slip it’	<i>kauliʎa</i> ካሊሽላ [ˈkaʎʌɑ] ‘patch, mended’	<i>liʎurgu</i> ሊሽሆጎ [ˈʌo:rgʊ] ‘gurgling, rumbling’
[ʌ:] <lli>	<i>ʎlliʎgi</i> ሽሊሽጎ [ˈɣʌ:ʌ:gi] ‘gills’	<i>t̪lliʎin</i> ቲሊሽቢን [ˈt̪oʌ:ʌ:n] ‘european honey buzzard’	<i>killiʎuk</i> ክሊሽህክ [ˈkɪʌ:ʊk] ‘heel’

§3.3.7 Consonant Clusters

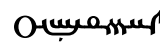
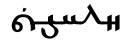
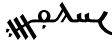
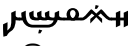
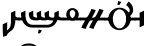
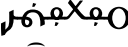
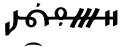
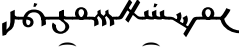
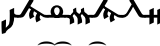
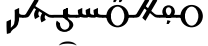
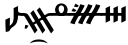
Pine has a large number of possible consonant clusters, the majority of which appear in the stressed coda of roots. Clusters can up to three consonant phonemes, for example <rtsʃ> and <kts>, as in *urtsʃis* [ˈʊr:t̪ɪs] ‘itchy bite’ or *raktsi* [ˈraktsɪ] ‘skin bladder’, or three consonants and <v>, as in *gatsɛlǵǵvet* [gɑˈt̪ɛ:ɣʎet] ‘I cook it’. A smaller but significant number of clusters appear word-initially, and only one, [-ŋts] <-nts> can appear word-finally (though nearly universally replaced by -s in non-formal registers).

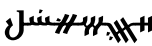
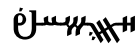
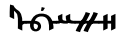
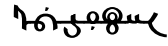
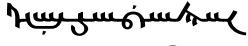
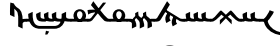
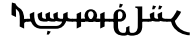
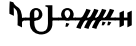
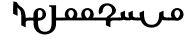
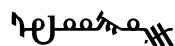
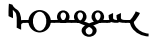
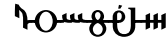
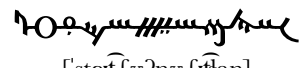
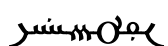
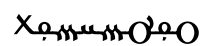
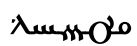
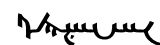
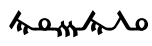
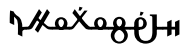
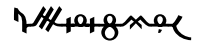
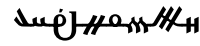
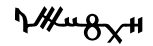
All consonant clusters have a geminated initial element, and all clusters ending in <t k d g t s t̪ ǵ ʃ> can be followed by <v>, but clusters ending in <pp tt kk>, can only be followed by <v> once they have been voiced, such that *<lp̪p-v ltt-v lkk-v> become <lb ldv lgv> but <lb lttv lkkv> also exist. Clusters whose last element is <tts t̪ts ǵǵ ʃʃ> can be followed by <v>, but many speakers either drop the <v> or more rarely devoice the cluster in

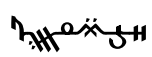
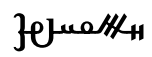
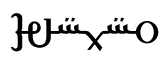
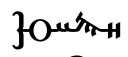
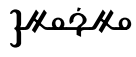
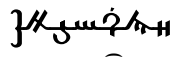
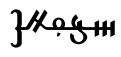
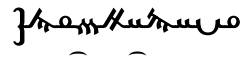
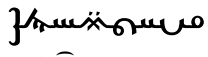
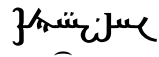
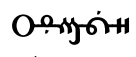
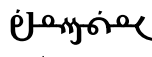
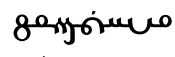
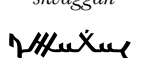
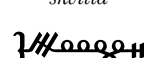
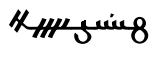
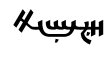
such cases, such that *gatsélǵǵvet* [gɑˈtʃeːɫʷet] ‘I cook it’ can also be heard as *gatsélǵǵet* [gɑˈtʃeːɫʷet] or *gatsélǵvet* [gɑˈtʃeːɫʷet]. The dropping of <v> after these double consonants is becoming the norm. Note that the sequences *<lb-v rb-v> are realised as [ɫp rɫp] <ɫpɫp rɫpɫp>.

§3.3.7.1 Word-Initial Clusters

Pine allows a number of word-initial clusters, or about 31, although many only appear in a handful of roots, and many are the result of prefixes and do not occur otherwise or only very rarely. The table below excludes simple labialised consonants but includes clusters that contrast labialization.

WORD-INITIAL CLUSTERS	EXAMPLE		
[tm̩] <tm̩>	<i>tm̩ggaŋ</i>  [ˈtm̩kɑːŋ] ‘s/he goes’	<i>tm̩dan</i>  [ˈtm̩ɾɑːŋ] ‘s/he knows’	<i>tm̩sas</i>  [ˈtm̩sɑːs] ‘boulder’
[tɲ, tʃ̩] <tn̩ tn̩>	<i>tn̩ga</i>  [ˈtn̩ɡɑː] ‘s/he sees it’	<i>tn̩ɲlga</i>  [ˈtn̩ɲɑːlɡɑː] ‘s/he bends it’	<i>tn̩jawa</i>  [ˈtn̩jɑːwɑː] ‘s/he uses it’
[x] <tǵ>	<i>tǵulǵaʃʃaŋ</i>  [ˈxʊːɫɑːʃʃɑːŋ] ‘s/he is howling’	<i>tǵevvan</i>  [ˈxʷeːvɑːŋ] ‘s/he barks’	<i>tǵodka</i>  [ˈxʊːθɑːkɑː] ‘s/he bleaches it’
[tspm̩] <tsm̩>	<i>tsm̩idda</i>  [ˈtspm̩ɪɑː] ‘you know’	<i>tsm̩indva</i>  [ˈtspm̩ɪmːdˈvɑː] ‘you come’	<i>tsm̩igvots̩in</i>  [ˈtspm̩ɪkˈwːɪtʃ̩m̩] ‘we (INCL) eat’
[tsɲ, ts̩ʃ̩] <tsn̩, tsn̩>	<i>tsn̩eget</i>  [ˈtsn̩eːɡet] ‘you see it’	<i>tsn̩enna</i>  [ˈtsn̩eːnɑː] ‘you sit’	<i>tsn̩iskots̩in</i>  [ˈts̩jɪsːkʊːtʃ̩m̩] ‘we (INCL) go by ski’
[ts̩t̩, ts̩t̩] <ts̩ʃ̩> [ts̩ʃ̩, ts̩t̩ʃ̩] <ts̩ʃ̩>	<i>ts̩ʃ̩is̩ʃ̩va</i>  [ˈts̩ʃ̩ɪsːt̩ˈvɑː] ‘you sing’	<i>ts̩ʃ̩iknuɪti</i>  [ˈts̩ʃ̩ɪɲʊːtʃ̩t̩ɪ] ‘you cover her/him in mud’	<i>ts̩ʃ̩udket</i>  [ˈts̩ʃ̩ʊθːkɛt] ‘you wet it’
[tsx̩] <tsǵ>	<i>tsǵinn̩ju</i>  [ˈtsx̩ɪɲʊː] ‘mouse’	<i>tsǵuǵty</i>  [ˈtsx̩œːtʷɪ] ‘mosquito’	<i>tsǵuggu</i>  [ˈtsx̩ʊkːʊ] ‘image, picture’

[tsx ^w ~tsx ^q] <tsǵv>	<i>hontsǵva</i>  ['hontsǵva] 'wobble'	<i>batsǵva</i>  ['batsx ^w a] 'search'	<i>pintsǵvi</i>  ['pint:tsx ^q i] 'claw'
[stɒ, stɿ] <sn, sni>	<i>snana</i>  ['stɒa:nɑ] 'petal, flower'	<i>snjellan</i>  ['stɿɛ:lan] 's/he is sick'	<i>snennenan</i>  ['stɒen:ɛ:nan] 'her/his friend'
[spm] <sm>	<i>smjɒtnuʃan</i>  ['spmjɒt:nʊ:ʃan] 's/he is calming down'	<i>smigvisʃuttan</i>  ['spmik ^q :ɪs:tʃʊ ^h tan] 's/he gets eaten (bitten)'	<i>smuabbyn</i>  ['spmœɣp:vɪn] 'curly-haired'
[sp] <sp>	<i>spekna</i>  ['speɳɲɑ] 's/he paints it'	<i>spirami</i>  ['spira:mi] 'it is thriving'	<i>spiʃʃigʃuttan</i>   ['spi:tʃi:x:tʃʊ ^h tan] 's/he is blushing'
[st] <st>	<i>stillan</i>  ['stul:an] 's/he can'	<i>stulbu</i>  ['stul:bʊ] 'dress'	<i>stetsuknuʃʃan</i>  ['stet:tʃʊɳʊ:ʃ:ʃan] 's/he gets covered in fish guts'
[st ^w ~st ^q] <stv>	<i>nuostven</i>  ['nʊʊst ^q ɛn] 'paralyzed'	<i>gesastvet</i>  [ge'sast ^q et] 'I moved it'	<i>hustvi</i>  ['ɳʊst ^q i] 'it laid eggs'
[stʰ] <sʃ>	<i>sʃikka</i>  ['stʰi:kɑ] 'mud, dirt'	<i>sʃōman</i>  ['stʃo:man] 's/he is sleeping'	<i>sʃiknuʃʃi</i>  ['stʃiɳkɳʊʃʃi] 's/he turn out to be'
[stʰ ^w ~stʰ ^q] <sʃv>	<i>ʃisʃvi</i>  ['tʃis:tʰi:ɪ] 's/he sang'	<i>sʃvatta</i>  ['stʰi ^w a ^h tɑ] 'punch, hit'	<i>sʃvedna</i>  ['stʰi ^q ɛɳtɒɑ] 'cold, heavy rain'
[sk] <sk>	<i>skiggilba</i>  ['skikɪl:bɑ] 'meadow buttercup'	<i>skoǵmu</i>  ['skɔx:pɳʊ] 'fog'	<i>skuol</i>  ['skʊɪ] 'yellow perch'
[sk ^w ~sk ^q] <skw>	<i>skvʌltten</i>  ['sk ^q ʊɛl:tɛn] 'animal hide (SEM)'	<i>vabniskva</i>  ['wapɳi:s:k ^w ɑ] 'smoked meat'	<i>skwalkka</i>  ['sk ^w alkɑ] 'downpour, heavy rain'

[sx] < <i>sg</i> >	<i>sgũʔki</i>  [ˈsxœtʃːki] ‘shit, feces’	<i>sgias</i>  [ˈsxɪːɑs] ‘burnt grass, ground’	<i>sgyʔbbi</i>  [ˈsxyːpɪ] ‘cloudberry’
[sx ^w ~sx ^u] < <i>sgv</i> >	<i>sgviddja</i>  [ˈsxʷɪðːjɑ] ‘stinger, stinging insect’	<i>sgvuola</i>  [ˈsxʷuɔːlɑ] ‘nausea’	<i>sgvi</i>  [ˈsxʷiː] ‘brain’
[ʃp] < <i>sp</i> >	<i>ʃpaikwa</i>  [ˈʃpæːʔkʷɑ] ‘husk’	<i>ʃpuonʔʕu</i>  [ˈʃpɒʊnːtʃɒ] ‘wood shavings’	<i>ʃpũkkūt</i>  [ˈʃpœʔkœt] ‘chubby’
[ʃt] < <i>st</i> >	<i>ʃturbma</i>  [ˈʃtɒːpɪɑ] ‘gunwale’	<i>ʃtaʔʕa</i>  [ˈʃtɑtʃːɑ] ‘hoof’	<i>ʃtintot</i>  [ˈʃtɪnːtɒt] ‘foot bridge’
[ʃk~ʃc] < <i>sk(i)</i> >	<i>ʃkirkī</i>  [ˈʃkɪːki] ‘eurasian siskin’	<i>ʃkiurʔa</i>  [ˈʃcɒːtʃɑ] ‘bad or poorly cooked food’	<i>ʃkejjū</i>  [ˈʃkɛːʃɒ] ‘canyon’
[ʃtʃ] < <i>ʃʕ</i> >	<i>ʃʕiskaʔʕami</i>  [ˈʃtʃɪːskɑtʃːɑːmɪ] ‘it jiggles’	<i>ʃʕudnami</i>  [ˈʃtʃɒθːtʃɑːmɪ] ‘it slides, is loose’	<i>ʃʕũhhian</i>  [ˈʃtʃœːɪɑn] ‘s/he makes a mess’
[ʃtʃ] < <i>ʃn</i> >	<i>teʃna</i>  [ˈtɛːʃtʃɑ] ‘s/he surprises her/him’	<i>biʃnin</i>  [ˈbɪːʃtʃɪn] ‘(wild) rice’	<i>liʃnami</i>  [ˈlɪːʃtʃɑːmɪ] ‘ring finger’
[ʃk ^w ~ʃk ^u] < <i>skv</i> >	<i>ʃkvindan</i>  [ˈʃkʷɪnːdan] ‘s/he is moving around nervously’	<i>ʃkvaggan</i>  [ˈʃkʷakːɑn] ‘s/he is idle’	<i>ʃkvilla</i>  [ˈʃkʷɪːlɑ] ‘derogatory comment’
[kɳ~kʝ] < <i>kɳ(i)</i> > [kɳ] < <i>kɳ</i> >	<i>kɳiʊol</i>  [ˈkʝɒːl] ‘small hammer’	<i>kɳoa</i>  [ˈkɳɑː] ‘gills (fungus)’	<i>kɳalda</i>  [ˈkɳɑːldɑ] ‘comotion, scandal’

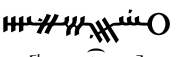
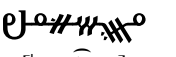
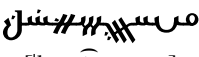
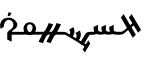
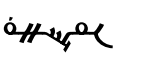
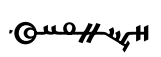
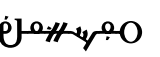
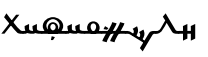
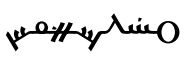
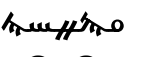
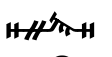
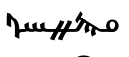
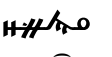
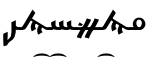
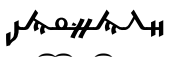
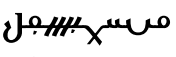
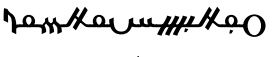
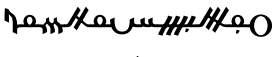
§3.3.7.2 Word-Internal Clusters

All word-initial clusters are also allowed word-internally, and a significant number of clusters are only allowed word-internally. Unlike word-initial clusters, all clusters found word-internally have a geminated first element.

§3.3.7.2.1 Labial-Initial Clusters

Labial-initial clusters have a labial consonant as their first element, either /m m̥/, /n n̥/ or /ŋ ŋ̥/. A handful of words contain the cluster [mɾ] <mg̊>, namely *im̊g̊ot* ‘after which’, *um̊g̊ot* ‘after which (not)’, *im̊g̊it* ‘without which’ (more commonly found as *im̊men ug̊it* or *im̊můg̊it*) and *um̊g̊it* (more commonly found as *um̊men ug̊it* or *um̊můg̊it*).

LABIAL-INITIAL CLUSTERS	EXAMPLE		
[m:p] <mp̥>	<i>lem̥p̥pa</i> [ˈlɛm:p̥ɑ] ‘work’	<i>gam̥p̥pa</i> [ˈgam:p̥ɑ] ‘cake’	<i>tsem̥p̥pot</i> [ˈtsem:p̥ɔt] ‘wide open’
[m̥:p] <mp̥>	<i>gaλaum̥p̥et</i> [gaˈt̪aum:p̥et] ‘I slap it’	<i>ŋi̊um̥p̥ut</i> [ˈŋi̊œm:p̥œt] ‘grumpy’	<i>loam̥pa</i> [ˈlɑ:m:p̥ɑ] ‘clammy, sweaty’
[m:b] <mb>	<i>χemban</i> [ˈt̪ɛm:b̥an] ‘s/he works’	<i>sχuombu</i> [ˈst̪œm:b̥ɔ] ‘(minor) accident, tumble’	<i>ombol</i> [ˈɔm:b̥ɔt] ‘hollow’
[n:t] <nt̪>	<i>gadaint̪tet</i> [gaˈd̪æm:t̪et] ‘I clean it’	<i>ħant̪tami</i> [ˈʔan:t̪ɑ:m̪i] ‘it is large’	<i>gint̪ta</i> [ˈgm:t̪ɑ] ‘understanding’
[n̥:t] <nt̪>	<i>bint̪et</i> [ˈbm̥:t̪et] ‘a little, slightly’	<i>inton</i> [ˈi:n̥:t̪ɔn] ‘possibly’	<i>sint̪u</i> [ˈsm̥:t̪ɔ] ‘dust’
[n:d] <nd̪> [n:dʷ~n:dʷ] <nd̪v>	<i>gam̪ind̪va</i> [gaˈmm̪:d̪ʷɑ] ‘I come’	<i>ts̪ind̪va</i> [ˈts̪m̪:d̪ʷɑ] ‘you can’	<i>ɾind̪va</i> [ˈɾm̪:d̪ʷɑ] ‘slice’
[ŋ:ts̪] <nt̪ts̪>	<i>sint̪t̪set</i> [ˈsm̪:t̪s̪et] ‘tight, narrow’	<i>bynt̪tsy</i> [ˈbyn̪:t̪s̪v̪] ‘pinch, small amount’	<i>int̪tsu</i> [ˈm̪:t̪s̪ɔ] ‘node, fork’
[n̥:ts̪] <nts̪> [n̥:ts̪ʷ~n̥:ts̪ʷ] <nts̪v>	<i>net̪ent̪set</i> [n̥ɛˈt̪ɛn̥:t̪s̪et] ‘I long for it’	<i>tsunt̪sva</i> [ˈts̪œn̥:t̪s̪ʷɑ] ‘you dance’	<i>kaik̪in̪att̪it</i> [ˈk̪æ̪k̪iːn̪aˈt̪ɪt] ‘carefully’

[ŋ:tsx] <ntsġ> [ŋ:tsx^w ~ ŋ:tsx^q] <ntsġv>	<i>auntsġot</i>  [ˈaun:tsxɔt] ‘rigid’	<i>pintsġvi</i>  [ˈpin:tsx^qɪ] ‘claw’	<i>hontsġvami</i>  [ˈhɔn:tsx^wa:mi] ‘it wiggles’
[ŋ:tʃ] <ntts>	<i>rinttsuk</i>  [ˈrim:tʃɔk] ‘wedge’	<i>enttsin</i>  [ˈɛn:tʃɪn] ‘scapula, shoulder blade’	<i>ħainttsa</i>  [ˈħæm:tʃa] ‘kick-sledge’
[ŋ:tʃ] <nts> [ŋ:tʃ^w ~ ŋ:tʃ^q] <nts^v>	<i>bintset</i>  [ˈbim:tʃɛt] ‘a little, slightly’	<i>galħainttsa</i>  [gaˈlæm:tʃ^wa] ‘I go by kick-sledge’	<i>tsintsvot</i>  [ˈtʃim:tʃ^wɔt] ‘chafed, sensitive (of skin)’
[n:tʃ] <nħħ>	<i>ħunħħi</i>  [ˈtʃon:tʃi] ‘exhausted (animal)’	<i>anħħa</i>  [ˈan:tʃa] ‘lasso’	<i>sunħħi</i>  [ˈsɔn:tʃi] ‘rocky riverbed’
[ŋ:tʃ] <nħ> [ŋ:tʃ^w ~ ŋ:tʃ^q] <nħ^v>	<i>anħi</i>  [ˈaŋ:tʃi] ‘river (through/from lake)’	<i>tsħunħi</i>  [ˈtʃtʃon:tʃi] ‘you bury her/him’	<i>tsħinħva</i>  [ˈtʃtʃim:tʃ^wa] ‘you are boring’
[ŋ:k] <nkk> [ŋ:k^w ~ ŋ:k^q] <nkk^v>	<i>henkkami</i>  [ˈheŋ:kɑ:mi] ‘it leaves a trace/mark’	<i>geminkkvet</i>  [geˈmim:k^qɛt] ‘I fixed it’	<i>linkkas</i>  [ˈlɪŋ:kas] ‘boat’
[ɪŋ:k] <nk> [ɪŋ:k^w ~ ɪŋ:k^q] <nk^v>	<i>siskimanket</i>  [sis:kimˈaŋ:kɛt] ‘I demand it’	<i>siskimankvet</i>  [sis:kimˈaŋ:k^qɛt] ‘I demanded it’	<i>tunkvi</i>  [ˈtoŋ:k^qɪ] ‘thick (flat)’

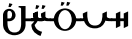
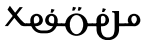
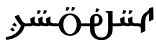
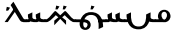
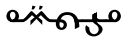
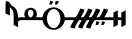
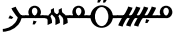
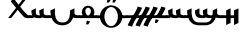
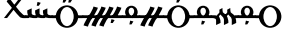
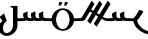
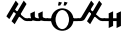
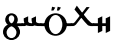
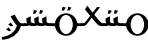
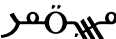
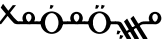
§3.3.7.2.2 Plosive-Initial Clusters

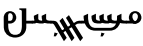
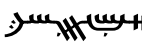
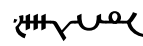
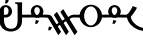
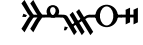
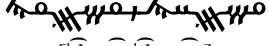
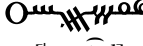
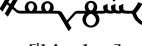
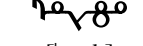
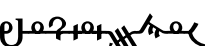
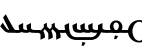
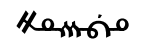
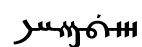
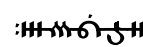
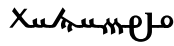
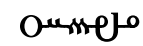
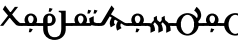
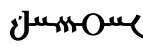
Plosive-initial clusters have a plosive as their initial element, either /p/, /t/ or /k/, including preaspirated stops. Non-homorganic clusters with an initial plosive and a final nasal may be preaspirated, especially in eastern dialects, and in some cases the plosive may be dropped all together leaving a preaspirated voiceless nasal.

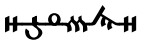
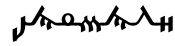
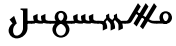
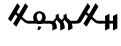
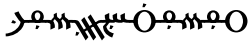
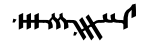
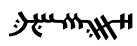
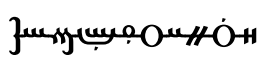
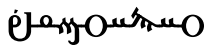
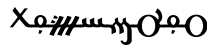
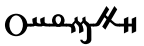
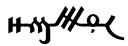
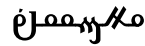
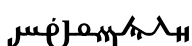
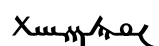
Many speakers realised [t̪pm̩] <tm̩> as [ʰpm̩] or even [ʰm̩], and <pn̩> can likewise be preaspirated as [ʰpn̩] or [ʰn̩]. Similarly, <km̩> can be realised as [k̪pm̩], with preaspiration as [ʰkm̩] or as [ɪ̯m̩ ~ ʰɪ̯m̩], especially in western dialects. The cluster <kn̩> is pronounced [k̪n̩] in standard registers but it may be also be preaspirated as [ʰk̪n̩] or [ʰn̩]. Likewise, <kl̩> is either [k̪l̩] or preaspirated to [ʰkl̩] or even [ʰt̪l̩]. In western dialects, <kl̩> is often realised as [ʔl̩].

PLOSIVE-INITIAL CLUSTERS	EXAMPLE

[p:m̩] <pm̩>	<i>áp̩m̩gi</i> مَشَبِيْ [ˈæ:pm̩œ:gi] ‘embers (below fire)’	<i>n̩itup̩met̩n̩</i> نِيتُوبْمَتْنِ [n̩iˈt̩up̩m̩et̩:n̩] ‘I tripped’	<i>ip̩ma</i> يِبْمَا [ˈip̩:m̩a] ‘wife’
[ʔpm̩] <bm̩>	<i>geb̩mi</i> مِيبْمِي [ˈgɛʔpm̩i] ‘mind’	<i>h̩ib̩ma</i> هِيْبْمَا [ˈhi:ʔpm̩a] ‘love’	<i>k̩vaub̩mis</i> كَبَاوبْمِسْ [ˈkʷaʊʔpm̩is] ‘bear’
[p:t̩ŋ~ʰp̩ŋ] <pn̩>	<i>š̩ip̩nu</i> شِيبْنُو [ˈt̩ip̩:t̩ŋʊ] ‘spot, freckle’	<i>gavap̩n̩iget</i> غَاوَابْنِغِتْ [g̩aˈw̩ap̩:t̩n̩i:g̩et] ‘I smoke it (meat)’	<i>h̩iáp̩ni</i> هِيْآبْنِي [ˈʔæ:p̩:t̩ŋi] ‘crest, tuft’
[p:n̩] <bn̩>	<i>n̩iab̩ni</i> نِيَابْنِي [ˈn̩ap̩:n̩i] ‘young, calf’	<i>p̩itab̩nu š̩in</i> پِيْتَابْنُو شِنْ [p̩iˈt̩æ:p̩:n̩ʊ:š̩in] ‘you made a mistake’	<i>v̩ab̩na</i> وَابْنَا [ˈw̩ap̩:n̩a] ‘smoke’
[p:s̩] <ps̩>	<i>gap̩si</i> غَاپْسِي [ˈg̩ap̩:s̩i] ‘puffball’	<i>nap̩sot</i> نَاپْسُوتْ [ˈn̩ap̩:s̩ʊt] ‘quiet, taciturn’	<i>ip̩si</i> يِبْسِي [ˈip̩:s̩i] ‘girlfriend, fiancée’
[p:ʃ̩] <ps̩>	<i>ts̩ip̩su</i> تْسِيبْسُو [ˈt̩ʃ̩ip̩:s̩ʊ] ‘uninhabited nest’	<i>ap̩suk̩</i> آپْسُكْ [ˈap̩:ʃ̩ʊkʷ] ‘gelatine’	<i>iup̩sot</i> يُوبْسُوتْ [ˈj̩ʊp̩:ʃ̩ʊt] ‘fence pole’
[t̩pm̩~ʰpm̩] <tm̩>	<i>lut̩mu</i> لُتْمُو [ˈl̩ʊt̩pm̩ʊ] ‘fine rain’	<i>sat̩mi</i> سَاتْمِي [ˈsat̩pm̩i] ‘edge of woods’	<i>eit̩mi</i> اَيْتْمِي [ˈɛit̩pm̩i] ‘type of scarf’
[t̩ŋ̩] <tn̩>	<i>at̩na</i> آتْنَا [ˈat̩ŋ̩a] ‘hand’	<i>n̩enut̩nu š̩in</i> نِئِنُتْنُو شِنْ [n̩ɛˈn̩ʊt̩ŋ̩ʊ:š̩in] ‘I got angry’	<i>p̩it̩nen</i> پِيْتَنْئِنْ [ˈp̩it̩ŋ̩ɛn] ‘leaning’
[t̩k̩] <tk̩>	<i>tn̩it̩ka</i> تْنِيْتْكَا [ˈt̩ŋ̩it̩ka] ‘s/he scrapes it (bark) off’	<i>gv̩uet̩ki</i> غُؤَيْتْكِي [ˈgʷy̩ɛt̩ki] ‘bearcub (SEM)’	<i>sn̩iāt̩kia</i> سْنِيْآتْكِيَا [ˈst̩ŋ̩æ:t̩kia] ‘in a blanket’
[kʷ:~kʷ:] <gv̩>	<i>big̩vo</i> بِيْغُؤْ [ˈb̩ikʷ:ʊ] ‘bay (SEM)’	<i>gv̩uegv̩et</i> غُؤَيْغُؤَيْتْ [ˈgʷy̩ɛkʷ:ɛt] ‘to a frog’	<i>gam̩ig̩va</i> غَامِيْغُؤَا [g̩aˈm̩ikʷ:ʊ] ‘I eat’

FRICATIVE-INITIAL CLUSTERS	EXAMPLE		
[ð:m~θ:pm̩] <dm>	<i>byḍma</i>  [ˈby:ð:ma] ‘spruce resin’	<i>gāḍmet</i>  [ˈgæ:ð:met] ‘to the left’	<i>oḍmunget</i>  [ˈʊθ:pm̩ɔŋ:et] ‘fake, pseudo-’
[ð:b] <db>	<i>giedbi</i>  [ˈgɪɛð:bi] ‘drying frame’	<i>eidbi</i>  [ˈɛɪð:bi] ‘carving knife’	<i>nūḍbys</i>  [ˈnɔœð:bys] ‘slug’
[ð:n~θ:tn̩, ð:j~θ:tj̩] <dn, dn̩>	<i>ḥaḍnami</i>  [ˈʔaθ:t̪n̩a:mi] ‘it remains, stays’	<i>mūḍnumit</i>  [ˈmi:ð:n̩ɔ:mɪt] ‘in a cabin’	<i>idn̩i</i>  [ˈiθ:t̪j̩] ‘shape’
[θ:(k)ɪ̯] <dkn>	<i>sidkna</i>  [ˈsɪθ:kɪ̯a] ‘jealousy’	<i>meḍknin</i>  [ˈmɛθ:kɪ̯n] ‘mesh’	<i>oḍknot</i>  [ˈʊθ:kɪ̯ɔt] ‘rare, weird’
[ð:ŋ] <dgn>	<i>nesiḍgni</i>  [nɛˈsɪð:ŋɪ] ‘I envy her/him’	<i>gameḍgnamma</i>  [gaˈmɛð:ŋam:a] ‘I repair/make mesh’	<i>godgnendeset</i>  [ˈgɔð:ŋɛndɛ:ɛt] ‘I find it weird’
[θ:k] <dk> [θ:kʷ~θ:kʰ] <dkv>	<i>gahudket</i>  [gaˈhʊθ:kɛt] ‘I dye it’	<i>hudkwan</i>  [ˈhʊθ:kʷan] ‘s/he died it’	<i>kadka</i>  [ˈkaθ:kɑ] ‘grass’
[ð:g] <dg> [ð:gʷ~ð:gʰ] <dgv>	<i>laḍga</i>  [ˈlað:ga] ‘game, competition’	<i>nūḍgyt</i>  [ˈnɔœð:gvt] ‘curled up, helix’	<i>gehadgvet</i>  [gɛˈhað:gʰɛt] ‘I swore (it)’
[θ:x] <dḡ> [θ:xʷ~θ:xʰ] <dḡv>	<i>tsakiedḡet</i>  [tsaˈkɪɛθ:xɛt] ‘you steal, snatch it’	<i>nidḡi</i>  [nɪθ:xɪ] ‘fine snow’	<i>gididḡvi</i>  [gɪˈdɪθ:xʰɪ] ‘s/he bolted away’
[x:tn̩~ɣ:n̩] <gn>	<i>gvoḡnimmūt</i>  [ˈgʷʊɔɣ:nɪm:ʊt] ‘in the mouth’	<i>tsaḡna</i>  [tsax:t̪n̩a] ‘tricky, difficult’	<i>l̥ɔaḡni</i>  [ˈl̥ɑ:ɣ:nɪ] ‘key’

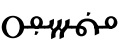
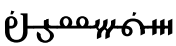
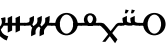
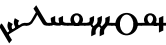
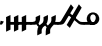
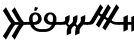
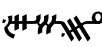
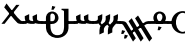
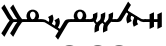
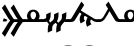
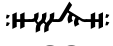
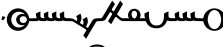
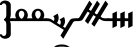
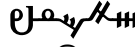
[x:pṃ~ɣ:m] <ḡm>	<i>paḡmi</i>  [ˈpax:pṃɪ] ‘veil, thin layer’	<i>nṓḡma</i>  [ˈnɔx:pṃɑ] ‘tail (fish or bird)’	<i>oḡmin</i>  [ˈoɣ:mɪn] ‘far away, a long time ago’
[x:p] <ḡp>	<i>naḡbi</i>  [ˈnax:pɪ] ‘back of the head’	<i>saḡban</i>  [ˈsax:pan] ‘s/he is stammering’	<i>iaḡbi</i>  [ˈjax:pɪ] ‘awl’
[x:t] <ḡt> [x:tʷ~x:tʰ] <ḡtv>	<i>beḡten</i>  [ˈbɛx:tɛn] ‘gully’	<i>kūeḡten</i>  [ˈkvyx:tɛn] ‘carbon (SEM), charred’	<i>mṓḡta</i>  [ˈmɪx:tɑ] ‘loud, heavy’
[x:ts̄] <ḡts> [x:ts̄ʷ~x:ts̄ʰ] <ḡtsv>	<i>ḡḡtsi-ḡḡtsi</i>  [ˈt̪ɪx:ts̄ɪ t̪ax:ts̄ɪ] ‘upside down, topsy-turvy’	<i>gagaḡtsva</i>  [gɑˈgax:ts̄ʷɑ] ‘I am lying spread out’	<i>tuḡtsil</i>  [ˈtɔx:ts̄ɪl] ‘miser, cheapskate’
[ɣ:l] <ḡl>	<i>tsuḡle</i>  [ˈtsɔɣ:lɛ] ‘rakovalkea (SEM)’	<i>kiḡlon</i>  [ˈki:ɣ:lɔn] ‘mite (SEM)’	<i>siḡli</i>  [ˈsɪɣ:lɪ] ‘rotten/eaten mushroom’
[x:t̪l̪] <ḡḡ> [x:t̪l̪ʷ~x:t̪l̪ʰ] <ḡḡv>	<i>pirṓaḡḡin</i>  [pɪˈrɔɛx:t̪ɪn] ‘you vomited’	<i>aḡḡvuḡḡit</i>  [ˈax:t̪ʷɔɣ:t̪ɪ] ‘relaxed, non-chalant’	<i>hallḡḡuttami</i>  [ˈhal:ɪx:t̪l̪ɔˈtɑ:mɪ] ‘it is roiling, turbulent’
[s:pṃ] <sm>	<i>nasṃi</i>  [ˈnas:pṃɪ] ‘fluff, dust’	<i>vasṃet</i>  [ˈwas:pṃɛt] ‘ashamed’	<i>lisṃet</i>  [ˈlɪs:pṃɛt] ‘cowardly’
[s:tṓ, s:t̪ɹ̪ɪ] <sn, sn̪i>	<i>kisṃi</i>  [ˈkɪs:tṓɪ] ‘wrinkle’	<i>naṣnu</i>  [ˈnas:tṓʊ] ‘large rope, cable’	<i>uṣṃia</i>  [ˈɔɛs:t̪ɹ̪ɑ] ‘ladle’
[s:p] <sp>	<i>uspa</i>  [ˈɔs:pɑ] ‘coccyx’	<i>gaḡaspi</i>  [gɑˈt̪as:pɪ] ‘I pet her/him’	<i>taspi</i>  [ˈtas:pɪ] ‘badger’
[s:t] <st> [s:tʷ~s:tʰ] <stv>	<i>nukvusta</i>  [ˈnɔˈkʷɔs:tɑ] ‘mouth of river’	<i>gebeyḡestvet</i>  [geˈbɛyˈt̪ɛs:tʰɛt] ‘I emphasised it’	<i>hiṣtan</i>  [ˈcas:tɑn] ‘s/he can swim’

$[s:\widehat{t}] <s\lambda>$ $[s:\widehat{t}^w \sim s:\widehat{t}^q] <s\lambda v>$	<i>ajisʕa</i>  $[a:jis:\widehat{t}a]$ ‘potable water’	<i>gidisʕi</i>  $[gr'dis:\widehat{t}i]$ ‘it rolled away’	<i>tsʕisʕa</i>  $[tsʕis:s:\widehat{t}^w a]$ ‘you sing’
$[s:k] <sk>$ $[s:k^w \sim s:k^q] <skv>$	<i>minnʕuskwa</i>  $[mi:nʕus:k^w a]$ ‘uterus’	<i>haluskwi</i>  $[ha:lʕs:k^q i]$ ‘person with strict routine’	<i>keska</i>  $[kəs:k a]$ ‘s/he studies/reads it’
$[s:x] <sg>$ $[s:x^w \sim s:x^q] <sgv>$	<i>neṣṣodeṣet</i>  $[ne'sxo:də:set]$ ‘it disgusts me’	<i>osṣas</i>  $[ʕs:xas]$ ‘flake, piece’	<i>njōsṣva</i>  $[no:sx^w a]$ ‘heavy snowfall (SEM)’
$[ʃp] <ʃp>$	<i>tsnʕipet</i>  $[tsnʕi:pət]$ ‘you hold/keep it’	<i>raṣpami</i>  $[raʃ:pa:mi]$ ‘it stings, feels uncomfortable’	<i>meṣpuʕami</i>  $[meʃ:pʕtʕami]$ ‘it curdles’
$[ʃpm] <sm>$	<i>lūsmi</i>  $[lo:ʃ:pmi]$ ‘amadou’	<i>giṣmir</i>  $[giʃ:pmi]$ ‘aunt, father's brother's wife’	<i>suṣmetanda</i>  $[ʃʕʃ:pmə'tan:da]$ ‘squirrel’
$[ʃ:t] <st>$ $[ʃ:t^w \sim ʃ:t^q] <stv>$	<i>taṣta</i>  $[ta:ʃ:ta]$ ‘s/he stops it’	<i>biṣtaʕʕat</i>  $[biʃ:taʕʕat]$ ‘they bicker, fight’	<i>genjūstvet</i>  $[ge'noʃ:tʕet]$ ‘I spilled it’
$[ʃ:k \sim ʃ:c] <sk(\imath)>$ $[ʃ:k^w \sim ʃ:k^q] <skv>$	<i>taṣka</i>  $[təʃ:k a]$ ‘s/he learns it’	<i>aṣkven</i>  $[aʃ:k^q en]$ ‘(to) outside’	<i>biṣki</i>  $[biʃ:ki]$ ‘baby, child’
$[ʃ:\widehat{t}] <s\lambda>$ $[ʃ:\widehat{t}^w \sim ʃ:\widehat{t}^q] <s\lambda v>$	<i>Nisʕit</i>  $[niʃ:tʕit]$ ‘Pine language’	<i>tsabiṣʕa</i>  $[tsa'biʃ:tʕa]$ ‘you quarrel’	<i>guṣʕin</i>  $[guʃ:tʕin]$ ‘I insulted her/him’

§3.3.7.2.4 Affricate-Initial Clusters

Affricate-initial clusters have an affricate as their initial element, either /ts/ or /tʃ/. Some speakers pronounce all affricate-initial clusters by dropping the [t] and replacing it with [ʔ], such that <tm> is pronounced [ʔspm] or [ʔsm]. This is not a dialect specific feature but rather associated with sociolects, especially with masculine or ‘rough’ language. The preglottalised pronunciation of affricate-initial and stop-final clusters has in recent times however become much more common, such that [ʔst ʔsk ʔʃt ʔʃk] <tst tsk tʃt tʃk> is no longer as strongly associated with masculine registers and has become a normal, non-stigmatised realization of these clusters.

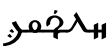
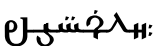
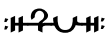
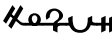
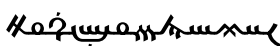
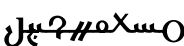
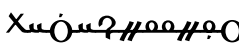
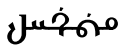
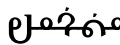
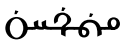
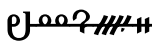
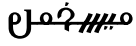
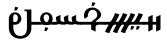
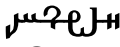
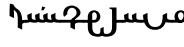
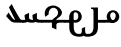
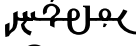
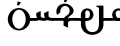
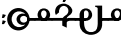
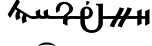
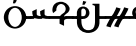
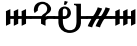
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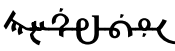
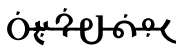
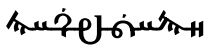
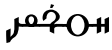
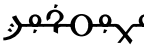
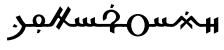
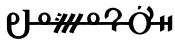
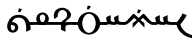
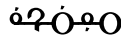
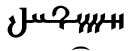
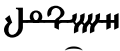
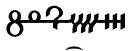
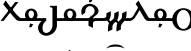
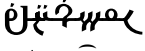
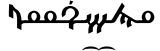
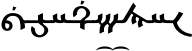
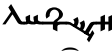
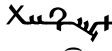
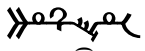
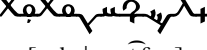
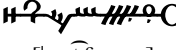
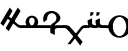
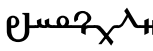
AFFRICATE-INITIAL CLUSTERS	EXAMPLE		
[ts̠p̠m̠] <ts̠m̠>	<i>gats̠ma</i>  [ˈgats̠p̠m̠ɑ] ‘left side’	<i>its̠ma</i>  [ˈits̠p̠m̠ɑ] ‘pitcher, large container’	<i>tats̠mami</i>  [ˈtats̠p̠m̠ɑːmɪ] ‘there is fog on the lake’
[ts̠t̠n̠] <ts̠n̠>	<i>tets̠ni</i>  [ˈtets̠t̠n̠ɪ] ‘dried fish’	<i>mits̠ni</i>  [ˈmits̠t̠n̠ɪ] ‘cabin, hut’	<i>bj̣its̠nu</i>  [ˈbj̣its̠t̠n̠ʊ] ‘cancer (GEN)’
[ts̠st̠] <ts̠st̠>	<i>ats̠tikkyt</i>  [ˈæːts̠t̠r̠ʰkʏt] ‘with salt’	<i>ts̠vaitstia</i>  [ˈt̠ʰæːts̠t̠r̠ɑ] ‘in vapour’	<i>ganotstet</i>  [ɡɑˈnʊts̠t̠ɛt] ‘I prevent it’
[ts̠sk̠] <ts̠sk̠> [ts̠ːk̠ˠ ~ ts̠ːk̠ʷ] <ts̠k̠v̠>	<i>ots̠ki</i>  [ˈʊts̠k̠ɪ] ‘lace’	<i>meits̠kva</i>  [ˈmɛits̠k̠ˠɑ] ‘spruce tips’	<i>kāts̠kimyt</i>  [ˈkæːts̠k̠r̠mʏt] ‘in the grass’
[ts̠sx̠] <ts̠g̠> [ts̠ːx̠ˠ ~ ts̠ːx̠ʷ] <ts̠g̠v̠>	<i>humuts̠g̠a</i>  [ˈhʊːmʊts̠sx̠ɑ] ‘eclips’	<i>oats̠g̠i</i>  [ˈɑːts̠sx̠ɪ] ‘lace, strip, ribbon’	<i>gabats̠g̠vet</i>  [ɡɑˈbats̠sx̠ʷɛt] ‘I look for it’
[ts̠st̠l̠] <ts̠ʃ̠> [ts̠ːt̠ʰ ~ ts̠ːt̠ʷ] <ts̠ʃ̠v̠>	<i>mits̠its̠ʃ̠a</i>  [ˈmɪt̠ʃ̠its̠t̠l̠ɑ] ‘futile endeavor’	<i>mits̠ʃ̠avi</i>  [ˈmits̠t̠ʰɪ] ‘it moved on/in water’	<i>yts̠ʃ̠y</i>  [ˈyts̠t̠ʰɪ] ‘floating ice’
[t̠ʃ̠ːk̠] <ts̠k̠> [t̠ʃ̠ːk̠ˠ ~ t̠ʃ̠ːk̠ʷ] <ts̠k̠v̠>	<i>l̠jautsk̠imut</i>  [ˈʎɑʊt̠ʃ̠ːk̠r̠mʊt] ‘in trouble’	<i>s̠its̠k̠vo</i>  [ˈf̠it̠ʃ̠ːk̠ˠʊ] ‘melting snow (SEM)’	<i>p̠its̠ku</i>  [ˈp̠it̠ʃ̠ːk̠ʊ] ‘quiet, calm’

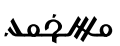
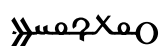
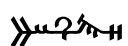
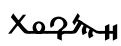
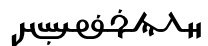
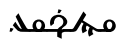
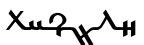
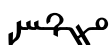
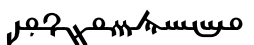
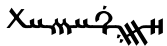
§3.3.7.2.5 Trill-Initial Clusters

Trill-initial clusters have a trill as their initial element, either /r/ or /r̠/. The rare cluster [r̠ːts̠t̠l̠] <rts̠ʃ̠> is sometimes reduced to [r̠ːst̠l̠] <rs̠ʃ̠> or simply [ts̠t̠l̠] <ts̠ʃ̠>. Not all speakers have <rbn̠ rp̠n̠> and may instead use <rn̠ rt̠n̠> or <bn̠ p̠n̠>, which is only found in two roots: *ʃ̠arbna* ‘bladderwhack’ and related terms, and *dirbna* ‘european cisco’.

TRILL-INITIAL CLUSTERS	EXAMPLE

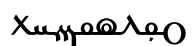
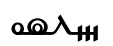
[ɾf~ɾʊ] <ʀv>	<i>nīrva</i>  [ˈnirːfa] ‘wooly willow’	<i>neṭsarveset</i>  [nɛˈṭarːfɛːsɛt] ‘I’m allergic to it’	<i>piūṛvy</i>  [ˈpjœɾːfy] ‘moth’
[ɾm] <rm>	<i>yrmy</i>  [ˈvrːmɨ] ‘flat bread’	<i>kirma</i>  [ˈkirːma] ‘rutting time’	<i>arma</i>  [ˈarːma] ‘ridge (of roof)’
[ɾpm̩] <rp̣m̩>	<i>gyṛp̣m̩amma</i>  [ˈgyṛp̣m̩amːa] ‘I bake flat bread’	<i>kiṛp̣m̩isʰuttan</i>  [ˈkiṛp̣m̩isːtʰoˈtan] ‘s/he(it) goes into heat’	<i>iṛp̣ma</i>  [ˈiṛp̣ma] ‘sunrays through clouds’
[ɾn] <rn>	<i>hoarnigut</i>  [ˈharːnɛgʊt] ‘with a feather’	<i>piṛnugit</i>  [ˈpiṛnʊːɡit] ‘with the right ski’	<i>gadarṇinet</i>  [ɡaˈdarːṇinɛt] ‘I shave it’
[ɾtn̩] <rt̩n̩>	<i>hart̩ni</i>  [ˈharːt̩ni] ‘feather’	<i>pirt̩ni</i>  [ˈpirt̩ni] ‘right ski’	<i>dart̩ni</i>  [ˈdarːt̩ni] ‘razor, shaving blade’
[ɾŋ] <rgn̩>	<i>kiṛgnumit</i>  [ˈkirːŋʊːmit] ‘hip (INESS)’	<i>piṛgnu</i>  [ˈpirːŋʊ] ‘berry comb (SEM)’	<i>gargna</i>  [ˈgarːŋa] ‘redcurrant’
[ɾk̩] <rk̩n̩>	<i>piṛk̩ni</i>  [ˈpirt̩k̩ni] ‘berry comb’	<i>luṛk̩not</i>  [ˈlʊr̩k̩ɔt] ‘short-legged’	<i>beuṛk̩na</i>  [ˈbeur̩k̩ɔa] ‘torso, rib cage’
[ɾp] <rp̣p̣>	<i>tsaṛp̣pa</i>  [ˈtsarːpa] ‘button’	<i>suoṛp̣pami</i>  [ˈsʊurːpaːmi] ‘it drinks (animal)’	<i>vaṛp̣pi</i>  [ˈwarːpi] ‘rude’
[ɾp̣] <rp̣>	<i>tsaṛpen</i>  [ˈtsæːrːpɛn] ‘button (SEM)’	<i>daṛpi</i>  [ˈdarːpi] ‘hump, bumb’	<i>ḷiṛpi</i>  [ˈɬir̩pi] ‘axe sharpening stone’
[ɾpn̩] <rḅn̩>	<i>ḫaṛḅna</i>  [ˈt̩harːpna] ‘bladderwhack’	<i>daṛḅni</i>  [ˈdarːpni] ‘european cisco’	<i>urḅnu</i>  [ˈʊrːpno] ‘mumps’

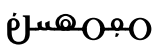
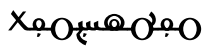
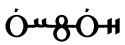
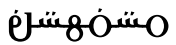
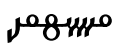
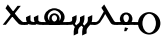
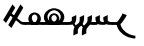
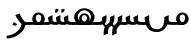
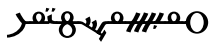
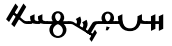
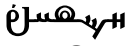
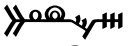
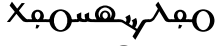
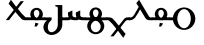
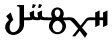
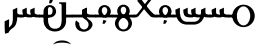
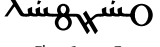
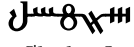
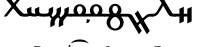
[r:pŋ] <rpŋ>	<i>ħarþnen</i>  [ˈħær:pŋen] ‘bladderwhack (SEM)’	<i>doarþnen</i>  [ˈdær:pŋen] ‘european cisco (SEM)’	<i>ħarþnaħħa</i>  [ˈħær:pnaħħa] ‘s/he rummages through it’
[r:t] <rtt> [r:tʷ~r:tʰ] <rttv>	<i>tsmeurttet</i>  [ˈtsmɛʊr:tet] ‘you complicate it’	<i>tsemeurttvæt</i>  [ˈtsɛˈmɛʊr:tʰɛt] ‘you complicated it’	<i>hartta</i>  [ˈhar:ta] ‘crown, head’
[r:ʔ] <rt>	<i>tsirta</i>  [ˈtsir:ʔa] ‘in a good mood, energetic’	<i>njertekki</i>  [ˈnjɛr:teʰki] ‘painful’	<i>nekurtadda</i>  [nɛˈkʊr:ʔata] ‘I feel itchy’
[r:d] <rd> [r:dʷ~r:dʰ] <rdv>	<i>pinjirdva</i>  [pɪˈnjɪr:dʷa] ‘you are shaking’	<i>tnirdaddan</i>  [ˈtnɪr:ʔadan] ‘s/he is splitting wood’	<i>erdet</i>  [ɛr:det] ‘anxious’
[r:ts] <rtts>	<i>harttsa</i>  [ˈhar:tsa] ‘fight, battle, struggle’	<i>hirttsa</i>  [ˈhɪr:tsa] ‘theft’	<i>lirttsu</i>  [ˈlɪr:tsʊ] ‘tadpole’
[r:ts] <rts> [r:tsʷ~r:tsʰ] <rtsv>	<i>gehirtsvet</i>  [gɛˈhɪr:tsʰɛt] ‘I stole it’	<i>birtsami</i>  [ˈbɪr:tsa:mɪ] ‘it is below freezing’	<i>bjyrtsin</i>  [ˈbyr:tsɪn] ‘fish head’
[r:tsʈ] <rtsħ>	<i>sirtsħi</i>  [ˈsɪr:tsʈɪ] ‘pregnant (dog, cat)’	<i>sirtsħisħuttan</i>  [ˈsɪr:tsʈɪs:ħʊʈˈtan] ‘(dog, cat) becomes pregnant’	<i>tnjartsħan</i>  [ˈtɲar:tsʈʰan] ‘s/he complains, whines’
[r:tʃ] <rtts>	<i>garttsa</i>  [ˈɣar:tʃa] ‘escape’	<i>garttsa</i>  [ˈgar:tʃa] ‘I am hunched over’	<i>mirttsin</i>  [ˈmɪr:tʃɪn] ‘crystalised resin’
[r:tʃ] <rtsi> [r:tʃʷ~r:tʃʰ] <rtsiv>	<i>geggigarttsiva</i>  [gɛkɪˈɣar:tʃʷa] ‘I escape’	<i>artsunget</i>  [ˈar:tʃʊŋ:ɛt] ‘hunched over’	<i>tnjirttsaħħan</i>  [ˈtnɲɪr:tʃʰaħħan] ‘s/he gathers crystalised resin’
[r:k] <rk> [r:kʷ~r:kʰ] <rkʷ>	<i>kirkkyt</i>  [ˈkɪr:kʏt] ‘pine warbler’	<i>ljevũrkka</i>  [ˈʌð:r:ka] ‘hook’	<i>pairkkva</i>  [ˈpær:rkʷa] ‘you feel conflicted’

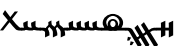
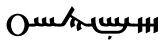
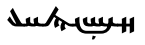
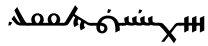
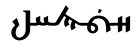
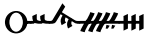
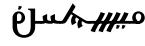
$[r:k] <rk>$ $[r:k^w \sim r:k^q] <rkv>$	<i>arket</i>  $[ar:ket]$ ‘steep mountainside’	<i>pirkwi</i>  $[pɪr:k^w]$ ‘s/he whistled’	<i>ħarka</i>  $[ħar:kɑ]$ ‘seashore’
$[r:g] <rg>$ $[r:g^w \sim r:g^q] <rgv>$	<i>ħurgittami</i>  $[ħur:git^h tɑ:mɪ]$ ‘it gurgles (stomach)’	<i>tsūrgūl</i>  $[tʃœr:goel]$ ‘porous, rough’	<i>mairgit</i>  $[mæir:git]$ ‘funny’
$[r:tl̩] <r\lambda\lambda>$ $[r:tl̩^w \sim r:tl̩^q] <r\lambda\lambda v>$	<i>niayrħəvyggit</i>  $[næyr:tl̩^h vɣɪt]$ ‘without an axe’	<i>marħħa</i>  $[mar:tl̩ɑ]$ ‘cut, cutting’	<i>girħħa</i>  $[gir:tl̩ɑ]$ ‘shaking, tremor’
$[r:tl̩] <r\lambda\lambda>$ $[r:tl̩^w \sim r:tl̩^q] <r\lambda\lambda v>$	<i>gamarħet</i>  $[gɑ'mar:tl̩et]$ ‘I cut it’	<i>tsmierħva</i>  $[tspmɛr:tl̩^wɑ]$ ‘you gather moss’	<i>pirħi</i>  $[pɪr:tl̩i]$ ‘blackbird’
$[r:ɣ] <rġġ>$ $[r:ɣ^w \sim r:ɣ^q] <rġġv>$	<i>garġġva</i>  $[gar:ɣ^wɑ]$ ‘I have enough time’	<i>tsarġġi</i>  $[tsar:ɣɪ]$ ‘energy’	<i>tserġġis ħummi</i>  $[tserɣɪs:tl̩omɪ]$ ‘s/he recovered’
$[r:x] <rġ>$ $[r:x^w \sim r:x^q] <rġv>$	<i>kanarġa</i>  $[kɑ:nar:xɑ]$ ‘corner, angle’	<i>yrġimyt</i>  $[y:r:xɪ:mɪt]$ ‘in buds’	<i>gasarġva</i>  $[gɑ'sar:x^wɑ]$ ‘I stand/sit straight’

§3.3.7.2.6 Lateral-Initial Clusters

Lateral-initial clusters have an lateral as their initial element: /l t̩ tl̩/. The rare clusters $[l:n \ t̩tl̩]$ <lni ltni> are often realised as $[ħ:n \ t̩tl̩]$. Only a handful of roots have either: *kwilnū* ‘sinew thread’ and related terms, *ūlnūn* ‘back of knee/elbow’, and an alternative form of *tniultnūs* ‘covered in bites’ is *tniultnīus*. The clusters <lttv lkko> are often written and pronounced <ldv lgv> instead in less formal registers.

LATERAL-INITIAL CLUSTERS	EXAMPLE		
$[t̩f \sim t̩v] <lv>$	<i>nūlwi</i>  $[nū:t̩fi]$ ‘bone marrow’	<i>gasilvet</i>  $[gɑ' t̩tl̩fet]$ ‘I wring it’	<i>ilvu</i>  $[t̩tl̩fɔ]$ ‘yolk’
$[lm] <lm>$	<i>boalmet</i>  $[bɑ:lmet]$ ‘loose fitting’	<i>tsalma</i>  $[t̩tl̩al:mɑ]$ ‘terrible, awful’	<i>vulma</i>  $[wɔl:mɑ]$ ‘leaf’

[tʰ] <lt> [tʰˠ~tʰʷ] <ltʷ>	<i>iltva</i>  [rɪtʰˠɑ] ‘rail, path’	<i>baltet</i>  [ˈbaltɛt] ‘(to) under’	<i>getöltvet</i>  [geˈtoɪtʰɛt] ‘I teared it’
[d] <ld> [dˠ~ldʰ] <ldʱ>	<i>dalda</i>  [ˈdalːda] ‘sun’	<i>boldvi</i>  [ˈbɔɪdʰɪ] ‘s/he laid down’	<i>būldūt</i>  [ˈboɪldøɪt] ‘round’
[t͡s] <lt͡s>	<i>tsilttsi</i>  [t͡sɪlːt͡sɪ] ‘from the centre’	<i>välttsimyt</i>  [ˈqæɪlːt͡sɛmɪt] ‘in a book’	<i>alttsin</i>  [ˈalt͡sɪn] ‘because, due to’
[t͡s] <lt͡s> [t͡sˠ~t͡sʰ] <lt͡sʰ>	<i>galtsvet</i>  [ˈgalt͡sʰɛt] ‘I created it’	<i>kilt͡san</i>  [ˈkɪlːt͡san] ‘s/he starts a fire’	<i>ñiült͡sami</i>  [ˈɲɪy̥lːt͡saːmɪ] ‘it is wavy, undulates’
[t͡ʃ] <lt͡ʃ> [t͡ʃˠ~t͡ʃʰ] <lt͡ʃʰ>	<i>neylt͡singit</i>  [ˈneyɪt͡ʃɪŋɪt] ‘from the roots’	<i>milt͡švüggit</i>  [ˈmɪlːt͡ʃˠʷy̥ɪt] ‘without fish scales’	<i>kalt͡šema</i>  [ˈkalt͡ʃɛːma] ‘male elk (SEM)’
[t͡ʃ] <lt͡ʃ> [t͡ʃˠ~t͡ʃʰ] <lt͡ʃʰ>	<i>balt͡sa</i>  [ˈbalt͡ʃɑ] ‘under, below’	<i>milt͡su</i>  [ˈmɪlːt͡ʃʷ] ‘fish scales’	<i>getalt͡svet</i>  [geˈtalt͡ʃʰɛt] ‘I doubted it’
[k] <lk> [kˠ~lkʰ] <lkʰ>	<i>gehalkkvet</i>  [geˈhalkʰɛt] ‘I lost it’	<i>hylkka</i>  [ˈhɪɪkɑ] ‘sacred’	<i>ilkka</i>  [ˈɪɪkɑ] ‘travel, journey’
[k] <lk> [kˠ~lkʰ] <lkʰ>	<i>hɪalkvi</i>  [ˈcaɪkʰɪ] ‘reindeer’	<i>ulku</i>  [ˈʊɪkʷ] ‘chest’	<i>t͡syłki</i>  [ˈt͡ʃvɪkɪ] ‘hole in fabric’
[g] <lg> [gˠ~lgʰ] <lgʰ>	<i>pylgvi</i>  [ˈpɪɪgʰɪ] ‘horrible, terrible’	<i>algu</i>  [ˈalːgʷ] ‘gift’	<i>tsabiɪlgemmat</i>  [t͡saˈbjɛɪlgɛmːat] ‘I trust you’
[ɣ] <lg̊> [ɣˠ~ɣʰ] <lg̊ʰ>	<i>golg̊got</i>  [ˈɣɔɪɣɔɪ] ‘rough, coarse, unpleasant’	<i>hulg̊gu</i>  [ˈhʊɪɣʷ] ‘hut, small house’	<i>gatsɛlg̊gva</i>  [gaˈt͡sɛɪɣˠɑ] ‘I cook’

$[\text{t}:\text{x}] <\text{lg}>$ $[\text{t}:\text{x}^w \sim \text{t}:\text{x}^q] <\text{lgv}>$	<i>gasaulǧva</i>  $[\text{ga}^{\text{h}}\text{sa}^{\text{h}}\text{t}:\text{x}^w\text{a}]$ ‘I jump’	<i>piǧellit</i>  $[\text{pi}^{\text{h}}\text{t}:\text{x}^{\text{h}}\text{el}:\text{it}]$ ‘made of copper’	<i>ylǧy</i>  $[\text{y}^{\text{h}}\text{t}:\text{x}^{\text{h}}\text{y}]$ ‘small wooden cup’
$[\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{p}:\text{m}] <\text{λm}>$	<i>baλmegi</i>  $[\text{ba}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{p}:\text{m}^{\text{h}}\text{e}:\text{g}:\text{i}]$ ‘shoes’	<i>tuλmu</i>  $[\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{p}:\text{m}^{\text{h}}\text{o}]$ ‘clothes’	<i>vaλma</i>  $[\text{wa}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{p}:\text{m}^{\text{h}}\text{a}]$ ‘snow storm’
$[\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{m}] <\text{λn}>$	<i>tsoaλnuλami</i>  $[\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{a}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{m}^{\text{h}}\text{o}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{a}^{\text{h}}\text{m}:\text{i}]$ ‘it dries’	<i>piλnuokku</i>  $[\text{pi}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{m}^{\text{h}}\text{o}^{\text{h}}\text{u}^{\text{h}}\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{o}]$ ‘large pine tree’	<i>haλna</i>  $[\text{ha}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{m}^{\text{h}}\text{a}]$ ‘sea ice’
$[\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}(\text{k})\text{ŋ}] <\text{λkn}>$	<i>laλkni</i>  $[\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{a}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{ŋ}:\text{i}]$ ‘long-legged animal, spider’	<i>taλknu</i>  $[\text{ta}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{ŋ}:\text{o}]$ ‘lump (in liquid)’	<i>baλkni</i>  $[\text{ba}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{ŋ}:\text{i}]$ ‘reticulum stomach’
$[\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{x}] <\text{λǧ}>$ $[\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{x}^w \sim \text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{x}^q] <\text{λǧv}>$	<i>taλǧan</i>  $[\text{ta}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{x}^{\text{h}}\text{a}:\text{n}]$ ‘s/he goes on all four’	<i>hoλǧvumi</i>  $[\text{ho}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{x}^w\text{o}^{\text{h}}\text{m}:\text{i}]$ ‘warm wind’	<i>liλǧvi</i>  $[\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{x}^q:\text{i}]$ ‘silverfish (<i>Lepisma saccharum</i>)’
$[\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{k}] <\text{λk}>$ $[\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{k}^w \sim \text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{k}^q] <\text{λkv}>$	<i>keλka</i>  $[\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{e}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{a}]$ ‘turn, twist, problem, kink’	<i>gaλkvet</i>  $[\text{ga}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{k}^q\text{e}:\text{t}]$ ‘I scratched it’	<i>aλku</i>  $[\text{a}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{o}]$ ‘itch’

§3.4 Allophony

Both consonants and vowels may undergo systematic allophonic changes due to their morphosyntactic role. There are two main such allophonic changes – diaphony, which concerns the stressed coda of nouns and adjectives, but is also an important part of deriving new words from roots, and apophony, which concerns the stressed nucleus of verbs, nouns, adjectives and which is also involved in derivation. Diaphony therefore is a systematic change of the quality of a consonant, while apophony is a change in the quality of a vowel. Both are absolutely central to Pine, and unfortunately neither is especially simple or without a number of exceptions and deviations.

DIAPHONY
APOPHONY

change in *nucleus*
change in *coda*

VOWEL
CONSONANT

§3.4.1 Consonant Diaphony

Consonant diaphony in Pine describes a number of changes in the quality of a consonant that forms the stressed coda of nouns and adjectives when standing on their own, but also affects all types of roots. Not all nouns are affected. Consonant diaphony also occurs with certain derivational strategies. Diaphony is akin to consonant gradation in some Uralic languages such as Finnish or lenition as found in Irish or Gaelic – phonological changes in consonants that convey some sort of morphosyntactic information under certain conditions. Consonants in a stressed coda, whether simple, geminate or complex (including most clusters) can be categorised into one of three grades: *fortis* or strong codas, *geminus* or long codas or *lenis* or weak codas.

FORTIS	strong codas, often voiceless
GEMINUS	long codas, often voiced
LENIS	weak codas, often single or geminated consonant

These terms are relative to the other grades in a set series, and some clusters may be considered fortis in one series but lenis in a different series. Generally, a fortis grade has a voiced initial element contrasting with a voiceless initial element in the geminus grade, while the lenis grade may have both elements of a cluster as voiced, a change from stops to fricatives or some other changes. Preglottalised consonants are in the fortis grade, as are geminates contrasting with non-geminates. Moreover, there is a general trend for unmarked forms of nouns to favour a higher grade, though there are many counter examples. Consonants or clusters that are affected by diaphony are organised into *diaphonic series*, which have either two or three grades, called bipartite or tripartite series. All bipartite series are only said to contain fortis and geminus codas, even if in some specific instances, the geminus form is a simple consonant. For example, *-bm-/-mm-/-m-* forms one tripartite series, and *-pm-/-mm-* is a separate bipartite series. When diaphony occurs, one set within a series will change to another within the same series, but there are cases where diaphony occurs across two separate series, which is called *pleiophony*. For example, an asematic noun whose coda is *-dd-* could undergo auxophony to give *-d-* (or *-h-/-hh-*) (*stidda* ‘injury’ » *st̥id̥on~stihon~stihhon*), but a different noun belonging to a separate diaphonic series may undergo meiophony to *-tst-* (*aḍḍa* ‘salt’ » *ātsten*).

As with many things in Pine, the various strengths of the coda are best described as hierarchical, with fortis being the strongest and lenis being the weakest. Changes from one grade to another are described as either *meiophonic* (going from a stronger to a weaker grade) or *auxophonic* (going from a weaker to a stronger grade):

	» meiophony	
FORTIS	GEMINUS	LENIS
	« auxophony	

All tripartite diaphonic series (containing fortis, geminus and lenis variants) have a lenis form that undergoes auxophony to the fortis grade, skipping over geminus. Some words may have a geminus coda, which can either go through meiophony to the lenis grade, or through auxophony to fortis, and bipartite series of fortis codas must undergo meiophony to the lenis grade, and all lenis codas must undergo auxophony to fortis grade. As such, all fortis codas are meiophonic, all lenis codas are auxophonic, but geminus coda are *ambiphonic*, and whether they undergo meiophony or auxophony is difficult or impossible to predict. A number of series only allow meiophony, which are said to be *monophonic*. Geminus codas undergo *fortition* when they are auxophonic and *degemination* when they undergo meiophony. A lenis coda undergoing auxophony to the fortis grade is called *suprafortition*. Likewise, a fortis coda undergoing meiophony to geminus is called *defortition*. Some coda do not cannot undergo diaphony at all, and they are called *adiaphonic* codas.

MEIOPHONY					
	<i>fortis</i>	»	<i>geminus</i>		DEFORTITION

	<i>geminus</i>	»	<i>lenis</i>	DEGEMINATION
AUXOPHONY	<i>geminus</i>	»	<i>fortis</i>	FORTITION
	<i>lenis</i>	»	<i>fortis</i>	SUPRAFORTITION
ADIAPHONY	<i>no change</i>			
PLEIOPHONY	<i>a coda is found in more than one series</i>			

Consonant diaphony is central to the declension of a large majority of nouns. When a noun is in its citation form, without diaphony, it is said to be *asematic* (or unmarked), and once it has undergone diaphony, it is said to be *sematic*. These are not cases per se, but rather umbrella terms for the presence or absence of diaphony and/or apophony. A sematic form without any other case endings can correspond to three cases – the patientive case (the case of the unagentive subject of a mono- or polyvalent verb), the accusative case (the case of the object of a polyvalent verb), or the genitive case.

§3.4.1.1 Diaphonic Series

Diaphonic series are not necessarily organised according to the first member of a cluster but can also be grouped around the common place of articulation of the series based on the fortis grade. For example, even though <pm> is a plosive-initial cluster, it belongs to the nasal diaphonic series because the common place of articulation of the series is labials: <pm « » nm> as it contrasts with <tn « » nt>. If diaphony can precede in either way, it is indicated by «», while diaphony that can only proceed in one direction is indicated by « and «« indicates suprafortition.

§3.4.1.1.1 Nasal Diaphonic Series

The nasal diaphonic series contain a labial in all their grades. Most nasal series are bipartite, with only four tripartite series.

TRIPARTITE NASAL DIAPHONIC SERIES

FORTIS		GEMINUS		LENIS
<mp> [m:p]	«»	<mp> [m̥:p]	««»	<mb> [m:b]
<bm> [ʔpm]	«»	<mm> [m:]	««»	<m> [m]
<dn, dn̥> [ʔtn~ʔtɲ]	«»	<nn, nn̥> [n~ɲ:]	««»	<n, n̥> [n~ɲ]
<nt̥> [n:t̥]	«»	<nt> [n̥:t]	««»	<nd> [n:d]

Bipartite nasal diaphonic series include nasals preceded by a homorganic stop, namely <pm tn> as well as heterorganic stops in <pn tm>. Note that <pm> and <tm> both converge to the <nm> in the geminus grade, making them pleiophonic. A handful of words contain either <ntsk> [n̥:tsk] or <ntsġ> [n̥:tsx], which are adiaiphonic, for example *bintski~bintsġi* (also *bitski*) ‘hut, shed, barn’ or *pintsġi* ‘claw’.

BIPARTITE NASAL DIAPHONIC SERIES

FORTIS		GEMINUS
<pm> [p:m̥]	⟨⟩	<mm> [m:]
<pn> [p:tn̥]	⟨⟩	<bn> [p:n]
<tm> [t:m̥]	⟨⟩	<mm> [m:]
<tn, tni> [tn̥~t:ɲ]	⟨⟩	<nn, nni> [n̥:~ɲ:]
<nts> [n:ts]	⟨⟩	<nts> [n̥:ts]
<ntis> [n:tɪ]	⟨⟩	<nts> [n̥:tɪ]
<nkk> [ŋ:k]~[ŋ:g]	⟨⟩	<nk> [ŋ:k]
<nχχ> [n:tl̥]	⟨⟩	<nχ> [n̥:tl̥]
<kn> [ʔkŋ]	⟨⟩	<ng> [ŋ:]

§3.4.1.1.2 Plosive Diaphonic Series

The plosive diaphonic series has five tripartite series, two of which contain labialised stops which have a fricative lenis grade. The tripartite plosive series have two lenis forms for /p t k/, a voiced and voiceless form. The voiced forms are never the result of meiophony and only undergo auxophony to become preglottalised.

TRIPARTITE PLOSIVE DIAPHONIC SERIES

FORTIS		GEMINUS		LENIS
<pp> [p]	⟨⟩	<bb> [p:]	⟨⟨⟩~⟨⟨⟩	<p~b> [p~b]
<tt> [t]	⟨⟩	<dd> [t:]	⟨⟨⟩~⟨⟨⟩	<t~d> [t~d]
<kk> [k]	⟨⟩	<gg> [k:]	⟨⟨⟩~⟨⟨⟩	<k~g> [k~g]
<tw> [tʰw~tʰu]	⟨⟩	<dv> [tʰw:~tʰu:]	⟨⟨⟩	<dv> [ðʷ:~ðʷ:]
<kw> [kʰw~kʰu]	⟨⟩	<gv> [kʰw:~kʰu:]	⟨⟨⟩	<gv> [ɣʷ:~ɣʷ:]

The bipartite series contain clusters whose first element is the stop <k> but have a velar in their geminus form, or in the case of <ks ks>, the velar has been lost resulting in the geminates <ss ss> respectively, as well as voiced stops, which only ever become defortified. The clusters <ps ps> are adiafonic, although some speakers have a weaker grade in <uss uss>, for example *gapsan* » *gaussama* ‘uterus’ instead of *gapsama*, or *ipsi* » *uusson* (or *iussson*)

‘girlfriend, fiancée’ instead of the more standard *ᵶpson*. In some cases, the weak grade is simply <ss ᵶᵶ>, as in *ᵶopsi* » *ᵶvuosse* or *ᵶüsse* ‘short time’ instead of *ᵶvuopse*.

BIPARTITE PLOSIVE DIAPHONIC SERIES

FORTIS		GEMINUS
<km> [kᵐ]	⟨⟩	<ḡm> [xᵐᵐᵐ~ḡᵐᵐ]
<kn> [kᵐᵐ]	⟨⟩	<ḡn> [xᵐᵐᵐᵐ~ḡᵐᵐᵐ]
<ks> [kᵐs]	⟨⟩	<ss> [sᵐ]
<ks> [kᵐᵐ]	⟨⟩	<ᵶᵶ> [ᵶᵐ]
<kᵶ> [kᵐᵐᵐ]	⟨⟩	<ḡᵶ> [xᵐᵐᵐᵐᵐ]
<kl> [kᵐl]	⟨⟩	<ḡl> [ḡᵐᵐ]
<kt> [kᵐt]	⟨⟩	<ḡt> [xᵐᵐᵐ]
<kts> [kᵐts]	⟨⟩	<ḡts> [xᵐᵐᵐᵐᵐ]
<ḡḡ> [ᵶᵐ]	⟨⟩	<ḡ> [ᵶᵐ]
<ḡw> [ᵶᵐᵐ~ᵶᵐᵐ]	⟨⟩	<v> [wᵐ~ᵐ]

§3.4.1.1.3 Fricative Diaphonic Series

The fricative diaphonic series only contains bipartite series of clusters whose fortis grade begins with /ð/, as well as the fortis cluster [xᵐ] <ḡḡ>, both semivowels and /s ʃ h ḡ/. All fricative diaphonic series are monophonic with the exception of <ḡv ḡkn ḡk ḡḡ>. The fortis <ḡk> can undergo defortition to either <tk> or <tsk> depending on the word. The geminate <ḡḡ> can be defortified to <ḡ>, or more commonly in western dialects to <h>, or even to <hh>.

Speakers who distinguish long and short [x] usually have a tripartite series:

[xᵐ] <ḡḡḡ> ⟨⟩ [x] ḡḡ ⟨⟨⟩ [ḡ] ḡ or [ḡᵐ] ḡḡ

BIPARTITE FRICATIVE DIAPHONIC SERIES

FORTIS		GEMINUS
<ḡḡ> [ðᵐ]	⟨⟩	<(ḡ)~h> [(ð)~h]
<ḡv> [ðᵐᵐᵐ~ðᵐᵐ]	⟨⟩	<ḡḡ> [ᵐᵐ]
<ḡḡḡ> [ḡᵐ]	⟨⟩	<ḡḡḡ> [ðᵐᵐ]

BIPARTITE FRICATIVE DIAPHONIC SERIES

FORTIS		GEMINUS
<db> [ð:b]	»	<bb> [p:]
<dm> [ð:m]	»	<mm> [m:]
<dn, ðni> [ð:n~ð:ɲ]	»	<nn, ñni> [n:~ɲ:]
<dkn> [θ:kɲ]	«»	<dgn> [ð:ɲ]
<dḡ> [θ:x~ð:y]	»	<ḡḡ> [ɣ:]
<dḡ> [ð:g]	»	<gg> [k:]
<dk> [θ:k]	«»	<tk~tsk> [t:k~ts:k]
<tḡ> [x:]	«»	<ḡḡ> [ɣ:]
<vv> [v:~vɹ]	«»	<v> [w~ɥ]
<ɹ̥> [j:]	«»	<i> [j]
<ss> [s:]	«»	<s> [s]
<śś> [ʃ:]	«»	<ś> [ʃ]
<hh> [h:]	«»	<h> [h]
<hh̥> [ç:~ʎç]	«»	<h̥> [ç]
<ḡḡ> [ɣ:]	«»	<ḡ> [ɣ]

§3.4.1.1.4 Affricate Diaphonic Series

The affricate diaphonic series only contains bipartite series. All fortis grades except <ts ts̥ tsv> have two alternative geminus forms – one where the affricate /ts/ becomes /s/, and one in which it becomes /ð/. The geminus grade in /s/ is ambiphonic meaning it can proceed in either direction, while geminus grades in /ð/ are more monophonic, meaning they only occur as the result of meiophony. This is indicated by «»~» below. This means that an asematic noun whose coda has a cluster in /ts/ can result in either a geminus grade in /s/ or /ð/, but an asematic noun whose coda has a cluster in /ð/ does not generally have a sematic form with a fortis grade in /ts/. This is not true of <dk>, which is pleiophonic and does occur as a fortis in asematic forms with a sematic form in either <tsk> or <tk>. The cluster [tʃʷ~tʃʷ:] <tsv> is adiaphonic in most dialects, but some has instead [tʃʷ~tʃʷ:] <tsv> which alternates with [tʃʷ~tʃʷ:] <tsv>.

Note that when <sk sk> undergo auxophonic diaphony to <tsk tsk>, they are very commonly metathesised to <ktś ktś>, for example in *siskū* ‘thunder’ which commonly has the sematic form *siktśon*. Both *siktśon* and *sĩtskon* are accepted, with the latter being more and more considered a formal variant. In cases where <tsk tsk> would occur, <ktśv ktśv> are also occur. The same is true for <śn> which undergoes metathetic auxophonic diaphonic to <ntś> instead of the now less common <tsn>.

BIPARTITE AFFRICATE DIAPHONIC SERIES

FORTIS		GEMINUS
<ttś> [ts:]	⟨⟩	<ts> [ts]
<tsm̥> [ts:pm̥]	⟨⟩~⟩	<sm̥~dm̥> [s:pm̥~ð:m]
<tsn̥> [ts:n̥]	⟨⟩~⟩	<sn̥~dn̥> [s:n̥~ð:n]
<ts̥t> [ts̥t]	⟨⟩~⟩	<st̥~d̥d̥> [st̥~ð:]
<ts̥ʃ̥> [ts̥:ʃ̥]	⟨⟩	<s̥ʃ̥> [s̥:ʃ̥]
<tsk~kts> [ts:k~k:ts]	⟨⟩~⟩	<sk~dk> [s:k~θ:k]
<ts̥g̥> [ts̥:x]	⟨⟩~⟩	<s̥g̥~d̥g̥> [s̥:x~θ:x]
<tt̥ś> [t̥:]	⟨⟩	<t̥ś> [t̥:]
<tsn̥~nt̥ś> [t̥:n̥~n̥:t̥]	⟨⟩	<śn̥> [̥:n̥]
<ts̥k~kts̥> [t̥:k~k:t̥]	⟨⟩	<sk̥> [̥:k]

§3.4.1.1.5 Trill Diaphonic Series

The diaphonic trill series contains both tripartite and bipartite series. The three tripartite series have a stop as a second element which appears as voiceless with /r/, voiceless with /r̥/ and voiced with /r/.

TRIPARTITE TRILL DIAPHONIC SERIES

FORTIS		GEMINUS		LENIS
<rp̥p̥> [r̥:p̥]	⟨⟩	<rp̥> [r̥:p̥]	⟨⟨⟩	<rb> [rb]
<rt̥t̥> [r̥:t̥]	⟨⟩	<rt̥> [r̥:t̥]	⟨⟨⟩	<rd> [rd]
<rk̥k̥> [r̥:k̥]	⟨⟩	<rk̥> [r̥:k̥]	⟨⟨⟩	<rg> [rg]

The bipartite series only alternate between voiced /r/ and voiceless /r̥/ in all cases except for the geminates [r̥] <rr> and [r̥] <r̥r̥> which alternate between geminate and non-geminate. The cluster [r̥j] <r̥j̥> has either the geminus grade [r̥j̥] <r̥j̥> or alternatively [r̥ɕ] <r̥j̥>. Some speakers replace <r̥j̥> with <rt̥ś>.

BIPARTITE TRILL DIAPHONIC SERIES

FORTIS		GEMINUS
<rr> [r̥]	⟨⟩	<r> [r]
<r̥r̥> [r̥̥]	⟨⟩	<r̥> [r̥]
<rm> [rm]	⟨⟩	<rpm̥> [r̥p̥m̥]
<rn, rn̥> [rn̥ ~ r̥n̥]	⟨⟩	<rtn̥, rtn̥̥> [r̥tn̥̥ ~ r̥tn̥̥̥]
<rgn> [r̥n̥]	⟨⟩	<rkn> [r̥kn̥̥]
<rtts> [rt̥t̥]	⟨⟩	<rts> [r̥t̥s̥]
<rtts> [rts̥]	⟨⟩	<rts> [r̥ts̥]
<rλ̥λ̥> [r̥t̥t̥]	⟨⟩	<rλ̥> [r̥t̥t̥]
<r̥g̥g̥> [r̥ɣ̥]	⟨⟩	<r̥g̥> [r̥x̥]
<hr> [ʔr̥]	⟨⟩	<rr> [r̥]
<rv> [r̥w̥ ~ r̥v̥]	⟨⟩	<rv> [r̥v̥]
<r̥̥̥> [r̥̥̥]	⟨⟩	<r̥̥̥> [r̥̥̥ ~ r̥̥̥̥̥]

§3.4.1.1.6 Lateral Diaphonic Series

The lateral tripartite diaphonic series mirrors the trill tripartite series in that it alternates between voiced /l/ and a voiceless stop, voiceless /l/ and a voiceless stop, and voiced /l/ and a voiced stop, but also has three series with <λ> where the geminus grade has /l/ and the lenis grade is voiced.

TRIPARTITE LATERAL DIAPHONIC SERIES

FORTIS		GEMINUS		LENIS
<lp̥p̥> [l̥p̥]	⟨⟩	<lp̥> [l̥p̥]	⟨⟩	<lb> [lb̥]
<lt̥t̥> [l̥t̥]	⟨⟩	<lt̥> [l̥t̥]	⟨⟩	<ld> [ld̥]
<lk̥k̥> [l̥k̥]	⟨⟩	<lk̥> [l̥k̥]	⟨⟩	<lg> [lg̥]
<λ̥m̥> [l̥p̥m̥]	⟨⟩	<lp̥m̥> [l̥p̥m̥]	⟨⟩	<lm̥> [lm̥]

TRIPARTITE LATERAL DIAPHONIC SERIES

FORTIS		GEMINUS		LENIS
$\langle \lambda_n, \lambda_{n_i} \rangle$ [t̥:t̥n̥ ~ t̥:t̥j̥]	⟨⟩	$\langle ln, ln_i \rangle$ [t̥:t̥n̥ ~ t̥:t̥j̥]	⟨⟨⟩	$\langle ln, ln_i \rangle$ [ln ~ ʎ:n]
$\langle \lambda_v \rangle$ [t̥ʷ: ~ t̥ʷ:]	⟨⟩	$\langle lv \rangle$ [t̥:f]	⟨⟨⟩	$\langle lv \rangle$ [lʷ: ~ lʷ:]

The lateral bipartite series has simple geminates in the fortis grade and simple short consonants in the geminus grade, with the exception of $\langle \lambda \lambda \rangle$ which has both a short $\langle \lambda \rangle$ and a geminated $\langle ll \rangle$ in its geminus grade, depending on the word. Other series have a voiced fortis grade and a voiceless geminus grade. Note that $\langle lkn \rangle$ is pleiophonic, as it can be the geminus grade of $\langle lgn \rangle$ or of $\langle \lambda kn \rangle$, although the latter is nearly exclusively meizophonic.

BIPARTITE LATERAL DIAPHONIC SERIES

FORTIS		GEMINUS
$\langle ll \rangle$ [l:]	⟨⟩	$\langle / \rangle$ [l]
$\langle ll \rangle$ [l̥:]	⟨⟩	$\langle / \rangle$ [l̥]
$\langle ll_i \rangle$ [ʎ:]	⟨⟩	$\langle l_i \rangle$ [ʎ]
$\langle ll_i \rangle$ [ʎ:]	⟨⟩	$\langle l_i \rangle$ [ʎ]
$\langle \lambda \lambda \rangle$ [t̥:]	⟨⟩	$\langle \lambda \sim ll \rangle$ [t̥ ~ t̥:]
$\langle lbn \rangle$ [l:pn]	⟨⟩	$\langle lpn \rangle$ [t̥:pn̥]
$\langle lts \rangle$ [t̥:t̥f]	⟨⟩	$\langle lts \rangle$ [t̥:t̥f]
$\langle lts \rangle$ [t̥:ts]	⟨⟩	$\langle lts \rangle$ [t̥:ts]
$\langle lg̃g̃ \rangle$ [l:ɣ]	⟨⟩	$\langle l̃g̃ \rangle$ [t̥:x]
$\langle lgn \rangle$ [l:ŋ]	⟨⟩	$\langle lkn \rangle$ [t̥:k̥i̯]
$\langle \lambda k \rangle$ [t̥:t̥k]	⟨⟩	$\langle lk \rangle$ [t̥:k]
$\langle \lambda kn \rangle$ [t̥:t̥k̥i̯]	⟨⟩	$\langle lkn \rangle$ [t̥:k̥i̯]

§3.4.1.2 Pleiophonic Series

Pleiophonic series are diaphonic series where one grade is common to another series. The table below indicates which codas from two or more series converge to a single coda. Unfortunately, there is no sure way to predict

the outcome, but words that share a common root may indicate which pleiophonic variation is likely to occur. For example, *bemmi* ‘roof’ has the sematic form *beubmon*, but *dimmi* ‘brother’ has the sematic form *dimu*.

PLEIOPHONY

< <i>dv</i> >	⟨⟩	< <i>pp</i> >
< <i>p</i> >	⟩	
< <i>bb</i> >	⟨⟩	
< <i>bm</i> >	⟨⟩	< <i>mm</i> >
< <i>m</i> >	⟨⟩	
< <i>dn</i> >	⟨⟩	< <i>nn</i> >
< <i>n</i> >	⟨⟩	
< <i>pṁ</i> >	⟨⟩	< <i>ṁṁ</i> >
< <i>tṁ</i> >	⟨⟩	
< <i>ḍm</i> >	⟩	
< <i>ṁ</i> >	⟨⟩	
< <i>tṇ</i> >	⟨⟩	< <i>ṇṇ</i> >
< <i>ḍn</i> >	⟩	
< <i>s</i> >	⟨⟩	< <i>ss</i> >
< <i>ks</i> >	⟨⟩	
< <i>ṣ</i> >	⟨⟩	< <i>ṣṣ</i> >
< <i>kṣ</i> >	⟨⟩	
< <i>ḍḡ</i> >	⟩	< <i>ḡḡ</i> >
< <i>ḡ</i> >	⟨⟩	
< <i>tḡ</i> >	⟨⟩	
< <i>ḍ~h~hh</i> >	⟨⟩	< <i>ḍḍ</i> >
< <i>tst</i> >	⟨⟩	
< <i>kk</i> >	⟨⟩	< <i>gg</i> >
< <i>ḍg</i> >	⟨⟩	
< <i>lgn</i> >	⟨⟩	< <i>lkn</i> >
< <i>ḵkn</i> >	⟨⟩	
< <i>ḵ</i> >	⟨⟩	< <i>ḵḵ</i> >
< <i>ḷ</i> >	⟨⟩	

§3.4.2 Rhizal Apophony

Rhizal apophony is an important mechanism and central to both verbs and nouns in Pine, whereby the stressed nucleus of a root is changed under certain circumstances. Apophony will either result in the fronting or the backing of the nucleus, which is affected in various other ways – giving rise to a diphthong, a labialised monophthong, a labialised diphthong or simply a change in vowel quality. It can also cause labialization and voicing of a stop onset, which is described in its own section below. The direction of apophony (front apophony or back apophony) is determined by various predictable factors. In verbs, past tenses require apophony, and the direction of apophony is dictated by order and mood set. In nouns, apophony is involved in declensions, where the direction of apophony is dictated by whether a noun is antiphonic or symphonic.

Beyond the direction of the change towards fronting or backing, apophony is also sensitive to the complexity of the coda before which the affected nucleus is found, and in the case of labializing apophony, the nature of the onset. In other words, a long lax vowel may be apophonised to a different result than a short lax vowel, and apophony may differ depending on whether the initial consonant of a word can be labialised or not. Non-simple vowels, such as geminates and diphthongs, are not affected by syllable structure in this way.

The table below summarises the various ways in which nuclei are affected by rhizal apophony.

RHIZAL APOPHONY				
NUCLEUS	FRONT		BACK	
	OPEN SYLLABLE	CLOSED SYLLABLE	OPEN SYLLABLE	CLOSED SYLLABLE
SHORT VOWELS				
-a-	-ā-		-oa-	
-o-	-(v)ũ- -eũ-	-(v)ûa-	-ô- -(v)oa-	-(v)oa-
-u-	-(v)ũ- -ɣ- -ɣ̣-	-(v)ûe- -eɣ-	-ũ- -(v)uo-	-(v)uo-
-i-	-î-			
-e-	-eɣ- -ei-	-ei-	-eu-	
-ɣ-	-ɣ̣-		-iu-	
-û-	-eũ-		-(v)uo-	
GEMINATE VOWELS				
-ā-	-ā-		-oa-	
-oa-			-oa- (-vau-)	
-ô-	-eũ-		Ø	
-ũ-	-eɣ- -ɣ̣-			
-î-	-vi- -ia-		-ia-	
-ê-	-ve- -ie-		-iô-	
-ɣ̣-	Ø		-ieɣ-	
-eũ-				

FRONT DIPHTHONGS		
- <i>ai</i> -	- <i>ä</i> -	- <i>oi</i> -
- <i>ay</i> -	Ø	-(<i>v</i>) <i>au</i> -
- <i>ûa</i> -		
- <i>ûe</i> -		-(<i>v</i>) <i>eu</i> -
- <i>ûi</i> -		-(<i>v</i>) <i>iü</i> -
- <i>eu</i> -		- <i>iü</i> -
- <i>ei</i> -		- <i>ïi</i> -
- <i>ey</i> -		- <i>ïey</i> -
- <i>ia</i> -		- <i>iaü</i> -
- <i>iü</i> -		- <i>iüo</i> -
- <i>ie</i> -		- <i>ïeu</i> -
- <i>iü</i> -		- <i>ïey</i> -
BACK DIPHTHONGS		
- <i>oi</i> -	-(<i>v</i>) <i>ai</i> -	Ø
- <i>ui</i> -	-(<i>v</i>) <i>ei</i> -	
- <i>au</i> -	- <i>ay</i> -	
- <i>uo</i> -	-(<i>v</i>) <i>ey</i> -	

The vowel <*e*> undergoes front apophony to <*ei*> in open and closed syllables, but <*ey*> occurs in open syllables preceding a front-rounded vowel or diphthong, /j/, or if it is preceded by /w/, as well as in *rekk-* » *reykk-* ‘open’.

Geminate vowels, the short vowels <*a i y û*> and diphthongs are not sensitive to syllable structure. The geminate vowels <*i e*> undergo front apophony to <*vi ve*> if labialization is possible, but <*ia ie*> if it is not, or labialization would result in voicing with loss of labialization. When apophony results in a diphthong in *i-* before *t-* and *d-*, the initial dental becomes an affricate (<*ts*>) with loss of the glide, for example *tselgga* ‘cooking’ has the semantic form *tselgon* (*<*tsielgon*). Of all diphthongs, only <*ai*> can undergo both front and back apophony. For all other diphthongs, only the opposite polarity apophony occurs – if a diphthong begins with a front vowel, it can only undergo back apophony and vice versa.

Apophony of <*o u*> is by far the most complex of all vowels and is detailed in its own section below.

§3.4.2.1 Apophony of <*o u*>

Words containing a nucleus in <*o u*> show significantly more complexity in their apophony. They are sensitive to the syllable structure they are found in in ways that other vowels are not; apophony differs depending on whether they appear in an open syllable followed by a non-labializing consonant, a labializing consonant or a delabialised consonant (which are *p-* *t-* *k-* *ts-* *tš-* *h-*) or word initially, or whether they are found in a closed syllable whose coda is a geminate sonorant-fricative (so-called lytic syllables) or in a normal closed syllable (any plosive). Geminate sonorant-fricatives are geminated codas that contain only a single phoneme (excluding labialised consonants in the east, but including them in the west).

Delabialised consonants are word-initial stops (and the affricates *ts-* and *tš-* in eastern dialects and standard language) that lose their labialization. Before <*y ü ô*>, they not only lose their labialization but regain their voicelessness – it can also be argued that they are simply completely unaffected. For example *tuva* ‘year’

becomes *tyvi~tʲvi* in the sematic, but *tuʃmu* ‘clothes’ becomes *düelpmen*. The only difference being that the sematic form of *tuwa* ‘year’ has an open stressed nucleus, which undoes labialization and voicing, while *tuʃmu* ‘clothes’ has a closed syllable, which allows voicing and delabialization to occur. The term delabialised in the context of <o u> apophony distinguishes consonants that cannot be labialised from consonants that can but do not in this specific context. Note that words in *h-* that undergo labialization yield a form in *p-*, for example *hulǵgu* ‘hut’ » *püelgi* (from **h-vüelgi*).

For nuclei in <u>, front apophony before labializing consonants yields <vü> in open syllables and <vüe> in closed syllables – front apophony is not sensitive to syllable structure with labializing consonants. If <u> is word-initial, then it apophonises to <ü> or <eü> (both are in free variation, but <ü> is considered standard and <eü> is more common in the east) in open syllables and before geminate sonorant-fricatives, and to <vüe> in closed syllables. Before both non-labializing consonants and delabialised stops, it apophonises to <y> or <yʲ> (in free variation, but <y> is considered standard and <yʲ> is more common in the east, especially directly preceding *-i* rather than *-en*) in open syllables, <ey> before geminate sonorant-fricatives (though not <ll>) and <üe> in closed syllables or preceding <ll>.

In the case of back apophony, <u> apophonises to <vuo> before labializing consonants regardless of syllable structure and word initially in closed syllables, but to <ü> before geminate sonorant-fricatives. It also apophonises to <ü> in open syllables and before sonorant-geminates following delabialised and non-labializing consonants and word-initially. In older language, higher registers and in some fixed expressions, <u> apophonises to <uo> in open syllables after a non-labializing consonant, for example *nummi* » *nüme* (also *nubmi* » *nümme*) ‘bay in a river, bay, concave bank or sand bar in river (bend), embarkment spot in sand bar on river’ but the postposition or locative adverb derived from the noun meaning ‘out on the water’ has the form *nuomen*.

The table below summarises apophony of <u>.

		LABIALIZATION OF CONSONANT	NO LABIALIZATION / VOWEL-INITIAL	
		LABIALIZATION (C » Cv)	NON-LABIALIZING / DELABIALISED (p-/t-/k-/ts-/tʃ-)	WORD INITIALLY
FRONT APOPHONY				
OPEN SYLLABLE		-u- » -vũ- runnu » rvünen ‘(flat) lichen’	-u- » -y-~ -j- tuwa » tyvi~tʲvi ‘year, turn’	u- » ü~eü- uwva » üven~eüven ‘bumblebee’
CLOSED SYLLABLE	LYTIC	-u- » -vüe- skuġla » skvüekli ‘hook’	-u- » -ey- or -üe- sukna » seyngi ‘honor, respect’	u- » ü- udniü » ünnien ‘evening’
	CLOSED		-u- » -üe- nuskva » nûektʂen ‘murder’	u- » vüe- ulpna » vüelbnen ‘swelling’
BACK APOPHONY				
OPEN SYLLABLE		-u- » -vuo- ġuġġura » ġvuogur ‘male swan’	-u- » -ũ- tuwvi » tüve ‘change of season’	
CLOSED SYLLABLE	LYTIC		-u- » -ü- nulumi » nüllun ‘jaw’	
	CLOSED		-u- » -uo- tsulmi » tsuolpmen ‘breast’	u- » vuo- uġġu » vuotġoga ‘destruction’

For nuclei in <o>, delabialised consonants are not distinguished at all. With front apophony, <o> goes to <vũ> in open syllables following labializing consonants but <ũ> or <eũ> (in free variation, but <ũ> is considered standard and <eũ> is more common in the east) after non-labializing consonants and word-initially in both open syllables and before geminate sonorant-fricatives. Before geminate sonorants, <o> apophonises to <ũa> after non-labializing consonants and to <vũa> after labializing consonants (in all closed syllables).

With back apophony, <o> goes to <voa> after labializing consonants regardless of syllable structure. With non-labializing consonants and word initially, <o> apophonises to <ô> in open syllables and before geminate sonorant-fricatives, and it apophonises to <oa> after non-labializing consonants in closed plosive syllables and <voa> word-initially before closed plosive syllables.

The table below summarises the apophony of <o>:

		LABIALIZATION	NO LABIALIZATION / VOWEL-INITIAL	
			CONSONANT	WORD INITIALLY
FRONT APOPHONY				
OPEN SYLLABLE		-o- > -vũ- runnu > rvũnen '(flat) lichen'	-o- > -ũ- ~ -eũ- vovva > vũven ~ veũven 'death'	
CLOSED SYLLABLE	LYTIC	-o- > -vũa- kotta > gvũaaddi 'drizzle'	-o- > -ũa- moksu > mũassi 'glove'	o- > ũa- ~ eũa- otğa > ığğen ~ eığğen 'thick'
	CLOSE			o- > vũa- obbu > vũappen 'old man'
BACK APOPHONY				
OPEN SYLLABLE		-o- > -voa- boğgi > bvoağe 'branch'	-o- > -ô- otturi > ôtur 'pine tree'	
CLOSED SYLLABLE	LYTIC		-o- > -oa- soğli > soakle 'meltwater'	o- > voa- olmi > voalpmen 'forehead'
	CLOSE			

§3.4.2.2 Apophony & Labialization

A number of vowels may undergo apophony resulting in alternative forms involving labialization. For example, -ũ- can be back-apophonised to either -uo- or -vuo-. The latter alternative, -vuo- is the result of a phenomenon called *labialised apophony*, which applies conditionally such that if a vowel can undergo labialised apophony, it will apply (with some caveats, of course). Labialization due to apophony causes voicing of certain voiceless onsets, or both voicing and labialization. It causes voicing of *k-* to *gv-* in all cases (except in cases of delabialization), but *t-* only becomes voiced to *dv-* when it represents [dʷ], or before back vowels, where as *[dʰ] becomes delabialised to [d] <d>. Onsets in <p> do not get labialised at all but are voiced to (except with delabialization), while

onsets in only get labialised before back vowels. Both <d> and <g> are unaffected by labialised apophony before front vowels but are affected before back vowels. The consonant <h> undergoes delabialization to <p>.

The vowels <o u> undergo back apophony to <ō ũ>, and <u> undergoes front apophony to <y> in open syllables following <p t k ts tʃ>, without causing labialization or voicing (called delabialization) but cause labialization, voicing or both with back apophony in closed syllables. In open syllables, labialised apophony occurs as well following <l l̥ ʃ r r̥ n n̥ m m̥ ts tʃ h ħ ħ̥ v>.

In many dialects, especially eastern dialects, labialised apophony is favoured following affricates before back vowels. In the case of nasals and l-/l̥-, labialization occurs less frequently and only due to <oi ui uo>, in which case <v> is written either <ū> (for [ʷ]) or <u> (for [w]). Labialization is always favoured when there is no onset or the onset is already <v>. In the chart below, Ø indicates that labialised apophony does not occur.

ONSET	FRONT VOWEL	BACK VOWEL
NASALS		
<i>m-</i>	<i>mũ-</i>	<i>mu-</i>
<i>ṁ-</i>	<i>ṁũ-</i>	<i>ṁu-</i>
<i>n-</i>	<i>nũ-</i>	<i>nu-</i>
<i>ṇ-</i>	<i>ṇũ-</i>	<i>nu-</i>
PLOSIVES		
<i>p-</i>	<i>b-, p-<y></i>	<i>b-, p-<õ û></i>
<i>b-</i>	Ø	<i>bv-</i>
<i>t-</i>	<i>d-, t-<y></i>	<i>dv-, t-<õ û></i>
<i>d-</i>	Ø	<i>dv-</i>
<i>k-</i>	<i>gv-, k-<y></i>	<i>gv-, k-<õ û></i>
<i>g-</i>	<i>gv-</i>	<i>gv-</i>
FRICATIVES		
<i>ǵ-</i>	<i>ǵv-</i>	
<i>h-</i>	<i>p-</i>	
AFFRICATES		
<i>ts-</i>	<i>Ø, ts-<y></i>	<i>tsv-</i>
<i>tʃ-</i>	<i>Ø, tʃ-<y></i>	<i>tʃv-</i>
TRILLS		
<i>r-</i>	<i>rv-</i>	
<i>ɾ-</i>	<i>ɾv-</i>	
LATERALS		

<i>l-</i>	<i>l̥-</i>	<i>lu-</i>
<i>l̥-</i>	<i>l̥̥-</i>	<i>l̥u-</i>
<i>ʃ-</i>	<i>ʃv-</i>	

Only the vowels <o u> become labialised with both front and back apophony, while <ɥ̥ e̥̥ oi ui uo> only undergo labialised front apophony, and <ũ̥ ḁ̆ oḁ ay̥ u̥ḁ u̥e̥ u̥i̥> undergo labialised back apophony. In the case of <t k>, they may become labialised when found in the initial clusters <st sk> without voicing such that <skv stv> may be allowed, but <stv> is often found as <st> instead. A small number of words have a labialised apophonised vowel without labialization, voicing or either; for example *kukta* » *kũeg̃ten* ‘carbon’ or *koḍmi* » *kvoaṃṃe* ‘guest’.

§3.4.2.3 Notes on Rhizal Apophony

There are many cases where one or more options exist beyond those caused by labialization. Below are some points on these alternatives:

-e-

If the following syllable contains a front-rounded vowel, if the coda is /w/ or if -e- is preceded by /j/, front apophony favours <ey> over <ei>.

-i̥-

Nuclei with a -i̥- will tend to favour -vi- with front apophony if -v- is allowed or labialization or voicing can occur; otherwise -ia- is favoured.

-e̥-

In non-complex syllables, -e̥- can undergo front apophony to -ie̥-, but if digammization is possible, -(v)e- is usually favoured. With back apophony, -ie̥- is preferred if the following syllable has front polarity, but -i̥o- is preferred before a back vowel.

§3.4.3 Hyphenated Clitics

Pine makes wide use of the hyphen (-). Its role is to indicate that a clitic does not affect the pronunciation of the final vowel of a word. Especially common are clitics requiring -t or -n. For example, *ga-t sakwin i̊o* ‘some man’ is pronounced [gaṣ ˈsaʰkʷm jɔ̊], but if it was written **gat sakwin i̊o*, the vowel <a> would be pronounced [a]. Clitics in -t therefore cause gemination (or become [ʔ] before vowels) without affecting the pronunciation for any word-final <a>, and moreover, should -t precede a word in h-, the initial glottal stop is geminated.

§3.4.4 Monosyllabic Vowel Length

Pine distinguishes between stressed and unstressed monosyllabic words. All stressed monosyllabic words must either contain a long vowel or a diphthong. Some monosyllabic words are always long, for example the independent pronoun *i̊o* ‘s/he’s is always pronounced [jɔ̊], which distinguishes it from the focus particle *i̊o* [jɔ̊], or the hyponomous copula *nin* [nɪn]. Whether a monosyllabic word is stressed or unstressed may require some contextual or prosodic information. The determiner *mi* is an example of a monosyllabic word that is virtually never long.

	UNSTRESSED	STRESSED
<i>jo</i>	<i>mi na-t de jo</i>	<i>mi jo-t de</i>
	[mɪ 'nɑ:d dɛ jɔ]	[mɪ 'jɔ:d dɛ]
	‘this...’	‘this one’

§3.5 Archephonemes <ϕ> and <θ>

Pine contains two so-called archephoneme, phonemes which have no one surface form but instead whose pronunciation depends on the environment in which they appear. They are called phi and theta (θ) and phi (ϕ). The archephoneme ϕ is found in the passive marker (-ϕutuθ-) (neg- ‘see’ » *nekkutuθ-* ‘be seen’), in the agent marker -ϕi (*lemb-* ‘work’ » *lemp̄pi* ‘worker’) and in the connegative markers (-ϕat, -ϕit, -ϕut, -ϕyt) as well as in the hyponomous and irrealis. The archephoneme θ is found in the passive marker as well, including its derivatives -ϕ(uss)ivubθ- and -ϕ(ut)ogubθ-, and it is found as a final element of numerous verbs and in a number of affixes and suffixes.

The archephoneme -ϕ- causes the adjacent consonant to undergo fortification but behaves like -θ- intervocalically. The archiphoneme -θ- has the following four forms:

- 1) Before back vowels, -θ- becomes <tt>

<i>s-nekkutuθ-an</i>	»	<i>s̄nekkututtan</i>	‘s/he is seen’
- 2) Before front vowels, -θ- becomes <ss>

<i>s-nekkutuθ-i</i>	»	<i>s̄nekkutussi</i>	‘s/he was seen’
- 3) Preceding -v-, -θ-v- becomes <mm>

<i>ju s-nekkutuθ-ven</i>	»	<i>ju s̄nekkutummen</i>	‘when s/he is seen’
- 4) Preceding -ϕ-, -ϕ-θ- becomes <pp>

<i>nekkutuθ-ϕat</i>	»	<i>nekkutuppat</i>	‘not to be seen’

One exception exists for θ, which is in the copula verb -aθ-, in which case -aθ-ϕ- combine to form -akk- instead of the expected -aϕp-.

§4 NOUNS

The nominal system of Pine is complex and involves grammatical cases, apophony and diaphony. Pine has a rich system of nominal declensions, which are based on the phonological structure of the noun – the number of syllables of a noun, whether polysyllabic nouns begin with a vowel or a consonant, if the initial consonant of the noun and its stressed coda share the same broad place of articulation, whether a noun ends in a consonant or a vowel, and whether the stressed vowel and the last vowel of a vocalic noun have the same broad place of articulation are some of the most common features that define a noun's declension type.

Pine nouns are declined for multiple cases (nine cases but only seven surface forms) and two numbers. This means that each noun has two sets of seven different forms. The case alignment system of Pine is called *diplogous* – there are two different possible case markings for the subject of both monovalent and polyvalent verbs – the active case for agentive subjects, and the patientive case for unagentive subjects. Objects only have one case, called the accusative. There are in fact three cases that share a surface form: the patientive case of unagentive subjects, the accusative case of objects, and the genitive, which indicates possession or some attributive quality of a noun to another argument. The name of this form shared by the patientive, accusative and genitive cases is the *sematic form*. The form of unmarked nouns in the active case are called the *asematic form*. The words asematic and active are sometimes used interchangeably, but active denotes the function of the case, while asematic denotes the lack of markings of a noun. All asematic nouns are therefore in the active case, but sematic nouns can be in the patientive, accusative or genitive case.

	SUBJECT		NON-SUBJECT	
FORM	<i>asematic</i>	<i>sematic</i>	<i>sematic</i>	
CASE	active	patientive	accusative	genitive
FUNCTION	agentive subject	unagentive subject	object	possession

The asematic and sematic cases (active, patientive, accusative and genitive) form the primary cases of Pine. Nouns can appear in other cases, which collectively are referred to as *oblique cases*. Oblique cases are most often derived from the sematic form of a noun. The oblique cases are:

INESSIVE	-	indicates static location (in, at, on)
ILLATIVE	-	indicates movement to location (to, into, onto)
ELLATIVE	-	indicates movement from location (from, out of, off)
COMITATIVE	-	indicates accompaniment, instrumentality, manner or area
ESSIVE	-	indicates state (translative or stative)

Adjectives do not decline when attributive to a noun, but they do decline when they are in attributive position without a head noun.

The case system of Pine can be organised as shown in the table below. Case categories indicate whether a specific case applies to subjects, objects or oblique arguments. The form base indicates whether a case is formed on the basis of the unmarked or marked form of the noun. The case itself is the morphosyntactic function description, and the approximate function is given for each case.

CASE CATEGORY	FORM BASE	CASE	FUNCTION

SUBJECT CASES	ASEMATIC	<i>active</i>	agentive subject
	SEMATIC	<i>patientive</i>	unagentive subject
OBJECT CASE		<i>accusative</i>	object
			time expressions (at/on/during)
OBLIQUE CASES			<i>genitive</i>
	SEMATIC DERIVED	<i>inessive</i>	stationary location (in/ on/at)
		<i>illative</i>	movement towards (in/ on)
		<i>elative</i>	movement away (from/ off)
		<i>comitative</i>	instrumental (with)
			accompaniment (with, along with)
			perlative (along path, along surface, radius)
			adverbial (in a specific manner)
	ASEMATIC DERIVED	<i>essive</i>	state (transient or resultative)
			function (as)

§4.1 Overview of Nominal Declensions

The most fundamental grouping of declensions is based on the number of syllables. As such, declensions are organised into four fundamental categories: monosyllabic nouns, bisyllabic nouns, polysyllabic nouns and finally teleutophonic nouns, which have two or more syllables, and whose last syllable changes regularly in the sematic form.

To better understand how declensions are organised in Pine, it is useful to understand the following concepts that relate to nominal declensions and declension groups.

§4.1.1 Stem Shape And Declension Tree

§4.1.1 Onset & Coda

Bisyllabic nouns that begin with a consonant decline according to the relationship between the word-initial consonant, or *onset*, and the first consonant following the stressed vowel, or the *coda*. For example, the word *kadka* ‘grass’ has *k-* as its onset and *-d-* as its coda. In the context of noun declension, unless specified otherwise, onset and coda always refer to the stressed syllable of a noun.

§4.1.2 Heterorganic & Homorganic

The relationship between the onset and coda of bisyllabic words is an important feature of Pine declension patterns. The words *homorganic* and *heterorganic* refer to this relationship. Onsets and codas are organised into three broad categories: labial, coronal and dorsal. Note that the glide *-v-* is included in consonants with regards to this, but the glide *-j-* is not, and is instead considered to be a vowel. In clusters not listed below, only the first member of a cluster determines the place of articulation.

LABIAL

m ɱ p b v

CORONAL

t d ɖ s ʃ ts tʃ r ɾ l ʎ ʎ̥ ʎ̥̥ n ɲ ɲ̥ ɲ̥̥ dn ng kn

DORSAL

k g ɡ h ɣ̥ ɣ̥̥ kɲ tɕ

When both the onset and the coda of a noun belong to the same category, the noun is said to be *homorganic*. If the onset belongs to one category and the coda to another, the noun is said to be *heterorganic*. For example, the word *tsukɲi* ‘knife’ has a coronal onset (*ts-*) but a dorsal-initial coda (*-kɲ-*), which makes *tsukɲi* a heterorganic noun. In contrast, the word *ɲiɾra* ‘nose’ has both a coronal onset (*ɲ̥-*) and coda (*-rɾ-*), making it homorganic. The word *ɾirka* ‘raven’ has a complex coda, but only the initial consonant (*-r-*, not *-k-* in *-rk-*) matters here. Because both *ɾ-* and *-r-* are coronal, *ɾirka* is a homorganic noun.

Homorganic nouns gain a word-final *-n* in the sematic form, whereas heterorganic nouns do not. For example, *tsukɲi* ‘knife’ has the sematic form *tsuogne*, while *ɾirka* ‘raven’ has the sematic form *ɾirkkon*.

Organicity and phonicity combine to give four different types of nouns, which constitute a significant portion of all nominal declensions: bisyllabic non-consonantal nouns:

HOMORGANICITY	SYMPHONICITY	
	SYMPHONIC	ANTIPHONIC
HOMORGANIC	<i>homorganic symphonic</i>	<i>homorganic antiphonic</i>
	<i>keggi</i> 'day' <i>gaɣva</i> 'curve' <i>nini</i> 'sand'	<i>kikta</i> 'bone' <i>ɭidna</i> 'wound' <i>naʃki</i> 'catkin'
HETERORGANIC	<i>heterorganic symphonic</i>	<i>heterorganic antiphonic</i>
	<i>barva</i> 'pot, bowl' <i>gampɸa</i> 'cake' <i>ɲuokku</i> 'tree'	<i>bakvi</i> 'house' <i>ɭaɣvi</i> 'pulk' <i>miʃku</i> 'medicine'

§4.1.3 Archeaphonic vs. Enteraphonic

Bisyllabic nouns that begin with a consonant may be either homorganic or heterorganic, and are called *archeaphonic*. But not all nouns begin with a consonant. Vowel-initial nouns are called *enteraphonic* nouns, which is a grouping of bisyllabic noun declensions. All enteraphonic nouns have a sematic form in *-n*, for example *alda* ‘book’ has the sematic form *āltten*.

§4.1.4 Symphonic vs. Antiphonic

The words *symphonic* and *antiphonic* refer to a similar idea as homorganic and heterorganic nouns. Instead of comparing the place of articulation of the onset and coda of bisyllabic nouns, symphony and antiphony is a comparison between the stressed nucleus of a noun (its first stressed vowel) and the word-final vowel of the same word. Pine distinguishes three types of vowels:

AMPHIPHONIC VOWELS

e i a

OPISTHOPHONIC VOWELS

á o u oa

PROSTHOPHONIC VOWELS

y û âi â

Amphiphonic and prosthophonic vowels often cluster together, but in cases where a noun contains only prosthophonic vowels, then the alignment is considered prosthophonic, but if amphiphonic and prosthophonic vowels co-occur, then the noun is amphiphonic with prosthesis. For example, *túāāāa* 'large pine' is amphiphonic (and would require prosthesis if any ending added contains *-u-* or *-o-*), while *nysky* 'lack' is purely prosthophonic. The stressed vowel <*a*> (indicated here as *á*) is opisthophonic, but unstressed <*a*> is amphiphonic.

The long vowel *â* [æ:] is considered front, but all other long vowels belong to the same class as their non-long counterparts. Likewise, the first member of a diphthong dictates whether the diphthong itself is an amphiphonic, opisthophonic or a prosthophonic diphthong:

FRONT DIPHTHONGS

ei ey eû ie ia iu ûi ay ai

BACK DIPHTHONGS

oi ui au

Polarity refers to the front or back quality of a vowel. When both the stressed nucleus and the word-final vowel of a word are both amphiphonic/prosthophonic or opisthophonic, the noun is said to be symphonic. If the stressed nucleus and the word-final vowel are not both either amphiphonic/prosthophonic or opisthophonic, then the noun is said to be antiphonic. If both the stressed nucleus and word-final vowel are prosthophones, then the polarity is said to be prosthophonic.

STRESSED NUCLEUS		WORD-FINAL VOWEL	POLARITY
AMPHIPHONE	<i>e/i</i>	<i>i</i>	SYMPHONIC
		<i>y</i>	
		<i>u</i>	ANTIPHONIC
PROSTHOPHONE	<i>y/û/â/ai</i>	<i>i</i>	SYMPHONIC
		<i>y</i>	PROSTHOPHONIC
OPISTHOPHONE	<i>a/o/u</i>	<i>u</i>	SYMPHONIC
		<i>i</i>	ANTIPHONIC

This means that for consonant-initial and vowel-final bisyllabic nouns, which is the largest declension group in Pine, the exact declension pattern is determined by whether they are heterorganic and symphonic, heterorganic and antiphonic, homorganic and symphonic, or homorganic and antiphonic.

Antiphonic heterorganic nouns have a sematic form ending in a lax vowel (-e, -o, -*ũ*), while symphonic heterorganic nouns have a sematic form ending in a tense vowel (-i, -u, -y). For example, *bakvi* ‘house’ is antiphonic and has the sematic form *boagve*, while *bidmi* ‘soup’ is symphonic and has the sematic form *bim̐mu*.

Likewise, all symphonic nouns, whether heterorganic or homorganic, see their final vowel undergo polarity inversion, which is the change from a back vowel to a front vowel, or a front vowel to a back vowel, for example as in *bidmi* ‘soup’, where the final vowel -i goes to -u. Polarity inversion does not affect -y- and -*ũ*- however. Polarity inversion triggers additional changes in the stressed nucleus, causing fronting if the polarity inversion is towards a front vowel, and backing if it is towards a back vowel. For example, *lũbma* ‘speech, speaking’ is heterorganic symphonic, which means the final -a becomes -i in the sematic form, which also causes fronting of the -*ũ*- to -ey-. Finally, diaphony occurs, changing -bm- to -mm-, to yield the sematic form *leymmi*.

§4.1.5 Consonantal Nouns

Beyond enteraphonic and archeaphonic nouns of the bisyllabic declension group, there are also mono-, bi- and polysyllabic nouns that end in a consonant. Consonantal nouns are declined according to their word-final consonant, and in some cases the quality of the vowel that precedes it. Their sematic form is one syllable longer (with a few exceptions in the bisyllabic -s consonantal declension) and ends in a vowel. For example, all polysyllabic nouns ending in -n have a sematic form in -ma.

§4.1.6 Schizaphonic Nouns

Schizaphonic nouns are the monosyllabic equivalent of bi- or polysyllabic consonantal nouns. Such nouns are monosyllabic and end in a consonant. They are called schizaphonic because the asematic form is a truncated or shortened form of the underlying form, and when schizaphonic nouns are found in their sematic form, they become bisyllabic *and* consonantal. For example, *sgoan* ‘small cut’ has the sematic form *sgoangon*. Schizaphonic nouns differ from monosyllabic consonantal nouns in that they have a word-final consonant in the sematic form. For example, *gĩn* ‘small box’ is a monosyllabic consonantal noun and it has the sematic form *gĩdna* (ending in a vowel), while the schizaphonic noun *ǰen* ‘cuff’ has a sematic form in *ǰengen* (ending in a consonant). Schizaphonic nouns form their asematic plural based on their underlying form instead of their asematic form, although without a word-final consonant (which is in fact a marker of the sematic form), which is unique to this declension. The word *sgoan* ‘small cut’ has the asematic plural form *sgoangogi*, not **sgoangi* as one would expect from a consonantal noun. In contrast, *gĩn* ‘small box’ has the asematic plural form *gĩnki* (or *gĩngi*).

§4.1.7 Teleutophonic Nouns

Teleutophonic nouns are nouns whose last syllable changes regularly in the sematic form. Such nouns are usually derived nouns whose derivational ending has a specific sematic form. For example, nouns derived from verbs in -u are teleutophonic nouns, because they all have a sematic form in -oga (*linnu* ‘word’ » *lidnoga*).

§4.1.8 Apocoptic Nouns

A subgroup of trisyllabic nouns are called apocoptic nouns. These nouns undergo apocope or deletion of their last syllable in the sematic form, meaning that they go from a trisyllabic asematic form to a consonant-final or geminate final bisyllabic form. For example, *oġula* ‘dward birch’ undergoes apocope in the sematic form (along with other diaphonic changes) to yield *oġġul*.

§4.1.9 Enantiophones, Parantiophones & Paromophones

In nominal declensions, the vowel involved in the formation of sematic forms can change in three ways.

When a last vowel of a noun in its sematic form has the opposite polarity (or is *-y-*, which is not affected by polarity inversion) of the stressed nucleus *and* is tense, it is called an *enantiophone*. All heterorganic symphonic nouns end in an enantiophone (*-i*, *-u* or *-y*), for example *dimmi* ‘(older) brother’ has the sematic form *dġmu*.

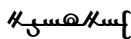
When a last vowel of a noun has the opposite polarity in its sematic form to its asematic form but is lax, as in all homorganic symphonic nouns, it is called an *parantiophone*. The only difference between enantiophones and parantiophones is that enantiophones are tense, while paromophones are lax. For example, *sallja* ‘lakeshore’ has the sematic form *sālġen*, where *-e-* is a parantiophone.

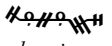
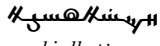
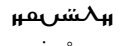
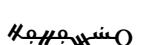
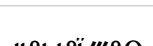
Lastly the last vowel of a noun in its sematic form has the same polarity as that of the asematic vowel but is lax (*-e-*, *-o-* or *-ū-*), it is called a *paromophone*. All heterorganic antiphonic nouns end in a paromophone, for example *bakvi* ‘house’ » *boagve*.

	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ENANTIOPHONE	<i>-u-</i>	<i>-i-</i>	<i>-y-</i>
PARANTIOPHONE	<i>-o-</i>	<i>-e-</i>	<i>-ū-</i>
PAROMOPHONE	<i>-e-</i>	<i>-o-</i>	<i>-ū-</i>

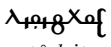
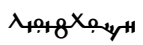
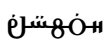
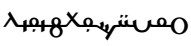
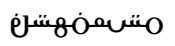
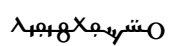
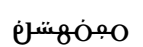
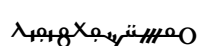
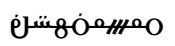
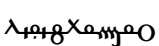
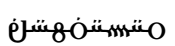
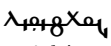
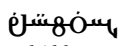
§4.1.10 Declension Polarity

The formation of oblique cases from the sematic form follows what is called declension polarity, of which there are three main types – a declension pattern can have amphiphonic polarity (*-i/-e-*), opisthophonic polarity (*-u/-o/-a-*), prosthophonic polarity (*-y/-ū-*). For example, front polarity nouns have an illative in *-et* while back polarity nouns will have *-ot* and prosthophonic nouns have *-ūt*. A *polarity series* is a set of endings with a specific declension polarity. For example, the illative *-et* is part of the front polarity series of declensional endings. Declensions are said to be *propolar* when the alignment of declension suffixes aligns with the polarity of the root nucleus, or *contrapolar* when it does not.

	AMPHIPHONIC DECLENSION	OPISTHOPHONIC DECLENSION	PROSTHOPHONIC DECLENSION
ASEMATIC	 <i>kenik</i> 'burial mound'	 <i>kzulkus</i> 'wolf cub'	 <i>aimyts</i> 'index finger'

SEMATIC	 <i>kenegva</i>	 <i>kjulkotsa</i>	 <i>aimuva</i>
INESSIVE	 <i>kenimmit</i>	 <i>kjulkotsimmit</i>	 <i>aimymmit</i>
ILLATIVE	 <i>kenegvot</i>	 <i>kjulkotset</i>	 <i>aimuvut</i>
ELATIVE	 <i>kenegvunnit</i>	 <i>kjulkotsinnit</i>	 <i>aimeynnit</i>
COMITATIVE	 <i>kenikkut</i>	 <i>kjulkusšut</i>	 <i>aimytsit</i>
ESSIVE	 <i>kenits</i>	 <i>kjulkuts</i>	 <i>aimytsa</i>

Additionally, amphiphonic and opisthophonic polarities can undergo prosthothesis, whereby any ending containing *-u-* or *-o-* become front-rounded:

	PROSTHOTHETIC AMPHIPHONIC DECLENSION	PROSTHOTHETIC OPISTHOPHONIC DECLENSION
ASEMATIC	 <i>güelgis</i> 'small trout'	 <i>büldas</i> 'ball'
SEMATIC	 <i>güelgetsa</i>	 <i>bülda</i>
INESSIVE	 <i>güelgetsymmit</i> (-umit » -ymit)	 <i>büldimmyt</i> (-imut » -imyt)
ILLATIVE	 <i>güelgetsummit</i> (-ot » -üt)	 <i>büldet</i>
ELATIVE	 <i>güelgetsynnit</i> (-unnit » -ynnit)	 <i>büldinnit</i>
COMITATIVE	 <i>güelgissit</i>	 <i>büldyssyt</i> (-ussut » -yssyt)
ESSIVE	 <i>güelgits</i>	 <i>büldats</i>

§4.1.11 Case Formation

Each semantic case has a few number of forms that can be deduced from the overall declension of a noun. For example, the relative plural has the ending *-Vngit* (*-ingit*, *-ungit*, *-yngit*) or in some cases *-VVngit* (*-eungit*, *-uingit*, *-eungit*). Below is a list of the various forms, abstracted to apply to all possible declension patterns, for the semantic cases. Note that the endings for the semantic case (the common form to the patientive, accusative and genitive case) may be followed by a consonant.

Some rare cases are not given here, including the abessive in *-(v)uġġit* and the ornative in *-ussit/-issit*. The former is derived from an older form of the comitative in *-(v)en/- (v)on/- (v)ûn*, which has been replaced by the originally viative case endings in *-(C/g/kk)-it/-ut*.

SEMATIC CASE ENDINGS

		SINGULAR			PLURAL		
		AMPHIPHONIC	OPISTHOPHONIC	PROSTHOPHONIC	AMPHIPHONIC	OPISTHOPHONIC	PROSTHOPHONIC
SEMATIC	<i>short</i>	<i>-i-</i> <i>-e-</i>	<i>-u-</i> <i>-o-</i> <i>-a-</i>	<i>-ɣ-</i> <i>-û-</i>	<i>-ut</i> <i>-ɣt</i>	<i>-it</i> <i>-at</i>	<i>-ɣt</i>
	<i>long</i>	<i>-i</i>	<i>-û</i> <i>-ā</i>	<i>-ɣ</i> <i>-eû</i>	<i>-eut</i> <i>-eyt</i> <i>-ût</i> <i>-ýt</i>	<i>-uit</i> <i>-ût</i> <i>-ýt</i>	<i>-eyt</i> <i>-ýt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>short</i>	<i>-imut</i> <i>-imyt</i>	<i>-umit</i> <i>-ymit</i>	<i>-ymit</i>	<i>-isit</i>	<i>-usut</i> <i>-ysyt</i>	<i>-ysyt</i>
	<i>long</i>	<i>-(i)mmut</i> <i>-(i)mmyt</i>	<i>-(u)mmut</i> <i>-(y)mmut</i>	<i>-(y)mmut</i>	<i>-aissit</i> <i>-oissit</i> <i>-uissit</i> <i>-eyssit</i>	<i>-eussut</i> <i>-eyssyt</i> <i>-iussut</i> <i>-ýssyt</i>	<i>-eyssyt</i> <i>-ýssyt</i>
	<i>complex</i>	<i>-ibmit</i>	<i>-ûbmut</i> <i>-ýbmyt</i>	<i>-ýbmit</i>			
	<i>fusional</i>	<i>-(i)mmut</i> <i>-(i)mmyt</i>	<i>-(u)mmut</i> <i>-(y)mmyt</i>	<i>-(y)mmyt</i>			
ILLATIVE	<i>short</i>	<i>-et</i>	<i>-ot</i> <i>-ût</i>	<i>-ût</i>	<i>-ittit</i>	<i>-ultut</i> <i>-ýttyt</i>	<i>-ýttyt</i>
	<i>complex</i>	<i>-oit</i> <i>-ait</i>	<i>-iut</i> <i>-eût</i>	<i>-eût</i>	<i>-ittit</i> <i>-aittit</i> <i>-eittit</i> <i>-uittit</i>	<i>-úttut</i> <i>-ýtttyt</i> <i>-auttut</i> <i>-aytttyt</i>	<i>-ýtttyt</i> <i>-eytttyt</i>
	<i>fusional</i>				<i>-iktit</i> <i>-endit</i> <i>-indit</i> <i>-ildit</i> <i>-irdit</i> <i>-istit</i>	<i>-uktit</i> <i>-ondut</i> <i>-undut</i> <i>-uldut</i> <i>-urdut</i> <i>-ustut</i>	<i>-yktyt</i> <i>-yndyt</i> <i>-ûndyt</i> <i>-ýldyt</i> <i>-ýrdyt</i> <i>-ýstyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>short</i>	<i>-innit</i>	<i>-unnit</i> <i>-ynnit</i>	<i>-ynnit</i>	<i>-ingit</i>	<i>-ungit</i>	<i>-yngit</i>
	<i>complex</i>	<i>-oinnit</i> <i>-ainnit</i> <i>-uinnit</i> <i>-ûinnit</i> <i>-innit</i>	<i>-eunnit</i> <i>-eynnit</i>	<i>-eynnit</i>	<i>-oingit</i> <i>-aingit</i> <i>-uingit</i> <i>-ýngit</i>	<i>-eungit</i> <i>-eyngit</i> <i>-iungit</i> <i>-eungit</i>	<i>-ýngit</i> <i>-eyngit</i> <i>-eungit</i>
	<i>short</i>	<i>-igut</i> <i>-igyt</i>	<i>-ugit</i> <i>-ygit</i>	<i>-ygit</i>			

COMITATIVE	<i>long</i>	<i>-ikkut</i> <i>-ikkyt</i>	<i>-ukkit</i> <i>-ykkit</i>	<i>-ykkit</i>	<i>-ein</i> <i>-eun</i> <i>-eyn</i>	<i>-uin</i> <i>-ûin</i>	<i>-ûin</i> <i>-ÿn</i> <i>-eûn</i> <i>-eyn</i>
	<i>fusional</i>	<i>-CCut</i> <i>-CCyt</i>	<i>-CCit</i>	<i>-CCit</i>			
	<i>short</i>	<i>-ts</i>	<i>-ts</i>	<i>-ts</i>			
ESSIVE	<i>long</i>	<i>-tsa</i>			<i>-ttset</i>	<i>-ttsot</i> <i>-ttsût</i>	<i>-ttsût</i>

§4.1.11.1 Sematic Case Endings

SINGULAR	PLURAL SHORT	PLURAL GEMINATE
<i>-i/-e(n)/-i</i>	<i>-it/-ut</i>	<i>-ît/-ût</i>
<i>-u/-a/-o(n)/-û/-â/-ô</i>	<i>-ut/-it</i>	<i>-ût/-ît/-ât</i>
<i>-ÿ/-û(n)/-ÿ/-eû</i>	<i>-ÿt/-it</i>	<i>-ÿt</i>
<i>-C</i>		

The sematic form of a noun, its marked form, is the form from which all cases except the essive and the unmarked forms are derived. The sematic form is the surface form of both the patientive and the accusative as well as the genitive (though in some cases with slight modifications). For monosyllabic nouns, the singular sematic case is usually a bisyllabic form with either a geminated consonant (in the case of consonantal nouns) or a glide (in the case of monosyllabic diphthong and geminate nouns).

ASEMATIC		SEMATIC		
		SG	PL	
<i>bïuo</i>	‘little boy’	»	<i>bïuïïu</i> <i>bïuïïit</i>	MONOSYLLABIC DIPHTHONGAL
<i>hō</i>	‘ember’	»	<i>hoïïo</i> <i>hoïïit</i>	MONOSYLLABIC GEMINAL
<i>tsit</i>	‘little bird’	»	<i>tsidda</i> <i>tsiddut</i>	MONOSYLLABIC CONSONANTAL
<i>tsik</i>	‘splinter’	»	<i>tsiggen</i> <i>tsiggut</i>	MONOSYLLABIC SCHIZAPHONIC

For non-consonantal bisyllabic nouns, homorganicity triggers the appearance of a final *-n*, while consonantal nouns are more varied in their sematic forms. Non-consonantal bisyllabic nouns that are symphonic will undergo polarity inversion (back nuclei become fronted and the final vowel becomes fronted as well, and vice-versa for front-nuclei nouns), while antiphonic nouns are propolar, meaning front nuclei undergo front apophony and back nuclei undergo back apophony, while final vowels are relaxed. Trisyllabic nouns are either apocoptic, meaning they become bisyllabic in the sematic form, or they may be consonantal or teleutophonic, in which case they have a set sematic form determined by their last syllable in the asematic form. Polysyllabic nouns are either teleutophonic or treated as *N*+2 or *N*+3 syllable nouns. In the case of consonantal nouns in *-t*, the plural sematic endings are *-eut/-uit/-eyt*.

<i>mavvu</i>	‘meat’	»	<i>māven</i> <i>māvit</i>	BISYLLABIC HOMORGANIC SYMPHONIC
<i>soaħħi</i>	‘fish’	»	<i>soaħħen</i> <i>soaħħut</i>	BISYLLABIC HOMORGANIC ANTIPHONIC
<i>kvolla</i>	‘cloud’	»	<i>kvûaħħi</i> <i>kvûaħħit</i>	BISYLLABIC HETERORGANIC SYMPHONIC
<i>sukħu</i>	‘whale’	»	<i>seygħi</i> <i>seygħit</i>	BISYLLABIC HETERORGANIC ANTIPHONIC
<i>iri</i>	‘bark’	»	<i>irron</i> <i>irrut</i>	ENTERAPHONIC SYMPHONIC
<i>alli</i>	‘sediment’	»	<i>oalen</i> <i>oalut</i>	ENTERAPHONIC ANTIPHONIC

<i>lulut</i>	‘language’	»	<i>lulon</i>	<i>luluit</i>	BISYLLABIC CONSONANTAL
<i>halavut</i>	‘custom’	»	<i>halavon</i>	<i>halavuit</i>	TRISYLLABIC CONSONANTAL
<i>kanarğa</i>	‘corner’	»	<i>koadnar</i>	<i>koadnorit</i>	TRISYLLABIC APOCOPTIC
<i>amağat</i>	‘peninsula’	»	<i>abma</i>	<i>abmit</i>	TRISYLLABIC APOCOPTIC

The plural ending of the sematic case is *-Vt* or in some cases *-V:t*. The vowel is contrapolar to the asematic form if it ends in a vowel, and normally propolar to the series of the singular sematic form if the noun does not end in a vowel or is apocoptic (which itself is usually contrapolar, making it therefore contrapolar).

§4.1.11.2 Inessive Case Endings

SINGULAR	PLURAL SHORT	PLURAL LONG	PLURAL GEMINATE
<i>-(i)(m)mut</i>	<i>-isit</i>	<i>-eussut/-eyssyt</i>	<i>-iussut</i>
<i>-(u)(m)mit/- (a)(m)mut</i>	<i>-usut</i>	<i>-uissit/-aissit</i>	<i>-uissit/-aissit</i>
<i>-(y)(m)mit</i>	<i>-ysyt</i>	<i>-eyssyt</i>	<i>-ysyt</i>

The singular inessive case endings are *-imut/-imy:t*, *-umit* and *-ymit* (prosthothetic). It is propolar to the sematic form. There also exists a truncative series found in various cases, *-mmut/-mmyt* (with front vowels) and *-mmit* (with back vowels or front-rounded vowels) and in a handful of cases, *-m̄mut/-m̄mit/-m̄myt*. Inessive singular endings can only appear following a tense vowel, and in the case of truncative endings, this may affect the nature of a root vowel.

Truncative singular forms appear in the following cases:

- 1) with homorganic and enteraphonic nouns whose sematic form ends in *-n*:

<i>mavvu</i>	‘meat’	»	<i>māven</i>	»	<i>māvimmyt</i>
<i>iri</i>	‘bark’	»	<i>irron</i>	»	<i>irrummit</i>

- 2) with monosyllabic consonantal nouns whose sematic form ends in *-o* or *-eū* (nouns in *-l*, *-r*):

<i>loal</i>	‘tailbone’	»	<i>loallō</i>	»	<i>loallummit</i>
<i>hoar</i>	‘tail feather’	»	<i>hoarō</i>	»	<i>hoarummit</i>

- 3) with monosyllabic consonantal nouns in *-s*, though with devoicing and deletion of *-h*:

<i>sgias</i>	‘dried grass’	»	<i>sgiammit</i>

- 4) with monosyllabic consonantal nouns in *-ts* and *-n* with deletion of the root final consonant:

<i>heits</i>	‘root burl’	»	<i>heidda</i>	»	<i>heimmit</i>
<i>rñ</i>	‘limit, edge’	»	<i>ribma</i>	»	<i>rimmit</i>

- 5) with schizaphonic nouns:

<i>tsik</i>	‘splinter’	»	<i>tsiggen</i>	»	<i>tsiggimmyt</i>

- 6) with bi- and trisyllabic consonantal nouns in *-t*, *-k*, *-k̥*, *-l* and *-r* (alternatively non-truncative), non-contracting nouns in *-s* (with devoicing to *-m̄mut/-m̄mit*), *-ts* and *-n*:

<i>lulut</i>	‘language’	»	<i>lulon</i>	»	<i>lulummit</i>
<i>vōskvis</i>	‘male elk’	»	<i>vōskveha</i>	»	<i>vōskvim̄mut~vōskvehimut</i>
<i>ijil</i>	‘sugar’	»	<i>ijjeħa</i>	»	<i>ijjim̄mut~ijjeħimut</i>
<i>gağuts</i>	‘little brother’	»	<i>gağova</i>	»	<i>gağummut</i>

- 7) with apocoptic nouns in *-n*, *-l*, *-s* and *-r* (alternatively non-truncative), *-t* and *-ğ*:

<i>linnubma</i>	‘poem’	»	<i>lidnun</i>	»	<i>lidnummit</i>
<i>bjuħħuħħu</i>	‘little boy’	»	<i>bjuħħul</i>	»	<i>bjuħħummit~bjuħħolimut</i>
<i>hijiliryt</i>	‘witch’	»	<i>hijħħir</i>	»	<i>hijħħimmit~hijħħerumit</i>

<i>n̥ubbusat</i>	‘thistle’	»	<i>n̥ūpus</i>	»	<i>n̥ūpummut~n̥ūpossimut</i>
<i>kállēddit</i>	‘highland’	»	<i>kāḲḲit</i>	»	<i>kāḲḲimmit</i>
<i>p̥iḲḲivi</i>	‘pine forest’	»	<i>p̥iḲi</i>	»	<i>p̥iḲimmit</i>

The plural inessive endings are *-isit*, *-usut*, *-ysyt* and in some cases *-eussut/-eyssyt* (or *-eyssit*), *-uissit* and *-eyssyt* in the same polarity as singular forms. Forms in *-eyssyt* and *-eyssit* can be used interchangeably. The plural long forms appear in the following cases:

- 1) with bi- and triconsonantal nouns in *-t* and front-aligning nouns in *-ts* (*-eussut* or *-eyssyt*):

<i>l̥ulut</i>	‘language’	»	<i>l̥ulon</i>	»	<i>l̥uluissit</i>
<i>sengyts</i>	‘maiden, bride’	»	<i>sengūwa</i>	»	<i>sengeyssyt</i>

- 2) with triconsonantal apocoptic nouns in *-t*:

<i>ḲaiḲḲattit</i>	‘sledgehammer’	»	<i>ḲoiḲat</i>	»	<i>ḲoiḲuissit</i>

Special geminate forms are found with nouns whose sematic singular ends in a geminate vowel. Such forms are *-iussit*, *-uissit* or *-aissit* and *-ỵssyt*.

- 3) with triconsonantal apocoptic nouns in *-ḡ* and teleutophonic nouns in *-det/-dot/-dūt*, *-ehit/-ohut/-ūhyt*, *-ehūt/-ohhut/-ūhhyt* and nouns in *-at* with special forms in *-iussut*, *-uissit/-aissit* and *-ỵssyt*:

<i>amaḡat</i>	‘peninsula’	»	<i>ābma</i>	»	<i>ābmaissit</i>
<i>ikoḡḡu</i>	‘defect’	»	<i>ikku</i>	»	<i>ikkuissit</i>
<i>halwa</i>	‘tradition’	»	<i>hoallū</i>	»	<i>hoalluissit</i>
<i>nennedūt</i>	‘friendship’	»	<i>nennỵt</i>	»	<i>nennỵssyt</i>
<i>tammohut</i>	‘size’	»	<i>tammu</i>	»	<i>tammuissit</i>
<i>ṁuohhut</i>	‘warmth’	»	<i>ṁuohū</i>	»	<i>ṁuohuissit</i>
<i>n̥jalkkat</i>	‘hook’	»	<i>n̥joalkava</i>	»	<i>n̥joalkoissit</i>

§4.1.11.3 Illative Case Endings

SINGULAR	PLURAL SHORT	PLURAL LONG	PLURAL GEMINATE
<i>-et/-iut</i>	<i>-uttut</i>	<i>-ūttut/-auttut</i>	<i>-ūttut/-auttut</i>
<i>-ot/-uit/-ait</i>	<i>-ittit</i>	<i>-eittit</i>	<i>-ittit</i>
<i>-ūt/-eūt</i>	<i>-yttyt</i>	<i>-eyttyt</i>	<i>-ỵttyt</i>

The singular illative case endings are *-et/-ot/-ūt* and in the plural *-ittit/-uttut/-yttyt* or *-eittit/-ūttut/-ỵttyt* or *-eyttyt*. The plural endings have opposite polarity to their singular forms. Where ever a noun has a long inessive plural form, it also has a long illative plural form. Unlike the other oblique cases, the illative is propolar with the sematic case in the singular, but contrapolar in the plural.

- 1) with bi- and triconsonantal nouns in *-t* and front-aligning nouns in *-ts* (*-eyttyt*):

<i>l̥ulut</i>	‘language’	»	<i>l̥ulon</i>	»	<i>l̥ulūttut</i>
<i>sengyts</i>	‘maiden, bride’	»	<i>sengūwa</i>	»	<i>sengeyttyt</i>

- 2) with triconsonantal apocoptic nouns in *-t*:

<i>ḲaiḲḲattit</i>	‘sledgehammer’	»	<i>ḲoiḲat</i>	»	<i>ḲoiḲūttut</i>

Special geminate forms are found with nouns whose sematic singular ends in a geminate vowel. Such forms are *-ūttit*, *-ūttut* or *-auttut/-ayttyt* and *-ỵttyt*.

- 3) with triconsonantal apocoptic nouns in *-ḡ* and teleutophonic nouns in *-det/-dot/-dūt*, *-ehit/-ohut/-ūhyt*, *-ehūt/-ohhut/-ūhhyt* and nouns in *-at* with special forms in *-ittit*, *-ūttut/-auttut/-ayttyt* and *-ỵttyt*:

<i>amaḡat</i>	‘peninsula’	»	<i>ābma</i>	»	<i>ābmayttyt</i>

<i>ikoġġu</i>	‘defect’	»	<i>ikku</i>	»	<i>ikkuttut</i>
<i>piĶĶivi</i>	‘pine forest’	»	<i>piĶi</i>	»	<i>piĶittit</i>
<i>halwa</i>	‘tradition’	»	<i>hoallu</i>	»	<i>hoalluttut</i>
<i>nennedūt</i>	‘friendship’	»	<i>nennyt</i>	»	<i>nennyttut</i>
<i>tammohut</i>	‘size’	»	<i>tammu</i>	»	<i>tammuttut</i>
<i>muohhut</i>	‘warmth’	»	<i>muohu</i>	»	<i>muohuttut</i>
<i>njalkkat</i>	‘hook’	»	<i>njoalkava</i>	»	<i>njoalkauttut</i>

§4.1.11.4 Elative Case Endings

SINGULAR	PLURAL SHORT	PLURAL LONG	PLURAL GEMINATE
<i>-innit/-eunnit</i>	<i>-ingit</i>	<i>-eungit/-eyngit</i>	<i>-iungit</i>
<i>-unnit/-uinnit</i>	<i>-ungit</i>	<i>-uingit/-aingit</i>	<i>-uingit/-aingit</i>
<i>-ynnit/-eynnit</i>	<i>-yngit</i>	<i>-eungit</i>	<i>-yngit</i>

The elative case has singular forms in *-innit/-unnit/-ynnit* and in some cases *-eunnit/-uinnit/-eynnit* and plural forms in *-ingit/-ungit/-yngit* as well as long forms in *-eungit/-eyngit/-uingit/-eungit* and geminate forms in *-iungit*, *-uingit* or *-aingit* and *-yngit* which mirror the inessive forms. There is no alteration in consonant quality like in the inessive, but the pattern is otherwise identical. Like the inessive, the elative endings have the same polarity as the sematic ending. The singular forms have alternative short forms in *-in/-un/-yn* or *-eun/-uin/-eyn* which are required with possessive affixes and often have a more abstract meaning. Short forms are commonly found in adverbs and postpositions, and are found in numerous idioms. In addition, when the elative directly precedes a second noun also in a locative case, the short forms are heavily favoured, for example in *gaġvilqin ilqit* ‘from generation to generation’, *njuogossin teubmosset* ‘from stern to bow’ and *piĶun teulpmot* ‘from dawn till dusk’.

- 1) with bi- and triconsonantal nouns in *-t* and front-aligning nouns in *-ts* (*-eungit* or *-eyngit*):

<i>lulut</i>	‘language’	»	<i>lulon</i>	»	<i>luluingit</i>
<i>sengyts</i>	‘maiden, bride’	»	<i>sengwa</i>	»	<i>sengeyngit</i>

- 2) with triconsonantal apocoptic nouns in *-t*:

<i>ĶaiĶĶattit</i>	‘sledgehammer’	»	<i>ĶoiĶat</i>	»	<i>ĶoiĶuingit</i>

Special geminate forms are found with nouns whose sematic singular ends in a geminate vowel. Such forms are *-iungit*, *-uingit* or *-aingit* and *-yngit*.

- 3) with triconsonantal apocoptic nouns in *-ġ* and teleutophonic nouns in *-det/-dot/-dūt*, *-ehit/-ohut/-ūhyt*, *-ehhit/-ohhut/-ūhhyt* and nouns in *-at* with special forms in *-iungit*, *-uingit/-aingit* and *-yngit*:

<i>amagat</i>	‘peninsula’	»	<i>abma</i>	»	<i>abmaingit</i>
<i>ikoġġu</i>	‘defect’	»	<i>ikku</i>	»	<i>ikkuingit</i>
<i>piĶĶivi</i>	‘pine forest’	»	<i>piĶi</i>	»	<i>piĶiungit</i>
<i>halwa</i>	‘tradition’	»	<i>hoallu</i>	»	<i>hoalluingit</i>
<i>nennedūt</i>	‘friendship’	»	<i>nennyt</i>	»	<i>nennyngit</i>
<i>tammohut</i>	‘size’	»	<i>tammu</i>	»	<i>tammuingit</i>
<i>muohhut</i>	‘warmth’	»	<i>muohu</i>	»	<i>muohuingit</i>
<i>njalkkat</i>	‘hook’	»	<i>njoalkava</i>	»	<i>njoalkoingit</i>

§4.1.11.5 Comitative Case Endings

SINGULAR	PLURAL SHORT	PLURAL LONG	PLURAL GEMINATE
-igut/-(i)kkut	-ein	-eun	-iun
-igyt/-(i)kkyt	-ein	-eyn	-iün
-ugit/-(u)kkit	-uin		
-agit/-(a)kkit	-ain		
-ygit/-(y)kkit	-üin	-eün	-j'n
-CCit			
-CCut			
-CCyt			

The comitative endings are perhaps the most complex of the case system in Pine. In the singular, they mirror the truncation of the inessive, such that wherever a long inessive ending is found, a long comitative is also found, and in the cases of various consonantal stems, a geminate form is found in the singular – with the notable exception that -ṁmit/-ṁmut does not correspond to a long form in the comitative. In the plural, the comitative distinguishes short, long and geminate plural forms like the three locative cases. The comitative differs from the inessive in one important manner: the front-rounded forms in -igyt or -ikkyt (or -CCyt) are only found with a stem containing a front-rounded vowel, whereas the inessive uses the front-rounded forms -imy̥t or -immy̥t with any front vowel. If any non-front vowel (including -a-) comes between the comitative ending and the noun, front-rounding does not occur.

The long truncative forms in the singular are found in the following cases:

- 1) with homorganic and enteraphonic nouns whose sematic form ends in -n:

<i>mavvu</i>	‘meat’	»	<i>māven</i>	»	<i>māvikkyt</i>
<i>iri</i>	‘bark’	»	<i>irron</i>	»	<i>irrukkit</i>

- 2) with monosyllabic consonantal nouns whose sematic form ends in -o̥ or -eü (nouns in -l, -r):

<i>loal</i>	‘tailbone’	»	<i>loallō</i>	»	<i>loallukkit</i>
<i>hoar</i>	‘tail feather’	»	<i>hoar̥ō</i>	»	<i>hoar̥ukkit</i>

- 3) with simple monosyllabic consonantal nouns in -s:

<i>sgias</i>	‘dried grass’	»	<i>sgiahikkut</i>

- 4) with monosyllabic consonantal nouns in -ts and -n:

<i>heits</i>	‘root burl’	»	<i>heid̥da</i>	»	<i>heihukkit</i>
<i>rñ</i>	‘limit, edge’	»	<i>ribma</i>	»	<i>ribmukkit</i>

- 5) with schizaphonic nouns:

<i>tsik</i>	‘splinter’	»	<i>tsiggen</i>	»	<i>tsiggikkut</i>

- 6) with consonantal nouns (bi- and triconsonantal, including apocoptic nouns but excluding apocoptic nouns in -ḡ-) and teleutophonic nouns in -det/-dot/-dūt as -CC-it/-CC-ut/-CC-yt where -CC- is the sematic word-final consonant after gemination (or in the case of bisyllabic consonantal nouns, the asematic word-final consonant), although parallel non-truncative forms are also possible. Note that forms in -a-C-C- become -u-C-C-/-y-C-C-/
l̥ilut ‘language’ » *l̥ilon* » *l̥iluttit*
linkkas ‘boat’ » *linkka* » *linkkussit*
taltas ‘young elk’ » *taltotsa* » *taltussit*
vōskwis ‘male elk’ » *vōskveha* » *vōskwissut*
ij̥il ‘sugar’ » *ij̥je̥ḡa* » *ij̥jullut*
ḡaḡuts ‘little brother’ » *ḡaḡova* » *ḡaḡuttsit*
linnubma ‘poem’ » *lidnun* » *lidnunmit*
b̥iṽḡḡuḡḡu ‘little boy’ » *b̥iṽḡḡul* » *b̥iṽḡḡullit*
h̥iṽḡḡiryt ‘witch’ » *h̥iṽḡḡir* » *h̥iṽḡḡirrut*

<i>n̥iubbusat</i>	‘thistle’	»	<i>n̥iūpus</i>	»	<i>n̥iūpussit</i>
<i>kállēddit</i>	‘highland’	»	<i>ka̋X̋X̋it</i>	»	<i>ka̋X̋X̋ittyt</i>
<i>pi̋X̋X̋ivi</i>	‘pine forest’	»	<i>pi̋X̋i</i>	»	<i>pi̋X̋ikkut</i>

7) with apocoptic nouns in *-ġ-*, teleutophonic nouns in *-u*, *-at* and *-e(h)hit/-o(h)hut/-ū(h)hyt* (all nouns whose semantic form ends in a geminate) as well as nouns in *-phi* and *-at* (which have either *-akkit* or *-ukkit*). Note that *-a-* changes to *-y-kkit* here.

<i>hamagi</i>	‘armor’	»	<i>hābmā</i>	»	<i>hābmykkit</i>
<i>linnu</i>	‘word’	»	<i>lidnoga</i>	»	<i>lidnukkit</i>
<i>i̋X̋X̋ūhyt</i>	‘beauty’	»	<i>i̋X̋X̋y̋</i>	»	<i>i̋X̋X̋ykkit</i>
<i>sitġat</i>	‘molar’	»	<i>siġġava</i>	»	<i>siġġakkīt~siġġukkīt</i>

For the plural comitative endings, long forms are used in a pattern that mirrors that of the inessive:

1) with bi- and triconsonantal nouns in *-t* including apocoptic nouns in *-t*:

<i>tsettset</i>	‘old man’	»	<i>tsettisen</i>	»	<i>tsettseun</i>
<i>sengyts</i>	‘maiden, bride’	»	<i>sengūwa</i>	»	<i>sengeyn</i>

2) with triconsonantal apocoptic nouns in *-t*:

<i>kállēddit</i>	‘highland’	»	<i>ka̋X̋X̋it</i>	»	<i>ka̋X̋X̋eyn</i>

3) with triconsonantal apocoptic nouns in *-ġ-* and teleutophonic nouns in *-det/-dot/-dūt* and *-e(h)hit/-o(h)hut/-ū(h)hyt*, geminate forms are used:

<i>gillīwu</i>	‘downpour’	»	<i>gilīi</i>	»	<i>gilīiun</i>
<i>nennedūt</i>	‘friendship’	»	<i>nennyt</i>	»	<i>nennyŋ</i>
<i>källehit</i>	‘height’	»	<i>kālli</i>	»	<i>kālliun</i>

Special geminate forms are found with nouns whose semantic singular ends in a geminate vowel. Such forms are *-iun*, *-uin* or *-ain* and *-yŋ*.

1) with triconsonantal apocoptic nouns in *-ġ-* and teleutophonic nouns in *-det/-dot/-dūt*, *-ehit/-ohut/-ūhyt*, *-ehūt/-ohhut/-ūhhyt* and nouns in *-at* with special forms in *-iun*, *-uin/-ain* and *-yŋ*:

<i>amaġat</i>	‘peninsula’	»	<i>ābmā</i>	»	<i>ābmain</i>
<i>ikoġġu</i>	‘defect’	»	<i>ikku</i>	»	<i>ikkuin</i>
<i>pi̋X̋X̋ivi</i>	‘pine forest’	»	<i>pi̋X̋i</i>	»	<i>pi̋X̋iun</i>
<i>halwa</i>	‘tradition’	»	<i>hoallū</i>	»	<i>hoalluin</i>
<i>nennedūt</i>	‘friendship’	»	<i>nennyt</i>	»	<i>nennyŋ</i>
<i>tammohut</i>	‘size’	»	<i>tammū</i>	»	<i>tammuin</i>
<i>muohhut</i>	‘warmth’	»	<i>muohū</i>	»	<i>muohuin</i>
<i>n̥iākkat</i>	‘hook’	»	<i>n̥ioalkava</i>	»	<i>n̥ioalkoin</i>

§4.1.11.6 Essive Case Endings

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>-its/-i̋ts</i>	<i>-ittset/-i̋ttset</i>
<i>-uts/-ūts</i>	<i>-uttsot/-ūttset</i>
<i>-ats/-āts</i>	<i>-attsot/-āttset</i>
<i>-yts/-y̋ts</i>	<i>-ytsūt/-y̋tsūt</i>
<i>-C-(t)ts(a)</i>	<i>-C-ttset</i>
<i>-C-(t)ts(a)</i>	<i>-C-ttsot</i>
<i>-C-(t)ts(a)</i>	<i>-C-ttsūt</i>

The essive case is the only non-asematic case that is formed on the bases of the asematic ending of a noun. There are three sets of essive cases: short and long forms as well as a consonantal form in *-C-ts* or *-C-tsa* in the singular, where long forms have a geminate vowel. Short forms are found with all adjectival roots, all non-consonantal monosyllabic nouns and

The consonantal forms in *-ts*, *-tsa* or *-ttsa* are used in the following cases:

1) with consonantal monosyllabic nouns (including schizaphonic nouns), *-tsa* is used. Plural forms are long. Nouns in *-s* and *-ts* have the long form *-ttsa*.

<i>rín</i>	‘limit’	»	<i>ríntsa</i>	<i>rínttset</i>
<i>snǫr</i>	‘spark’	»	<i>snǫrtsa</i>	<i>snǫrttset</i>
<i>ǣn</i>	‘cuff’	»	<i>ǣntsa</i>	<i>ǣnttset</i>
<i>heits</i>	‘root burl’	»	<i>heittsa</i>	<i>heittset</i>
<i>hús</i>	‘cold air’	»	<i>hútsa</i>	<i>húttset</i>

2) with bi- and trisyllabic consonantal nouns in *-t* (including teleutophonic nouns in *-t* such as *-dot*, *-ohut* and *-at*), *-k*, *-k*, *-s*, *-s* and *-n*, the short form in *-ts* is used in the singular, but is lengthened in the plural to *-ttset*/*-ttsot*/*-ttsút*:

<i>lúlut</i>	‘language’	»	<i>lúluts</i>	<i>lúlttset</i>
<i>giskín</i>	‘salmon’	»	<i>giskints</i>	<i>giskinttset</i>
<i>nennedút</i>	‘friendship’	»	<i>nennedüts</i>	<i>nennedütsút</i>

3) with bi- and trisyllabic consonantal nouns in *-l*, *-r* and *-ts*, the form *-tsa* is used in the singular:

<i>sengyts</i>	‘maiden, bride’	»	<i>sengytsa</i>	<i>sengytsút</i>
<i>ussul</i>	‘smoked fish’	»	<i>ussultsa</i>	<i>ussulttset</i>
<i>gyggýr</i>	‘swan’	»	<i>gyggýrtsa</i>	<i>gyggýrttsút</i>

4) with trisyllabic nouns ending in a vowel, *-ts* is used (without gemination):

<i>kyǣǣyǣǣy</i>	‘little girl’	»	<i>kyǣǣyǣǣyts</i>	<i>kyǣǣyǣǣytsút</i>
<i>kuddura</i>	‘male bear’	»	<i>kuddurats</i>	<i>kuddurattset</i>

All bisyllabic nominal stems ending in a vowel have the geminated essive case endings:

<i>niski</i>	‘person’	»	<i>niskits</i>	<i>niskittset</i>
<i>soaǣǣi</i>	‘fish’	»	<i>soaǣǣits</i>	<i>soaǣǣittset</i>

§4.2 Monosyllabic Nouns

Monosyllabic nouns have a total of seven regular declension patterns: diphthongal (symphonic or antiphonic), geminal (front or back), consonantal and schizaphonic (symphonic or antiphonic). Monosyllabic nouns lack the homorganic/heterorganic distinction of bisyllabic nouns simply because they have a single syllable in their asematic form.

§4.2.1 Monosyllabic Diphthongal Nouns

Monosyllabic diphthongal nouns are nouns whose asematic form is monosyllabic and which end in a diphthong. They represent a small portion of Pine nouns and are comparatively simple to decline. There are two declension patterns for monosyllabic nouns – if both components of the diphthong have the same polarity (both front or both back vowels), then it is said to be symphonic (sometimes called *homopolar*), while if the diphthong consists of a front and a back vowel, then it is said to be antiphonic (sometimes called *heteropolar*). Symphonic and antiphonic nouns decline nearly identically.

Monosyllabic diphthongal nouns form their sematic form by introducing a geminate glide, either *-j̥j̥-* or *-vv-* after the first component of the diphthong, replacing the second element (and thus causing loss of the diphthong). The glide is polarly opposite to the diphthong if it is symphonic (front diphthongs have *-vv-* and back diphthongs have *-j̥j̥-*), while the final vowel is enantiophonic. The opposite is true of antiphonic diphthongs – the glide is of the same polarity (*-j̥j̥-* for front diphthongs and *-vv-* for back diphthongs), while the final vowel is paromophonic.

For example, *tey* ‘egg’ is symphonic and has front polarity, which means the glide will be *-vv-* and the final vowel augment will be enantiophonic (*-i-*), to yield *tevvi*. The word *iu* ‘forefather’ is antiphonic and has front polarity, meaning the glide will be *-j̥j̥-* and the final vowel augment will be paromophonic (*-e-*) to yield *ij̥j̥e*.

MONOSYLLABIC DIPHTHONGAL SEMATIC FORMATION

	SYMPHONIC		ANTIPHONIC	
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT	BACK
ASEMATIC DIPHTHONG	<i>ei ey ie ay ûe ûa ai</i>	<i>au uo</i>	<i>eu ia iu</i>	<i>oi ui</i>
SEMATIC GLIDE	<i>-vv-</i>	<i>-j̥j̥-</i>	<i>-j̥j̥-</i>	<i>-vv-</i>
SEMATIC FINAL VOWEL	<i>-i, -y</i>	<i>-u</i>	<i>-e, -û</i>	<i>-o</i>

Below are examples to illustrate this pattern:

MONOSYLLABIC DIPHTHONGAL SYMPHONIC

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>gei</i>	<i>gevvi</i>	‘snout’
<i>hie</i>	<i>hivvi</i>	‘mound’
<i>ie</i>	<i>ivvi</i>	‘crack’
<i>tey</i>	<i>tevvi</i>	‘egg’
<i>hîûa</i>	<i>hîûvvy</i>	‘passed relative’
<i>tsau</i>	<i>tsaj̥j̥u</i>	‘lamb’
<i>bîuo</i>	<i>bîuj̥j̥u</i>	‘little boy, male infant’

MONOSYLLABIC DIPHTHONGAL ANTIPHONIC

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>eu</i>	<i>eij̥j̥e</i>	‘scar’
<i>sʰeu</i>	<i>sʰeij̥j̥e</i>	‘disobedient dog, child (pejorative)’
<i>iu</i>	<i>ij̥j̥e</i>	‘forefather’
<i>ʰia</i>	<i>ʰij̥j̥e</i>	‘dandruff’
<i>kui</i>	<i>kuvvo</i>	‘edge (of blade)’
<i>moi</i>	<i>moavvo</i>	‘little girl, female infant’

The declension of oblique cases and the sematic plural as a three-way polarity distinction:

MONOSYLLABIC DIPHTHONGAL OBLIQUE CASES

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
SEMATIC	<i>-i/-e</i>	<i>-u/-o</i>	<i>-y/-ü</i>	<i>-ut</i>	<i>-it</i>	<i>-yt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-imut</i> <i>-imyt</i>	<i>-umit</i>	<i>-ymit</i>	<i>-isit</i>	<i>-usut</i>	<i>-ysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-et</i>	<i>-ot</i>	<i>-üt</i>	<i>-uttut</i>	<i>-ittit</i>	<i>-yttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-inmit</i>	<i>-unmit</i>	<i>-ynmit</i>	<i>-ingit</i>	<i>-ungit</i>	<i>-yngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-igut</i>	<i>-ugit</i>	<i>-ygut</i>	<i>-ein</i>	<i>-uin</i>	<i>-üin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>Ø-ts</i>			<i>Ø-ttset</i>	<i>Ø-ttsot</i>	<i>Ø-ttsüt</i>

Forms marked with Ø- indicate that the asematic form is the base for the formation of the declined case. This is true of the essive singular and plural and the comitative plural.

§4.2.1.1 Monosyllabic Diphthongal Symphonic

bjuo » *bjuju*
‘little boy’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEMATIC
INESSIVE
ILLATIVE
ELATIVE
COMITATIVE
ESSIVE

bjuo
bjuju
bjujuumit
bjujuot
bjujuunmit
bjujuugit
bjuots

bjuogi
bjujuut
bjujuusut
bjujuittit
bjujuungit
bjujuuin
bjuottset

tey » *tevvi*
‘egg’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEMATIC
INESSIVE
ILLATIVE
ELATIVE
COMITATIVE
ESSIVE

tey
tevvi
tevvimyt
tevvot
tevvinnit
tevvigut
teyts

teygi
tevvut
tevvisit
tevvuttut
tevvungit
tevvein
teyttset

hjuä » *hjuvvy*

SINGULAR

PLURAL

‘passed relative’

ASEMATIC	<i>hiia</i>	<i>hiiaagi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>hiivvy</i>	<i>hiivvyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>hiivvymit</i>	<i>hiivvysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>hiivvut</i>	<i>hiivvytthy</i>
ELATIVE	<i>hiivvynmit</i>	<i>hiivvyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>hiivvygit</i>	<i>hiivvuiin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>hiuats</i>	<i>hiuattsut</i>

§4.2.1.2 Monosyllabic Diphthongal Antiphonic

<i>eu</i> » <i>eie</i> ‘scar’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>eu</i>	<i>eugi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>eie</i>	<i>eieut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>eieimyt</i>	<i>eieisut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>eieit</i>	<i>eieittut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>eieinmit</i>	<i>eieingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>eieigut</i>	<i>eieein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>euts</i>	<i>euttset</i>
<i>kui</i> » <i>kuvo</i> ‘edge’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>kui</i>	<i>kuigi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>kuvo</i>	<i>kuvit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kuvumit</i>	<i>kuvusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kuvot</i>	<i>kuvittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kuvunmit</i>	<i>kuvungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kuvugit</i>	<i>kuvuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kuits</i>	<i>kuittsot</i>

§4.2.2 Monosyllabic Geminal Nouns

Monosyllabic geminal nouns are nouns whose asematic form is monosyllabic and ends in a geminate vowel. Their declension is identical to that of monosyllabic diphthongal nouns is nearly identical in most respects except two – the geminate vowel is shortened, and there is no distinction between symphony and antiphony – all monosyllabic geminal nouns decline like symphonic monosyllabic diphthongal nouns. Both *ä* and *oa* are degeminated to *a*.

FRONT DEGEMINATION

<i>i</i>	»	<i>i</i>
<i>e</i>	»	<i>e</i>
<i>y</i>	»	<i>y</i>

$e\ddot{u}$ » $\ddot{u}$
 $\ddot{a}$ » a

BACK GEMINATION

oa » a
 $\ddot{o}$ » o
 $\ddot{u}$ » u

Otherwise, the declension of monosyllabic geminal nouns is the same as that of monosyllabic diphthongal nouns:

MONOSYLLABIC GEMINAL SEMATIC FORMATION

	FRONT	BACK
ASEMATIC GEMINATE	$i\ \acute{e}\ \acute{y}\ e\ddot{u}\ \ddot{a}$	$oa\ \ddot{o}\ \ddot{u}$
SEMATIC GLIDE	$-vv-$	$-\ddot{u}-$
SEMATIC FINAL VOWEL	$-\acute{i}, -\acute{y}$	$-u$

MONOSYLLABIC DIPHTHONGAL FRONT

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
$m\acute{e}\ddot{u}$	$m\acute{u}\ddot{v}\acute{y}$	‘sputum’
$\acute{e}$	$ev\acute{v}\acute{i}$	‘small plant’
$h\acute{u}$	$h\acute{u}\ddot{v}\acute{v}\acute{i}$	‘gum disease’
$\acute{y}$	$y\ddot{v}\acute{v}\acute{y}$	‘ice’

MONOSYLLABIC DIPHTHONGAL BACK

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
$h\ddot{o}$	$h\ddot{o}\ddot{u}\ddot{u}$	‘embers’
$n\acute{u}\ddot{u}$	$n\acute{u}\ddot{u}\ddot{u}\ddot{u}$	‘visible/condensed breath’
$h\ddot{o}$	$h\ddot{o}\ddot{u}\ddot{u}\ddot{u}$	‘cut (in wood from axe or knife)’
$\acute{u}\ddot{o}$	$\acute{u}\ddot{o}\ddot{u}\ddot{u}$	‘pus’

Like monosyllabic diphthongal nouns, the monosyllabic geminal noun declension has a three-way polarity distinction for oblique cases and the sematic plural.

MONOSYLLABIC GEMINAL OBLIQUE CASES

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
SEMATIC	$-\acute{i}$	$-u$	$-\acute{y}$	$-ut$	$-\acute{it}$	$-\acute{yt}$
INESSIVE	$-\acute{i}mut$ $-\acute{i}myt$	$-umit$	$-\acute{y}mit$	$-\acute{i}sit$	$-usut$	$-\acute{y}sy\acute{t}$
ILLATIVE	$-et$	$-ot$	$-\acute{u}t$	$-uttut$	$-\acute{ittit}$	$-\acute{yttyt}$
ELATIVE	$-\acute{i}nit$	$-unnit$	$-\acute{y}nit$	$-\acute{i}ngit$	$-ungit$	$-\acute{y}ngit$

COMITATIVE	-igut	-ugit	-ygit	-ein	-uin	-ûin
ESSIVE	Ø-ts			Ø-ttset	Ø-ttsot	Ø-ttsût

Forms marked with Ø- indicate that the asematic form is the base for the formation of the declined case. This is true of the essive singular and plural and the comitative plural.

§4.2.2.1 Monosyllabic Geminal Back

<i>lîô</i> » <i>lîoiïu</i> 'pus'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>lîô</i>	<i>lîôgi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>lîoiïu</i>	<i>lîoiïit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>lîoiïumit</i>	<i>lîoiïusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>lîoiïot</i>	<i>lîoiïittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>lîoiïunnit</i>	<i>lîoiïungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>lîoiïugit</i>	<i>lîoiïuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>lîôts</i>	<i>lîôtsot</i>

<i>ñîû</i> » <i>ñîuiïu</i> 'visible breath'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ñîû</i>	<i>ñîûgi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>ñîuiïu</i>	<i>ñîuiïit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ñîuiïumit</i>	<i>ñîuiïusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ñîuiïot</i>	<i>ñîuiïittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ñîuiïunnit</i>	<i>ñîuiïungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ñîuiïugit</i>	<i>ñîuiïuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ñîûts</i>	<i>ñîûtsot</i>

§4.2.2.2 Monosyllabic Geminal Front

<i>ê</i> » <i>evvi</i> 'small plant'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ê</i>	<i>êgi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>evvi</i>	<i>evvut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>evvimyt</i>	<i>evvisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>evvet</i>	<i>evvutthut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>evvinnit</i>	<i>evvingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>evvigut</i>	<i>evvein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>êts</i>	<i>êttset</i>

<i>hîï</i> » <i>hîïvvi</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL

‘gum disease’

ASEMATIC	<i>hĩ</i>	<i>hĩgi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>hĩvvi</i>	<i>hĩvvut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>hĩvvinmyt</i>	<i>hĩvvisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>hĩvvet</i>	<i>hĩvvuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>hĩvvinnit</i>	<i>hĩvvingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>hĩvvigut</i>	<i>hĩvvein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>hĩits</i>	<i>hĩittset</i>

§4.2.3 Monosyllabic Consonantal Declensions

Monosyllabic nouns ending in a consonant and whose sematic form ends in a vowel are termed monosyllabic consonantal nouns. Unlike other declension types, consonantal declension paradigms are entirely dependent on the nature of final consonant. As such, an asematic consonantal ending will have one or more corresponding sematic form. It is not always possible to tell exactly what kind of ending a consonantal noun will take in the sematic form, which makes these paradigms more difficult to memorise.

Pine nouns may end in *-t -l -r -s -š -ts -n, -k* and *-k̥* in the eastern dialects, but western dialects replace word-final dorsals (*-k* and *-k̥*) by *-t*.

§4.2.3.1 Monosyllabic Consonantal Nouns in *-t*

Monosyllabic consonant nouns ending in *-t* have a coronal sematic form in *-dda*. In western dialects, the *-k* and *-k̥* consonantal declensions have an asematic form in *-t*. Like all monosyllabic consonantal nouns, there is only a single declension polarity.

Examples of monosyllabic consonantal nouns in *-t* include:

ASEMATIC	SEOMATIC	
<i>ħot</i>	<i>ħodda</i>	‘earthworm’
<i>gioat</i>	<i>gioadda</i>	‘underside of ski’
<i>tsĩt</i>	<i>tsĩdda</i>	‘small bird’
<i>soĩt</i>	<i>soĩdda</i>	‘rib cage’

There are three nouns in Pine that have special sematic form in *-tva*: *duat, duatva* ‘bird’s nest’, *kũt, kũtva* ‘reindeer calf’ and *reit, reitva* ‘serrated blade’.

The declension pattern for monosyllabic consonantal nouns has a single front polarity series. The asematic plural has two forms, which are both acceptable, one in *-ttsi* and one in *-kki*.

MONOSYLLABIC CONSONANTAL NOUNS IN *-t*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>-t</i>	<i>-ttsi, -kki</i>

SEMATIC	-dda	-ddut / -ddyt
INESSIVE	-ddimyt -ddimut	-ddisit
ILLATIVE	-ddet	-dduttut / -ddyttyt
ELATIVE	-ddinnit	-ddingit
COMITATIVE	-ddigut / -ddigyt	-ddein
ESSIVE	-ts	-ttset

tsgeūt » *tsgeūdda*
‘skelton’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

tsgeūt

tsgeūttsi

SEMATIC

tsgeūdda

tsgeūddyt

INESSIVE

tsgeūddimyt

tsgeūddisit

ILLATIVE

tsgeūddet

tsgeūddyttyt

ELATIVE

tsgeūddinnit

tsgeūddingit

COMITATIVE

tsgeūddigyt

tsgeūddein

ESSIVE

tsgeūts

tsgeūttsset

Ķõt » *Ķõdda*
‘earthworm’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

Ķõt

Ķõttsi

SEMATIC

Ķõdda

Ķõddut

INESSIVE

Ķõddimut

Ķõddisit

ILLATIVE

Ķõddet

Ķõdduttut

ELATIVE

Ķõddinnit

Ķõddingit

COMITATIVE

Ķõddugit

Ķõddein

ESSIVE

Ķõts

Ķõttset

§4.2.3.2 Monosyllabic Consonantal Nouns in -k/-k̥

Monosyllabic consonantal nouns in -k (dorsal) and -k̥ (labiodorsal) are found in eastern dialects, whereas western dialects decline them as monosyllabic -t nouns. Nouns with an asematic form in -k have a sematic form in -gga, while labialised nouns in -k̥ have -kva. Dorsal nouns have a front polarity series while labiodorsals have a back polarity series. The illative plural has a short form in -gtut/-g̥tyt for dorsal nouns.

DORSAL

ASEMATIC

gvók

meyk

SEMATIC

gvõgga

meygga

‘warm weather that drives reindeer to ice’

‘crane fly’

*leuk**leugga*

‘path in snow that is hardly visible’

LABIODORSAL

ASEMATIC

*hjuok**tnük**kwik*

SEMATIC

*hjuokva**tnükva**kwikva*

‘hook-shaped needle’

‘surface (of water)’

‘bug, midge’

MONOSYLLABIC CONSONANTAL NOUNS IN *-k/-k̥*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	DORSAL	LABIODORSAL	DORSAL	LABIODORSAL
ASEMATIC	<i>-k</i>	<i>-k̥</i>	<i>-kki</i>	
SEMATIC	<i>-gga</i>	<i>-kva</i>	<i>-ggut / -ggyt</i>	<i>-kvit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-ggimut</i> <i>-ggimyt</i>	<i>-kvumit</i>	<i>-ggisit</i>	<i>-kvusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-gget</i>	<i>-kvot</i>	<i>-gguttut / -ggyt̥yt</i> <i>-ġtut / -ġtyt</i>	<i>-kwippit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-gginnit</i>	<i>-kvunnit</i>	<i>-gingit</i>	<i>-kvingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ggigut</i>	<i>-ggugit / -ggygit</i>	<i>-ggein</i>	<i>-kvin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-ts</i>		<i>-ttset</i>	<i>-ttsot</i>

§4.2.3.2.1 Monosyllabic *-k* Nouns

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>toak</i> » <i>toagga</i> ‘tall and slander person’		
ASEMATIC	<i>toak</i>	<i>toakki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>toagga</i>	<i>toaggut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>toaggimut</i>	<i>toaggisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>toagget</i>	<i>toagguttut ~ toaġtut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>toagginnit</i>	<i>toaggingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>toaggigut</i>	<i>toaggein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>toats</i>	<i>toattset</i>

§4.2.3.2.2 Monosyllabic *-k̥* Nouns

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>tnük</i> » <i>tnükva</i> ‘surface (of water)’		
ASEMATIC	<i>tnük</i>	<i>tnükki</i>

SEMATIC	<i>ṭṛukva</i>	<i>ṭṛukvit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ṭṛukvumit</i>	<i>ṭṛukvusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ṭṛukvot</i>	<i>ṭṛukvittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ṭṛukvunnit</i>	<i>ṭṛukvungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ṭṛukvugit</i>	<i>ṭṛukvuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ṭṛuṭs</i>	<i>ṭṛuṭtsot</i>

§4.2.3.3 Monosyllabic Consonantal Nouns in -l

Monosyllabic consonant nouns ending in *-l* have two sets of declension patterns. The first declension has *-llō* or *-lleū* in the sematic form, called *the geminal -l declension*, and the second has *-ḵḵō* or *-ḵḵeū*, called *the complex -l declension*. Both declensions have the back polarity series of case endings, but a front-rounded version exists with front-rounded nuclei. The illative plural has a short form in *-lṭit/-lṭyt* for geminal nouns.

Examples of monosyllabic consonantal nouns in *-l* include:

GEMINAL -l

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>loal</i>	<i>loallō</i>	‘tail bone’
<i>ṭṛyl</i>	<i>ṭṛyllēū</i>	‘adult mite’
<i>deil</i>	<i>deillō</i>	‘roll, something rolled up’
<i>kṇiṭuol</i>	<i>kṇiṭuollō</i>	‘small hammer or club’

COMPLEX -l

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>ruol</i>	<i>ruoḵḵō</i>	‘female stoat’
<i>kṇail</i>	<i>kṇaiḵḵeū</i>	‘compound leaf, fern’
<i>sḵeil</i>	<i>sḵeiḵḵō</i>	‘part of woven band that is tied to object’
<i>boil</i>	<i>boiḵḵō</i>	‘coagulated (blood)’

MONOSYLLABIC CONSONANTAL NOUNS IN -l

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	GEMINAL	COMPLEX	DORSAL	LABIODORSAL
ASEMATIC	<i>-l</i>		<i>-lki</i>	<i>-ḵki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-llō / -lleū</i>	<i>-ḵḵō / -ḵḵeū</i>	<i>-lṭit / -lṭyt</i>	<i>-ḵḵit / -ḵḵyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-llummit / -llymmmit</i>	<i>-ḵḵummit / -ḵḵymmit</i>	<i>-llusut / -llysyut</i>	<i>-ḵḵusut / -ḵḵysyut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-llot / -llūt</i>	<i>-ḵḵot / -ḵḵūt</i>	<i>-llittit / -llyttyt -lṭit / -lṭyt</i>	<i>-ḵḵittit / -ḵḵyṭtyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-llunnit / -llynnit</i>	<i>-ḵḵunnit / -ḵḵynnit</i>	<i>-llungit / -llyngit</i>	<i>-ḵḵungit / -ḵḵyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-llukkit / -llykkit</i>	<i>-ḵḵukkit / -ḵḵykkit</i>	<i>-lluin / -llūin</i>	<i>-ḵḵuin / -ḵḵūin</i>

ESSIVE	- <i>ltsa</i>	- <i>ltsot</i> / - <i>ltsūt</i>

§4.2.3.3.1 Monosyllabic Geminal -/ Nouns

<i>loal</i> » <i>loallō</i> ‘tail bone’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>loal</i>	<i>loalki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>loallō</i>	<i>loallit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>loallummit</i>	<i>loallusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>loallot</i>	<i>loallittit</i> ~ <i>loaltit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>loallunnit</i>	<i>loallungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>loallukkit</i>	<i>loalluin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>loaltsa</i>	<i>loaltsot</i>
<i>tnyl</i> » <i>tnylleü</i> ‘adult mite’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>tnyl</i>	<i>tnylki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>tnylleü</i>	<i>tnyllyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tnyllummit</i>	<i>tnyllysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tnyllūt</i>	<i>tnylltytyt</i> ~ <i>tnyltyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tnyllynnit</i>	<i>tnyllngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tnyllukkit</i>	<i>tnylluin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tnyltsa</i>	<i>tnyltsūt</i>

§4.2.3.3.2 Monosyllabic Complex -/ Nouns

<i>ruol</i> » <i>ruoǵō</i> ‘female stoat’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ruol</i>	<i>ruoǵki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ruoǵō</i>	<i>ruoǵit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ruoǵummit</i>	<i>ruoǵusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ruoǵot</i>	<i>ruoǵittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ruoǵunnit</i>	<i>ruoǵungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ruoǵukkit</i>	<i>ruoǵuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ruoltsa</i>	<i>ruoltsot</i>
<i>kjail</i> » <i>kjaiǵeü</i> ‘compound leaf’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>kjail</i>	<i>kjaiǵki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>kjaiǵeü</i>	<i>kjaiǵit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kjaiǵymmit</i>	<i>kjaiǵysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kjaiǵūt</i>	<i>kjaiǵittit</i>

ELATIVE	<i>kjaiX̣ynnit</i>	<i>kjaiX̣yngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kjaiX̣ykḳit</i>	<i>kjaiX̣ūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kjailtsa</i>	<i>kjailtsūt</i>

§4.2.3.4 Monosyllabic Consonantal Nouns in -r

Monosyllabic consonant nouns ending in -r have a single set of declension with a back polarity series of case endings and a front-rounded series for front-rounded nuclei. Monosyllabic nouns in -r form a very small group of nouns. The asematic ending -r becomes -r̥o or -r̥eū. The illative plural has a short form in -rtit/-rtyt.

Examples of monosyllabic consonantal nouns in -r include:

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>hoar</i>	<i>hoar̥o</i>	‘tail feathers’
<i>t̥uar</i>	<i>t̥uar̥eū</i>	‘tuft of fur on ears’
<i>giuor</i>	<i>giuor̥o</i>	‘having ones ears laid back’
<i>ts̥ar</i>	<i>ts̥ar̥eū</i>	‘something broken in its centre’

MONOSYLLABIC CONSONANTAL NOUNS IN -r

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
	GEMINAL	DORSAL
ASEMATIC	-r	-rki
SEMATIC	-r̥o / -r̥eū	-r̥it / -r̥yt
INESSIVE	-r̥ummit / -r̥ymmit	-r̥rusut / -r̥rysyt
ILLATIVE	-r̥rot / -r̥rūt	-r̥ritt̥it / -r̥rytt̥yt -rtit / -rtyt
ELATIVE	-r̥runnit / -r̥rynnit	-r̥rungit / -r̥ryngit
COMITATIVE	-r̥rukkit / -r̥rykḳit	-r̥ruin / -r̥rūin
ESSIVE	-rtsa	-rttsot / -rttsūt

t̥uar » *t̥uar̥eū*
‘tuft of hair’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEMATIC
INESSIVE
ILLATIVE

t̥uar
t̥uar̥eū
t̥uar̥ymmit
t̥uar̥rūt

t̥uarki
t̥uar̥rit
t̥uar̥rysyt
t̥uar̥rytt̥yt ~ *t̥uar̥tyt*

ELATIVE	<i>tũarrynnit</i>	<i>tũarryngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tũarrykkit</i>	<i>tũarryũin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tũartsa</i>	<i>tũarttsũt</i>
<i>snĩr̥ » snĩr̥r̥o</i> ‘spark, ember’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>snĩr̥</i>	<i>snĩr̥ki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>snĩr̥r̥o</i>	<i>snĩr̥rit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>snĩr̥rummit</i>	<i>snĩr̥rusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>snĩr̥rot</i>	<i>snĩr̥ritt̥it ~ snĩrt̥it</i>
ELATIVE	<i>snĩr̥runnit</i>	<i>snĩr̥rungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>snĩr̥rukkit</i>	<i>snĩr̥rũin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>snĩr̥rtsa</i>	<i>snĩr̥rttsot</i>

§4.2.3.5 Monosyllabic Consonantal Nouns in -s

Monosyllabic consonant nouns ending in -s have two sets of declension patterns. One pattern replaces the asematic -s with *-hi* (called *the simple -s declension*) in the sematic form, while the second pattern is more varied. The final -s is replaced by the ending of the form *-s-C-a*, where C can be *-k-*, *-k̥-*, *-ḡ-*, *-ḡv-*, *-s-* or *-ʃ-*, and in a single word *-ʃv-*. This subdeclension is called *the complex -s declension*, and only contains a small number of words. All monosyllabic simple -s nouns have the front polarity series of case endings, while complex -s nouns have the back polarity series. The illative plural has a short form in *-ttut/-t̥yt* for dorsal nouns.

SIMPLE -s		
ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>tsũs</i>	<i>tsũhi</i>	‘middle of a canoe’
<i>sgĩas</i>	<i>sgĩahi</i>	‘dried grass’
<i>t̥svuos</i>	<i>t̥svuohi</i>	‘black and white (of coat)’
COMPLEX -s		
ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>ḡiḁs</i>	<i>ḡiḁska</i>	‘wood warped by moisture’
<i>ʃĩs</i>	<i>ʃĩskva</i>	‘path that goes under (tree, rock)’
<i>oas</i>	<i>oassa</i>	‘smell of rot’
<i>te̥is</i>	<i>te̥isḡa</i>	‘newborn bird’
<i>ṇĩos</i>	<i>ṇĩosḡva</i>	‘heavy snowfall’
<i>hũs</i>	<i>hũsʃa</i>	‘cold and humid air’
<i>ke̥ũs</i>	<i>ke̥ũska</i>	‘shrill or high pitched voice/sound’

MONOSYLLABIC CONSONANTAL NOUNS IN -s

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	GEMINAL	COMPLEX	DORSAL	LABIODORSAL

ASEMATIC	-s		-ski	
SEOMATIC	-hi	-s-C-a	-hut	-s-C-it
INESSIVE	-mm̥mut -m̥myt	-s-C-umit	-hisit	-s-C-usut
ILLATIVE	-het	-s-C-ot	-huttut / -hyttyt -ttut / -ttyt	-s-C-ittit
ELATIVE	-hinnit	-s-C-unnit	-hingit	-s-C-ungit
COMITATIVE	-hikkut	-s-C-on -s-C-ugit	-hein	-s-C-uin
ESSIVE	-ttsa		-ttset	-ttsot

The essive singular and plural is geminated in monosyllabic -s nouns.

§4.2.3.5.1 Monosyllabic Simple -s Nouns

<i>sgias</i> » <i>sgiahi</i> ‘dried grass’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>sgias</i>	<i>sgiaski</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>sgiahi</i>	<i>sgiahut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>sgiam̥mut</i>	<i>sgiahisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>sgiahet</i>	<i>sgiahuttut</i> ~ <i>sgiahttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>sgiahinnit</i>	<i>sgiahingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>sgiahikkut</i>	<i>sgiahein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>sgiaatssa</i>	<i>sgiaattset</i>
<i>bōs</i> » <i>bōhi</i> ‘large animal droppings’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>bōs</i>	<i>bōski</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>bōhi</i>	<i>bōhut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>bōmm̥mut</i>	<i>bōhisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>bōhet</i>	<i>bōhuttut</i> ~ <i>bōhttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>bōhinnit</i>	<i>bōhingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>bōhikkut</i>	<i>bōhein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>bōtssa</i>	<i>bōttset</i>

§4.2.3.5.2 Monosyllabic Complex -s Nouns

<i>ñiōs</i> » <i>ñiōsgva</i> ‘heavy snowfall’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ñiōs</i>	<i>ñiōski</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>ñiōsgva</i>	<i>ñiōsgvit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ñiōmm̥mut</i>	<i>ñiōsgvusut</i>

ILLATIVE	<i>ṇṇōsgvot</i>	<i>ṇṇōsgvittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ṇṇōsgvunnit</i>	<i>ṇṇōsgvungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ṇṇōsgvugit</i>	<i>ṇṇōsgvuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ṇṇōttsa</i>	<i>ṇṇōttsot</i>
<i>hūs</i> » <i>hūsḶa</i> ‘cold humid air’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>hūs</i>	<i>hūski</i>
SEMATIC	<i>hūsḶa</i>	<i>hūsḶit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>hūmm̐it</i>	<i>hūsḶusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>hūsḶot</i>	<i>hūsḶittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>hūsḶunnit</i>	<i>hūsḶungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>hūsḶugit</i>	<i>hūsḶuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>hūttsa</i>	<i>hūttot</i>

§4.2.3.6 Monosyllabic Consonantal Nouns in -ts

Monosyllabic consonant nouns ending in -ts have a single set of declension pattern with a back polarity series, and a front-rounded series for front-rounded nuclei. There are only a handful of nouns in this declension. Their semantic form ends in -ḶḶa. The illative plural has a short form in -ttit / -t̐yt.

Examples of monosyllabic simple -ts nouns:

asematic	semantic	
<i>pait̐s</i>	<i>paidḶḶa</i>	‘thin layer of ice’
<i>goat̐s</i>	<i>goadḶḶa</i>	‘round decorative button’
<i>heits</i>	<i>heidḶḶa</i>	‘root burl’
<i>ly̐ts</i>	<i>ly̐ḶḶa</i>	‘heavy sleet’

MONOSYLLABIC CONSONANTAL NOUNS IN -ts

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	-ts	-tski
SEMATIC	-ḶḶa	-ḶḶit / -ḶḶyt
INESSIVE	-mm̐it	-ḶḶusut / -ḶḶysyt
ILLATIVE	-ḶḶot / -ḶḶūt	-ḶḶittit / -ḶḶyt̐yt -ttit / -t̐yt
ELATIVE	-ḶḶunnit / -ḶḶynn̐it	-ḶḶungit / -ḶḶyngit
COMITATIVE	-huk̐kit / -hykk̐it	-ḶḶuin / -ḶḶūin
ESSIVE	-ttsa	-ttsot / -ttsūt

<i>heits</i> » <i>heid̥da</i> ‘root burl’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>heits</i>	<i>heitski</i>
SEMATIC	<i>heid̥da</i>	<i>heid̥dit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>heimmit</i>	<i>heid̥dusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>heid̥dot</i>	<i>heid̥dittit</i> ~ <i>heittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>heid̥dunmit</i>	<i>heid̥dungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>heihukkit</i>	<i>heid̥duin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>heittsa</i>	<i>heittsot</i>
<i>ly̥ts</i> » <i>ly̥d̥da</i> ‘heavy sleet’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ly̥ts</i>	<i>ly̥tski</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ly̥d̥da</i>	<i>ly̥d̥dyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ly̥mmit</i>	<i>ly̥d̥dysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ly̥d̥dūt</i>	<i>ly̥d̥dyt̥yt</i> ~ <i>ly̥t̥yt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ly̥d̥dynmit</i>	<i>ly̥d̥dyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ly̥hykk̥it</i>	<i>ly̥d̥dūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ly̥t̥tsa</i>	<i>ly̥t̥tsūt</i>

§4.2.3.7 Monosyllabic Consonantal Nouns in -n

Monosyllabic consonant nouns ending in -n can decline according to one of three patterns, termed *labial*, *dental* and *dorsal*. All monosyllabic -n nouns have a contracted asematic form which unfolds in the sematic form to reveal a preglottalised cluster followed by -a. This declension has case endings in the back polarity series and in the front-rounded series for front-rounded nuclei.

	ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
LABIAL	-n	-bma	
DENTAL	-n	-dna	
DORSAL	-n	-kna	
LABIAL	ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
	<i>r̥n̥</i>	<i>r̥bma</i>	‘limit, edge (of flat object)’
	<i>ʃ̥n̥</i>	<i>ʃ̥bma</i>	‘fat, well-fed child’
	<i>t̥s̥n̥</i>	<i>t̥s̥bma</i>	‘woven lid’
DENTAL	ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
	<i>l̥n̥</i>	<i>l̥dna</i>	‘calcaneus’
	<i>k̥jaun̥</i>	<i>k̥jaudna</i>	‘oxide layer on metal, rust’

<i>deũn</i>	<i>deũdna</i>	‘male eider’
DORSAL		
ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>jeĩn</i>	<i>jeĩkna</i>	‘needle house’
<i>hũn</i>	<i>hũkna</i>	‘very still weather’
<i>võn</i>	<i>võkna</i>	‘distant call/sound’

The declension of consonantal -n nouns can be abstracted for all three subclasses as shown below, where -ʔN- indicates a preglottalised nasal of labial (-bma, -dna or -kna respectively). The essive singular ends in -nttsa while the plural has -nttsot, though some speakers devoice the essive to -ntsa and -nttsot, usually doing the same for the asematic plural, having -nki instead of -nkki.

MONOSYLLABIC CONSONANTAL NOUNS IN -n

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	LABIAL	DENTAL	DORSAL	LABIAL	DENTAL	DORSAL
ASEMATIC	-n			-nkki		
SEMATIC	-bma	-dna	-kna	-bmit -bmyt	-dnit -dnyt	-knit -knyt
INESSIVE	-mmit			-bmusut -bmysyt	-dnusut -dnysyt	-knusut -knytyt
ILLATIVE	-bmot -bmũt	-dnot -dnũt	-knot -knũt	-bmittit -bmyttyt	-dnittit -dnyttyt	-knittit -knyttyt
ELATIVE	-bmunnit -bmynnit	-dnunnit -dnynnit	-knunnit -knynnit	-bmungit -bmyngit	-dnungit -dnyngit	-knungit -knyngit
COMITATIVE	-bmukkit -bmykkit	-dnukkit -dnykkit	-knukkit -knykkit	-bmuin -bmũin	-dnuin -dnũin	-knuin -knũin
ESSIVE	-ntsa			-nttsot -nttsũt		

§4.2.3.7.1 Monosyllabic Consonantal Labial -n Nouns

<i>rũn</i> » <i>ri̯bma</i> ‘limit’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>rũn</i>	<i>rĩnkki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ri̯bma</i>	<i>ri̯bmit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>rĩmmit</i>	<i>ri̯bmusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ri̯bmot</i>	<i>ri̯bmittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ri̯bmunnit</i>	<i>ri̯bmungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ri̯bmukkit</i>	<i>ri̯bmuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>rĩntsa</i>	<i>rĩnttsot</i>
<i>ʕĩn</i> » <i>ʕi̯bma</i> ‘well-fed child’	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>ǰ̣n</i>	<i>ǰ̣nkḳi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ǰ̣bma</i>	<i>ǰ̣bmyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ǰ̣mmit</i>	<i>ǰ̣bṃysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ǰ̣bṃut</i>	<i>ǰ̣bṃỵṭyṭ</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ǰ̣bṃyṇnit</i>	<i>ǰ̣bṃỵng̣iṭ</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ǰ̣bṃỵkḳiṭ</i>	<i>ǰ̣bṃụiṇ</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ṛntsa</i>	<i>ǰ̣ynṭtṣuṭ</i>

§4.2.3.7.2 Monosyllabic Consonantal Dental -n Nouns

<i>ḷn</i> » <i>ḷdna</i> ‘calcaneus’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ḷn</i>	<i>ḷnkḳi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ḷdna</i>	<i>ḷdṇiṭ</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ḷṃmiṭ</i>	<i>ḷdṇuṣuṭ</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ḷdṇoṭ</i>	<i>ḷdṇitṭiṭ</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ḷdṇunṇiṭ</i>	<i>ḷdṇung̣iṭ</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ḷdṇukḳiṭ</i>	<i>ḷdṇụiṇ</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ḷnṭsa</i>	<i>ḷnṭtṣoṭ</i>

§4.2.3.7.3 Monosyllabic Consonantal Dorsal -n Nouns

<i>ḥn</i> » <i>ḥḳna</i> ‘very still weather’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ḥn</i>	<i>ḥnkḳi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ḥḳna</i>	<i>ḥkṇiṭ</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ḥṃmiṭ</i>	<i>ḥkṇuṣuṭ</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ḥkṇoṭ</i>	<i>ḥkṇitṭiṭ</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ḥkṇunṇiṭ</i>	<i>ḥkṇung̣uṭ</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ḥkṇukḳiṭ</i>	<i>ḥkṇụiṇ</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ḥnṭsa</i>	<i>ḥnṭtṣoṭ</i>

§4.2.4 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Declensions

Schizaphonic declensions are very similar to their consonantal counterparts but differ in two main ways – the sematic ends in *-n*, and the polarity series is dependent on the polarity of the nucleus, resulting in a sort of vowel harmony. For example, monosyllabic consonantal nouns in *-r* have a sematic form in *-ṛṛọ*, but schizaphonic nouns in *-r* can have *-ṛṛeṇ*, *-ṛṛoṇ* or *-ṛṛụṇ*. Oblique cases other than the comitative singular do not differ other than through their polarity series. The comitative singular is usually *-ikḳuṭ*/*-ukḳiṭ*/*-ykḳiṭ* in schizaphonic nouns, with occasional devoicing of voiced geminate stops preceding the case ending, for example *tṣiḳ* » *tṣig̣geṇ* » *tṣikḳikḳuṭ*

‘splinter’ (not **tsiggikkut*). A few nouns have forms not found in monosyllabic non-schizaphonic declensions. The asematic plural of schizaphonic nouns is formed on the basis of the sematic form of the noun instead of the asematic as in monosyllabic consonantal nouns. For example, consonantal nouns in *-r* have a plural in *-rki*, but schizaphonic nouns in *-r* have a plural in *-rregi*, *-rrogi* or *-rriigi*. Like all monosyllabic nouns, the asematic plural undergoes vowel fronting.

There is unfortunately no way to tell whether a monosyllabic noun ending in a consonant belongs to the consonantal declension group of the schizaphonic declension group, but fortunately both declension groups are rather small.

§4.2.4.1 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Nouns in *-t*

Monosyllabic schizaphonic nouns in *-t* decline much like their consonantal counterparts but the comitative singular has forms in *-tven/-tvon/-tvin*. There are only a few schizaphonic nouns in *-t*:

ASEMATIC	SEOMATIC	
<i>být</i>	<i>byddün</i>	‘new born’
<i>pait</i>	<i>paiddün</i>	‘idiot’
<i>skviut</i>	<i>skviudden</i>	‘gash’
<i>smüat</i>	<i>smüaddün</i>	‘someone with short hair’
<i>spait</i>	<i>spaiddün</i>	‘rumen’
<i>tsXüt</i>	<i>tsXidden</i>	‘fish jowls’
<i>tsuit</i>	<i>tsuiddon</i>	‘crayfish’

MONOSYLLABIC SCHIZAPHONIC NOUNS IN *-t*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-t</i>			<i>-ddegí</i>	<i>-ddogí</i>	<i>-ddügi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>-dden</i>	<i>-ddon</i>	<i>-ddün</i>	<i>-ddut</i>	<i>-ddít</i>	<i>-ddyť</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-ddimmut</i> <i>-ddimmyť</i>	<i>-ddummit</i>	<i>-ddymmit</i>	<i>-ddisít</i>	<i>-ddusut</i>	<i>-ddyšyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-ddet</i>	<i>-ddot</i>	<i>-ddüt</i>	<i>-dduttut</i>	<i>-ddittít</i>	<i>-ddyťtyť</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-ddinnít</i>	<i>-ddunnít</i>	<i>-ddynnít</i>	<i>-ddingít</i>	<i>-ddungít</i>	<i>-ddyngít</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ddikkut</i>	<i>-ddukkit</i>	<i>-ddykkít</i>	<i>-ddeín</i>	<i>-dduín</i>	<i>-ddüín</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-ts</i>			<i>-ttset</i>	<i>-ttsot</i>	<i>-ttsűť</i>

§4.2.4.1.1 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Front Polarity Nouns in *-t*

<i>skviut</i> » <i>skviudden</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL

‘small cut’

ASEMATIC	<i>skviut</i>	<i>skviuddogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>skviudden</i>	<i>skviuddut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>skviuddimmut</i>	<i>skviuddisut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>skviuddet</i>	<i>skviudduttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>skviuddinnit</i>	<i>skviuddingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>skviuddikkut</i>	<i>skviuddein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>skviuts</i>	<i>skviuttset</i>

§4.2.4.1.2 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Back Polarity Nouns in -t

<i>tsuit</i> » <i>tsuiddon</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘crayfish’		
ASEMATIC	<i>tsuit</i>	<i>tsuiddogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>tsuiddon</i>	<i>tsuiddit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tsuiddummit</i>	<i>tsuiddusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tsuiddot</i>	<i>tsuiddittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tsuiddunnit</i>	<i>tsuiddungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tsuiddukkit</i>	<i>tsuidduin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tsuits</i>	<i>tsuittsot</i>

§4.2.4.1.3 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Front-Rounded Polarity Nouns in -t

<i>smuat</i> » <i>smuaddun</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘someone with short hair’		
ASEMATIC	<i>smuat</i>	<i>smuaddugi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>smuaddun</i>	<i>smuaddyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>smuaddymmit</i>	<i>smuaddysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>smuaddut</i>	<i>smuaddytyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>smuaddyngit</i>	<i>smuaddyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>smuaddykkit</i>	<i>smuadduin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>smuats</i>	<i>smuattsut</i>

§4.2.4.2 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Nouns in -k

Monosyllabic schizaphonic nouns in -k are few, and there is no schizaphonic noun in -k. The comitative singular has the form -kven/-kvon/-kvun. The illative plural has a short form in -ktut/-ktit/-ktyt.

ASEMATIC	SEOMATIC	
<i>aik</i>	<i>aiggun</i>	‘phalange’
<i>kviek</i>	<i>kvieggun</i>	‘aspen bud (fallen)’

<i>muok</i>	<i>muoggon</i>	‘(older) man with a belly, rude older man’
<i>ʁuk</i>	<i>ʁuggon</i>	‘stock dove’
<i>ɲeik</i>	<i>ɲeiggen</i>	‘ <i>nebria gyllenhali</i> ’
<i>skayk</i>	<i>skayggūn</i>	‘canine tooth’
<i>tsik</i>	<i>tsiggen</i>	‘splinter (in skin)’

MONOSYLLABIC SCHIZAPHONIC NOUNS IN *-k*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-k</i>			<i>-ggegi</i>	<i>-ggogi</i>	<i>-ggūgi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>-ggen</i>	<i>-ggon</i>	<i>-ggūn</i>	<i>-ggut</i>	<i>-ggit</i>	<i>-ggyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-ggimmut</i> <i>-ggimmyt</i>	<i>-ggummit</i>	<i>-ggymmit</i>	<i>-ggisit</i>	<i>-ggusut</i>	<i>-ggytyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-gget</i>	<i>-ggot</i>	<i>-ggūt</i>	<i>-gguttut</i> <i>-ktut</i>	<i>-ggittit</i> <i>-ktit</i>	<i>-ggyttyt</i> <i>-ktyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-gginnit</i>	<i>-ggunnit</i>	<i>-ggynnit</i>	<i>-ggingit</i>	<i>-ggungit</i>	<i>-ggyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ggikkut</i>	<i>-ggukkit</i>	<i>-ggykkit</i>	<i>-ggein</i>	<i>-gguin</i>	<i>-ggūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-ts</i>			<i>-ttset</i>	<i>-ttsot</i>	<i>-ttsūt</i>

§4.2.4.2.1 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Front Polarity Nouns in *-k*

<i>tsik</i> » <i>tsiggen</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘splinter (in skin)’		
ASEMATIC	<i>tsik</i>	<i>tsiggegi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>tsiggen</i>	<i>tsiggut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tsiggimmyt</i>	<i>tsiggisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tsigget</i>	<i>tsigguttut</i> ~ <i>tsiktut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tsigginnit</i>	<i>tsiggingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tsiggikkut</i>	<i>tsiggein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tsits</i>	<i>tsittset</i>

§4.2.4.2.2 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Back Polarity Nouns in *-k*

<i>ʁuk</i> » <i>ʁuggon</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘stock dove’		
ASEMATIC	<i>ʁuk</i>	<i>ʁuggogi</i>

SEMATIC	<i>ǰıggon</i>	<i>ǰıggit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ǰıggummit</i>	<i>ǰıggusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ǰıggot</i>	<i>ǰıggittit ~ ǰıktit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ǰıggunnit</i>	<i>ǰıggungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ǰıggukkit</i>	<i>ǰıgguin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ǰıts</i>	<i>ǰıttst</i>

§4.2.4.2.3 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Front-Rounded Polarity Nouns in -k

<i>skayk</i> » <i>skayggı̃n</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘canine tooth’		
ASEMATIC	<i>skayk</i>	<i>skayggı̃gi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>skayggı̃n</i>	<i>skayggyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>skayggymmit</i>	<i>skayggı̃syt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>skayggıt</i>	<i>skayggytıt ~ skaykıt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>skayggynnit</i>	<i>skayggı̃ngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>skayggykkit</i>	<i>skayggı̃in</i>
ESSIVE	<i>skayts</i>	<i>skayttst</i>

§4.2.4.3 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Nouns in -l

All monosyllabic schizaphonic nouns in -l have a sematic form in -ǰıǰen/-ǰıǰon/-ǰıǰı̃n, there is no corresponding simple -l declension for schizaphonic nouns. The comitative singular has the form -ǰıven/-ǰıvon/-ǰıvı̃n. Two nouns have an irregular declension: *tsıl* ‘ant’ has the sematic form *tsıǰı̃en* and in the oblique cases declines like a schizaphonic -k noun (*tsıǰı̃en*, *tsıǰı̃immit*, *tsıǰı̃et*, *tsıǰı̃innit*, *tsıǰı̃ikkut*) but has the essive singular form *tsıltsa* and the essive plural form *tsıltst*, and *skuol* ‘perch’ has the sematic form *skuoldon* and declines like an schizaphonic -t noun (*skuoldon*, *skuoldummit*, *skuoldot*, *skuoldunnit*, *skuoldukkit*) but has the essive singular forms *skuoltsa* and the essive plural form *skuoltst*.

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>ıl</i>	<i>ıǰı̃en</i>	‘bush, shrub’
<i>skeil</i>	<i>skeiǰı̃en</i>	‘ladle’
<i>tsǰuol</i>	<i>tsǰuoǰı̃on</i>	‘(wood) chip’
<i>randag-ǰı̃l</i>	<i>randag-ǰı̃ı̃ı̃n</i>	‘curved tree that supports the roof of a <i>hulǰı̃u</i> hut’
<i>pıl</i>	<i>pıǰı̃en</i>	‘perpendicular logs that support fire’
<i>sıl</i>	<i>sıǰı̃on</i>	‘a lot of ash, pile of ash’
<i>tnı̃eıl</i>	<i>tnı̃eıǰı̃ı̃n</i>	‘horizontal branch supported at both end to hang and dry’
<i>bı̃ıl</i>	<i>bı̃ı̃ı̃ı̃n</i>	‘leash’

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-l</i>			<i>-ʕʕegi</i>	<i>-ʕʕogi</i>	<i>-ʕʕūgi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-ʕʕen</i>	<i>-ʕʕon</i>	<i>-ʕʕūn</i>	<i>-ʕʕut</i>	<i>-ʕʕit</i>	<i>-ʕʕyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-ʕʕimmut</i> <i>-ʕʕimmyt</i>	<i>-ʕʕummit</i>	<i>-ʕʕymmit</i>	<i>-ʕʕisit</i>	<i>-ʕʕusut</i>	<i>-ʕʕysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-ʕʕet</i>	<i>-ʕʕot</i>	<i>-ʕʕūt</i>	<i>-ʕʕuttut</i>	<i>-ʕʕittit</i>	<i>-ʕʕyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-ʕʕinnit</i>	<i>-ʕʕunnit</i>	<i>-ʕʕynnit</i>	<i>-ʕʕingit</i>	<i>-ʕʕungit</i>	<i>-ʕʕyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ʕʕikkut</i>	<i>-ʕʕukkit</i>	<i>-ʕʕykkit</i>	<i>-ʕʕein</i>	<i>-ʕʕuin</i>	<i>-ʕʕūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-ltsa</i>			<i>-ltsset</i>	<i>-ltsot</i>	<i>-ltsūt</i>

§4.2.4.3.1 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Front Polarity Nouns in *-l*

<i>skeil</i> » <i>skeiʕʕen</i> ‘ladle’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>skeil</i>	<i>skeiʕʕegi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>skeiʕʕen</i>	<i>skeiʕʕut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>skeiʕʕimmyt</i>	<i>skeiʕʕisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>skeiʕʕet</i>	<i>skeiʕʕuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>skeiʕʕinnit</i>	<i>skeiʕʕingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>skeiʕʕikkut</i>	<i>skeiʕʕein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>skeiltsa</i>	<i>skeilttsset</i>

§4.2.4.3.2 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Back Polarity Nouns in *-l*

<i>tsǵuol</i> » <i>tsǵuoʕʕon</i> ‘(wood) chip’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>tsǵuol</i>	<i>tsǵūeʕʕūgi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>tsǵuoʕʕon</i>	<i>tsǵuoʕʕit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tsǵuoʕʕummit</i>	<i>tsǵuoʕʕusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tsǵuoʕʕot</i>	<i>tsǵuoʕʕittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tsǵuoʕʕunnit</i>	<i>tsǵuoʕʕungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tsǵuoʕʕukkit</i>	<i>tsǵuoʕʕuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tsǵuoltsa</i>	<i>tsǵuolttsot</i>

§4.2.4.3.3 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Front-Rounded Polarity Nouns in *-l*

<i>būil</i> » <i>būiʕʕūn</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL

‘leash’

ASEMATIC	<i>bûil</i>	<i>bûiłłûgi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>bûiłłûn</i>	<i>bûiłłýt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>bûiłłymmit</i>	<i>bûiłłysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>bûiłłût</i>	<i>bûiłłýttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>bûiłłynnit</i>	<i>bûiłłyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>bûiłłykkit</i>	<i>bûiłłûin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>bûiltsa</i>	<i>bûiltsû</i>

§4.2.4.4 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Nouns in -r

Monosyllabic schizaphonic nouns in -r have a sematic form in -rren/-rron/-rrûn. There are only four such nouns. The asematic plural -rrûgi is not found as *kaur* is fronted to *kayrrûgi*. The illative plural has short forms in -rtut/-rtit/-rtyt.

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>ûr</i>	<i>ûrren</i>	‘arrow’
<i>dvâr</i>	<i>dvârûn</i>	‘knee cap’
<i>tnyr</i>	<i>tnyrrûn</i>	‘axe sheath’
<i>kaur</i>	<i>kaurron</i>	‘amnotic sac’

MONOSYLLABIC SCHIZAPHONIC NOUNS IN -r

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	-r			-rrégi	Ø	-rrûgi
SEMATIC	-rren	-rron	-rrûn	-rrut	-rrit	-rryt
INESSIVE	-rrimmut -rrimmyt	-rrummit	-rrymmit	-rrisit	-rrusut	-rrysyt
ILLATIVE	-rret	-rrot	-rrût	-rruttut -rtut	-rrittit -rtit	-rryttyt -rtyt
ELATIVE	-rrinnit	-rrunnit	-rrynnit	-rringit	-rrungit	-rryngit
COMITATIVE	-rrikkut	-rrukkit	-rrykkit	-rrein	-rruin	-rrûin
ESSIVE	-rtsa			-rttset	-rttsot	-rttsû

§4.2.4.4.1 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Front Polarity Nouns in -r

<i>ûr</i> » <i>ûrren</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘arrow’		

ASEMATIC	<i>ir</i>	<i>ir̥regi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ir̥ren</i>	<i>ir̥rut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ir̥rimmyt</i>	<i>ir̥risit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ir̥ret</i>	<i>ir̥ruttut ~ ir̥tut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ir̥rimnit</i>	<i>ir̥ringit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ir̥rikkut</i>	<i>ir̥rein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>irts̥a</i>	<i>irt̥tset</i>

§4.2.4.4.2 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Back Polarity Nouns in -r

<i>kaur</i> » <i>kaur̥ron</i> ‘amniotic sac’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>kaur</i>	<i>kay̥r̥r̥ugi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>kaur̥ron</i>	<i>kay̥r̥rit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kay̥r̥rummit</i>	<i>kay̥r̥rusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kay̥r̥rot</i>	<i>kay̥r̥ritt̥it ~ kaur̥tit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kay̥r̥runnit</i>	<i>kay̥r̥rungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kay̥r̥rukk̥it</i>	<i>kay̥r̥ruin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kaur̥ts̥a</i>	<i>kaur̥t̥tsot</i>

§4.2.4.4.3 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Front-Rounded Polarity Nouns in -r

<i>ty̥r</i> » <i>ty̥r̥r̥in</i> ‘axe sheath’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ty̥r</i>	<i>ty̥r̥r̥ugi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ty̥r̥r̥in</i>	<i>ty̥r̥ryt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ty̥r̥rymm̥it</i>	<i>ty̥r̥rysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ty̥r̥r̥ut</i>	<i>ty̥r̥ryt̥tyt ~ ty̥r̥tyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ty̥r̥rynn̥it</i>	<i>ty̥r̥ryngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ty̥r̥rykk̥it</i>	<i>ty̥r̥r̥uin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ty̥r̥rts̥a</i>	<i>ty̥r̥rt̥ts̥ut</i>

§4.2.4.5 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Nouns in -s

Monosyllabic schizaphonic nouns in -s have only a single declension pattern found in three polarity series. Such nouns have a sematic form in -ssen/-sson/-ss̥in. The essive singular is -ts̥a but some speakers have -sts̥a, and the plural likewise is -tt̥set/-tt̥sot/-t̥ts̥ut but some use -st̥set/-st̥sot/-st̥s̥ut. The illative plural has short forms in -st̥ut/-st̥it/-st̥yt.

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC

<i>kũs</i>	<i>kũsson</i>	‘talon, claw (bird)’
<i>ṁais</i>	<i>ṁaiissũn</i>	‘emaciated animal’
<i>lĩs</i>	<i>lĩssen</i>	‘pushy or bossy woman’
<i>ṁũs</i>	<i>ṁũsson</i>	‘puppy (childish, otherwise <i>ṁũsa</i>)’
<i>ḡys</i>	<i>ḡyssũn</i>	‘dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)’
<i>kĩs</i>	<i>kĩssen</i>	‘newbie, beginner’
<i>reũs</i>	<i>reũssũn</i>	‘poorly done work’

MONOSYLLABIC SCHIZAPHONIC NOUNS IN -s

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	-s			-ssegi	-ssogi	-ssũgi
SEMATIC	-ssen	-sson	-ssũn	-ssut	-ssit	-ssyt
INESSIVE	-ssimmut -ssimmyt	-ssummit	-ssymmit	-ssisit	-ssusut	-ssysyt
ILLATIVE	-sset	-ssot	-ssũt	-ssuttut -stut	-ssittit -stit	-ssyttyt -styt
ELATIVE	-ssinnit	-ssunnit	-ssynnit	-ssingit	-ssungit	-ssyngit
COMITATIVE	-ssikkut	-ssukkit	-ssykkit	-ssein	-ssuin	-ssũin
ESSIVE	-ttsa			-ttset	-ttsot	-ttsũt

§4.2.4.5.1 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Front Polarity Nouns in -s

<i>kĩs</i> » <i>kĩssen</i> ‘newbie’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>kĩs</i>	<i>kĩssegi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>kĩssen</i>	<i>kĩssut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kĩssimmyt</i>	<i>kĩssisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kĩsset</i>	<i>kĩssuttut</i> ~ <i>kĩstut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kĩssinnit</i>	<i>kĩssingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kĩssikkut</i>	<i>kĩssein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kĩttsa</i>	<i>kĩttset</i>

§4.2.4.5.2 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Back Polarity Nouns in -s

<i>vũs</i> » <i>vũsson</i> ‘ghost’	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>võs</i>	<i>võssogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>võsson</i>	<i>võssit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>võssummit</i>	<i>võssusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>võssot</i>	<i>võssittit ~ võstt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>võssunmit</i>	<i>võssungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>võssukkit</i>	<i>võssuun</i>
ESSIVE	<i>võttsa</i>	<i>võttst</i>

§4.2.4.5.3 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Front-Rounded Polarity Nouns in -s

<i>py's</i> » <i>py'ssũn</i> 'dunlin'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>py's</i>	<i>py'ssũgi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>py'ssũn</i>	<i>py'ssy</i>
INESSIVE	<i>py'ssymmit</i>	<i>py'ssytyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>py'ssũt</i>	<i>py'ssytyt ~ py'styt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>py'ssynnit</i>	<i>py'ssyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>py'ssykk</i>	<i>py'ssũn</i>
ESSIVE	<i>py'ttsa</i>	<i>py'ttsũt</i>

§4.2.4.6 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Nouns in -n

Monosyllabic schizaphonic nouns in -n have a sematic form in -ngen/-ngon/-ngũn.

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>sXĩn</i>	<i>sXĩngen</i>	'(rock) lichen'
<i>raun</i>	<i>raungon</i>	'dead, bleached standing tree'
<i>ũn</i>	<i>ũngon</i>	'(small) geothermal creek'
<i>tsĩn</i>	<i>tsĩngen</i>	'thin stip of wood/bark'
<i>tsĩvũn</i>	<i>tsĩvũngũn</i>	'atlantic wolffish'
<i>bayn</i>	<i>bayngũn</i>	'pumice (stone)'
<i>gvuon</i>	<i>gvuongon</i>	'sudden gust of wind'
<i>Xẽn</i>	<i>Xẽnngen</i>	'cuff'

MONOSYLLABIC SCHIZAPHONIC NOUNS IN -n

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-n</i>			<i>-ngegi</i>	<i>-ngogi</i>	<i>-ngũgi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-ngen</i>	<i>-ngon</i>	<i>-ngũn</i>	<i>-ngut</i>	<i>-ngit</i>	<i>-ngyt</i>

INESSIVE	-ngimmut -ngimmyt	-ngummit	-ngymmit	-ngisit	-ngusut	-ngysyt
ILLATIVE	-nget	-ngot	-ngût	-nguttut	-ngittit	-ngyttyt
ELATIVE	-ginnit	-gunnit	-gynmit	-ngingit	-ngungit	-ngyngit
COMITATIVE	-ngikkut	-ngukkit	-ngykkit	-ngein	-nguïn	-nguïin
ESSIVE	-ntsa			-nttset	-nttsot	-nttsût

§4.2.4.6.1 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Front Polarity Nouns in -n

<i>sʰin</i> » <i>sʰingen</i> '(rock) lichen'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>sʰin</i>	<i>sʰingeŋi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>sʰingen</i>	<i>sʰingut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>sʰingimmyt</i>	<i>sʰingisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>sʰinget</i>	<i>sʰinguttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>sʰinginnit</i>	<i>sʰingingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>sʰingikkut</i>	<i>sʰingein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>sʰintsa</i>	<i>sʰinttset</i>

§4.2.4.6.2 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Back Polarity Nouns in -n

<i>ɾaun</i> » <i>ɾaunŋon</i> 'dead, bleached standing tree'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ɾaun</i>	<i>ɾaunŋogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ɾaunŋon</i>	<i>ɾaunŋit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ɾaunŋummit</i>	<i>ɾaunŋusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ɾaunŋot</i>	<i>ɾaunŋittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ɾaunŋunnit</i>	<i>ɾaunŋungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ɾaunŋukkit</i>	<i>ɾaunŋuïn</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ɾauntsa</i>	<i>ɾaunttsot</i>

§4.2.4.6.3 Monosyllabic Schizaphonic Front-Rounded Polarity Nouns in -n

<i>tsɣvũen</i> » <i>tsɣvũengũn</i> 'atlantic wolffish'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>tsɣvũen</i>	<i>tsɣvũengũgi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>tsɣvũengũn</i>	<i>tsɣvũengyt</i>

INESSIVE	<i>tsǵvǔengymmit</i>	<i>tsǵvǔengysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tsǵvǔengūt</i>	<i>tsǵvǔengyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tsǵvǔengynnit</i>	<i>tsǵvǔengyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tsǵvǔengykkit</i>	<i>tsǵvǔenguin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tsǵvǔentsa</i>	<i>tsǵvǔenttsūt</i>

§4.3 Bisyllabic Words

Bisyllabic nouns represent the majority of all Pine nouns. They undergo two significant phonological changes, consonant diaphony (changes in the grade or quality of the coda) and rhizal aphony (changes in the polarity, length or both in the nucleus), when declined. Only some consonantal bisyllabic nouns undergo diaphony (-n and -s bisyllabic consonantal nouns). Knowing how to apply these changes and when represents the bulk of the effort it takes to decline bisyllabic words in Pine.

§4.3.1 Archeaphonic & Enteraphonic Bisyllabic Words

Archeaphonic and enteraphonic bisyllabic nouns are nouns which end in a tense vowel (*-i, -u, -a, -y*). Nouns in *-a* and *-u* are declined alike. Archeaphonic nouns begin with a consonant, and enteraphonic nouns begin with a vowel (or *i-*). They differ from consonantal and teleutophonic nouns in that their declension is determined by the relationship between its stressed syllable (onset and coda for archeaphonic nouns, and nucleus in enteraphonic nouns) and the word-final vowel.

Fortunately, non-consonantal bisyllabic noun declensions are quite simple. All such nouns undergo consonant diaphony (if possible) in their sematic form. Rhizal apophony is more complex however as can lead to either fronting or backing of the nucleus. There are two important terms to understand when dealing with rhizal apophony. *Propolar apophony* is apophony that agrees with the polarity of the nucleus: a front vowel becomes fronted, and a back vowel becomes backed. *Contrapolar apophony* is the opposite, a front vowel becomes backed, and a back vowel becomes fronted. The following applies to non-consonantal bisyllabic nouns.

Propolar apophony is always applied in antiphonic nouns, whether homorganic, heterorganic or enteraphonic. All nouns gain a paromophonic vowel endings in the sematic, but homorganic nouns have *-en/-on/-in*, heterorganic nouns have *-e/-o/-ū* and enteraphonic have *-en/-on/-in*. All nouns with a front-rounded vowel are always propolar, and wherever one might expect a back ending in either *-o-* or *-u-*, nouns with front-rounded vowels will instead have *-ū-* or *-y-*, for example *lēhhu* ‘tea’, which is a heterorganic antiphonic with a front vowel has the sematic form *lēyddū* instead of the expected **lēyddo* (*-a* » *-o* » *-ū*). This can lead to mixed alignment in the plural, for example *njobba* ‘beard’ has front-aligning endings in the plural oblique cases (excluding the essive), but the expected *-uttut* becomes *-yttyt*, the only front-rounded ending of the plural declension, due to the fact that the sematic form of *njobba* is *nūāpi*. This type of mixed alignment occurs in symphonic nouns with a back alignment. Homorganic, heterorganic and enteraphonic symphonic nouns undergo contrapolar apophony (unless they have a front-rounded nucleus). Homorganic and enteraphonic nouns gain an parantiaphonic vowel ending – homorganic symphonic nouns end in *-en/-on/-in*, enteraphonic nouns end in *-en/-on/-in*. Heterorganic symphonic nouns gain an enantiaphonic vowel and end in *-i/-u/-y*. In other words, symphonic sematic endings are parantiaphonic if the vowel is not in word-final position, but enantiaphonic if in word-final position, and all antiphonic nouns have a paromophonic vowel ending, regardless of word-final position.

A way to remember this is that if a word is symphonic, it will be contrapolar in the sematic (same becomes different), while if a word is antiphonic, it is propolar (different stays different), except if it has a front-rounded vowel in its nucleus. The table below summarises vowel diaphony of bisyllabic nouns.

ARCHEAPHONIC AND ENTERAPHONIC BISYLLABIC NOUN DECLENSION PATTERNS

	POLARITY OF NUCLEUS	SYMPHONIC		ANTIPHONIC	
HOMORGANIC	FRONT	CONTRAPOLAR APOPHONY	BACK-Ø-on	PROPOLAR APOPHONY	FRONT-Ø-on
			<i>keggi</i> » <i>keukwon</i> ‘day’		<i>tselga</i> » <i>tseilkkon</i> ‘young woman’
	BACK		FRONT-Ø-en		BACK-Ø-en
			<i>ħarka</i> » <i>ħargen</i> ‘seashore’		<i>salgi</i> » <i>soalkken</i> ‘door’
	FRONT- ROUNDED	PROPOLAR APOPHONY	FRONT-Ø-ũn		FRONT-Ø-ũn
			<i>ħyn̄mi</i> » <i>ħyt̄n̄n̄</i> ‘candle’		<i>tylp̄ma</i> » <i>t̄yħ̄n̄n̄</i> ‘squirrel’s nest’
HETERORGANIC	FRONT	CONTRAPOLAR APOPHONY	BACK-Ø-u	PROPOLAR APOPHONY	FRONT-Ø-o
			<i>d̄immi</i> » <i>d̄imu</i> ‘older brother’		<i>h̄ȳiħ̄ħa</i> » <i>h̄ȳiħ̄o</i> ‘memory’
	BACK		FRONT-Ø-i		BACK-Ø-e
			<i>galba</i> » <i>ḡal̄ppi</i> ‘ground, land’		<i>bakvi</i> » <i>boaḡve</i> ‘house’
	FRONT- ROUNDED	PROPOLAR APOPHONY	FRONT-Ø-y		FRONT-Ø-ũ
			<i>ḡylki</i> » <i>ḡyħ̄ky</i> ‘(small) mountain’		<i>tyḡga</i> » <i>t̄yġũ</i> ‘ban’
ENTERAPHONIC	FRONT	CONTRAPOLAR APOPHONY	BACK-Ø-on	PROPOLAR APOPHONY	FRONT-Ø-on
			<i>edki</i> » <i>eutskon</i> ‘spear’		<i>ilbi</i> » <i>ilppon</i> ‘flower’
	BACK		FRONT-Ø-en		BACK-Ø-en
			<i>at̄na</i> » <i>an̄nen</i> ‘hand’		<i>aitt̄si</i> » <i>oits̄en</i> ‘creature’
	FRONT- ROUNDED	PROPOLAR APOPHONY	FRONT-Ø-ũn		FRONT-Ø-ũn
			<i>ũtt̄sy</i> » <i>eũts̄n̄</i> ‘fish skin’		<i>yrḡga</i> » <i>yrḡn̄n̄</i> ‘bud’

The declension of archeaphonic and enteraphonic bisyllabic nouns in oblique cases is very similar to that of monosyllabic nouns, and exists in three polarity series. The asematic plural is -gi, which causes relaxation of the word-final vowel (-i » -egi, -u » -ogi, -a » -agi, -y » -ũgi). The essive singular and plural causes gemination of the final vowel. The comitative singular has a -v- which can assimilate to the previous consonant causing gemination if

possible. If gemination is not possible, it appears, but some clusters cause deletion. This comitative -v- behaves exactly like the -v- versioner of verbs and follows the same rules. The sematic plural always has the opposite polarity of the final vowel in the asematic case for front and back nouns, meaning nouns ending in *-i* in the asematic will always have *-ut*, and nouns in *-u* or *-a* will always have a sematic plural in *-it*. Antiphonic nouns have a polarity series that agree with the polarity of the asematic form, while symphonic nouns have an inverse polarity series to their asematic final vowel. For symphonic nouns, the illative plural also agrees with the polarity of the asematic final vowel, but in antiphonic nouns, the illative plura has opposite polarity. This results in symphonic nouns having a sematic and illative plural of opposite alignment for front and back aligning nouns, and antiphonic nouns having a sematic and illative plural of the same alignment for front and back aligning nouns.

ARCHEAPHONIC AND ENTERAPHONIC BISYLLABIC OBLIQUE CASE ENDINGS: **SYMPHONIC**

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-i</i>	<i>-u, -a</i>	<i>-y</i>	<i>-egi</i>	<i>-ogi</i>	<i>-ûgi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-u/-o/-on</i>	<i>-i/-e/-en</i>	<i>-y/-û/-ûn</i>	<i>-ut</i> <i>-yt</i>	<i>-it</i>	<i>-yt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-umit</i> <i>-ummit</i> <i>-mmit</i>	<i>-imut/-imyt</i> <i>-immut/-immyt</i> <i>-mmut/-mmyt</i>	<i>-ymit</i> <i>-ymmit</i> <i>-mmit</i>	<i>-usut</i> <i>-ysyt</i>	<i>-isit</i>	<i>-ysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-ot</i>	<i>-et</i>	<i>-ût</i>	<i>-ittit</i>	<i>-uttut</i>	<i>-yttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-unmit</i>	<i>-innit</i>	<i>-ynmit</i>	<i>-ungit</i> <i>-yngit</i>	<i>-ingit</i>	<i>-yngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ugit</i> <i>-ukkit</i>	<i>-igut</i> <i>-ikkut</i> <i>-ikkyt</i>	<i>-ygit</i> <i>-ykkit</i>	<i>-uin</i> <i>-ûin</i>	<i>-ein</i>	<i>-ûin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-îts</i>	<i>-ûts, -âts, -oats</i>	<i>-yîts</i>	<i>-ittset</i>	<i>-ûttset, -âttset, -oattset</i>	<i>-yîttset</i>

ARCHEAPHONIC AND ENTERAPHONIC BISYLLABIC OBLIQUE CASE ENDINGS: **ANTIPHONIC**

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-i</i>	<i>-u, -a</i>	<i>-y</i>	<i>-egi</i>	<i>-ogi</i>	<i>-ûgi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-i/-e/-en</i>	<i>-u/-o/-on</i>	<i>-y/-û/-ûn</i>	<i>-ut</i> <i>-yt</i>	<i>-it</i>	<i>-yt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-imut/-imyt</i> <i>-immut/-immyt</i> <i>-mmut/-mmyt</i>	<i>-umit</i> <i>-ummit</i> <i>-mmit</i>	<i>-ymit</i> <i>-ymmit</i> <i>-mmit</i>	<i>-isit</i>	<i>-usut/-ysyt</i>	<i>-ysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-et</i>	<i>-ot</i>	<i>-ût</i>	<i>-uttut</i> <i>-yttyt</i>	<i>-ittit</i>	<i>-yttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-innit</i>	<i>-unmit</i>	<i>-ynmit</i>	<i>-ingit</i>	<i>-ungit/-yngit</i>	<i>-yngit</i>

COMITATIVE	<i>-igut</i> <i>-ikkut</i> <i>-ikkyt</i>	<i>-ugit</i> <i>-ukkit</i>	<i>-ygit</i> <i>-ykkit</i>	<i>-ein</i>	<i>-uin/-uin</i>	<i>-uin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-iŧs</i>	<i>-iŧs, -aŧs, -oats</i>	<i>-yŧs</i>	<i>-ittset</i>	<i>-iŧtsot, -aŧtsot, -oattsot</i>	<i>-yŧtsiŧ</i>

§4.3.1.1 Homorganic Symphonic Nouns

Homorganic symphonic nouns are those whose onset and coda have the same place of articulation, and whose nucleus and final vowel have the same polarity. They undergo contrapolar apophony and have a sematic form in *-n*. Below are examples of homorganic symphonic noun declensions.

<i>goka</i> » <i>gvuakken</i> 'sheath, foreskin'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>goka</i>	<i>gokogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>gvuakken</i>	<i>gvuakkit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>gvuakkimmyt</i>	<i>gvuakkisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>gvuakket</i>	<i>gvuakkytŧyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>gvuakkinnit</i>	<i>gvuakkingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>gvuakkikkyt</i>	<i>gvuakkein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>gokoats</i>	<i>gokoattsot</i>
<i>lyly</i> » <i>lyllin</i> 'newborn child'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>lyly</i>	<i>lylygi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>lyllin</i>	<i>lyllyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>lyllymmiŧ</i>	<i>lyllysyŧ</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>lyllit</i>	<i>lyllytŧyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>lyllynnit</i>	<i>lyllyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>lyllykkit</i>	<i>lylluin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>lylyŧs</i>	<i>lylyŧtsiŧ</i>
<i>veivi</i> » <i>vuvon</i> 'small bird, tit (<i>Paridae</i>)'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>veivi</i>	<i>veivegi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>vuvon</i>	<i>vuvut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>vuvummiŧ</i>	<i>vuvusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>vuvot</i>	<i>vuvittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>vuvunnit</i>	<i>vuvungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>vuvukkit</i>	<i>vuvuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>veivits</i>	<i>veivittset</i>

<i>mavvu</i> » <i>máven</i> ‘meat’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>mavvu</i>	<i>mavvogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>máven</i>	<i>mávit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>mávinnmyt</i>	<i>mávisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>mávet</i>	<i>mávyytyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>mávinnit</i>	<i>mávingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>mávikkyt</i>	<i>mavvein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>mavvuts</i>	<i>mavvittset</i>
<i>sneħħi</i> » <i>sneuħon</i> ‘butterfly’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>sneħħi</i>	<i>sneħħegi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>sneuħon</i>	<i>sneuħut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>sneuħummit</i>	<i>sneuħusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>sneuħot</i>	<i>sneuħittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>sneuħunnit</i>	<i>sneuħungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>sneuħukkit</i>	<i>sneuħuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>sneħħits</i>	<i>sneħħittset</i>
<i>noaltta</i> » <i>náltten</i> ‘tooth’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>noaltta</i>	<i>noalttogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>náltten</i>	<i>náltit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>náltimmyt</i>	<i>náltisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>náltet</i>	<i>nálttytyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>náltinnit</i>	<i>nálttingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>náltikkyt</i>	<i>náltein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>noalttoats</i>	<i>noalttoattsot</i>
<i>keggi</i> » <i>keukvon</i> ‘day’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>keggi</i>	<i>keggegi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>keukvon</i>	<i>keukvut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>keukvummit</i>	<i>keukvuttut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>keukvot</i>	<i>keukvittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>keukvunnit</i>	<i>keukvungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>keukvukkit</i>	<i>keukvuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>keggits</i>	<i>keggittset</i>
<i>tasku</i> » <i>táktšen</i> ‘woods, small forest’	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>tasku</i>	<i>taskogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>tåktsen</i>	<i>tåktisit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tåktsimmyt</i>	<i>tåktisisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tåktset</i>	<i>tåktstyttit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tåktinnit</i>	<i>tåktsingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tåktikkyt</i>	<i>tåktsein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tasku̯ts</i>	<i>tasku̯ttset</i>

<i>gakna</i> » <i>gången</i> 'net, mesh'	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>gakna</i>	<i>gaknogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>gången</i>	<i>gångit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>gångimmyt</i>	<i>gångisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>gångset</i>	<i>gångtyttit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>gånginnit</i>	<i>gångingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>gångikkyt</i>	<i>gångein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>gaknåts</i>	<i>gaknåttset</i>

<i>tsarppa</i> » <i>tsårpen</i> 'button'	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>tsarppa</i>	<i>tsarppogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>tsårpen</i>	<i>tsårpit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tsårpimmyt</i>	<i>tsårpisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tsårpet</i>	<i>tsårpyttit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tsårpinnit</i>	<i>tsårpingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tsårpikkyt</i>	<i>tsårpein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tsarppåts</i>	<i>tsarppåttset</i>

§4.3.1.2 Homorganic Antiphonic Nouns

Homorganic antiphonic nouns are those whose onset and coda have the same place of articulation, and whose nucleus and final vowel have the opposite polarity. Like all antiphonic nouns, they undergo propolar apophony, and because they are homorganic, they have a sematic form in -n. Below are examples of homorganic symphonic noun declensions.

<i>soaʃʃi</i> » <i>sauʃen</i> 'fish'	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>soaʃʃi</i>	<i>soaʃʃegi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>sauʃen</i>	<i>sauʃut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>sauʃimmut</i>	<i>sauʃisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>sauʃet</i>	<i>sauʃuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>sauʃinnit</i>	<i>sauʃingit</i>

COMITATIVE	<i>sauħikkut</i>	<i>sauħein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>soaħħits</i>	<i>soaħħittset</i>
<i>koiggu</i> » <i>kágen</i> ‘ravine, gap’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>koiggu</i>	<i>koigóggi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>kágen</i>	<i>kágyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>káginmyt</i>	<i>kágisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>káget</i>	<i>kágyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>káginnit</i>	<i>kágingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>káikkyt</i>	<i>kágein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>koigguits</i>	<i>koigguittsot</i>
<i>ħoari</i> » <i>ħvaurren</i> ‘edge of cliff’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ħoari</i>	<i>ħoaregi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ħvaurren</i>	<i>ħvaurrut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ħvaurrimmut</i>	<i>ħvaurreisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ħvaurret</i>	<i>ħvaurruttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ħvaurrinnit</i>	<i>ħvaurringit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ħvaurrikkut</i>	<i>ħvaurrein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ħoarits</i>	<i>ħoarittset</i>
<i>risu</i> » <i>rısson</i> ‘sandy ground’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>risu</i>	<i>risogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>rısson</i>	<i>rıssit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>rıssummit</i>	<i>rıssusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>rıssot</i>	<i>rıssittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>rıssunnit</i>	<i>rıssungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>rıssukkit</i>	<i>rıssuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>risuıts</i>	<i>risuıttset</i>
<i>voammi</i> » <i>vaumen</i> ‘ghost’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>voammi</i>	<i>voammegi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>vaumen</i>	<i>vaumut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>vaumimmut</i>	<i>vaumisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>vaumet</i>	<i>vaumuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>vauminmut</i>	<i>vaumingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>vaumikkut</i>	<i>vaumein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>voammıts</i>	<i>voammıttset</i>

<i>lillu</i> » <i>lilon</i> 'maternal uncle'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>lillu</i>	<i>lillogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>lilon</i>	<i>lilit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>lilummit</i>	<i>lilusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>lilot</i>	<i>lilittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>lilunnit</i>	<i>lilungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>lilukkit</i>	<i>liluin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>lilhuts</i>	<i>lilluittsot</i>
<i>tsottsi</i> » <i>tsotsen</i> 'spark'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>tsottsi</i>	<i>tsottsegi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>tsotsen</i>	<i>tsotsut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tsotsimmut</i>	<i>tsotsisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tsotset</i>	<i>tsotsuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tsotsinnit</i>	<i>tsotsingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tsotsikkut</i>	<i>tsotsein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tsottsits</i>	<i>tsottsittset</i>
<i>pũbma</i> » <i>peũmũn</i> 'point, spot, place'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>pũbma</i>	<i>pũbmũgi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>peũmũn</i>	<i>peũmyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>peũmymmit</i>	<i>peũmysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>peũmũt</i>	<i>peũmyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>peũmynnit</i>	<i>peũmyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>peũmykkut</i>	<i>peũmũin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>pũbmãts</i>	<i>pũbmãttsũt</i>
<i>njeltša</i> » <i>njeilttson</i> 'chief'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>njeltša</i>	<i>njeltsogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>njeilttson</i>	<i>njeilttsit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>njeilttsummit</i>	<i>njeilttsusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>njeilttsot</i>	<i>njeilttsittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>njeilttsunnit</i>	<i>njeilttsungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>njeilttsukkit</i>	<i>njeilttsuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>njeltsãts</i>	<i>njeltsãttset</i>
<i>šeskvu</i> » <i>šeiktson</i> 'slosh, wet snow'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>šeskvu</i>	<i>šeskvogi</i>

SEMATIC	<i>seiktson</i>	<i>seiktsit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>seiktsunmit</i>	<i>seiktsusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>seiktsot</i>	<i>seiktsittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>seiktsunmit</i>	<i>seiktsungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>seiktsukkit</i>	<i>seiktsuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>seškvūts</i>	<i>seškvūtsot</i>

<i>sas ūi</i> » <i>soats ūen</i> 'responsability'	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>sas ūi</i>	<i>sas ūegi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>soats ūen</i>	<i>soats ūut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>soats ūimmut</i>	<i>soats ūisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>soats ūet</i>	<i>soats ūuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>soats ūinnit</i>	<i>soats ūingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>soats ūikkut</i>	<i>soats ūein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>sas ūits</i>	<i>sas ūittset</i>

<i>sisku</i> » <i>siktson</i> 'thunder'	PLURAL	

ASEMATIC	<i>sisku</i>	<i>siskogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>siktson</i>	<i>siktsit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>siktsunmit</i>	<i>siktsusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>siktsot</i>	<i>siktsittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>siktsunmit</i>	<i>siktsungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>siktsukkit</i>	<i>siktsuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>siskūts</i>	<i>siskūtsot</i>

§4.3.1.3 Heterorganic Symphonic Nouns

Heterorganic symphonic nouns are those whose onset and coda have a different place of articulation, but whose nucleus and final vowel have the same polarity. Heterorganic symphonic nouns undergo contrapolar diaphony (except front-rounded nuclei, which always undergo propolar apophony), and their sematic forms end in a tense vowel.

<i>piāna</i> » <i>piāhhi</i> 'doctor'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>piāha</i>	<i>piāhōgi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>piāhhi</i>	<i>piāhhit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>piāhhimyt</i>	<i>piāhhisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>piāhhet</i>	<i>piāhhytyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>piāhhinnit</i>	<i>piāhhingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>piāhhigyt</i>	<i>piāhhein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>piāhāts</i>	<i>piāhāttset</i>

<i>hiri</i> » <i>hırru</i> ‘single hair’	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>hiri</i>	<i>hiregi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>hırru</i>	<i>hırrut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>hırrumit</i>	<i>hırrusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>hırrot</i>	<i>hırrittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>hırrunmit</i>	<i>hırrungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>hırrugit</i>	<i>hırruın</i>
ESSIVE	<i>hırıts</i>	<i>hırrıttset</i>

<i>kvollu</i> » <i>kvıaħħi</i> ‘cloud’	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>kvollu</i>	<i>kvollögi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>kvıaħħi</i>	<i>kvıaħħit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kvıaħħimyt</i>	<i>kvıaħħisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kvıaħħet</i>	<i>kvıaħħıtytyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kvıaħħinnit</i>	<i>kvıaħħingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kvıaħħıgyt</i>	<i>kvıaħħein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kvollıts</i>	<i>kvollıttset</i>

<i>nıobba</i> » <i>nııpi</i> ‘beard’	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>nıobba</i>	<i>nıobbögi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>nııpi</i>	<i>nııpit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>nııpimyt</i>	<i>nııpisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>nııpet</i>	<i>nııpytytyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>nııpinnit</i>	<i>nııpingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>nııpıgyt</i>	<i>nııpein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>nıobboats</i>	<i>nıobboattset</i>

<i>sevvı</i> » <i>sewvu</i> ‘river’	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>sevvı</i>	<i>sevvegi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>sewvu</i>	<i>sewvut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>sewvumit</i>	<i>sewvusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>sewvot</i>	<i>sewvıttit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>sewvunmit</i>	<i>sewvungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>sewvugit</i>	<i>sevvuın</i>
ESSIVE	<i>sevvıts</i>	<i>sevvıttset</i>

<i>tsǵǵǵi</i> » <i>tsǵeutǵu</i> ‘sledgehammer’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>tsǵǵǵi</i>	<i>tsǵǵǵǵǵi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>tsǵeutǵu</i>	<i>tsǵeutǵut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tsǵeutǵumit</i>	<i>tsǵeutǵusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tsǵeutǵot</i>	<i>tsǵeutǵittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tsǵeutǵunmit</i>	<i>tsǵeutǵungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tsǵeutǵugit</i>	<i>tsǵeutǵuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tsǵǵǵits</i>	<i>tsǵǵǵittset</i>
<i>sodna</i> » <i>sǔni</i> ‘shade, shadow’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>sodna</i>	<i>sodnogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>sǔni</i>	<i>sǔnit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>sǔnimyt</i>	<i>sǔnisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>sǔnet</i>	<i>sǔnyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>sǔninnit</i>	<i>sǔningit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>sǔnigyt</i>	<i>sǔnein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>sodnoats</i>	<i>sodnoattsot</i>
<i>sukǵu</i> » <i>seyǵǵi</i> ¹ ‘whale’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>sukǵu</i>	<i>sukǵogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>seyǵǵi</i>	<i>seyǵǵit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>seyǵǵimyt</i>	<i>seyǵǵisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>seyǵǵet</i>	<i>seyǵǵyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>seyǵǵinnit</i>	<i>seyǵǵingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>seyǵǵigyt</i>	<i>seyǵǵein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>sukǵǵits</i>	<i>sukǵǵittsot</i>
<i>pišvi</i> » <i>pišvu</i> ‘lynx’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>pišvi</i>	<i>pišvegi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>pišvu</i>	<i>pišvut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>pišvumit</i>	<i>pišvusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>pišvot</i>	<i>pišvittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>pišvunnit</i>	<i>pišvungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>pišvugit</i>	<i>pišvuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>pišvits</i>	<i>pišvittset</i>

¹ The word *sukǵu* ‘whale’ undergoes irregular apophony, and has -ey- instead of the expected -ǵe-.

<i>skai̯i̯i</i> » <i>skoi̯i̯u</i> ‘clear water river’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>skai̯i̯i</i>	<i>skai̯i̯egi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>skoi̯i̯u</i>	<i>skoi̯i̯ut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>skoi̯i̯umit</i>	<i>skoi̯i̯usut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>skoi̯i̯ot</i>	<i>skoi̯i̯ittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>skoi̯i̯unmit</i>	<i>skoi̯i̯ungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>skoi̯i̯ugit</i>	<i>skoi̯i̯uin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>skai̯i̯i̯ts</i>	<i>skai̯i̯ittset</i>
<i>mai̯hi̯i</i> » <i>moi̯hu</i> ‘maple’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>mai̯hi̯i</i>	<i>mai̯hegi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>moi̯hu</i>	<i>moi̯hut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>moi̯humit</i>	<i>moi̯husut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>moi̯hot</i>	<i>moi̯hittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>moi̯hunmit</i>	<i>moi̯hungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>moi̯hugit</i>	<i>moi̯huin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>mai̯hi̯i̯ts</i>	<i>mai̯hi̯ittset</i>

§4.3.1.4 Heterorganic Antiphonic Nouns

Heterorganic antiphonic nouns are those whose onset and coda have a different place of articulation, and whose nucleus and final vowel have the opposite polarity. Heterorganic antiphonic nouns undergo propolar diaphony, and their sematic forms end in a lax vowel.

<i>tingu</i> » <i>tikno</i> ‘power, energy’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>tingu</i>	<i>tingogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>tikno</i>	<i>tiknūt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tiknumit</i>	<i>tiknusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tiknot</i>	<i>tiknittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tiknunnit</i>	<i>tiknungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tiknugit</i>	<i>tiknuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tingu̯ts</i>	<i>tingu̯tsot</i>
<i>taikʰa</i> » <i>tāgʰu̯</i> ‘snail’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>taikʰa</i>	<i>taikʰu̯gi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>tāgʰu̯</i>	<i>tāgʰūt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tāgʰymit</i>	<i>tāgʰysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tāgʰūt</i>	<i>tāgʰyttyt</i>

ELATIVE	<i>tāg̃ĥynn̥it</i>	<i>tāg̃ĥyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tāg̃ĥygit</i>	<i>tāg̃ĥu̥in</i>
ESSIVE	<i>taik̥ĥāts</i>	<i>taik̥ĥāttset</i>
<i>tabbi</i> » <i>toape</i> ‘kidney’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>tabbi</i>	<i>tabbegi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>toape</i>	<i>toaput</i>
INESSIVE	<i>toap̥imut</i>	<i>toapisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>toapet</i>	<i>toaputtut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>toap̥inn̥it</i>	<i>toapingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>toap̥igut</i>	<i>toapein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tabb̥its</i>	<i>tabb̥ittset</i>
<i>kigga</i> » <i>kiko</i> ‘forest’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>kigga</i>	<i>kiggogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>kiko</i>	<i>kikit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kik̥umit</i>	<i>kikusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kikot</i>	<i>kikittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kik̥unn̥it</i>	<i>kikungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kikugit</i>	<i>kikuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kiggāts</i>	<i>kiggāttset</i>
<i>tũĤĤa</i> » <i>teũĤũ</i> ‘large pine’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>tũĤĤa</i>	<i>tũĤĤũgi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>teũĤũ</i>	<i>teũĤyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>teũĤymit</i>	<i>teũĤysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>teũĤũt</i>	<i>teũĤy̥t̥yt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>teũĤynn̥it</i>	<i>teũĤyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>teũĤygit</i>	<i>teũĤu̥in</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tũĤĤāts</i>	<i>tũĤĤātt̥sũt</i>
<i>tsilla</i> » <i>ts̥ilo</i> ‘island’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>tsilla</i>	<i>tsillogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ts̥ilo</i>	<i>ts̥ilit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ts̥ilumit</i>	<i>ts̥ilusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ts̥ilot</i>	<i>ts̥ilittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ts̥ilunn̥it</i>	<i>ts̥ilungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ts̥ilugit</i>	<i>ts̥ilu̥in</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ts̥illāts</i>	<i>ts̥illātt̥set</i>

<i>m̥iaski</i> » <i>m̥ioaktse</i> 'bear'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>m̥iaski</i>	<i>m̥iaskegi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>m̥ioaktse</i>	<i>m̥ioaktsut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>m̥ioaktsimut</i>	<i>m̥ioaktsisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>m̥ioaktset</i>	<i>m̥ioaktsuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>m̥ioaktsinnit</i>	<i>m̥ioaktsingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>m̥ioaktsigut</i>	<i>m̥ioaktsein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>m̥iaskits</i>	<i>m̥iaskittset</i>
<i>puoʁvi</i> » <i>puoʁve</i> 'otter'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>puoʁvi</i>	<i>puoʁvegi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>puoʁve</i>	<i>puoʁvut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>puoʁvimut</i>	<i>puoʁvisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>puoʁvet</i>	<i>puoʁvuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>puoʁvinnit</i>	<i>puoʁvingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>puoʁvigut</i>	<i>puoʁvein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>puoʁvits</i>	<i>puoʁvittset</i>
<i>n̥ɪbma</i> » <i>n̥iammo</i> 'coniferous bark'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>n̥ɪbma</i>	<i>n̥ɪbmogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>n̥iammo</i>	<i>n̥iammit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>n̥iammumit</i>	<i>n̥iammusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>n̥iammot</i>	<i>n̥iammittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>n̥iammunnit</i>	<i>n̥iammungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>n̥iammugit</i>	<i>n̥iammuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>n̥ɪbm̥ats</i>	<i>n̥ɪbm̥attset</i>
<i>t̥m̥u̥gla</i> » <i>t̥m̥e̥ukl̥i</i> 'psychedelic mushroom'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>t̥m̥u̥gla</i>	<i>t̥m̥u̥gl̥igi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>t̥m̥e̥ukl̥i</i>	<i>t̥m̥e̥uklyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>t̥m̥e̥uklymit</i>	<i>t̥m̥e̥uklysy̥t</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>t̥m̥e̥ukl̥i̥t</i>	<i>t̥m̥e̥uklyt̥ty̥t</i>
ELATIVE	<i>t̥m̥e̥uklynnit</i>	<i>t̥m̥e̥uklyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>t̥m̥e̥uklygit</i>	<i>t̥m̥e̥ukl̥i̥in</i>
ESSIVE	<i>t̥m̥u̥gl̥ḁts</i>	<i>t̥m̥u̥gl̥ḁt̥ts̥u̥t</i>

§4.3.1.5 Enteraphonic Symphonic Nouns

Enteraphonic symphonic nouns are vowel-initial nouns whose nucleus has the same polarity as its last vowel. Such nouns have contrapolar apophony (except front-rounded nuclei, which are always propolar) and have a sematic ending in *-en/-on/-ũn*.

<i>iri</i> » <i>irron</i> 'deciduous bark'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>iri</i>	<i>iregi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>irron</i>	<i>irrut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>irrummit</i>	<i>irrusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>irrot</i>	<i>irrittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>irrunnit</i>	<i>irrungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>irrukkit</i>	<i>irruin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>irts</i>	<i>irttset</i>

<i>eitsi</i> » <i>ĩttson</i> 'wall, fence'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>eitsi</i>	<i>eitsegi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ĩttson</i>	<i>ĩttsut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ĩttsummit</i>	<i>ĩttsusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ĩttsot</i>	<i>ĩttsittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ĩttsunnit</i>	<i>ĩttsungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ĩttsukkit</i>	<i>ĩttsuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>eitsĩts</i>	<i>eitsittset</i>

<i>obbu</i> » <i>vũappen</i> '(old) man'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>obbu</i>	<i>obbogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>vũappen</i>	<i>vũappit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>vũappimmyt</i>	<i>vũappisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>vũappet</i>	<i>vũappyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>vũappinnit</i>	<i>vũappingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>vũappikkyt</i>	<i>vũappein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>obbũts</i>	<i>obbũttsot</i>

<i>yüü</i> » <i>yũin</i> 'spike'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>yüü</i>	<i>yüügi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>yũin</i>	<i>yüyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>yüymmit</i>	<i>yüysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>yüüt</i>	<i>yüytttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>yüynnit</i>	<i>yüyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>yüykkit</i>	<i>yüuin</i>

ESSIVE	<i>yüüts</i>	<i>yüütsut</i>
<i>uwva</i> » <i>üven</i> ‘bumblebee’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>uwva</i>	<i>uwvogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>üven</i>	<i>üvit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>üvimmyt</i>	<i>üvisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>üwet</i>	<i>üvyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>üwinmit</i>	<i>üvingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>üvikkyt</i>	<i>üvein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>uwvoats</i>	<i>uwvoattsot</i>
<i>iski</i> » <i>iaktson</i> ‘woman’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>iski</i>	<i>iskegi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>iaktson</i>	<i>iaktsut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>iaktsunmit</i>	<i>iaktsusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>iaktsot</i>	<i>iaktsittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>iaktsunnit</i>	<i>iaktsungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>iaktsukkit</i>	<i>iaktsuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>isküts</i>	<i>iskittset</i>
<i>üsky</i> » <i>eüksün</i> ‘fold, roll, crease’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>üsky</i>	<i>üskügi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>eüksün</i>	<i>eüksyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>eüksymmit</i>	<i>eüksysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>eüksüt</i>	<i>eüksytyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>eüksynnit</i>	<i>eüksyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>eüksykit</i>	<i>eüksün</i>
ESSIVE	<i>üskyts</i>	<i>üskytsut</i>
<i>olkku</i> » <i>vüalken</i> ‘temple’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>olkku</i>	<i>olkkogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>vüalken</i>	<i>vüalkit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>vüalkimmyt</i>	<i>vüalkisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>vüalket</i>	<i>vüalkytyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>vüalkinnit</i>	<i>vüalkingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>vüalkikkyt</i>	<i>vüalkein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>olkküts</i>	<i>olkkütsot</i>
<i>eidbi</i> » <i>iibbon</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL

‘carving knife, thin knife’

ASEMATIC	<i>eidbi</i>	<i>eidbegi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ĩbbon</i>	<i>ĩbbut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ĩbbummit</i>	<i>ĩbbusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ĩbbot</i>	<i>ĩbbittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ĩbbunnit</i>	<i>ĩbbungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ĩbbukkit</i>	<i>ĩbbuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>eidbits</i>	<i>eidbittset</i>

<i>aiṃṃi</i> » <i>oiṃṃon</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘mistake’		

ASEMATIC	<i>aiṃṃi</i>	<i>aiṃṃegi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>oiṃṃon</i>	<i>oiṃṃut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>oiṃṃummit</i>	<i>oiṃṃusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>oiṃṃot</i>	<i>oiṃṃittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>oiṃṃunnit</i>	<i>oiṃṃungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>oiṃṃukkit</i>	<i>oiṃṃuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>aiṃṃĩts</i>	<i>aiṃṃĩttset</i>

<i>aiḥṃi</i> » <i>oilṃṃon</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘enemy, devil’		

ASEMATIC	<i>aiḥṃi</i>	<i>aiḥṃegi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>oilṃṃon</i>	<i>oilṃṃut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>oilṃṃummit</i>	<i>oilṃṃusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>oilṃṃot</i>	<i>oilṃṃittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>oilṃṃunnit</i>	<i>oilṃṃungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>oilṃṃukkit</i>	<i>oilṃṃuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>aiḥṃĩts</i>	<i>aiḥṃĩttset</i>

<i>ama</i> » <i>ābmen</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘blood’		

ASEMATIC	<i>ama</i>	Ø
SEMATIC	<i>ābmen</i>	Ø
INESSIVE	<i>ābmimmyt</i>	Ø
ILLATIVE	<i>ābmet</i>	Ø
ELATIVE	<i>ābminnit</i>	Ø
COMITATIVE	<i>ābmikkyt</i>	Ø
ESSIVE	<i>amāts</i>	Ø

§4.3.1.6 Enteraphonic Antiphonic Nouns

Enteraphonic antiphonic nouns are vowel-initial nouns whose nucleus has the opposite polarity to its last vowel. Such nouns have propolar apophony and have tripartite sematic endings in *-en/-on/-ũn*.

<i>uḡḡi</i> » <i>uḡen</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘unedible/unripe berry’		

ASEMATIC	<i>uḡḡi</i>	<i>uḡḡegi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>uḡen</i>	<i>uḡut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>uḡimmut</i>	<i>uḡisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>uḡet</i>	<i>uḡuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>uḡinnit</i>	<i>uḡingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>uḡikkut</i>	<i>uḡein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>uḡḡits</i>	<i>uḡḡittset</i>

<i>anḡi</i> » <i>oadnḡen</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘central beam in hut’		

ASEMATIC	<i>anḡi</i>	<i>anḡegi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>oadnḡen</i>	<i>oadnḡut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>oadnḡimmut</i>	<i>oadnḡisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>oadnḡet</i>	<i>oadnḡuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>oadnḡinnit</i>	<i>oadnḡingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>oadnḡikkut</i>	<i>oadnḡein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>anḡits</i>	<i>anḡittset</i>

<i>ḡu</i> » <i>ḡaḡion</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘sap, resin, blood, power’		

ASEMATIC	<i>ḡu</i>	<i>ḡogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>ḡaḡion</i>	<i>ḡaḡiit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ḡaḡiummit</i>	<i>ḡaḡiusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ḡaḡiot</i>	<i>ḡaḡiittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ḡaḡiunnit</i>	<i>ḡaḡiungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ḡaḡiukkit</i>	<i>ḡaḡiuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ḡuḡits</i>	<i>ḡuḡittsot</i>

<i>ednḡu</i> » <i>einnḡion</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘pole, long stick’		

ASEMATIC	<i>ednḡu</i>	<i>ednḡogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>einnḡion</i>	<i>einnḡiit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>einnḡiummit</i>	<i>einnḡiusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>einnḡiot</i>	<i>einnḡiittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>einnḡiunnit</i>	<i>einnḡiungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>einnḡiukkit</i>	<i>einnḡiuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ednḡuḡits</i>	<i>ednḡuḡittsot</i>

<i>illḡu</i> » <i>iḡion</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘large tree’		

ASEMATIC	<i>illu</i>	<i>illugi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>illon</i>	<i>illit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>illummit</i>	<i>illusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>illot</i>	<i>illittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>illunnit</i>	<i>illungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>illukkit</i>	<i>illuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>illuʔts</i>	<i>illuʔtsot</i>
<i>atgi</i> » <i>oaggen</i> 'bass'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>atgi</i>	<i>atgegi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>oaggen</i>	<i>oaggut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>oagginmut</i>	<i>oaggisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>oagget</i>	<i>oagguttit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>oagginnit</i>	<i>oaggingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>oaggikkut</i>	<i>oaggein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>atgiʔts</i>	<i>atgittset</i>
<i>irvu</i> » <i>iarvon</i> 'pine needle'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>irvu</i>	<i>irvogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>iarvon</i>	<i>iarvit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>iarvummit</i>	<i>iarvusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>iarvot</i>	<i>iarvittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>iarvunnit</i>	<i>iarvungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>iarvukkit</i>	<i>iarvuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>irvuʔts</i>	<i>irvuʔtsot</i>
<i>ylda</i> » <i>veylttu</i> 'hip bone'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ylda</i>	<i>yldogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>veylttu</i>	<i>veyltit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>veylttymmit</i>	<i>veylttsyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>veylttut</i>	<i>veyltittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>veylttynnit</i>	<i>veylttingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>veyltтыkkit</i>	<i>veylttuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>yldats</i>	<i>yldattsut</i>

§4.3.2 Bisyllabic Consonantal Declensions

Bisyllabic consonantal noun end in a consonant which is modified in the sematic form and followed by a vowel, similar to consonantal declensions of monosyllabic nouns. Unlike archeaphonic and enteraphonic bisyllabic nouns however, most bisyllabic consonantal declensions do not undergo diaphony or apophony. Only nouns in *-n* and in *-s* are affected by diaphony.

§4.3.2.1 Bisyllabic Consonantal Nouns in *-t*

Bisyllabic consonant nouns ending in *-t* have a sematic form in *-e(n)/-o(n)/-û(n)*. Eastern dialects lack nouns in *-k* in the asematic, which gives rise to three *-t* declensions – true *-t* nouns get *-e/o/û(n)*, and *-t* nouns which correspond to *-k* nouns in other dialects have a sematic form in *-ġa*, and *-t* nouns which correspond to *-k* have *-ġva*. Bisyllabic consonantal nouns in *-t* are unaffected by diaphony.

Bisyllabic consonant nouns have three polarity series. Nouns in *-et* and *-it* follow the back polarity series, nouns in *-ot*, *-ut* and *-at* follow the front polarity series and nouns in *-ût* and *-yt* follow the front-rounded polarity series. Tense vowels merge with lax vowels in the sematic singular and oblique cases except in the essive. Lax vowels merge with tense vowels in the sematic plural.

The sematic singular has two alternative forms, *-e/-o/-û* or *-en/-on/-ûn*. The forms in *-n* are most common, but forms lacking it are favoured with possessive suffixes, for example *lûlon* or *lûlo* but *sġûluan* ‘her/his language’ (rarely, if ever, *sġûlonan*).

<i>tsettset</i>	<i>tsettse(n)</i>	‘old man’
<i>nġertet</i>	<i>nġerte(n)</i>	‘pain’
<i>ġûtġût</i>	<i>ġûtġû(n)</i>	‘bullfrog’
<i>elet</i>	<i>ele(n)</i>	‘open field, open grassy place’
<i>lûlut</i>	<i>lûlo(n)</i>	‘language’

BISYLLABIC CONSONANTAL NOUNS IN *-t*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-et, -it</i>	<i>-ot, -ut, -at</i>	<i>-ût, -yt</i>	<i>-ekki, -ikki</i>	<i>-okki, -ukki, -akki</i>	<i>-ûkki, -ykki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-e(n)</i>	<i>-o(n)</i>	<i>-û(n)</i>	<i>-eut</i>	<i>-uit</i>	<i>-eyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-immit</i>	<i>-ummut -ammut</i>	<i>-ymmit</i>	<i>-eussut -eyssyt -eyssit</i>	<i>-uissit</i>	<i>-eyssyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-egot</i>	<i>-oget</i>	<i>-ûġût</i>	<i>-eittit</i>	<i>-ûttut</i>	<i>-eytlyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-eunnit</i>	<i>-uinmit</i>	<i>-eynnit</i>	<i>-eungit</i>	<i>-uingit</i>	<i>-eûngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ittut</i>	<i>-uttit</i>	<i>-yttit</i>	<i>-eun</i>	<i>-uin</i>	<i>-eûn</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-ets, -its</i>	<i>-ots, -uts, -ats</i>	<i>-ûts, -yts</i>	<i>-ettset, -ittset</i>	<i>-ottset, -uttsot, -attsot</i>	<i>-ûttsût, -ytsût</i>

lûlut » *lûlon*

SINGULAR

PLURAL

‘language’

ASEMATIC	<i>l̥ulut</i>	<i>l̥ulukki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>l̥ulo~l̥ulon</i>	<i>l̥uluit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>l̥ulummit</i>	<i>l̥uluissit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>l̥uloget</i>	<i>l̥uluttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>l̥uluinmit</i>	<i>l̥uluingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>l̥uluttit</i>	<i>l̥uluin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>l̥uluts</i>	<i>l̥uluttsot</i>

n̥iertet » *n̥ierten*

SINGULAR

PLURAL

‘pain’

ASEMATIC	<i>n̥iertet</i>	<i>n̥iertekki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>n̥ierte~n̥ierten</i>	<i>n̥ierteut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>n̥iertimmyt</i>	<i>n̥ierteussit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>n̥iertegot</i>	<i>n̥ierteittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>n̥ierteunmit</i>	<i>n̥ierteungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>n̥iertittut</i>	<i>n̥ierteun</i>
ESSIVE	<i>n̥iertets</i>	<i>n̥iertettset</i>

k̥iennut » *k̥iennon*

SINGULAR

PLURAL

‘mallard duck’

ASEMATIC	<i>k̥iennut</i>	<i>k̥iennukki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>k̥iennu~k̥iennon</i>	<i>k̥iennuit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>k̥iennummit</i>	<i>k̥iennuissit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>k̥iennoget</i>	<i>k̥iennuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>k̥iennuinmit</i>	<i>k̥iennuingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>k̥iennuttit</i>	<i>k̥iennuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>k̥iennuts</i>	<i>k̥iennuttsot</i>

kirkk̥yt » *kirkk̥ūn*

SINGULAR

PLURAL

‘pine warbler’

ASEMATIC	<i>kirkk̥yt</i>	<i>kirkk̥ykki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>kirkk̥ū~kirkk̥ūn</i>	<i>kirkk̥eyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kirkk̥ymmit</i>	<i>kirkk̥eyssyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kirkk̥ūgūt</i>	<i>kirkk̥eytyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kirkk̥eynmit</i>	<i>kirkk̥eūngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kirkk̥yttit</i>	<i>kirkk̥eūn</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kirkk̥yts</i>	<i>kirkk̥ytsūt</i>

§4.3.2.2 Bisyllabic Consonantal Nouns in -k

Bisyllabic consonant nouns ending in *-k* have a sematic form in *-ga*, which is not distinguished in the asematic from *-t* consonantal nouns in Eastern dialects. Bisyllabic consonantal nouns in *-k* are unaffected by diaphony.

Bisyllabic consonant nouns in *-k* have three polarity series. Nouns in *-ik* follow the back polarity series, nouns in *-uk* and *-ak* follow the front polarity series and nouns in *-ûk* follow the front-rounded polarity series. The front-rounded series alternates between lax and tense – the asematic has *-û-* everywhere except in the essive (*-yts*), and in the plural but the asematic and essive have *-y-* (*-ykki* and *-ytsût*). In other words, *-y-* becomes *-û-* before *-k* and in oblique cases but not the essive. Some speakers prefer *-y-* when preceded by another *-y-*, for example *-ûgyt* » *-ygyt* and *-ûgyngit* » *-ygyngit*. The illative plural has short forms in *-egtit/-ogtut/-ûgtyt*.

ASEMATIC	SEOMATIC	
<i>huljuk</i>	<i>huljoğa</i>	‘membrane, thin material’
<i>heltsik</i>	<i>heltseğa</i>	‘burnt tree’
<i>skorruk</i>	<i>skorroğa</i>	‘hunched back, old person’
<i>tûbbûk</i>	<i>tûbbûğa</i>	‘eastern phoebe (Sayornis phoebe)’
<i>ûruk</i>	<i>ûrûğa</i>	‘nature’
<i>temûk</i>	<i>temûğa</i>	‘elk antlers’
<i>koḥuk</i>	<i>koḥoğa</i>	‘half’

BISYLLABIC CONSONANTAL NOUNS IN *-k*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-ik</i>	<i>-uk, -ak</i>	<i>-ûk</i>	<i>-ikki</i>	<i>-ukki, -akki</i>	<i>-ykki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>-eğa</i>	<i>-oğa</i>	<i>-ûğa</i>	<i>-egut</i>	<i>-ogit</i>	<i>-ûgyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-immit</i>	<i>-ummut -ammut</i>	<i>-ymmit</i>	<i>-egusut</i>	<i>-ogisit</i>	<i>-ûgysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-egot</i>	<i>-oget</i>	<i>-ûgût</i>	<i>-egittit -egtit</i>	<i>-oguttut -ogtut</i>	<i>-ûgytyt -gtyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-egunnit</i>	<i>-oginnit</i>	<i>-ûgynnit</i>	<i>-egungit</i>	<i>-ogingit</i>	<i>-ûgyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ikkut</i>	<i>-ukkit</i>	<i>-ykkit</i>	<i>-eguîn</i>	<i>-ogeîn</i>	<i>-ûguîn</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-its</i>	<i>-uts, -ats</i>	<i>-yts</i>	<i>-ittset</i>	<i>-uttsot, -attsot</i>	<i>-ytsût</i>

hangak » *hangoğa*
‘thick rope, cable’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

hangak

hangakki

SEOMATIC

hangoğa

hangogit

INESSIVE

hangammut

hangogisit

ILLATIVE

hangoget

hangoguttut ~ *hangogtut*

ELATIVE

hangoginnit

hangogingit

COMITATIVE

hangukkit

hangogeîn

ESSIVE

hangats

hangattsot

<i>úrúk</i> » <i>úrúga</i> ‘nature, environment’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>úrúk</i>	<i>úrykki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>úrúga</i>	<i>úrúgyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>úrymmit</i>	<i>úrúgyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>úrúgút</i>	<i>úrúgyttýt ~ úrúgýt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>úrúgynnít</i>	<i>úrúgyngít</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>úrykkýt</i>	<i>úrúgúin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>úryts</i>	<i>úryttsút</i>

<i>heltsík</i> » <i>heltséga</i> ‘burnt tree’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>heltsík</i>	<i>heltsíkki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>heltséga</i>	<i>heltségít</i>
INESSIVE	<i>heltsimmit</i>	<i>heltségusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>heltségút</i>	<i>heltségittít ~ heltségtít</i>
ELATIVE	<i>heltségunnít</i>	<i>heltségungít</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>heltsíkkút</i>	<i>heltséguin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>heltsíts</i>	<i>heltsittset</i>

§4.3.2.3 Bisyllabic Consonantal Nouns in -k

Bisyllabic consonant nouns ending in *-k* have a sematic form in *-gva*, which is not distinguished in the asematic from *-t* consonantal nouns in Eastern dialects. Bisyllabic consonantal nouns in *-k* are unaffected by diaphony. Like bisyllabic nouns in *-k*, nouns in *-k* have three polarity series that are mostly identical. Nouns in *-k* differ from nouns in *-k* only in that the sematic form is in *-gva*, which affects the comitative singular by blocking gemination (*-égvon*, *-ogvon*, *-úgvun*) and the asematic plural, which has forms in *-ikvi*, *-ukvi*, *-akvi* and *-ykví*. Note that the word for eyes (a plural only noun) has a lax vowel in its plural: *skenekvi*, not **skenikvi*.

ASEMATIC	SEOMATIC	
<i>kulguḱ</i>	<i>kulgoḡva</i>	‘abomasum’
<i>pittsuḱ</i>	<i>pittsoḡva</i>	‘crow’
<i>nitḡḱ</i>	<i>nitneḡva</i>	‘annoyance, inconvenience’
<i>stiʔʔḱ</i>	<i>stiʔʔoḡva</i>	‘calm, peace (from other people)’
<i>soaruḱ</i>	<i>soaroḡva</i>	‘lower back’

BISYLLABIC CONSONANTAL NOUNS IN -k

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-ik</i>	<i>-uk, -ak</i>	<i>-úḱ</i>	<i>-ikvi</i>	<i>-ukvi, -akvi</i>	<i>-ykví</i>

SEMATIC	- <i>égva</i>	- <i>oğva</i>	- <i>üğva</i>	- <i>ėgvut</i>	- <i>oğvit</i>	- <i>üğvyt</i>
INESSIVE	- <i>immit</i>	- <i>ummut</i> - <i>ammut</i>	- <i>ymmit</i>	- <i>ėgvusut</i>	- <i>oğvisit</i>	- <i>üğvytyt</i>
ILLATIVE	- <i>ėgvot</i>	- <i>oğvet</i>	- <i>üğvūt</i>	- <i>ėgvittit</i>	- <i>oğvuttut</i>	- <i>üğvyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	- <i>ėgvunmit</i>	- <i>oğvinnit</i>	- <i>üğvynnit</i>	- <i>ėgvungit</i>	- <i>oğvingit</i>	- <i>üğvyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	- <i>ikkut</i>	- <i>ukkit</i>	- <i>ykkit</i>	- <i>ėgvuin</i>	- <i>oğvein</i>	- <i>üğvūin</i>
ESSIVE	- <i>its</i>	- <i>uts, -ats</i>	- <i>ys</i>	- <i>ittset</i>	- <i>uttsot,</i> - <i>attsot</i>	- <i>yttsūt</i>

pittsuk » *pittsogva*
‘crow’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEMATIC
INESSIVE
ILLATIVE
ELATIVE
COMITATIVE
ESSIVE

pittsuk
pittsogva
pittsummut
pittsogvet
pittsogvinmit
pittsukkit
pittsuts

pittsukvi
pittsogvit
pittsogvisit
pittsogvuttut
pittsogvingit
pittsogvein
pittsuttsot

skenekvi » *skegvit*²
‘eyes’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEMATIC
INESSIVE
ILLATIVE
ELATIVE
COMITATIVE
ESSIVE

Ø
Ø
Ø
Ø
Ø
Ø
Ø

skenekvi
skegvut
skegvusut
skegvittit
skegvungit
skegvuin
skenittset

umuk » *umugva*
‘mold, humus’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEMATIC
INESSIVE
ILLATIVE
ELATIVE
COMITATIVE
ESSIVE

umuk
umugva
umymmit
umugvūt
umugvynnit
umykkit
umyts

Ø
Ø
Ø
Ø
Ø
Ø
Ø

² The word *skenekvi* ‘eyes’ is exclusively plural and irregular. The sequence *-ne-* is only found in the asematic and essive forms. The singular form ‘eye’ is a separate word, *skenni* » *skeudnu*.

<i>nuḷḷuk</i> » <i>nuḷḷoḡva</i> ‘grandmother’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>nuḷḷuk</i>	<i>nuḷḷukvi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>nuḷḷoḡva</i>	<i>nuḷḷoḡvit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>nuḷḷummut</i>	<i>nuḷḷoḡvisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>nuḷḷoḡvet</i>	<i>nuḷḷoḡvuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>nuḷḷoḡvinnit</i>	<i>nuḷḷoḡvingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>nuḷḷukkit</i>	<i>nuḷḷoḡvein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>nuḷḷuts</i>	<i>nuḷḷuttsot</i>

§4.3.2.4 Bisyllabic Consonantal Nouns in -l

Bisyllabic consonant nouns ending in -l have a single set of endings. The sematic form ends in -ḷa and there are three polarity series of case endings. A number of abstract nouns belong to this declension, which usually do not have a plural form. Bisyllabic consonant nouns in -l are unaffected by diaphony.

ASEMATIC	SEOMATIC	
<i>tsengul</i>	<i>tsengoḷa</i>	‘clarity’
<i>savvul</i>	<i>savvoḷa</i>	‘goal, destination’
<i>kissul</i>	<i>kissoḷa</i>	‘speed’
<i>ussul</i>	<i>ussoḷa</i>	‘smoked fish’
<i>tunṇil</i>	<i>tunṇeḷa</i>	‘anxiety, nightmare’
<i>uinil</i>	<i>uineḷa</i>	‘truth’
<i>surṇul</i>	<i>surṇoḷa</i>	‘rain in still weather’

BISYLLABIC CONSONANTAL NOUNS IN -l

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	-il	-ul, -al	-yl	-ilki	-ulki, -alki	-ylki
SEOMATIC	-eḷa	-oḷa	-ūḷa	-eḷut	-oḷit	-ūḷyt
INESSIVE	-iḷumit -immit	-uḷimut -ummut	-yḷymit -ymmit	-eḷusut	-oḷisit	-ūḷysyt
ILLATIVE	-eḷot	-oḷet	-ūḷūt	-eḷittit	-oḷuttut	-ūḷyttyt
ELATIVE	-eḷunmit	-oḷinnit	-ūḷynnit	-eḷungit	-oḷingit	-ūḷyngit
COMITATIVE	-illit -iḷugit	-ullut -uḷigut	-yllit -yḷygut	-eḷuin	-oḷein	-ūḷuīn
ESSIVE	-iltsa	-ultsa, -altsa	-yltsa	-ilttsset	-ulttsot, -alttsot	-ylttsūt

<i>tsengul</i> » <i>tsengoḷa</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL

‘clarity’

ASEMATIC	<i>tsengul</i>	<i>tsengulki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>tsengo ʁa</i>	<i>tsengo ʁit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tsengu ʁimut~tsengummut</i>	<i>tsengo ʁisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tsengo ʁet</i>	<i>tsengo ʁuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tsengo ʁinnit</i>	<i>tsengo ʁingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tsengu ʁigut~tsengullut</i>	<i>tsengo ʁein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tsengultsa</i>	<i>tsengulttsot</i>

üül » *üüe ʁa*
‘sugar’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>üül</i>	<i>üülki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>üüe ʁa</i>	<i>üüe ʁut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>üüi ʁumit~üüimmit</i>	<i>üüe ʁusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>üüe ʁot</i>	<i>üüe ʁittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>üüe ʁunnit</i>	<i>üüe ʁungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>üüi ʁugit~üüillit</i>	<i>üüe ʁein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>üüiltsa</i>	<i>üüilttsot</i>

tsillal » *tsillo ʁa*
‘frame’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>tsillal</i>	<i>tsillalki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>tsillo ʁa</i>	<i>tsillo ʁit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tsilla ʁimut~tsillammut</i>	<i>tsillo ʁisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tsillo ʁet</i>	<i>tsillo ʁuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tsillo ʁinnit</i>	<i>tsillo ʁingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tsillu ʁugit~tsillullit</i>	<i>tsillo ʁein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tsillaltsa</i>	<i>tsillalttsot</i>

nyüyl » *nyüü ʁa*
‘cold wind’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>nyüyl</i>	<i>nyüylki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>nyüü ʁa</i>	<i>nyüü ʁyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>nyüy ʁymit~nyüymmit</i>	<i>nyüü ʁysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>nyüü ʁüt</i>	<i>nyüü ʁyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>nyüü ʁynnit</i>	<i>nyüü ʁyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>nyüy ʁygit~nyüyvllit</i>	<i>nyüü ʁüin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>nyüyyltsa</i>	<i>nyüyyltsot</i>

§4.3.2.5 Bisyllabic Consonantal Nouns in -r

Bisyllabic consonant nouns ending in -r have a sematic form in -ra, and the declension has three polarity series.

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>hingur</i>	<i>hingora</i>	‘person fallen in battle’
<i>ñialbur</i>	<i>ñialbora</i>	‘immature female cone’
<i>tsambir</i>	<i>tsambora</i>	‘flower that has lost its petals’
<i>bjabmur</i>	<i>bjammora</i>	‘elk/reindeer with one broken antler’
<i>ñaksir</i>	<i>ñaksëra</i>	‘wooded hillside’
<i>kyndyr</i>	<i>kyndûra</i>	‘ball of yarn’
<i>gyggÿr</i>	<i>gyggûra</i>	‘swan’

BISYLLABIC CONSONANTAL NOUNS IN -r

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	-ir	-ur, -ar	-ÿr	-irki	-urki, -arki	-ÿrki
SEMATIC	-era	-ora	-ûra	-erut	-orit	-ûryt
INESSIVE	-irumit -immit	-urimut -ummut	-ÿrymit -ymmit	-erusut	-orisit	-ûrysyt
ILLATIVE	-erot	-oret	-ûrût	-erittit	-oruttut	-ûryttyt
ELATIVE	-erunnit	-orinnit	-ûrynnit	-erungit	-oringit	-ûryngit
COMITATIVE	-irrit -irugit	-urrit -urigut	-ÿrrit -ÿrygit	-eruin	-orein	-ûrûin
ESSIVE	-irtsa	-urtsa, -artsa	-ÿrtsa	-irttset	-urttsot, -arttsot	-ÿrttsût

ñialbur » *ñialbora*
‘immature female cone’

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ñialbur</i>	<i>ñialburki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ñialbora</i>	<i>ñialborit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ñialburimut</i> ~ <i>ñialbummut</i>	<i>ñialborisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ñialboret</i>	<i>ñialboruttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ñialborinnit</i>	<i>ñialboringit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ñialburigut</i> ~ <i>ñialburrut</i>	<i>ñialborein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ñialburtsa</i>	<i>ñialburttset</i>

ñaksir » *ñaksëra*
‘wooded hillside’

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ñaksir</i>	<i>ñaksirki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ñaksëra</i>	<i>ñaksërut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ñaksirumit</i> ~ <i>ñaksimmit</i>	<i>ñaksërusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ñaksërot</i>	<i>ñaksërittut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ñaksërunnit</i>	<i>ñaksëringit</i>

COMITATIVE	<i>nakširugit~nakširrit</i>	<i>nakšeruin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>nakširtsa</i>	<i>nakširttset</i>
<i>ğyğğyr</i> » <i>ğyğğūra</i> 'swan'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ğyğğyr</i>	<i>ğyğğyrki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ğyğğūra</i>	<i>ğyğğūryt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ğyğğyrymit~ğyğğymmit</i>	<i>ğyğğūrysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ğyğğūrūt</i>	<i>ğyğğūrythyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ğyğğūrynmit</i>	<i>ğyğğūryngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ğyğğyrygit~ğyğğyrrit</i>	<i>ğyğğūrūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ğyğğyrtsa</i>	<i>ğyğğyrtsūt</i>

§4.3.2.6 Bisyllabic Consonantal Nouns in -s

Bisyllabic consonant nouns in -s have three different declensions. The simplest of those are bisyllabic consonantal nouns in -as and -us, which both have a sematic form in -a, without diaphony and only the back polarity series. Nouns in -is and -ys can either decline according to what is called the contracting -s declension or the non-contracting -s declension. Non-contracting -s nouns have a sematic form in -eha and -ūha, and are not affected by diaphony. All non-contracting -s nouns contain either an adiphonic coda or a coda whose diaphonic series does not contain a voiceless or preglottalised cluster, which means that non-contracting -s nouns are not numerous. Contracting -s nouns end in -is or -ys and have a coda which must be able to undergo diaphony to give a voiceless or devoiced geminate or preglottalised cluster. A large number of -is and -ys nouns are derivative nouns that may carry a positive, diminutive or affective connotation, or be otherwise related to the word from which they are derived, for example *soaʃʃi* 'fish' but *soaʃʃis* » *soaʃʃa* 'little fish', *sakvin* 'man' but *sakvis* » *sakva* 'fellow, guy, little guy', *biʃllu* 'boy' but *biʃllys* » *biʃlla* 'little boy, good boy, son' and *iʃias* 'juice' but *iʃiis* » *iʃhia* 'gel, jelly'.

§4.3.2.6.1 Bisyllabic Back Polarity Nouns in -s

The comitative singular has the form -ussit or -agit in free variation.

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>daksus</i>	<i>dakša</i>	'ligament'
<i>tohhus</i>	<i>tohha</i>	'young (mammal)'
<i>puoɖɖus</i>	<i>puoɖɖa</i>	'navel, dimple'
<i>nokus</i>	<i>noka</i>	'stick'
<i>linkkas</i>	<i>linkka</i>	'boat'
<i>geggus</i>	<i>geggga</i>	'duck (childish register)'

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	-us, -as	-uski, -aski
SEOMATIC	-a	-it
INESSIVE	-imut -imyt	-isit
ILLATIVE	-et	-uttut
ELATIVE	-inmit	-ingit
COMITATIVE	-ussit -agit	-ein
ESSIVE	-uts, -ats	-uttsot, -attsot

daksus » *daksa*
‘ligament’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

daksus

daksuski

SEOMATIC

daksa

daksit

INESSIVE

daksimyt

daksisit

ILLATIVE

dakset

daksuttut

ELATIVE

daksinnit

daksingit

COMITATIVE

daksagit~daksussit

daksein

ESSIVE

daksuts

daksuttsot

ijjas » *ijja*
‘juice’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

ijjas

ijjaski

SEOMATIC

ijja

ijjit

INESSIVE

ijjmyt

ijjisit

ILLATIVE

ijjet

ijjuttut

ELATIVE

ijjinnit

ijjingit

COMITATIVE

ijjagit~ijjussit

ijjein

ESSIVE

ijjats

ijjattsot

linkkas » *linkka*
‘boat’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

linkkas

linkkaski

SEOMATIC

linkka

linkkit

INESSIVE

linkkimyt

linkkisit

ILLATIVE

linkket

linkkuttut

ELATIVE

linkkinnit

linkkingit

COMITATIVE

linkkagit~linkkussit

linkkein

ESSIVE

linkkats

linkkattsot

§4.3.2.6.2 Bisyllabic Non-Contracting Nouns in -s

Bisyllabic non-contracting nouns in *-is* or *-ys* have a diaphonic coda or a coda which lacks voiceless or preglottalised clusters or consonants (with the exception of *-bm-* » *-mm-* «*»* *-m-* and *-dn-* » *-nn-* «*»* *-n* as well as geminated glides). Non-contracting nouns have the front and front-rounded polarity series of case endings. Voiced and non-preglottalised diaphonic codas include *-ḍb-* *-ḍm-* *-ḍn-* *-ḍg-* *-ḍḍ-* and *-llj-*.

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>võskvis</i>	<i>võskveha</i>	‘male elk’
<i>billjīs</i>	<i>billjēha</i>	‘little berry, child’
<i>biltsḡīs</i>	<i>biltsḡēha</i>	‘request, polite demand’
<i>iltsḡīs</i>	<i>iltsḡēha</i>	‘small/right amount of force’
<i>urtsḡīs</i>	<i>urtsḡēha</i>	‘itching bite’
<i>kapsīs</i>	<i>kapsēha</i>	‘small catch’
<i>ṛiksnyīs</i>	<i>ṛiksṇūha</i>	‘old (useless) tool/thing’
<i>ṇjūḍbīs</i>	<i>ṇjūḍbūha</i>	‘slug’
<i>tsidnīs</i>	<i>tsidnūha</i>	‘small pot’
<i>ṛülljīs</i>	<i>ṛülljūha</i>	‘melted fat’
<i>miḍmīs</i>	<i>miḍmēha</i>	‘(light) complaining’
<i>ṇjēḍḍīs</i>	<i>ṇjēḍḍēha</i>	‘young fir’

BISYLLABIC NON-CONTRACTING NOUNS IN -s

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	FRONT	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-is</i>	<i>-ys</i>	<i>-iski</i>	<i>-yski</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-eha</i>	<i>-ūha</i>	<i>-ehut</i>	<i>-ūhyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-ehimut</i> <i>-immut</i>	<i>-ūhymit</i> <i>-ymmit</i>	<i>-ehusut</i>	<i>-ūhyysut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-ehot</i>	<i>-ūhūt</i>	<i>-ehittit</i>	<i>-ūhyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-ehunnit</i>	<i>-ūhynnit</i>	<i>-ehungit</i>	<i>-ūhyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-issit</i> <i>-ihagit</i>	<i>-yssit</i> <i>-yhagit</i>	<i>-ehuin</i>	<i>-ūhūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-its</i>	<i>-yts</i>	<i>-ittset</i>	<i>-yttsūt</i>

võskvis » *võskveha*
‘male elk’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEMATIC
INESSIVE

võskvis
võskveha
võskvehimut~võskvimmut

võskviski
võskvehut
võskvehusut

ILLATIVE	<i>võskvehot</i>	<i>võskvehittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>võskvehunnit</i>	<i>võskvehungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>võskvihagit~võskvissit</i>	<i>võskvehuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>võskvits</i>	<i>võskvittset</i>
<i>nüdbys</i> » <i>nüdbüha</i> ‘slug’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>nüdbys</i>	<i>nüdbyski</i>
SEMATIC	<i>nüdbüha</i>	<i>nüdbühyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>nüdbühymit~nüdbymmit</i>	<i>nüdbühysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>nüdbühüt</i>	<i>nüdbühyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>nüdbühynnit</i>	<i>nüdbühyingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>nüdbühagit~nüdbyssit</i>	<i>nüdbühuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>nüdbyts</i>	<i>nüdbyttset</i>

§4.3.2.6.3 Bisyllabic Contracting Nouns in -s

Contracting -s nouns are nouns whose coda undergoes diaphony which requires a voiceless consonant, consonant cluster or a preglottalised cluster. As such, all bisyllabic nouns in -is and -ys that can undergo diaphony towards a voiceless cluster, voiceless geminate consonant or a preglottalised cluster will decline according to the contracting -s declension with a sematic form containing a voiceless or preglottalised coda. Contracting -s nouns strongly favour meiophony if the result is voiceless or preglottalised. The reason for this is that in earlier stages of the language, contracting -s nouns had a sematic form in -h-a, where the -h- underwent metathesis and devoiced the preceding coda. Stops were initially preaspirated, which at a later stage of the language became preglottalised. Contracting -s nouns that already have a voiceless or preglottalised coda are unaffected by diaphony all together, but in some cases it may still occur, for example *miÅkis* ‘crab’ has two acceptable sematic forms: *miÅka* or *milka*. Bisyllabic -s nouns within the diaphonic series -bm- » -mm- «《》 -m- and -dn- » -nn- «《》 -n are part of the contracting declension but will generally have a sematic form in in -pm- and -tn- respectively, switching diaphonic series. This is also true of -ll-/-l- and -rr-/-r- which have a sematic form in -lla and -ra. For example, *dimis* ‘little brother, bro’ has the sematic form *dipma*, not **dibma*. Nouns whose coda is -j- will have a sematic form in -hhi-, for example *dijys* » *dihhiä* ‘ear (botany)’, and codas in -vv-/-v- will have -pp-, for example *põvis* » *pippa* ‘pole’. Likewise, *gagis* » *gatga* ‘little brother, bro’ (mostly synonymous to *dimis* but *gag-* as a root for brother is used only with local participants, like *sasa* ‘sister’ and *sasis* » *sassa* ‘little sister, sis’.

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>tsalis</i>	<i>tsalla</i>	‘textile, material, element’
<i>mjeilis</i>	<i>mjeilla</i>	‘crystall clear ice’
<i>nyjys</i>	<i>nyhhiä</i>	‘energy, zeal’
<i>njaggis</i>	<i>njakka</i>	‘(small) pond’
<i>kvaubmis</i>	<i>kvaupma</i>	‘bear’
<i>nemis</i>	<i>nepma</i>	‘small room’
<i>gillis</i>	<i>gilla</i>	‘slime, snot’
<i>gvaykis</i>	<i>gvaykka</i>	‘dog (endearing)’
<i>ānis</i>	<i>ātna</i>	‘bean’
<i>tsguvis</i>	<i>tsguppa</i>	‘symbol, icon, letter’
<i>ninis</i>	<i>nitna</i>	‘fragment, fraction’
<i>yrğgys</i>	<i>yrğa</i>	‘foetus’

<i>iĩĩis</i>	<i>ihhĩa</i>	‘gel, jelly’
<i>ylkkys</i>	<i>ylka</i>	‘cavity’
<i>vulkkis</i>	<i>vulka</i>	‘carbon (element)’
<i>miħkis</i>	<i>miħka~milka</i>	‘crab’

BISYLLABIC CONTRACTING NOUNS IN -s

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	FRONT	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	-is	-ys	-iski	-yski
SEMATIC	-a	-a	-ut	-yt
INESSIVE	-umit	-ymit	-usut	-ysyt
ILLATIVE	-ot	-ũt	-ittit	-yttyt
ELATIVE	-unmit	-ynnit	-ungit	-yngit
COMITATIVE	-issit -agit	-yssit -agit	-uin	-ũin
ESSIVE	-its	-yts	-ittset	-yttsũt

kvaubmis » *kvaupma*
‘bear’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>kvaubmis</i>	<i>kvaubmiski</i>
SEMATIC	<i>kvaupma</i>	<i>kvaupmut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kvaupmumit</i>	<i>kvaupmusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kvaupmot</i>	<i>kvaupmittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kvaupmunnit</i>	<i>kvaupmungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kvaupmagit~kvaupmissit</i>	<i>kvaupmuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kvaubmits</i>	<i>kvaubmittset</i>

yrǵǵys » *yrǵa*
‘foetus’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>yrǵǵys</i>	<i>yrǵǵyski</i>
SEMATIC	<i>yrǵa</i>	<i>yrǵyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>yrǵymit</i>	<i>yrǵysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>yrǵũt</i>	<i>yrǵyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>yrǵynnit</i>	<i>yrǵyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>yrǵagit~yrǵyssit</i>	<i>yrǵũin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>yrǵǵyts</i>	<i>yrǵǵytsũt</i>

gvaykis » *gvaykka*

SINGULAR

PLURAL

‘dog (endearing)’

ASEMATIC	<i>gwaykis</i>	<i>gwaykiski</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>gwaykka</i>	<i>gwaykkyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>gwaykkymit</i>	<i>gwaykkysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>gwaykkūt</i>	<i>gwaykkittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>gwaykkynmit</i>	<i>gwaykkyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>gwaykkagit~gwaykkissit</i>	<i>gwaykkūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>gwaykits</i>	<i>gwaykittset</i>

§4.3.2.7 Bisyllabic Consonantal Nouns in -s

Bisyllabic consonant nouns ending in -s have a seomatic form in -tsa, with three polarity series of case endings, and the asematic endings are -is, -us/-as or -ys. Many -s nouns have a diminutive or descriptive meaning. Such nouns are unaffected by either diaphony or apophony.

ASEMATIC	SEOMATIC	
<i>taltas</i>	<i>taltatsa</i>	‘young elk’
<i>tsirt̃nis</i>	<i>tsirt̃netsa</i>	‘insect egg’
<i>gūelgis</i>	<i>gūelgetsa</i>	‘small trout’
<i>bebm̃ys</i>	<i>bebm̃utsa</i>	‘butt (childish language)’
<i>k̃ulkus</i>	<i>k̃ulkotsa</i>	‘wolf cub’
<i>veṽvis</i>	<i>veṽvetsa</i>	‘raven’s nest’
<i>ħipp̃ys</i>	<i>ħipp̃utsa</i>	‘bonnet, cap’

BISYLLABIC CONSONANTAL NOUNS IN -s

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	-is	-us, -as	-ys	-iski	-uski, -aski	-yski
SEOMATIC	-etsa	-otsa	-ūt̃sa	-etsut	-ot̃tsit	-ūt̃sỹt
INESSIVE	-etsumit	-otsimut	-ūt̃symit	-etsusut	-ot̃sisit	-ūt̃sỹsỹt
ILLATIVE	-etsot	-ot̃set	-ūt̃sūt	-etsittit	-ot̃suttut	-ūt̃sỹt̃tỹt
ELATIVE	-etsunmit	-ot̃sinnit	-ūt̃synnit	-etsungit	-ot̃singit	-ūt̃sỹngit
COMITATIVE	-is̃sit -its̃gūt	-us̃sut -uts̃igūt	-ys̃sit -yts̃ygūt	-etsũin	-ot̃sein	-ūt̃sũin
ESSIVE	-its	-uts, -ats	-yts	-ittset	-utt̃sot, -att̃sot	-yts̃sūt

taltas » *taltotsa*
‘young elk’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>taltas</i>	<i>taltaski</i>
SEMATIC	<i>taltotsa</i>	<i>taltotsit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>taltotsimut</i>	<i>taltotsisisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>taltotset</i>	<i>taltotsuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>taltotsinnit</i>	<i>taltotsingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>taltutsugit~taltussit</i>	<i>taltotsein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>taltats</i>	<i>taltattsot</i>

<i>kjulkus</i> » <i>kjulkotsa</i> ‘wolf cub’	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>kjulkus</i>	<i>kjulkuski</i>
SEMATIC	<i>kjulkotsa</i>	<i>kjulkotsit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kjulkotsimut</i>	<i>kjulkotsisisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kjulkotset</i>	<i>kjulkotsuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kjulkotsinnit</i>	<i>kjulkotsingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kjulkutsugit~kjulkussit</i>	<i>kjulkotsein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kjulkuts</i>	<i>kjulkuttsot</i>

<i>tsirtñis</i> » <i>tsirtñetsa</i> ‘insect egg’	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>tsirtñis</i>	<i>tsirtñiski</i>
SEMATIC	<i>tsirtñetsa</i>	<i>tsirtñetsut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tsirtñetsumit</i>	<i>tsirtñetsusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tsirtñetsot</i>	<i>tsirtñetsittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tsirtñetsunmit</i>	<i>tsirtñetsungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tsirtñetsugit~tsirtñissut</i>	<i>tsirtñetsuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tsirtñits</i>	<i>tsirtñittset</i>

<i>ħippys</i> » <i>ħippũtsa</i> ‘bonnet, cap’	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>ħippys</i>	<i>ħippyski</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ħippũtsa</i>	<i>ħippũtsyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ħippũtsymit</i>	<i>ħippũtsysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ħippũtsũt</i>	<i>ħippũtsyttit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ħippũtsynmit</i>	<i>ħippũtsyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ħippytsygit~ħippysyt</i>	<i>ħippũtsũin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ħippyts</i>	<i>ħippytsũt</i>

§4.3.2.8 Bisyllabic Consonantal Nouns in *-ts*

Bisyllabic consonant nouns ending in *-ts* have a sematic form in *-va* following a front vowel and *-ha* following a back vowel and have all three polarity series of case endings. Such nouns have a tense vowel, meanings

bisyllabic consonantal nouns in *-ts* may end in *-its*, *-uts/-ats* or *-yts*. Many such nouns are diminutives, much like *-s* and *-š* nouns, but *-ts* also carry a more poetic connotation, although many *-ts* nouns are neither diminutives nor poetic, for example *eggits* ‘sausage’. The asematic plural of such nouns is in *-ski* or *-dki* (not **-tski*), and the singular essive is in *-ttsa*, perhaps to avoid the asematic and essive converging. In archaic and poetic language, the semantic forms are often found in *-da* for all series. In poetic or archaic registers, endings in *-oh-* can be instead found as *-u-* (*-ua*, *-uša*, *-uit*, *-uñ*, *-ovven* in the singular, and *-uit*, *-uisit*, *-uttut*, *-uingit*, *-uñ*).

Examples of monosyllabic simple *-ts* nouns:

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>šengyts</i>	<i>šengšva</i>	‘maiden, daughter’
<i>iskuts</i>	<i>iskoha</i>	‘young woman (poetic, diminutive)’
<i>hotsats</i>	<i>hotsaha</i>	‘baby tooth’
<i>kššššts</i>	<i>kššššva</i>	‘baby squirrel’
<i>villyts</i>	<i>villšva</i>	‘baby bird, small bird, bird (poetic)’
<i>eggits</i>	<i>eggēva</i>	‘sausage’
<i>gaguts</i>	<i>gagoha</i>	‘(younger) brother’
<i>sasuts</i>	<i>sasoha</i>	‘(younger) sister’
<i>skinits</i>	<i>skineva</i>	‘ball’
<i>selyts</i>	<i>selšva</i>	‘bride’
<i>ninyts</i>	<i>ninišva</i>	‘grain, particle, detail’
<i>nengits</i>	<i>nengeha</i>	‘part, room’

BISYLLABIC CONSONANTAL NOUNS IN *-ts*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-its</i>	<i>-uts, -ats</i>	<i>-yts</i>	<i>-idki -iski</i>	<i>-udki, -adki -uski, -ask</i>	<i>-ydkī -yski</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-eva</i>	<i>-oha, -aha</i>	<i>-šva</i>	<i>-evut</i>	<i>-ohit, -ahit</i>	<i>-švyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>(-evumit) -immit</i>	<i>-ohimut -ummut</i>	<i>(-švymit) -ymmit</i>	<i>-eussut</i>	<i>-ohisit, -ahisit</i>	<i>-eyssyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-evot</i>	<i>-ohet, -ahet</i>	<i>-švūt</i>	<i>-eittit</i>	<i>-ohuttut, -ahuttut</i>	<i>-eyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-evunnit -eunnit</i>	<i>-ohinnit, -ahinnit</i>	<i>-švynnit -eynnit</i>	<i>-eungit</i>	<i>-ohingit, -ahingit</i>	<i>-eyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ittsit -ivugit</i>	<i>-uttsut -uhigut -ahagit</i>	<i>-yttsit -yvygit</i>	<i>-evuin</i>	<i>-ohēin, -ahēin</i>	<i>-švūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-ittsa</i>	<i>-uttsa, -attsā</i>	<i>-yttsa</i>	<i>-ittset</i>	<i>-uttsot, -attsot</i>	<i>-yttsūt</i>

šengyts » *šengšva*
‘maiden, daughter’

ASEMATIC

SINGULAR

šengyts

PLURAL

šengydkī

SEMATIC	<i>sengŭva</i>	<i>sengŭvyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>sengymmit</i>	<i>sengeysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>sengŭvŭt</i>	<i>sengeyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>sengŭvynnit~sengeynnit</i>	<i>sengeŭngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>sengvygit~sengyttsit</i>	<i>sengŭvŭin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>sengyttsa</i>	<i>sengyttsŭt</i>

ġaġuts » *ġaġoha*
‘(younger) brother’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>ġaġuts</i>	<i>ġaġudki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ġaġoha</i>	<i>ġaġohit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ġaġohimut~ġaġummut</i>	<i>ġaġohisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ġaġohet</i>	<i>ġaġohuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ġaġohinmit</i>	<i>ġaġohingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ġaġuhigut~ġaġuttsut</i>	<i>ġaġohein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ġaġuttsa</i>	<i>ġaġuttsot</i>

skinits » *skineva*
‘ball’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>skinits</i>	<i>skinidki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>skineva</i>	<i>skinevut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>skinimmit</i>	<i>skineussut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>skinevot</i>	<i>skineittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>skinevunnit~skineunnit</i>	<i>skineungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>skinivugit~skinittsit</i>	<i>skinevuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>skinittsa</i>	<i>skinittset</i>

§4.3.2.9 Bisyllabic Consonantal Nouns in -n

Bisyllabic consonant nouns ending in -n have a sematic form in -ma, and are affected by diaphony but not apophony, making bisyllabic -n nouns unique with respect to other bisyllabic nouns. They end in either a lax or tense vowel in the sematic (-in/-en, -un/-on, -an, -ŭn/-yn) and have three polarity series of case endings. A relatively small number of bisyllabic nouns in -n end in -ŭn, whose sematic form is -ŭma, which are usually collective nouns or nouns denoting abundance of something or a place, for example *hāmmŭn* » *hāmŭma* ‘climat’ or *PiĶĶin* » *PiĶĶima* ‘Pine territory, Pine land’. Two nouns belonging to this declension have a unique sematic form: *sinnen* » *simma* ‘lake’ and *nennen* » *nemma* ‘friend’. A large number of nouns in -un are nominalised forms of verbs, for example *bjōnun* ‘play, game’ from *bjōdn-* ‘play’. Bisyllabic consonantal nouns in -n form the largest bisyllabic consonantal declension. They are also unique in having a special sematic singular form for nouns in -an in -ama (instead of the expected -oma), and some speakers also use a special sematic plural form in -at instead of -ut. The asematic plural is in -ngi.

In more poetic or formal language and in some fixed expressions, the sematic singular ending -ma is replaced by -n, such that *sakvin* ‘man’ can be found both as *sagvema* or *sagven*. This short sematic form is sometimes found before certain postpositions, for example *sagven laggi* ‘in a decent/properly way (lit. like a person)’, in contrast with *sagvema laggi* ‘like a man’.

ASEMATIC

SEMATIC

<i>gapsan</i>	<i>gapsama</i>	‘uterus’
<i>gekkun</i>	<i>geggoma</i>	‘hill(side), slope’
<i>gvibmen</i>	<i>gvimmema</i>	‘grasshopper’
<i>kjuomun</i>	<i>kjuobmoma</i>	‘bend (in river)’
<i>reXmen</i>	<i>relpmema</i>	‘cricket’
<i>sinnen</i>	<i>simma</i>	‘lake’
<i>nennen</i>	<i>nemma</i>	‘friend’
<i>biktun</i>	<i>biġtoma</i>	‘sturgeon’
<i>bolun</i>	<i>bolloma</i>	‘bed’
<i>gaulbun</i>	<i>gaulppoma</i>	‘world’
<i>giskin</i>	<i>gitskema~giktsema</i>	‘salmon’
<i>sakwin</i>	<i>sagvema</i>	‘man, person’
<i>hūggūn</i>	<i>hūkkūma</i>	‘difference, split’
<i>mīddun</i>	<i>mīdōma</i>	‘tar’
<i>ūbun</i>	<i>ūppoma</i>	‘pipe’
<i>passin</i>	<i>pasema</i>	‘ear’
<i>hīalkūn</i>	<i>hīalgūma</i>	‘reindeer herd’

BISYLLABIC CONSONANTAL NOUNS IN *-ts*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-en, -in, -im</i>	<i>-on, -un, -an</i>	<i>-ūn, -yn</i>	<i>-engi, -ingi, -ūngi</i>	<i>-ongi, -ungi, -angi</i>	<i>-ūngi, -yngi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-ema, -ima</i>	<i>-oma, -ama</i>	<i>-ūma</i>	<i>-emut, -imut</i>	<i>-omit, -amit (-amat)</i>	<i>-ūmyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-immit, -immit</i>	<i>-ummut, -ammut</i>	<i>-ymmit</i>	<i>-emusut, -imusut</i>	<i>-omisit, -amisit</i>	<i>-ūmysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-emot, -imot</i>	<i>-omet, -amet</i>	<i>-ūmūt</i>	<i>-emittit, -imittit</i>	<i>-omuttut, -amuttut</i>	<i>-ūmytthyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-emunnit, -imunnit</i>	<i>-ominnit, -aminnit</i>	<i>-ūmynnit</i>	<i>-emungit, -imungit</i>	<i>-omingit, -amingit</i>	<i>-ūmyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-innit, -imugit</i>	<i>-unnut, -umigut</i>	<i>-ynnit, -ymygit</i>	<i>-emuin, -imuin</i>	<i>-omein, -amein</i>	<i>-ūmūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-ents, -ints, -ints</i>	<i>-onts, -unts, -ants</i>	<i>-ūnts, -ynts</i>	<i>-enttsēt, -inttsēt, -ūnttsēt</i>	<i>-onttsot, -unttsot, -anttsot</i>	<i>-ūnttsūt, -ynttsūt</i>

gekkun » *geggoma*
‘hill(side), slope’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

gekkun

gekkungi

SEMATIC

geggoma

geggomit

INESSIVE

geggummit

geggomisit

ILLATIVE

geggomet

geggomuttut

ELATIVE

geggominnit

geggomingit

COMITATIVE

geggumigut~geggunnit

geggomein

ESSIVE	<i>gekkunts</i>	<i>gekkunttsot</i>

<i>giskin</i> » <i>giktsema</i> 'salmon'	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>giskin</i>	<i>giskingi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>giktsema</i>	<i>giktsemut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>giktsimmit</i>	<i>giktsemusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>giktsemot</i>	<i>giktsemittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>giktsemunnit</i>	<i>giktsemungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>giktsimugit~giktsinnut</i>	<i>giktsemein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>giskints</i>	<i>giskinttset</i>

<i>sinnen</i> » <i>simma</i> 'lake'	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>sinnen</i>	<i>sinnengi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>simma</i>	<i>simmut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>simmit~simmunut</i>	<i>simmusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>simmot</i>	<i>simmittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>simmunnit</i>	<i>simmungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>simmugit~sinnut</i>	<i>simmuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>sinnents</i>	<i>sinnenttset</i>

<i>hialkũn</i> » <i>hialgũma</i> 'reindeer herd'	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>hialkũn</i>	<i>hialkũngi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>hialgũma</i>	<i>hialgũmyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>hialgymmit</i>	<i>hialgũmysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>hialgũmũt</i>	<i>hialgũmyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>hialgũmynnit</i>	<i>hialgũmyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>hialgymygit~hialgynnit</i>	<i>hialgũmũin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>hialkũnts</i>	<i>hialkũnttsũt</i>

<i>kannan</i> » <i>kadnama</i> 'rocky slope'	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>kannan</i>	<i>kannangi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>kadnama</i>	<i>kadnamit, kadnamat</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kadnammut</i>	<i>kadnamisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kadnamet</i>	<i>kadnamuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kadnaminnit</i>	<i>kadnamingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kadnumigut~kadnunnit</i>	<i>kadnamein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kannants</i>	<i>kannanttsot</i>

§4.3.4 Bisyllabic Geminate & Diphthongal Nouns

A small number of bisyllabic nouns end in a geminate vowel or a diphthong. Such nouns are trisyllabic in the sematic form and follow exactly the declension of corresponding monosyllabic nouns. For example, *pinnjũga* » *pidniŋ*~*pidniẽ* ‘larch’ can also be found as *pinnjẽũ* » *pinnjũũvũ*, as though it was made up of *pin*+*njẽũ*.

§4.4 Trisyllabic Nouns

Trisyllabic nouns in Pine are grouped into one of three subgroups. The first subgroup are the trisyllabic consonantal nouns. Trisyllabic consonantal nouns are declined more or less exactly like their bisyllabic counterparts, with only a few differences for specific cases, for example *ŋukkohin* » *ŋuggohema* ‘hat, headwear’. The second group of trisyllabic nouns are called apocoptic nouns, which form their sematic (or marked) form by reducing their third syllable to a word-final consonant, meaning they go from trisyllabic in their asematic form to bisyllabic in their sematic form, for example *tuġama* » *dvuoġġan* ‘jawbone’. The third declension group are teleutophonic nouns, whose word-final syllable changes in a specific way and may be subject to diaphony (instead of the stressed coda in trisyllabic nouns), for example *i-ŋiggidun* » *i-ŋiggitoma* ‘decision’ (*-idun* » *-itoma*).

§4.4.1 Trisyllabic Consonantal Nouns

Like their bisyllabic equivalents, trisyllabic consonantal nouns end in a consonant, either *-n*, *-s* or *-t*, which is modified in the sematic form. Many nouns belong to this declension group. Most trisyllabic nouns ending in *-un* are teleutophonic because they are nominalised forms of bisyllabic verbs. Refer to bisyllabic nouns for the declension paradigms of trisyllabic consonantal nouns.

§4.4.1.1 Trisyllabic Nouns in *-n*

Most trisyllabic nouns in *-n* are derived from other words. Common derivational endings include *-hin* » *-hema* ‘clothing or tool’, *-nin* » *-nema* ‘container or place for something’ and *-nan* » *-nama* ‘person part of a group, person that does something’. Like their bisyllabic counterparts, trisyllabic nouns in *-n* undergo diaphony of their stressed coda.

ASEMATIC	SEOMATIC	
<i>niddagan</i>	<i>ni>tagama</i>	‘lace’
<i>ŋukkohin</i>	<i>ŋuggohema</i>	‘hat, headwear’
<i>pallohin</i>	<i>palohema</i>	‘footwear’
<i>atnohin</i>	<i>aŋnohema</i>	‘gloves, mittens’
<i>marŋohingi</i>	<i>marŋohemut</i>	‘cutting tools (PL.)’
<i>dulbohingi</i>	<i>dulppohemut</i>	‘sowing tools (PL.)’
<i>mĩddonin</i>	<i>mĩihonema</i>	‘container for tar’
<i>ĩubbonin</i>	<i>ĩuponema</i>	‘soaking tub’
<i>ĩeddenin</i>	<i>ĩehenema</i>	‘kettle’
<i>ni>agunan</i>	<i>ni>akkunama</i>	‘victim’
<i>ilginan</i>	<i>ilkinama</i>	‘member of hunting group’
<i>neninan</i>	<i>nedninama</i>	‘member’

§4.4.1.2 Trisyllabic Nouns in -s

As with trisyllabic nouns in -n, trisyllabic nouns in -s are mostly derived from nouns or verbs, and are all contracting nouns except for -*skis* » -*skeha*. Some common derivative endings include -(do)*mis* » -(do)*pma* ‘tool or instrument, place’, -(do)*nis* » -(do)*tña* ‘part of something (living)’, -*kis* » -*kka* ‘person or animal’, -*dniski* » -*tñit* (pl.) ‘ceremonies’, -*skis* » -*skeha* ‘vulgar derivative’, -*lis* » -*lla* ‘diminutive or descriptive’, -*ngis* » -*kna* ‘resultative of transitive verbs’.

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>nendomis</i>	<i>nendopma</i>	‘chair’
<i>tsǵuggomis</i>	<i>tsǵuggopma</i>	‘pen, pencil’
<i>ruoddomis</i>	<i>ruoddopma</i>	‘fire starter’
<i>reggomis</i>	<i>reggopma</i>	‘pulley’
<i>daindumis</i>	<i>daindūpma</i>	‘broom’
<i>mindomis</i>	<i>mindopma</i>	‘cane’
<i>piʔʔonis</i>	<i>piʔʔotña</i>	‘yolk’
<i>addomis</i>	<i>addotña</i>	‘sweat gland’
<i>tekunis</i>	<i>tekutña</i>	‘kidney’
<i>njūlgūnis</i>	<i>njūlgūtña</i>	‘duodenum’
<i>tevvinis</i>	<i>tevvitña</i>	‘testicle’
<i>tsikvinis</i>	<i>tsikvitña</i>	‘egg white’
<i>valbikis</i>	<i>valbikka</i>	‘water strider’
<i>selkakis</i>	<i>selkakka</i>	‘raccoon’
<i>iʔʔakis</i>	<i>iʔʔakka</i>	‘beauty, beautiful person’
<i>biaggukis</i>	<i>biaggukka</i>	‘little one, child’
<i>tohhukis</i>	<i>tohhukka</i>	‘young one, youngster’
<i>voavvukis</i>	<i>voavvukka</i>	‘strange person, weirdo’
<i>iššukis</i>	<i>iššukka</i>	‘old person’
<i>tsǵullukis</i>	<i>tsǵullukka</i>	‘trouble maker, brat’
<i>tsitnukis</i>	<i>tsitnukka</i>	‘person wearing ill-fitting clothes’
<i>tserǵǵykis</i>	<i>tserǵǵykka</i>	‘hyperactive person’
<i>tsotskukis</i>	<i>tsotskukka</i>	‘genius, brainiac, smarty-pants’
<i>tñimukis</i>	<i>tñimukka</i>	‘new-born baby’
<i>stalgukis</i>	<i>stalgukka</i>	‘experienced person, expert’
<i>skiggukis</i>	<i>skiggukka</i>	‘poor, sickly person’
<i>migvidniski</i>	<i>migvitñut</i>	‘feast’
<i>ʔun ʔidniski</i>	<i>ʔun ʔitñut</i>	‘funeral’
<i>bidnidniski</i>	<i>bidnitñut</i>	‘homecoming’
<i>nakvidniski</i>	<i>nakvitñut</i>	‘birth celebration’
<i>tekuskis</i>	<i>tekuskeha</i>	‘moron’
<i>pukniskis</i>	<i>pukniskeha</i>	‘someone who exaggerates, bullshitter’
<i>rugguskis</i>	<i>rugguskeha</i>	‘bad husband’
<i>vassiskis</i>	<i>vassiskeha</i>	‘someone who ought to be ashamed, fool’
<i>vungolis</i>	<i>vungolla</i>	‘small river valley’
<i>guknelis</i>	<i>guknella</i>	‘opening, sphincter, valve’
<i>tsylkülis</i>	<i>tsylkülä</i>	‘sleeve hole’

<i>gaulkalis</i>	<i>gaulkalla</i>	‘small village, camp’
<i>küüülis</i>	<i>küüülla</i>	‘short distance’
<i>makʕelis</i>	<i>makʕella</i>	‘spice, treat’
<i>mitnelis</i>	<i>mitnella</i>	‘small group’
<i>vilvelis</i>	<i>vilvella</i>	‘small bird, birdy’
<i>snjaidkelis</i>	<i>snjaidkella</i>	‘handkerchief, bandana, towel(ette)’
<i>tesnolis</i>	<i>tesnolla</i>	‘little surprise’
<i>nildingis</i>	<i>nildikna</i>	‘split (in wood)’
<i>kuskungis</i>	<i>kuskukna</i>	‘small cut’
<i>skirtingis</i>	<i>skirttikna</i>	‘concussion’
<i>tóltingis</i>	<i>tóltikna</i>	‘tear (in fabric, skin)’
<i>diringis</i>	<i>dirikna</i>	‘swaying (of trees)’
<i>njüllingis</i>	<i>njüllikna</i>	‘bend (in wood, object)’

§4.4.1.3 Trisyllabic Nouns in -t

Trisyllabic nouns in -t are mostly derived from other words. Common derivational endings include -vut/-vyt » -von/-vün ‘collective, derivative’, -(o)vut/-(e)vyt ‘country, land’ and -llit which forms nationality derivatives.

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>tsillallut</i>	<i>tsillallon</i>	‘framework, rule’
<i>biltsǵavut</i>	<i>biltsǵavon</i>	‘instructions’
<i>ilpevyt</i>	<i>ilpevün</i>	‘inflorescence’
<i>bikvovut</i>	<i>bikvovon</i>	‘shoreline, coast’
<i>hyddevyt</i>	<i>hyddevün</i>	‘spectrum’
<i>ʕikkovut</i>	<i>ʕikkovon</i>	‘orientation’
<i>njabnevut</i>	<i>njabnevün</i>	‘(calf) litter’
<i>gaulkovut</i>	<i>gaulkovon</i>	‘community’
<i>sakvevyt</i>	<i>sakvevün</i>	‘society’
<i>lúbmovut</i>	<i>lúbmovon</i>	‘language family’
<i>roktovut</i>	<i>roktovon</i>	‘groom party’
<i>suknovut</i>	<i>suknovon</i>	‘legislation, laws’
<i>vilvevyt</i>	<i>vilvevün</i>	‘flight, flock of birds’
<i>sayʕevyt</i>	<i>sayʕevün</i>	‘school of fish’
<i>gvaikkevyt</i>	<i>gvaikkevün</i>	‘total, universe’
<i>miñnovut</i>	<i>miñnovon</i>	‘nation, country’
<i>englanttullit</i>	<i>englanttullen</i>	‘English person’
<i>kuokkullit</i>	<i>kuokkullen</i>	‘foreign person’
<i>suobmullit</i>	<i>suobmullen</i>	‘Finnish person’
<i>norkullit</i>	<i>norkullen</i>	‘Norwegian person’
<i>spádnjallit</i>	<i>spádnjallen</i>	‘Spanish person’
<i>duitsʕanttullit</i>	<i>duitsʕanttullen</i>	‘German person’
<i>japanullit</i>	<i>japanullen</i>	‘Japanese person’

§4.4.2 Trisyllabic Apocoptic Nouns

Trisyllabic nouns whose sematic form is bisyllabic are called apocoptic nouns. Apocoptic nouns are not very numerous, as most trisyllabic nouns in Pine are derived, which then either decline as consonantal or teleutophonic nouns. A relatively small number of nominal roots form the majority of trisyllabic apocoptic nouns. Many are onomatopoeic in nature, and reduplication is somewhat common. Some derivational endings give rise to apocoptic nouns, especially those to do with botanical or animal nomenclature. Apocoptic nouns can be thought of as the opposite of bisyllabic consonantal nouns, whose asematic form has two syllables but whose sematic form has three syllables. The apocoptic declensions are not determined by the asematic form but grouped according to their sematic form. For example, apocoptic nouns in *-t* have a sematic form that ends in *-t*, but their asematic form may not contain a *-t* in as the onset of their last syllable, for example *hamaggi* » *hoabmot* ‘metal’. As such, one must know the sematic form of a trisyllabic apocoptic noun to know which declension it belongs to. Sematic forms dictate the declension of the oblique cases (except the essive) as well as the sematic plural. The noun *hamaggi* has the sematic form *hoabmot*, which then declines like a bisyllabic *-t* nouns, such that its illative form is *hoabmuūt*. Only apocoptic nouns in *-t* behave like bisyllabic nouns in *-t*, other consonants have a unique declension different from bisyllabic nouns – apocoptic nouns with a sematic form in *-n* do not have *-m-* in oblique cases but keep the *-n*, as in *takχami* » *toagχan* ‘nail’ has the illative form *toagχanet*, not **toagχomet* as would be expected of a bisyllabic noun in *-n*.

Apophony of the stressed nucleus has the same polarity as the following vowel in the sematic form. In the example of *takχami*, the stressed nucleus *-a-* becomes *-oa-* (back polarity) as the following vowel has back polarity, giving *toagχan*. In the noun *gaugebi* ‘crazy person’, the stressed nucleus *-au-* becomes *-ay-* as the following vowel as front polarity, giving *gayhet*.

§4.4.2.1 Trisyllabic Apocope

Apocope of trisyllabic nouns is the process by which the asematic form is changed to the sematic form, along with diaphony and apophony. The onset of the last syllable of the asematic form of an apocoptic noun becomes a word-final consonant. The table below shows what asematic final onsets (the onset of the last syllable of a trisyllabic noun) corresponds to what sematic word-final consonant and how it is declined in oblique cases (other than the essive). The illative is used to illustrate this.

SEMATIC WORD-FINAL CONSONANT	ASEMATIC FINAL ONSET	ILLATIVE	EXAMPLE
<i>-n</i>	all nasals	<i>-net, -not, -nūt</i>	<i>takχami</i> » <i>toagχan</i> » <i>toagχanet</i> ‘nail’
<i>-l</i>	<i>-l-, -χ-</i>	<i>-let, -lot, -lūt</i>	<i>χisχeχi</i> » <i>χisχel</i> » <i>χisχelot</i> ‘redwing’
<i>-r</i>	<i>-r-, -ʔ-</i>	<i>-ret, -rot, -rūt</i>	<i>kanarğa</i> » <i>koadnar</i> » <i>koadnaret</i> ‘corner’
<i>-t</i>	all stops	<i>-uit, -iut, -eūt</i>	<i>gaugebi</i> » <i>gayhet</i> » <i>gayhiūt</i> ‘crazy person’
<i>-ts</i>	<i>-ts-, -tʃ-, -d-</i>	<i>-sset, -ssot, -ssūt</i>	<i>saṣmetsa</i> » <i>ṣaṣmets</i> » <i>ṣaṣmessūt</i> ‘red sorrel’
<i>-s</i>	<i>-s-, -h-</i>	<i>-sset, -ssot, -ssūt</i>	<i>kinuha</i> » <i>kidnus</i> » <i>kidnusset</i> ‘rennet’
<i>-V:</i>	<i>-g-, -h-, -v-, -i-</i>	<i>-iut, -uit-/ -aut, -ūwūt~ -eūt</i>	<i>g̣onuḡχa</i> » <i>ḡvoadnu</i> » <i>ḡvoadnuwet</i> ‘molar’

§4.4.2.1.1 Apocoptic Nouns in -n

All trisyllabic nouns whose final coda is a nasal have a sematic form in -n, including preglottalised nasals and -*tn*-, -*bn*-, -*bm*- and -*tm*-. Case endings are added onto the sematic root by geminated the -*n* to give -*n*-. All three polarity series are found, and the final nucleus is tense (-*in*, -*un*/-*an*, -*yn*). A few derivative endings are part of this declension, including -*ma* (many tools and objects), -(*n*)*nit* (common plant suffix), -*mi* (found in a few anatomical terms, and used to derive types of hides of animals or certain textile-like materials, other derivatives), -*ta* (found in a few words denoting half of a pair), -*nga* (a group nouns), -(*d*)*ni* (some species of birds) and -*bma* (collective nouns). Nouns in -*nga* are so-called *hemiplural* nouns, meaning their asematic has no plural marker but all other cases (including the essive, which is in -*ngatsot*) are found in the plural.

ASEMATIC	SEOMATIC	
<i>sígúma</i>	<i>sígún</i>	‘drop’
<i>muʔXuma</i>	<i>muʔXun</i>	‘crumble’
<i>núvuma</i>	<i>rvuovvun</i>	‘blister’
<i>tsvaiddama</i>	<i>tsvoihan</i>	‘condensation, dew’
<i>tulp̃nama</i>	<i>dvuolbnan</i>	‘crack’
<i>pyknama</i>	<i>pieyngan</i>	‘swelling’
<i>skenikna</i>	<i>skeidnin</i>	‘blind spot’
<i>hep̃mana</i>	<i>hjomman</i>	‘exhaustion, burn out’
<i>biugguna</i>	<i>bjuokun</i>	‘obvious/visible place’
<i>toggana</i>	<i>tókun</i>	‘oven’
<i>ninannit</i>	<i>njadnan</i>	‘moss campion’
<i>m̃iallunnit</i>	<i>m̃ioaʔXun</i>	‘common butterwort’
<i>bevvinnit</i>	<i>beyvin</i>	‘common moonwort’
<i>d̃yllynnit</i>	<i>d̃yʔXyn</i>	‘wild thyme’
<i>takXami</i>	<i>toaǵXan</i>	‘nail’
<i>m̃iug̃tomi</i>	<i>m̃iuk̃tun</i>	‘torso’
<i>tuldami</i>	<i>dvuolttan</i>	‘pelvis’
<i>ñiiremi</i>	<i>ñiirrin</i>	‘nasal cavity’
<i>maktomi</i>	<i>moaǵtun</i>	‘larynx, voicebox’
<i>ṽoskummi</i>	<i>vuoskvun</i>	‘(male) elk hide’
<i>g̃itskummi</i>	<i>g̃iskun</i>	‘salmon hide’
<i>g̃iskummi</i>	<i>giak̃tsun</i>	‘wolf hide’
<i>tsãijomi</i>	<i>tsoãjun</i>	‘lamb hide’
<i>baltot̃na</i>	<i>boaldun</i>	‘lower half’
<i>hillot̃na</i>	<i>hilun</i>	‘upper half’
<i>tsittot̃na</i>	<i>tsiddun</i>	‘right half/side’
<i>gatsmot̃na</i>	<i>goãdmun</i>	‘left half/side’
<i>atnot̃na</i>	<i>oãnnun</i>	‘single glove/mitten’
<i>manginga~sasunga</i>	<i>m̃ak̃ninyt~soassunit</i>	‘sisters (together)’
<i>dimminga~ǵãgunga</i>	<i>dibmiñit~ǵoãǵgunit</i>	‘brothers (together)’
<i>nennenga</i>	<i>neid̃ninut</i>	‘friends (together)’
<i>ill̃iunga</i>	<i>il̃iunit</i>	‘relatives’
<i>kykydni</i>	<i>kỹkkyn</i>	‘lesser common woodpecker’
<i>dull̃iudni</i>	<i>dul̃iun</i>	‘eurasian jay’
<i>vuṽudni</i>	<i>ṽuvun</i>	‘northern lapwing’
<i>ǵãuǵgudni</i>	<i>ǵãuǵun</i>	‘short-eared owl’

<i>minnibma</i>	<i>mīṭṭin</i>	‘group, band’
<i>miggibma</i>	<i>mīkin</i>	‘tour, visit’
<i>minibma</i>	<i>mīdnin</i>	‘procession, cortege’
<i>linkkabma</i>	<i>līnkan</i>	‘squadron, group of boats’
<i>ilgibma</i>	<i>īlkan</i>	‘travelling party’
<i>maḏḏibma</i>	<i>māhin</i>	‘hunting party’
<i>nenibma</i>	<i>neidnin</i>	‘group of friends’
<i>tsattsibma</i>	<i>tsātsin</i>	‘litter (of mammals)’
<i>teybibma</i>	<i>teyppin</i>	‘litter (of birds)’
<i>linnubma</i>	<i>līdnun</i>	‘poem’
<i>giggibma</i>	<i>gīkin</i>	‘collection’

TRISYLLABIC APOCOPTIC NOUNS IN *-n*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-Ø</i>	<i>-Ø</i>	<i>-Ø</i>	<i>-Ø-gi</i>		
SEOMATIC	<i>-in</i>	<i>-un, -an</i>	<i>-yn</i>	<i>-inut</i>	<i>-unit</i>	<i>-ynyṭ</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-immit</i>	<i>-ummut</i>	<i>-ymmit</i>	<i>-inusut</i>	<i>-unisit</i>	<i>-ynysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-inot</i>	<i>-unet</i>	<i>-ynūt</i>	<i>-inittit</i> <i>-indit</i>	<i>-unuttut</i> <i>-undut</i>	<i>-ynyṭtyt</i> <i>-yṇdyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-inunnit</i>	<i>-uninnit</i>	<i>-ynynnit</i>	<i>-inungit</i>	<i>-uningit</i>	<i>-ynyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-inmit</i>	<i>-unnut</i>	<i>-ynnit</i>	<i>-inuin</i>	<i>-unein</i>	<i>-ynūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-Ø-ts</i>			<i>-Ø-ttset, Ø-tsot</i>		<i>-Ø-ttsūt</i>

siġġuma » *siġun*
‘drop’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEOMATIC
INESSIVE
ILLATIVE
ELATIVE
COMITATIVE
ESSIVE

siġġuma
siġun
siġummit
siġunet
siġuninnit
siġunnut
siġġumats

siġġumogi
siġunit
siġunisit
siġumuttut ~ *siġundut*
siġuningit
siġunein
siġġumattsot

bevvebni » *beyvin*
‘common moonwort’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEOMATIC
INESSIVE
ILLATIVE

bevvebni
beyvin
beyvinmit
beyvinot

bevvebnegi
beyvinut
beyvinusut
beyvinittit ~ *beyvindit*

ELATIVE	<i>beyvinunnit</i>	<i>beyvinungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>beyvinnit</i>	<i>beyvinuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>bevebnits</i>	<i>bevebnittset</i>
<i>kykydni</i> » <i>kykkyn</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘lesser spotted woodpecker’		
ASEMATIC	<i>kykydni</i>	<i>kykydnegi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>kykkyn</i>	<i>kykkynytt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kykkymmit</i>	<i>kykkynytsyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kykkynūt</i>	<i>kykkynyttyt ~ kykkyndyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kykkynynnit</i>	<i>kykkynyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kykkynnit</i>	<i>kykkynūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kykydnits</i>	<i>kykydnittsūt</i>

§4.4.2.1.2 Apocoptic Nouns in -l

All trisyllabic nouns whose final coda is a *-l-*, *-l-* or *-l-* have a sematic form in *-l*, preceded by a tense vowel in all three polarity series (*-il*, *-ul/-al*, *-yl*) which becomes lax in oblique cases (other than the essive, *-el-*, *-ol-*, *-ūl-*). Apocoptic nouns in *-l* include nouns in *-lālu* or *-lāly* (approbative diminutive or derivatives), *-lba* (derivatives related to botany), *-lka* (liquid derivatives), *-lga* (secretions, fluids), *-lla* (resultative of certain translative verbs, often technical terms).

ASEMATIC	SEOMATIC	
<i>himuālū</i>	<i>hiabmul</i>	‘darling’
<i>kyāllyālly</i>	<i>kyālly</i>	‘little girl’
<i>bjuāllyālly</i>	<i>bjuālly</i>	‘little boy’
<i>mūsūālly</i>	<i>mūsul</i>	‘puppy, little puppy’
<i>niertuālly</i>	<i>nierttul</i>	‘poor (someone sick)’
<i>nulduālly</i>	<i>nuldtul</i>	‘poor (someone who hurt themselves)’
<i>tsikvalba</i>	<i>tsigval</i>	‘wood anemone’
<i>eullolba</i>	<i>jūlul</i>	‘crocus’
<i>skiggilba</i>	<i>skikil</i>	‘meadow buttercup’
<i>sivūālka</i>	<i>sivul</i>	‘thick liquid, fluid’
<i>niāisālūālka</i>	<i>niāsālly</i>	‘weak (tea/coffee), diluted liquid’
<i>iūiālka</i>	<i>iūil</i>	‘sirup, sirupy liquid’
<i>tsoallūālka</i>	<i>tsoalul~tsovaulul</i>	‘dried liquid’
<i>temalga</i>	<i>teubmal</i>	‘diarrhea’
<i>pykālga</i>	<i>piugāl</i>	‘spittle’
<i>niirralga</i>	<i>niiral</i>	‘mucus, snot’
<i>tekulga</i>	<i>teukkul</i>	‘urine’
<i>minniūlga</i>	<i>miđniul</i>	‘sperm’
<i>āmūlga</i>	<i>ābmyl</i>	‘menorrhea’
<i>liōiōlga</i>	<i>liōiul</i>	‘pus (discharge)’
<i>miḡilga</i>	<i>miakil</i>	‘colostrum’

<i>aukvulla</i>	<i>augvul</i>	‘curds, curdled liquid’
<i>boiʕʕulla</i>	<i>boiʕul</i>	‘coagulation, coagulated blood’
<i>tsorvulla</i>	<i>tsoarvul</i>	‘rot, rotten wood’
<i>raggulla</i>	<i>ʀoakul</i>	‘collaps, catastrophe’
<i>kinkulla</i>	<i>kinkkul</i>	‘shock, trauma’
<i>huoʕhulla</i>	<i>huoʕul</i>	‘depression’
<i>stiddulla</i>	<i>stihul</i>	‘lesion, injury’
<i>lqutsulla</i>	<i>lqittsul</i>	‘saturation’
<i>ʕiknulla</i>	<i>ʕingul</i>	‘revelation, epiphany’
<i>naknulla</i>	<i>noaʕnʌl</i>	‘(bone) fracture’
<i>piʕʕulla</i>	<i>piʕlʌl</i>	‘hematoma’
<i>ʀukʕulla</i>	<i>ʀuoʕʕul</i>	‘fainting, syncope’
<i>isipnulla</i>	<i>isibnʌl</i>	‘dementia’
<i>tsalpulla</i>	<i>tsaalbul</i>	‘contraction’
<i>tulpnulla</i>	<i>dvuolbnʌl</i>	‘fissure, cleft’

TRISYLLABIC APOCOPTIC NOUNS IN -l

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø-gi		
SEMATIC	-il	-ul, -al	-yl	-elut	-olit	-ũlyt
INESSIVE	-elumit -immit	-olimut -ummut	-ũlymit -ymmit	-elusut	-olisit	-ũlysyʔ
ILLATIVE	-elot	-olet	-ũlüt	-elittit -ildit	-oluttut -uldut	-ũlytʔtʔ -yldyt
ELATIVE	-elunnit	-olinnit	-ũlynnit	-elungit	-olingit	-ũlyngit
COMITATIVE	-illit -ilugit	-ullut -uligut	-yllit -ylygit	-eluin	-olein	-ũliin
ESSIVE	-Ø-ts			-Ø-ttset, Ø-ttsot		-Ø-ttsũt

skiggilba » *skikil*
‘meadow buttercup’

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>skiggilba</i>	<i>skiggilbogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>skikil</i>	<i>skikelut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>skikelumit~skikimmit</i>	<i>skikelusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>skikelot</i>	<i>skikelittit ~ skikildit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>skikelunnit</i>	<i>skikelungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>skikilugit~skikillit</i>	<i>skikeluin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>skiggilbats</i>	<i>skiggilbattsot</i>

<i>huoḥḥulla</i> » <i>huoḥul</i> ‘depression’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>huoḥḥulla</i>	<i>huoḥḥullogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>huoḥul</i>	<i>huoḥolit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>huoḥolimut~huoḥummut</i>	<i>huoḥolisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>huoḥolet</i>	<i>huoḥohuttut ~ huoḥuldut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>huoḥolinnit</i>	<i>huoḥolingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>huoḥuligut~huoḥullut</i>	<i>huoḥolein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>huoḥḥullats</i>	<i>huoḥḥullattsot</i>

<i>kyḥḥyḥyḥy</i> » <i>kyḥyḥl</i> ‘little girl’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>kyḥḥyḥyḥy</i>	<i>kyḥḥyḥyḥyḥygi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>kyḥyḥl</i>	<i>kyḥyḥlyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kyḥyḥlymit~kyḥyḥymmit</i>	<i>kyḥyḥlysyḥt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kyḥyḥlyt</i>	<i>kyḥyḥlytḥyt ~ kyḥyḥlydyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kyḥyḥlynnit</i>	<i>kyḥyḥlyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kyḥyḥlygit~kyḥyḥyllit</i>	<i>kyḥyḥlyūn</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kyḥḥyḥyḥyts</i>	<i>kyḥḥyḥyḥyḥytsūt</i>

§4.4.2.1.3 Apocoptic Nouns in -r

All trisyllabic nouns whose final coda is a -r- or -ḥ- have a sematic form in -r, preceded by a tense vowel in all three polarity series (-ir, -ur/-ar, -yr) which becomes lax in oblique cases (other than the essive, -er-, -or-, -ūr-). There are only a few nouns that belong to this declension. Apocoptic nouns in -r include nouns in -ra (certain male animals or actors), -rḥa (small number of descriptives of movement or sound or liquids), -ri (a few words relating to burnt material), -rḡa (a few names of ducks and birds), -rda (a few anatomical terms), -rttsa (a few terms related to woven or intertwined material, meshes), -rtsa or -rkka (a few place names) and -iryḥ/-urit ‘person who does something (a lot, well)’ and

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>kuddura</i>	<i>gvuohur</i>	‘male bear’
<i>guḡḡura</i>	<i>gvuoḡur</i>	‘male swan’
<i>tiḥḥmira</i>	<i>tiḥḥmīr</i>	‘male arctic fox’
<i>ḥunḥara</i>	<i>ḥvuonḥḥar</i>	‘male plant’
<i>gullarḥa</i>	<i>gvuoḥḥar</i>	‘babbling, sound of slow moving water’
<i>tsunttsarḥa</i>	<i>tsuontsar</i>	‘sound wet snow’
<i>tukḥurḥa</i>	<i>dvuoḡḥur</i>	‘sound of dripping water’
<i>sḥuskurḥa</i>	<i>sḥvuoskur</i>	‘sound of wet clothes, shoes’
<i>lyllyrḥa</i>	<i>lyḥḥyr</i>	‘sound of rushing water’
<i>ḥoppurḥa</i>	<i>ḥvoabbur</i>	‘sound of something hitting water’
<i>bulburḥa</i>	<i>bvuolppur</i>	‘sound of bubbling water’

<i>kiʕuri</i>	<i>kiʕʕur</i>	‘charred, dry wood’
<i>baiʕʕyri</i>	<i>baillyr</i>	‘burnt, charred food’
<i>ṇurkuri</i>	<i>ṇuorkkur</i>	‘burnt forest’
<i>lapṇari</i>	<i>loabnar</i>	‘clothes with holes burnt through it’
<i>tyrryrġa</i>	<i>tyryr</i>	‘red-breasted merganser’
<i>rekkiġa</i>	<i>reyggir</i>	‘great cormorant’
<i>dedderġa</i>	<i>deytir</i>	‘european shag’
<i>biggiġa</i>	<i>bikir</i>	‘barrow’s goldeneye’
<i>addarda</i>	<i>oatar</i>	‘keel, sternum (on bird)’
<i>missirda</i>	<i>miṣir</i>	‘guzzard’
<i>skinirda</i>	<i>skidnir</i>	‘cerebellum’
<i>unnurda</i>	<i>vuodnur</i>	‘spinal cord’
<i>mitṇirtsa</i>	<i>miṇṇir</i>	‘omentum, caul fat’
<i>aḍnarttsa</i>	<i>oanṇar</i>	‘fascia, casing’
<i>tsallarttsa</i>	<i>tsoalar</i>	‘mesh (in fishing net)’
<i>nilttsirtsa</i>	<i>nilttsir</i>	‘birch root woven basket’
<i>baltarttsa</i>	<i>boaldar</i>	‘weaving loom’
<i>Iddirtsa</i>	<i>Ḩir</i>	<i>toponym</i>
<i>Tsanartsa</i>	<i>Tsoadnar</i>	<i>toponym</i>
<i>Kenkirkka</i>	<i>Keinkkir</i>	<i>toponym</i>
<i>kistiryṭ</i>	<i>kjatstir~kġastir</i>	‘someone who’s always in a hurry’
<i>hartsurīt</i>	<i>hoarttsur</i>	‘someone who fights a lot’
<i>ʕisʕiryṭ</i>	<i>ʕisʕir</i>	‘someone who sings a lot’
<i>baulvurīt</i>	<i>baulvur</i>	‘traveller, someone who travels a lot’
<i>hġilliryṭ</i>	<i>hġiʕʕir</i>	‘witch, doctor, wiseman’
<i>maivviriyṭ</i>	<i>māvīr</i>	‘someone who smiles a lot’
<i>bevviriyṭ</i>	<i>beyvir</i>	‘someone who wears a lot of jewelry’
<i>eṣkiryṭ</i>	<i>eiktṣ(v)ir~eiṣkvir</i>	‘someone who never wants to do anything’
<i>silkiryṭ</i>	<i>silkkir</i>	‘(dog) who sniffs a lot’
<i>ritsiryṭ</i>	<i>rittsir</i>	‘someone who complains a lot’
<i>migviriyṭ</i>	<i>mūkvir</i>	‘someone who eats a lot’
<i>lōmurīt</i>	<i>lōbmur</i>	‘someone who sleeps a lot’
<i>vokkurīt</i>	<i>voaggur</i>	‘someone who is scared of everything’

TRISYLLABIC APOCOPTIC NOUNS IN *-r*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø-gi		
SEMATIC	<i>-ir</i>	<i>-ur, -ar</i>	<i>-yr</i>	<i>-erut</i>	<i>-orit</i>	<i>-ūryṭ</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-erumīt</i> <i>-immit</i>	<i>-orimut</i> <i>-ummut</i>	<i>-ūrymit</i> <i>-ymmit</i>	<i>-erusut</i>	<i>-orisit</i>	<i>-ūrysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-erot</i>	<i>-oret</i>	<i>-ūrūt</i>	<i>-erittit</i> <i>-irdit</i>	<i>-oruttut</i> <i>-urdut</i>	<i>-ūrytbyt</i> <i>-yrdyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-erunnit</i>	<i>-orinnit</i>	<i>-ūrynnit</i>	<i>-erungit</i>	<i>-oringit</i>	<i>-ūryngit</i>

COMITATIVE	-irrit -irugit	-urrit -urugit	-yrrit -yrygit	-eruín	-oreín	-ûruín
ESSIVE	-Ø-ts			-Ø-ttset, Ø-ttsot		-Ø-ttsût

tukXurXa » *dvoogXur*
‘sound of dripping water’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>tukXurXa</i>	<i>tukXurXogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>dvoogXur</i>	<i>dvoogXorit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>dvoogXorimut</i> ~ <i>dvoogXummit</i>	<i>dvoogXorisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>dvoogXoret</i>	<i>dvoogXoruttut</i> ~ <i>dvoogXurdut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>dvoogXorinnit</i>	<i>dvoogXoringit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>dvoogXurugit</i> ~ <i>dvoogXurrit</i>	<i>dvoogXorein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tukXurXats</i>	<i>tukXurXattsot</i>

hijllyryt » *hijXir*
‘witch’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>hijllyryt</i>	<i>hijllyrykki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>hijXir</i>	<i>hijXerut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>hijXerumit</i> ~ <i>hijXimmit</i>	<i>hijXerusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>hijXerot</i>	<i>hijXerittit</i> ~ <i>hijXirdit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>hijXerunnit</i>	<i>hijXerungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>hijXirugit</i> ~ <i>hijXirrit</i>	<i>hijXeruín</i>
ESSIVE	<i>hijllyryts</i>	<i>hijllyrytsût</i>

tyrryrga » *tyryr*
‘red-breasted merganser’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>tyrryrga</i>	<i>tyrryrgûgi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>tyryr</i>	<i>tyrûryt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tyrûrymit</i> ~ <i>tyrymmut</i>	<i>tyrûrysytt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tyrûrûtt</i>	<i>tyrûryttut</i> ~ <i>tyryrdut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tyrûrynnit</i>	<i>tyrûryngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tyryrygit</i> ~ <i>tyryrrit</i>	<i>tyrûrûin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tyrryrgats</i>	<i>tyrryrgattsot</i>

§4.4.2.1.4 Apocoptic Nouns in -t

All trisyllabic nouns whose final coda is a stop have a sematic form in -t, preceded by a tense vowel in all three polarity series (-it, -ut/-at, -yt) which becomes -i- in oblique cases (other than the essive, -ei-, -oi-, -ûi-). This is the largest apocoptic declension by number of words. Each stop series is described individually below.

§4.4.2.1.4.1 Apocoptic Nouns in -t: Labial Coda

Apocoptic nouns in *-t* whose last coda is a labial stop, including *-pp-*, *-bb-* and labial initial clusters *-p̥g-* (but not *-bm-* and *-bn-* which belong to apocoptic nouns in *-n*) include nouns ending in *-bbu* (diminutives), *-bbi* (some berries), *-ppi* (a few actor nouns, most female), *-ppa* (a small number of botanical terms relating to fungi), *-ba* (words related to sounds) and *-ppit* (descriptives of wet things).

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>tsettsebbu</i>	<i>tseytsit</i>	‘old man, grandpa’
<i>ʁunnubbu</i>	<i>ʁvuodnut</i>	‘scrawny person’
<i>iussubbu</i>	<i>iʉsut</i>	‘someone too small for their clothes’
<i>daidnebbu</i>	<i>dānnit</i>	‘clean-freak, germophobe’
<i>vuggabbi</i>	<i>vuokat~vʉkat</i>	‘crowberry’
<i>auggibbi</i>	<i>aykit</i>	‘rasberry’
<i>minnʉibbi</i>	<i>mīdnʉit</i>	‘redcurrant’
<i>sekʁappi</i>	<i>seuǵʁat</i>	‘nanny’
<i>tyǵyppi</i>	<i>tyǵǵyt</i>	‘nay-sayer’
<i>koldappi</i>	<i>gvoalttat</i>	‘nursing mother (animal)’
<i>miskappi</i>	<i>mīktsat</i>	‘nurse’
<i>piʁʁappa</i>	<i>piʁallat</i>	‘fly agaric’
<i>skiggippa</i>	<i>skikit</i>	‘larch bolete’
<i>ibbippa</i>	<i>iappit~iapit</i>	‘bolete’
<i>ṇakkaba</i>	<i>ṇoaggat</i>	‘sound of (wood) breaking’
<i>tsǵarraba</i>	<i>tsǵoarat</i>	‘sound of walking in cold snow’
<i>ʁurkuba</i>	<i>ʁvuorkkut</i>	‘sound of walking on wood’
<i>baknaba</i>	<i>boangat</i>	‘sound of banking, knocking’
<i>ʁaiʁʁaba</i>	<i>ʁoiʁat</i>	‘sound of glass breaking’
<i>illippit</i>	<i>ilit</i>	‘wet grass’
<i>tuʁmuppit</i>	<i>duolpmut</i>	‘wet clothes’
<i>siskappit</i>	<i>sīktsat</i>	‘wet shoes’
<i>hiskuppit</i>	<i>hīktsut</i>	‘wet hair’

§4.4.2.1.4.2 Apocoptic Nouns in *-t*: Coronal Codas

Coronal apocoptic nouns in *-t* are those whose last coda is a *-t-* or *-d-* (excluding *-dn-*, which belongs to apocoptic nouns in *-n*). Such nouns include those ending in *-ddit* (derivatives of location, situation), *-tka* (bundles, types of weather), *-tṇa* (a few nouns related to sand, soil, powder) and *-(u)tut/- (a)tit* (various derivatives, often objects)

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>balvoddit</i>	<i>boaʁvut</i>	‘lowland’
<i>kállleddit</i>	<i>kayʁʁit</i>	‘highland’
<i>idnoddit</i>	<i>iṇmut</i>	‘marshland’
<i>ilbatka</i>	<i>ilppat</i>	‘wreath, bouquet’
<i>paddatka</i>	<i>poatat</i>	‘fish tied together at the tail’
<i>ṇiʉddatka</i>	<i>ṇiʉatstat~ṇiʉoahat</i>	‘fine mist’
<i>vabnatka</i>	<i>voapṇat</i>	‘thick fog’
<i>tsoallatka</i>	<i>tsoaʁʁat</i>	‘dry weather’
<i>tsūskytka</i>	<i>tsēūskyt</i>	‘cold weather during summer’

<i>tsüüütka</i>	<i>tseüyt</i>	‘nippy weather’
<i>muskutna</i>	<i>muoskut</i>	‘sandy soil’
<i>tsuokkutna</i>	<i>tsuoggut</i>	‘soil covered in needles’
<i>sXikkutna</i>	<i>sXiggut</i>	‘muddy soil’
<i>biđđitna</i>	<i>bihit</i>	‘marshy or wet soil’
<i>marXutit</i>	<i>moarXut</i>	‘knife holder’
<i>kinnutit</i>	<i>kıdnut</i>	‘cheese cloth, intestines’
<i>lıoagnatit</i>	<i>lıoaknat</i>	‘keyring’
<i>XaiXatit</i>	<i>XoiXat</i>	‘sledgehammer, club’
<i>mağlatit</i>	<i>moaklat</i>	‘hairbrush’
<i>mējıatit</i>	<i>mıoıat</i>	‘(butter) churn’
<i>nuddutut</i>	<i>nıdtut</i>	‘millstone’
<i>orrutit</i>	<i>ırut</i>	‘socket, eye (of an axe)’
<i>pınnutut</i>	<i>pıdnut</i>	‘tail feather’
<i>sainkkytyt</i>	<i>sınkkyt</i>	‘larynx, voice box’

§4.4.2.1.4.3 Apocoptic Nouns in -t: Dorsal Codas

Dorsal apocoptic nouns in -t are those whose last coda is a *-k-*, *-g-* or *-h-*. They include nouns ending in *-kku* or *-kky* (various descriptives or collectives), *-kkit* (many insects and birds) and *-kvi* (abstract collectives or derivatives).

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>huhikku</i>	<i>püeddit</i>	‘flash’
<i>gaksikku</i>	<i>goassit</i>	‘sliver of moon’
<i>bikkukku</i>	<i>biggut</i>	‘inlet’
<i>duıukku</i>	<i>dvuoıut</i>	‘chaos, mayhem’
<i>kıamakku</i>	<i>kıoabmat</i>	‘window’
<i>linokku</i>	<i>lıdnut</i>	‘text’
<i>vulkukkit</i>	<i>vuolkkut</i>	‘ <i>nebria rufescens</i> ’
<i>tavvakkit</i>	<i>toavat</i>	‘daddy long-legs’
<i>dyrykkit</i>	<i>dırryt</i>	‘crane fly (<i>tipula rufina</i>)’
<i>ımykkit</i>	<i>ıbmyt</i>	‘tick’
<i>ıbbukkit</i>	<i>vuoput</i>	‘midge’
<i>kissikvi</i>	<i>kısit</i>	‘structure, skeleton’
<i>illıukvi</i>	<i>ılıut</i>	‘extended family’
<i>ıltnıkvı</i>	<i>ılntı</i>	‘nobility, royalty’
<i>neskukvi</i>	<i>neuktsut</i>	‘interrogation, challenge, question’
<i>algnakvi</i>	<i>oalknat</i>	‘foundation, basis’
<i>birgakvi</i>	<i>birkkat</i>	‘requirement, necessity’
<i>gemikvi</i>	<i>geibmit</i>	‘emotion, state of mind’
<i>kınekvi</i>	<i>kıdnit</i>	‘population, stock’
<i>lımakvi</i>	<i>lıbmat</i>	‘saying, expression, idiom’
<i>baltukvi</i>	<i>boaldut</i>	‘hierarchy’
<i>nıavakvi</i>	<i>nıoavvat</i>	‘yield, efficiency’
<i>tsarğgıkvı</i>	<i>tsarğıt</i>	‘stimulus, ’
<i>lılakvi</i>	<i>lıllat</i>	‘speech’

TRISYLLABIC APOCOPTIC NOUNS IN *-t*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT- ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT- ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø-gi		
SEOMATIC	<i>-it</i>	<i>-ut, -at</i>	<i>-yt</i>	<i>-eut</i>	<i>-uit</i>	<i>-eyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-immit</i>	<i>-ummut</i> <i>-ammut</i>	<i>-ymmit</i>	<i>-eussut</i> <i>-eyssyt</i> <i>-eyssit</i>	<i>-uissit</i>	<i>-eyssyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-egot</i>	<i>-oget</i>	<i>-ûgûit</i>	<i>-eittit</i>	<i>-uittit</i>	<i>-eytlyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-eunmit</i>	<i>-uinmit</i>	<i>-eynmit</i>	<i>-eungit~eyngit</i>	<i>-uingit</i>	<i>-eûngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ittit</i>	<i>-uttut</i>	<i>-yttit</i>	<i>-eun~-eyn</i>	<i>-uin</i>	<i>-eûn</i>
ESSIVE	-Ø-ts			-Ø-ttset, Ø-ttsot		-Ø-ttsû

vuggabbi » *vuokat*
‘crowberry’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEOMATIC
INESSIVE
ILLATIVE
ELATIVE
COMITATIVE
ESSIVE

vuggabbi
vuokat
vuokammut
vuokoget
vuokuinmit
vuokuttin
vuggabbits

vuggabbegi
vuokuit
vuokuissit
vuokuittit
vuokingit
vuokuin
vuggabbittset

kålleddit » *kayǻǻit*
‘highland’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEOMATIC
INESSIVE
ILLATIVE
ELATIVE
COMITATIVE
ESSIVE

kålleddit
kayǻǻit
kayǻǻimmit
kayǻǻegot
kayǻǻeynmit
kayǻǻittit
kålleddits

kålleddikki
kayǻǻeyt
kayǻǻeyssyt~kayǻǻeyssit
kayǻǻeittit
kayǻǻeyngit
kayǻǻeyn
kålleddittset

dýrykkít » *dýrryt*
‘crane fly’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>dýrykkit</i>	<i>dýrykkikki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>dýrryt</i>	<i>dýrreyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>dýrrymmit</i>	<i>dýrreyssyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>dýrrúgút</i>	<i>dýrreyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>dýrreynnit</i>	<i>dýrreungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>dýrryttit</i>	<i>dýrreun</i>
ESSIVE	<i>dýrykkits</i>	<i>dýrykkittset</i>

§4.4.2.1.5 Apocoptic Nouns in -ts

All trisyllabic nouns whose final coda is *-ts-*, *-tš-* or *-d-* have a sematic form in *-ts*, preceded by a tense vowel in all three polarity series (*-its*, *-uts/-ats*, *-yts*) which becomes *-ss-* in oblique cases (other than the essive, *-ess-*, *-oss-*, *-úss-*). They include nouns in *-tskva* (nouns denoting noises), *-tsħa* (some irresultative or unsuccessful derivatives), *-tsğa* (derivatives related to sudden changes), *-dna* (a few nouns denoting places or things no longer in use), *-dda* (some names of plants) and *-ttša* (a few nouns denoting types of meat).

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>lullutskva</i>	<i>luħħuts</i>	‘sound of people talking, chatter’
<i>lyllytskva</i>	<i>lyħħyts</i>	‘sound of baby, babbling’
<i>akkatskva</i>	<i>oaggats</i>	‘sound of people working, doing things’
<i>miggutskva</i>	<i>mikuts</i>	‘sound of someone eating’
<i>tsinttsitskva</i>	<i>tsinttsits</i>	‘sound of someone drinking’
<i>šusšutskva</i>	<i>šusšuts</i>	‘sound of whispering’
<i>kókkitskva</i>	<i>keűggits</i>	‘sound of people walking around’
<i>giuggitsħa</i>	<i>giukits</i>	‘avoidance, runaround’
<i>soħħitsħa</i>	<i>suaħits</i>	‘unsuccessful fishing’
<i>dollitsħa</i>	<i>dualits</i>	‘perseverance, obstination’
<i>mikħitsħa</i>	<i>műgħits</i>	‘toiling, trials and tribulations’
<i>doidditsħa</i>	<i>dvaitits</i>	‘debate, pointless arguing’
<i>dulbitsħa</i>	<i>dvuolppits</i>	‘unsuccessful sowing’
<i>ritsitsħa</i>	<i>rittsits</i>	‘(unsuccessful) protest’
<i>aiskitsħa</i>	<i>aktšits</i>	‘cramming (last-minute studying)’
<i>mitsitsħa</i>	<i>muttsits</i>	‘futility, futile endeavor, (be) no use’
<i>aivitsğa</i>	<i>avvits</i>	‘sudden sunny weather’
<i>ñełłitsğa</i>	<i>ñeiħħits</i>	‘fulminant sickness’
<i>nyłłitsğa</i>	<i>nyħħits</i>	‘shock, stroke’
<i>sakkitsğa</i>	<i>saggits</i>	‘(sudden) disappearance’
<i>ilppitsğa</i>	<i>ilpits</i>	‘puberty’
<i>nutnitsğa</i>	<i>nunñuts</i>	‘fury, sudden anger’
<i>rukodna</i>	<i>rvuogguts</i>	‘firepit (left by someone, not in use)’
<i>bakvedna</i>	<i>bągvets</i>	‘abandoned house’
<i>tselkvađna</i>	<i>tseulgvats</i>	‘abandoned camp’
<i>biskidna</i>	<i>biťskits</i>	‘orphan’
<i>řilgidđa</i>	<i>řilkkits</i>	‘yellow bedstraw’
<i>tsiggodđa</i>	<i>tsikkuts</i>	‘northern bedstraw’
<i>ñuijđđda</i>	<i>ñuojuts</i>	‘white cottongrass’

<i>ĩĩĩĩḍda</i>	<i>ĩĩĩs</i>	‘common polypody’
<i>suḳʰotṭsa</i>	<i>sũg̣ʰuts</i>	‘whale meat’
<i>kalṭsetṭsa</i>	<i>kálṭtsits</i>	‘elk meat’
<i>kwauḅmeṭtṣa</i>	<i>kwaỵp̣ṃĩts</i>	‘bear meat’

TRISYLLABIC APOCOPTIC NOUNS IN *-ts*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø-gi		
SEOMATIC	<i>-its</i>	<i>-uts, -ats</i>	<i>-yts</i>	<i>-essut</i>	<i>-ossiṭ</i>	<i>-ũssyṭ</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-essumiṭ</i> <i>-immiṭ</i>	<i>-ossimuṭ</i> <i>-ummuṭ</i>	<i>-ũssymiṭ</i> <i>-ymmiṭ</i>	<i>-essusuṭ</i>	<i>-ossisiṭ</i>	<i>-ũssysyṭ</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-essoṭ</i>	<i>-osseṭ</i>	<i>-ũssūṭ</i>	<i>-essittiṭ</i> <i>-istiṭ</i>	<i>-ossuttuṭ</i> <i>-ustuṭ/-astuṭ</i>	<i>-ũssythyṭ</i> <i>-ysyṭ</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-essunniṭ</i>	<i>-ossinniṭ</i>	<i>-ũssynṇiṭ</i>	<i>-essungiṭ</i>	<i>-ossingiṭ</i>	<i>-ũssyngiṭ</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ittsiṭ</i>	<i>-uttsuṭ</i>	<i>-yťtsiṭ</i>	<i>-essuiṇ</i>	<i>-osseiṇ</i>	<i>-ũssũiṇ</i>
ESSIVE	-Ø-ts			-Ø-ttseṭ, Ø-ttsoṭ		-Ø-ttsūṭ

riṭsitṣʰa » *riṭtsitṣ*
‘(unsuccessful) protest’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

riṭsitṣʰa

riṭsitṣʰogi

SEOMATIC

riṭtsitṣ

riṭtsessuṭ

INESSIVE

riṭtsessumiṭ~*riṭtsimmiṭ*

riṭtsessusuṭ

ILLATIVE

riṭtsessoṭ

riṭtsessittiṭ ~ *riṭtsisiṭ*

ELATIVE

riṭtsessunniṭ

riṭtsessungiṭ

COMITATIVE

riṭtsittsiṭ

riṭtsessuiṇ

ESSIVE

riṭsitṣʰatṣ

riṭsitṣʰatṭsoṭ

tṣiggoḍḍa » *tṣiḳutṣ*
‘northern bedstraw’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

tṣiggoḍḍa

tṣiggoḍḍogi

SEOMATIC

tṣiḳutṣ

tṣiḳossiṭ

INESSIVE

tṣiḳossimuṭ~*tṣiḳummuṭ*

tṣiḳossusuṭ

ILLATIVE

tṣiḳosṣeṭ

tṣiḳossittiṭ ~ *tṣiḳustuṭ*

ELATIVE

tṣiḳossinniṭ

tṣiḳossingiṭ

COMITATIVE

tṣiḳutṭsuṭ

tṣiḳosseiṇ

ESSIVE

tṣiggoḍḍatṣ

tṣiggoḍḍatṭsoṭ

lỵlỵtṣḳva » *lỵʰʰ̣ỵtṣ*
‘babbling’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

lỵlỵtṣḳva

lỵlỵtṣḳẉgi

SEMATIC	<i>ly̌ʰʰʰyts</i>	<i>ly̌ʰʰʰũssyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ly̌ʰʰʰũssymit~ly̌ʰʰʰymmit</i>	<i>ly̌ʰʰʰũssysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ly̌ʰʰʰũssūt</i>	<i>ly̌ʰʰʰũssyttyt ~ ly̌ʰʰʰystyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ly̌ʰʰʰũssynnit</i>	<i>ly̌ʰʰʰũssyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ly̌ʰʰʰytsit</i>	<i>ly̌ʰʰʰũssūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ly̌lytskwats</i>	<i>ly̌lytskwattsot</i>

§4.4.2.1.6 Apocoptic Nouns in -s

All trisyllabic nouns whose final coda is *-s-* or *-h-* have a sematic form in *-s*, preceded by a tense vowel in all three polarity series, which like nouns in *-ts* becomes *-ss-* in oblique cases (other than the essive). Nouns in *-s* include nouns in *-sʰa* (words related to water, liquids), *-ssut* or *-ssyt* (certain fish) *-sat* (some flowers), *-sit* (some words related to hair or fur), *-sta* (a few words related to rivers or lakes), *-ssin* (nouns related to anatomy), *-skva* (a few derivatives related to natural products), *-skvi* (agent derivatives from nouns) and *-(s)set* (common in certain topographical derived terms).

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>aǐsit</i>	<i>aǐis</i>	‘clear or potable water’
<i>sʰikkusut</i>	<i>sʰiggus</i>	‘muddy, dirty water/liquid’
<i>vulmusut</i>	<i>vuolpmus</i>	‘tea, medicinal drink’
<i>ǐǐusut</i>	<i>ǐis</i>	‘fresh sap’
<i>iľusut</i>	<i>ilľis</i>	‘sperm’
<i>kunnusut</i>	<i>gvuodnus</i>	‘strong alcohol, spirit’
<i>kullusut</i>	<i>gvuolus</i>	‘breastmilk’
<i>maǩtusut</i>	<i>moaǧtus</i>	‘(soup) stock’
<i>my̌v̌v̌ysyt</i>	<i>my̌v̌ys</i>	‘saliva’
<i>mieskasit</i>	<i>m̌iekťsas</i>	‘plasma’
<i>minnasit</i>	<i>midnas</i>	‘juice’
<i>am̌y̌ssyt</i>	<i>ay̌bm̌ys</i>	‘lamprey’
<i>kuǐǐussut</i>	<i>gvuǒǐus</i>	‘perch’
<i>nultussut</i>	<i>nuolťtus</i>	‘muskellunge’
<i>lǐiv̌v̌ysyt</i>	<i>lǐiv̌ys</i>	‘eel’
<i>ňǐubbusat</i>	<i>ňǐup̌us</i>	‘thistle’
<i>tsauťsasat</i>	<i>tsauťtsas</i>	‘water dock’
<i>daldasat</i>	<i>doalťtas</i>	‘golden root’
<i>iskusat</i>	<i>iskus</i>	‘lady’s mantle’
<i>kvaub̌misit</i>	<i>kvǎym̌mis</i>	‘bear fur’
<i>ky̌šysit</i>	<i>ky̌š̌ys</i>	‘squirrel fur’
<i>puǒʰvisit</i>	<i>bvey̌kw̌is</i>	‘otter fur’
<i>ňukvusta</i>	<i>ňuogv̌us</i>	‘mouth of river’
<i>nalľista</i>	<i>nǎʰʰis</i>	‘fork (in river)’
<i>ňǐulľista</i>	<i>ňiěuľys</i>	‘oxbow lake’
<i>ňulkussun</i>	<i>ňuolǩkus</i>	‘membrane’
<i>kolussun</i>	<i>gvualľus</i>	‘teat’
<i>ňukkussun</i>	<i>ňuogǧus</i>	‘scalp’
<i>tsǎʰussun</i>	<i>tsǎʰʰus</i>	‘bladder’
<i>vap̌ňiskva</i>	<i>vab̌nis</i>	‘smoked meat’
<i>av̌viskva</i>	<i>av̌vis</i>	‘gas’

<i>addaskva</i>	<i>oahas</i>	‘crystal’
<i>biktiskva</i>	<i>bigtis</i>	‘roe, caviar’
<i>eliskva</i>	<i>eyllis</i>	‘peat’
<i>heiddaskva</i>	<i>hihas</i>	‘tumor’
<i>ibiskva</i>	<i>iapis</i>	‘blubber, adipose tissue’
<i>skaahiskva</i>	<i>skayhhis</i>	‘keratin’
<i>liudduskva</i>	<i>liuohus</i>	‘mucosa, mucus membrane’
<i>minniuskva</i>	<i>midnius</i>	‘uterus’
<i>biunnuskvi</i>	<i>biuodnus</i>	‘joker’
<i>pillaskvi</i>	<i>pilas</i>	‘trickster’
<i>hiiʔʔaskvi</i>	<i>hiiʔʔas</i>	‘someone who remembers everything’
<i>iʔʔiskvi</i>	<i>iʔʔallis</i>	‘person who takes care of fire’
<i>iosʔiskvi</i>	<i>iʔasʔis</i>	‘trouble-maker’
<i>pagguskvi</i>	<i>poakus</i>	‘annoying person’
<i>haluskvi</i>	<i>hoallus</i>	‘person with a strict routine’
<i>tamasset</i>	<i>toabmas</i>	‘place with a large topogr. feature’
<i>tojosset</i>	<i>dvoaijus</i>	‘place with a large rock’
<i>nuokkoset</i>	<i>nuokus</i>	‘wooded area’
<i>sinesset</i>	<i>sidnis</i>	‘place with many lakes’
<i>gekosset</i>	<i>geukkus</i>	‘hilly place’

There are only a handful of nouns in *-ha* (mostly places where something happens, some derivatives), and a good number of words in *-hhia* (a few words indicating shortage or lack of something). Many locative nouns in *-it* or *-in/-un* sometimes have corresponding doublets in *-uha*, especially for general or abstract topography.

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>temuha</i>	<i>teubmus</i>	‘seat (in canoe)’
<i>aisʔyha</i>	<i>ʔksʔys</i>	‘universe’
<i>daldoha</i>	<i>doalttus</i>	‘solar system’
<i>niullyha</i>	<i>nielys</i>	‘bend (in river)’
<i>hinuha</i>	<i>hiadnus</i>	‘place where something accumulates, pile’
<i>katskohhja</i>	<i>kadkus</i>	‘desert’
<i>midnohhja</i>	<i>mitsnus</i>	‘not having a cabin/anywhere to stay’
<i>kommehhja</i>	<i>gvuadm̐is</i>	‘not having guests, isolation’
<i>ginto hhja</i>	<i>ginttus</i>	‘lack of consciousness, coma’
<i>hiiʔkohhja</i>	<i>hiiʔʔus</i>	‘senility, dementia’
<i>temmohhja</i>	<i>teupmus</i>	‘depression, unhappiness’
<i>mikvohhja</i>	<i>miʔvus</i>	‘famine, starvation’
<i>angohhja</i>	<i>oaknus</i>	‘need of help, helplessness’
<i>ʔbmuhhja</i>	<i>ʔmmys</i>	‘anemia’

TRISYLLABIC APOCOPTIC NOUNS IN *-s*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED

ASEMATIC	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø-gi		
SEMATIC	-is	-us, -as	-ys	-essut	-ossit	-üssyt
INESSIVE	-essumit -immit	-ossimut -ummut	-üssymit -ymmit	-essusut	-ossisit	-üssysyt
ILLATIVE	-essot	-osset	-üssüt	-essittit -istit	-ossuttut -ustut	-üssyttyt -ystyt
ELATIVE	-essunmit	-ossinnit	-üssynmit	-essungit	-ossingit	-üssyngit
COMITATIVE	-issut	-ussit	-yssit	-essuin	-ossein	-üssuin
ESSIVE	-Ø-ts			-Ø-ttset, Ø-ttsot		-Ø-ttsut

nallista » *nállis*
‘river fork’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEMATIC
INESSIVE
ILLATIVE
ELATIVE
COMITATIVE
ESSIVE

nallista
nállis
nállissymit ~ *nállimmit*
nállässüt
nállässynmit
nállissyit
nallistats

nallitsogi
nállässyt
nállässysyt
nállässittit ~ *nállästit*
nállässyngit
nállässuin
nallistattsot

daldoha » *doalttus*
‘solar system’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEMATIC
INESSIVE
ILLATIVE
ELATIVE
COMITATIVE
ESSIVE

daldoha
doalttus
doalttusimut ~ *doalttummut*
doalttosset
doalttossinnit
doalttussit
daldohats

daldohogi
doalttossit
doalttossisit
doalttossuttut ~ *doalttustus*
doalttossingit
doalttossein
daldohattsot

liddyssyt » *litys*
‘eel’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEMATIC
INESSIVE
ILLATIVE
ELATIVE
COMITATIVE
ESSIVE

liddyssyt
litys
lityssymit ~ *litymmut*
lityssüt
lityssynmit
lityssit
liddyssyts

liddyssykki
lityssyt
lityssysyt
lityssyttyt ~ *litystyt*
lityssyngit
lityssuin
liddyssyttsut

§4.4.2.1.7 Apocoptic Nouns in -ġ

All trisyllabic nouns whose final coda is -ġ-, -h-, -v- or -i- have a sematic form in a long tense vowel, which becomes degeminated and lax followed by -v- in oblique cases (other than the essive), but the sematic plural has a geminated vowel of opposite polarity. Nouns in back vowels can have oblique cases in -u- or -a-, but the sematic plural only has -i-.

Words whose last onset is -ġ include nouns in -ġa (abstract nouns often derived from verbs), -ġġu or -ġġy (various descriptive derivatives), -vu (terms related to weather), -ġat (some tools, instruments or machines) and -ġma (various abstract derivatives of verbs), -ġi (some descriptives of hair, fur or clothing derivatives), -(k)wut (reciprocal nouns), -haut (negative nouns) and -iat (locative derivatives), -(u/a)ia (words related to odors and smoke), -vi (collection, collective, place with a lot of something) -va (various abstract derivatives, botanical terms). The inessive singular, inessive, illative, elative and comitative plural have long and short forms, with long forms being more common in higher registers.

ASEMATIC	SEOMATIC	
<i>laldoga</i>	<i>loalttū</i>	‘flash, glow’
<i>spiroga</i>	<i>spiarrū</i>	‘spur, surge’
<i>siskoga</i>	<i>siktsū</i>	‘shock’
<i>skirttoga</i>	<i>skirtū</i>	‘quake, shock’
<i>nivoggu</i>	<i>rvuovvū</i>	‘wart’
<i>ikoggu</i>	<i>ikkū</i>	‘issue, defect’
<i>meuroggu</i>	<i>mjurrū</i>	‘hurdle, challenge, obstacle’
<i>ruroggu, ryrūggu</i>	<i>rvuorri, ryrri</i>	‘confusing, disorder’
<i>niġtavu</i>	<i>niġta</i>	‘weather just before heavy rain’
<i>gillivvu</i>	<i>gilvi</i>	‘downpour, heavy precipitation’
<i>vabnuvu</i>	<i>voapnū</i>	‘low visibility weather’
<i>koššivu</i>	<i>gviaksi</i>	‘windy, stormy weather’
<i>tsūūūġat</i>	<i>tseūv</i>	‘icebox, refrigerator’
<i>humogāt</i>	<i>puobmū</i>	‘blinds’
<i>daidneġat</i>	<i>dannū</i>	‘cleaning product’
<i>iūūġat</i>	<i>iaiv</i>	‘something that gives power’
<i>bistaġma</i>	<i>bišta~bišta</i>	‘bickering, quarrel’
<i>biodnaġma</i>	<i>bjeūnnā</i>	‘humor, not being serious’
<i>ġvevvaġma</i>	<i>ġveyvā</i>	‘commotion, racket, ruckus’
<i>keħkaġma</i>	<i>keilkā</i>	‘digression, detour’
<i>bulbuġma</i>	<i>bvuolppū</i>	‘activity, bustle, life’
<i>tsisħaġma</i>	<i>tsislā</i>	‘excitement, energy’
<i>ħallagi</i>	<i>ħālā</i>	‘long hair or fur’
<i>boalmegi</i>	<i>bvauħmi</i>	‘loose clothes’
<i>ellegi</i>	<i>eyli</i>	‘cloak made of dried grass’
<i>hamagi</i>	<i>haybmā</i>	‘armor’
<i>hoalluġi</i>	<i>pauħħū</i>	‘helmet’
<i>ilbegi</i>	<i>ilppi</i>	‘women’s summer clothes/dress’
<i>bevegi</i>	<i>beyvi</i>	‘Pine regalia, traditional Pine clothing’
<i>neskuvukki</i>	<i>neuktsuvit</i>	‘news’
<i>iliskuvut</i>	<i>ialliskū</i>	‘acquaintance, introduction’
<i>alkkahaut</i>	<i>aylkā</i>	‘act of not giving, withholding’
<i>tšaħħajāt</i>	<i>tšaħā</i>	‘dam, flood(ed area)’

<i>evveiat</i>	<i>ēvī</i>	‘area covered in growth’
<i>tsēlggiuia</i>	<i>tsolgu</i>	‘smell of cooking’
<i>nūvuia</i>	<i>rvuovvū</i>	‘smell of fire’
<i>mīddūia</i>	<i>mīihū</i>	‘smell of tar’
<i>amaia</i>	<i>ābmā</i>	‘smell of blood’
<i>unṁmuia</i>	<i>vuopmū</i>	‘smell of fish’
<i>sinnaia</i>	<i>śidnā</i>	‘smell of lake water’
<i>īiūia</i>	<i>īiū</i>	‘smell of resin’
<i>iūlpūia</i>	<i>ieūlpū</i>	‘fresh smell’
<i>hīiXxi</i>	<i>hīilli</i>	‘memory, mind’
<i>tsaXxi</i>	<i>tsāXi</i>	‘waterway’
<i>piXxi</i>	<i>piXi</i>	‘pine forest’
<i>kunnivi</i>	<i>kyni</i>	‘oak forest’
<i>lauggivi</i>	<i>laykki</i>	‘pile of log, place to keep logs’

TRISYLLABIC APOCOPTIC NOUNS IN -ġ

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø- <i>gi</i>		
SEMATIC	-i	-ū, -ā	-y, -eū	-ūt	-ūt	-yūt
INESSIVE	-immit	-ummut, -ammut	-ymmit	-iussut	-uissit, -aissit	-yʹssyt
ILLATIVE	-iut	-uit, -ait	-eūt	-ittit	-ūtut, -autut	-yʹttyt
ELATIVE	-iunnit	-uinuit, -ainnit	-eynnit	-iungit	-uingit, -aingit	-eūngit
COMITATIVE	-ikkut	-ukkit	-ykkit	-iun	-uin, -ain	-ūvūin~yʹn
ESSIVE	-Ø- <i>ts</i>			-Ø- <i>ttset</i>	-Ø- <i>ttset</i>	-Ø- <i>ttsūt</i>

hoallupi » *pauXxi*
‘helmet’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEMATIC
INESSIVE
ILLATIVE
ELATIVE
COMITATIVE
ESSIVE

hoallugi
pauXxi
pauXxummut
pauXxiut
pauXxiunnit
pauXxukkit
hoallugits

hoallugegi
pauXxit
pauXxiussit
pauXxiūtut
pauXxiungit
pauXxiun
hoallugittset

gillīvu » *gīlī*
‘downpour’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEMATIC

gillīvu
gīlī

gillīvogi
gīlūt

INESSIVE	<i>giljimm̐it</i>	<i>giljiussut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>giljiut</i>	<i>giljittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>giljiun̐it</i>	<i>giljiungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>giljik̐kut</i>	<i>giljiun</i>
ESSIVE	<i>gilljivuts</i>	<i>gilljivuttsot</i>

<i>tsüüüg̐at</i> » <i>tseü̐y̐</i> ‘refrigerator’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>tsüüüg̐at</i>	<i>tsüüüg̐akki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>tseü̐y̐~tseü̐eü</i>	<i>tseü̐y̐t</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tseü̐ym̐it</i>	<i>tseü̐y̐ssyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tseü̐jeüt</i>	<i>tseü̐y̐t̐tyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ttseü̐ey̐n̐it</i>	<i>tseü̐eü̐ngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tseü̐y̐kk̐it</i>	<i>tseü̐j̐ün</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tsüüüg̐ats</i>	<i>tsüüüg̐att̐sot</i>

§4.4.3 Teleutophonic Nouns

Teleutophony is a type of declension pattern where a set ending, for example *-illut* will always have a corresponding set sematic form, here *-iχon*, as in *kunillut* » *kuniχon* ‘made of oak’. Essentially all teleutophonic nouns are derivatives, either of verbs, adjectives or other nouns, and a significant number of adjectives are also teleutophonic, although teleutophonic adjectives are described in the section on adjectives as they also decline in ways that nouns do not, such as in the comparative and superlative. Teleutophonic declensions are dependent solely on the word’s last syllable, which makes them most similar to monosyllabic nouns. Teleutophony is unique in that diaphony does not occur in the stressed coda, but may instead occur in the coda of the set ending, although often deviating from normal diaphony seen in stressed codas – there are however two declensions where this is not true, teleutophonic nouns in *-u* and *-at*, which both undergo diaphony and apophony. For example, all verbs with the medials *-ed-* or *-od-* have a nominalised form in *-iddun* and *-uddun*, which have sematic forms in *-itoma* and *-utoma* respectively, for example *χigged-* ‘feel a certain way about something’ has the teleutophonic nominalised form *χiggiddun* » *χiggitoma* ‘attitude, approach’. The root onto which these endings are added are unaffected by diaphony or apophony. Another common teleutophonic forming suffixes are *-ehit/-ohut/-ühyt*, which form many abstract nouns from adjectives, for example *iχχa* ‘beautiful’ and *iχχühyt* ‘beauty’. Such nouns have sematic forms in *-i̐/-ü̐/-y̐*.

A number of specialised teleutophonic endings are described separately in §4.7.2 *Toponyms*, as they are only found in specific toponyms. All non-toponymic nominal teleutophonic endings will be described below.

§4.4.3.1 Teleutophonic Nouns in *-det/-dot/-düt*

Nouns ending in *-det/-dot/-düt* are abstract nouns usually derived from other nouns or pronouns that depict the abstract state or property of the noun. The endings are added directly onto the root of the word, deleting any previous consonant. The alignment of the ending agrees with the alignment of the stressed nucleus, but in cases where the stressed nucleus contains non-rounded front vowels (*-e-*, *-i-*), *-düt* is found, such as in *nennen* ‘friend’, which becomes *nennedüt* ‘friendship’ and not **nennedet*. Note that *ikkedet* ‘fatherhood’ and *git̐nedet* ‘sameness,

similarity’ do not follow this rule. Plural forms may be found but are not common. Such nouns are declined similarly trisyllabic apocoptic nouns in *-t*, with the exception that the sematic vowel is geminated, which means that *-det/-dot/-dūt* nouns have sematic forms in *-ūt/-ūt/-yūt* and in oblique cases have *-ū/-ū/-yū-* rather than *-et/-et/-et/-et/-et/-et*. This means that the sematic plural and singular are not distinguished for *-dūt* nouns. The inessive singular, inessive, illative, elative and comitative plural have short and long forms, with long forms being more common in more formal registers.

ASEMATIC	SEOMATIC	
<i>nennedūt</i>	<i>nennyūt</i>	‘friendship’
<i>bjušsodot</i>	<i>bjušsūt</i>	‘criminality’
<i>biskedūt</i>	<i>biskyūt</i>	‘childhood’
<i>njelledūt</i>	<i>njellyūt</i>	‘size, bigness’
<i>tankkodot</i>	<i>tankkūt</i>	‘kingship’
<i>ummodot</i>	<i>ummūt</i>	‘motherhood’
<i>ikkedet</i>	<i>ikkūt</i>	‘fatherhood’
<i>dimmedūt~gagōdot</i>	<i>dimmyūt~gagūt</i>	‘brotherhood’
<i>mangedot~sasodot</i>	<i>mangūt~sasūt</i>	‘sisterhood’
<i>sakvedot</i>	<i>sakvūt</i>	‘manhood’
<i>iskedūt</i>	<i>iskyūt</i>	‘womanhood’
<i>nisχedūt</i>	<i>nisχyūt</i>	‘Pineness, Pine identity’
<i>mitnedūt</i>	<i>mitnyūt</i>	‘nationality’
<i>illjedūt</i>	<i>illjyūt</i>	‘kinship’
<i>nannedot</i>	<i>nannūt</i>	‘manyness, multiplicity, numerousness, crowd’
<i>pavvedot</i>	<i>pavvūt</i>	‘fewness, lack, paucity, scarcity’
<i>njukkodot</i>	<i>njukkūt</i>	‘muchness, multitude, volume, mass’
<i>ninedūt</i>	<i>ninyūt</i>	‘fewness, scarcity’
<i>gitnedet</i>	<i>gitnūt</i>	‘sameness, identity, similarity’

TRISYLLABIC TELEUTOPHONIC NOUNS IN *-det/-dot/-dyt*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-det</i>	<i>-dot</i>	<i>-dūt</i>	<i>-dekki</i>	<i>-dokki</i>	<i>-dūkki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>-ūt</i>	<i>-ūt</i>	<i>-yūt</i>	<i>-ūt</i>	<i>-ūt</i>	<i>-yūt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-ibmit</i>	<i>-ūbmut</i>	<i>-ybmit</i>	<i>-iussut</i>	<i>-uissit</i>	<i>-yissyut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-ūtot</i>	<i>-ujet</i>	<i>-yūt</i>	<i>-ittit</i>	<i>-uttut</i>	<i>-ytyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-innit</i>	<i>-ūnnit</i>	<i>-ynnit</i>	<i>-iungit</i>	<i>-uingit</i>	<i>-yngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ittit</i>	<i>-uttut</i>	<i>-yttit</i>	<i>-iūin~iūin</i>	<i>-uēin~uēin</i>	<i>-yūin~eūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-dets</i>	<i>-dots</i>	<i>-dyts</i>	<i>-dettset</i>	<i>-dottsot</i>	<i>-dūttsūt</i>

nennedūt » *nennyūt*

SINGULAR

PLURAL

‘friendship’

ASEMATIC	<i>nennedūt</i>	<i>nennedūkki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>nennyt</i>	<i>nennyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>nennybmit</i>	<i>nennyssyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>nennyūt</i>	<i>nennyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>nennynnit</i>	<i>nennyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>nennyttit</i>	<i>nennyūin~nennein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>nennedūts</i>	<i>nennedūtsūt</i>

ummodot » *ummūt*

‘motherhood’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>ummodot</i>	Ø
SEOMATIC	<i>ummūt</i>	Ø
INESSIVE	<i>ummūbmut</i>	Ø
ILLATIVE	<i>ummuēt</i>	Ø
ELATIVE	<i>ummūnnit</i>	Ø
COMITATIVE	<i>ummūttut</i>	Ø
ESSIVE	<i>ummodots</i>	Ø

ikkedet » *ikkīt*

‘fatherhood’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>ikkedet</i>	Ø
SEOMATIC	<i>ikkīt</i>	Ø
INESSIVE	<i>ikkībmit</i>	Ø
ILLATIVE	<i>ikkīūt</i>	Ø
ELATIVE	<i>ikkīnnit</i>	Ø
COMITATIVE	<i>ikkītittit</i>	Ø
ESSIVE	<i>ikkedets</i>	Ø

§4.4.3.2 Teleutophonic Nouns in *-ehit/-ohut/-ūhyt/-auhut*

Nouns ending in *-ehit/-ohut/-ūhyt* are abstract nouns usually derived from bisyllabic adjectives that end in a vowel or *-t* that convey the abstract property expressed by the adjective. The endings are added directly onto the coda of vowel-final words, deleting the original vowel. The alignment of the ending agrees with the alignment of the stressed nucleus, but in cases where the stressed nucleus contains non-rounded front vowels (*-e-*, *-i-*), *-ūhyt* is found, such as in *iġġa* ‘beautiful’, which becomes *iġġūhyt* ‘beauty’ and not **iġġehit*. Plural forms may be found but are not common. Such nouns are declined like trisyllabic apocoptic nouns in *-ġ*. Some such nouns also have a secondary meaning of a person characterised by the adjective, such that *iġġūhyt* can also mean ‘a very beautiful person’, much like in English where beauty is both an abstract noun and can refer to a person. Likewise, *kāllehut* can mean someone who is uncharacteristically tall. The comitative plural has short and long forms, with long forms being more common in formal registers.

Adjectives in *-avut* have a special abstract nominal form in *-auhut*, which has the sematic form *-avū*.

ASEMATIC

SEOMATIC

<i>iǰǰũhyt</i>	<i>iǰǰŷ</i>	‘beauty’
<i>hikvũhyt</i>	<i>hikvŷ</i>	‘goodness’
<i>hõjohut</i>	<i>hõũ</i>	‘heat, warmth’
<i>tammohut</i>	<i>tammũ</i>	‘size, bigness’
<i>raykvũhyt</i>	<i>raykvŷ</i>	‘strength’
<i>tunkvohut</i>	<i>tunkvũ</i>	‘thickness’
<i>tsalpohut</i>	<i>tsalpũ</i>	‘tightness’
<i>skuggohut</i>	<i>skuggũ</i>	‘tiredness, fatigue’
<i>sitvũhyt</i>	<i>sitvŷ</i>	‘intelligence’
<i>migvũhyt</i>	<i>migvŷ</i>	‘correctness, truth, right’
<i>huvvohut</i>	<i>huvvũ</i>	‘badness, weakness’
<i>daidnehit</i>	<i>daidni</i>	‘cleanliness’
<i>ajohut</i>	<i>ajũ</i>	‘clarity’
<i>njoddohut</i>	<i>njoddũ</i>	‘length’
<i>kálllehut</i>	<i>kállĩ</i>	‘height’
<i>iggauhut</i>	<i>iggavũ</i>	‘good-naturedness’

TRISYLLABIC TELEUTOPHONIC NOUNS IN *-ehit/-ohut/-ũhyt*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-ehit</i>	<i>-ohut</i>	<i>-ũhyt</i>	<i>-ehikki</i>	<i>-ohukki</i>	<i>-ũhykki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>-i</i>	<i>-ũ</i>	<i>-ŷ</i>	<i>-ũt</i>	<i>-ĩt</i>	<i>-ŷt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-immit</i>	<i>-ummut</i>	<i>-ymmit</i>	<i>-iussut</i>	<i>-uissit</i>	<i>-ŷssyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-iut</i>	<i>-uit</i>	<i>-eũt</i>	<i>-ĩttit</i>	<i>-ũttut</i>	<i>-ŷttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-iunnit</i>	<i>-uinnit</i>	<i>-eynnit</i>	<i>-iungit</i>	<i>-uingit</i>	<i>-eũngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ikkut</i>	<i>-ukkit</i>	<i>-ŷkkit</i>	<i>-ihuĩn~iun</i>	<i>-uheĩn~uĩn</i>	<i>-ũhũĩn~ŷn</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-ehits</i>	<i>-ohuts</i>	<i>-ũhyts</i>	<i>-ehittset</i>	<i>-ohuttsot</i>	<i>-ũhyttsũt</i>

daidnehit » *daidni*
‘cleanliness’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

daidnehit

Ø

SEOMATIC

daidni

Ø

INESSIVE

daidnimmit

Ø

ILLATIVE

daidneũt

Ø

ELATIVE

daidneynnit

Ø

COMITATIVE

daidnikkyt

Ø

ESSIVE

daidnehits

Ø

iǰǰũhyt » *iǰǰŷ*

SINGULAR

PLURAL

‘beauty’

ASEMATIC	<i>iĶĶũhyt</i>	<i>iĶĶũhykki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>iĶĶy̆</i>	<i>iĶĶy̆t</i>
INESSIVE	<i>iĶĶymmit</i>	<i>iĶĶy̆ssyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>iĶĶeũt</i>	<i>iĶĶy̆t̆tyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>iĶĶeynnit</i>	<i>iĶĶeũngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>iĶĶy̆kk̆it</i>	<i>iĶĶũhũin~iĶĶy̆n</i>
ESSIVE	<i>iĶĶũhyts</i>	<i>iĶĶũhyttsũt</i>

tammohut » *tammũ*
‘size, bigness’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>tammohut</i>	<i>tammohukki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>tammũ</i>	<i>tammĩt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tammummut</i>	<i>tammũissit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tammuit</i>	<i>tammũttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tammuin̆nit</i>	<i>tammũingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tammukkit</i>	<i>tammũhein~tammũin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tammohuts</i>	<i>tammohuttsot</i>

§4.4.3.3 Teleutophonic Nouns in *-hhit/-hhut/-hhyt*

Nouns ending in *-hhit/-hhut/-hhyt* are abstract nouns usually derived from monosyllabic adjectives and adjectives that end in consonants other than *-t* as well as adjectives in *-eĩĩ/-oĩĩ/-ũĩĩ* (then *-ehhit*, *-ohhut* and *-ũhhyt*) that convey the abstract property that the adjective describes. The endings are added such that the word-final consonant is deleted and replaced by *-hh-*. The alignment of the ending agrees with the alignment of the stressed nucleus. Plural forms may be found but are not common. Such nouns are declined exactly like teleutophonic nouns in *-ehit/-ohut/-ũhyt* except that the sematic form is preceded by *-h-*: *-hũ*, *-hũ*, *-hy̆*. The inessive singular, inessive, illative, elative and comitative plural have short and long forms, with long forms being more common in formal registers.

ASEMATIC	SEOMATIC	
<i>tseyhhũt</i>	<i>tseyhy̆</i>	‘cold’
<i>Ķunnuhhut</i>	<i>Ķunnuhũ</i>	‘flatness’
<i>mĩdnohhut</i>	<i>mĩdnohũ</i>	‘simplicity’
<i>mĩnnuhhut</i>	<i>mĩnnuhũ</i>	‘richness, abundance’
<i>m̆jorrohhut</i>	<i>m̆jorrohũ</i>	‘darkness’
<i>ṁuohhut</i>	<i>ṁuohũ</i>	‘wamrth’
<i>ruorrohhut</i>	<i>ruorrohũ</i>	‘fogginess, lack of clarity’
<i>ṁugguhhut</i>	<i>ṁugguhũ</i>	‘sulkiness’
<i>ũahhut</i>	<i>ũahũ</i>	‘prettiness’
<i>ķĩhhit</i>	<i>ķĩhũ</i>	‘newness, novelty, innovation’
<i>lõhhut</i>	<i>lõhũ</i>	‘slowness’

TRISYLLABIC TELEUTOPHONIC NOUNS IN *-hhit/-hhut/-hhyt*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL

	FRONT	BACK	FRONT- ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT- ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-hhit</i>	<i>-hhut</i>	<i>-hhyt</i>	<i>-hhikki</i>	<i>-hhukki</i>	<i>-hhykki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>-hi̯</i>	<i>-hu̯</i>	<i>-hy̯</i>	<i>-hūt</i>	<i>-hūt</i>	<i>-hy̯t</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-himmit</i>	<i>-hummut</i>	<i>-hymmit</i>	<i>-hiussut</i>	<i>-huissut</i>	<i>-hy̯ssyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-hiut</i>	<i>-huit</i>	<i>-heūt</i>	<i>-hittit</i>	<i>-hüttut</i>	<i>-hy̯ttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-hiunnit</i>	<i>-huinnit</i>	<i>-heynnit</i>	<i>-hiungit</i>	<i>-huingit</i>	<i>-heungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-hikkut</i>	<i>-hukkit</i>	<i>-hykkut</i>	<i>-hiuin~hiun</i>	<i>-huhein~huin</i>	<i>-hūhūin~hyn</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-hhits</i>	<i>-hhuts</i>	<i>-hhyts</i>	<i>-hhittset</i>	<i>-hhuttsot</i>	<i>-hhyttsūt</i>

tseyhhyt » *tseyhy̯*
‘cold’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

tseyhhyt

Ø

SEOMATIC

tseyhy̯

Ø

INESSIVE

tseyhymmit

Ø

ILLATIVE

tseyheūt

Ø

ELATIVE

tseyheynnit

Ø

COMITATIVE

tseyhykkut

Ø

ESSIVE

tseyhhyts

Ø

muohhut » *muohū*
‘warmth’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

muohhut

Ø

SEOMATIC

muohū

Ø

INESSIVE

muohūmmut

Ø

ILLATIVE

muohuit

Ø

ELATIVE

muohuinnit

Ø

COMITATIVE

muohukkit

Ø

ESSIVE

muohhuts

Ø

kāhhit » *kāhi̯*
‘newness’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

kāhhit

kāhhikki

SEOMATIC

kāhi̯

kāhūt

INESSIVE

kāhi̯mmut

kāhiussut

ILLATIVE

kāhiut

kāhittit

ELATIVE

kāhiuinnit

kāhiungit

COMITATIVE

kāhikkut

kāhihuin~kāhiun

ESSIVE

kāhhits

kāhhittset

§4.4.3.4 Teleutophonic Nouns in $-\phi i$

Nouns ending in $-\phi i$ are derived from verbs (from the intransitive present hyponomous $-ven$) and are either agent or patient nouns denoting someone who performs an action or who experiences an action. Patient nouns contain the passive marker $-\phi utu\theta-$, such that they end in $-\phi ussi$, while agent nouns only have $-\phi i$. For example, the verb *maḍḍ-* gives *maḍḍi* ‘hunter’, and *maḍḍussi* ‘huntee, s/he who is hunted’. The ending $-\phi i$ becomes $-\phi em(a)-$ in sematic cases of the singular but $-\phi-$ in the plural, and the sematic plural is highly unusual in that it is $-\phi aggi$ (originally the intransitive present hyponomous plural $*-vat-gi$) or alternatively $-\phi aki$. The plural sematic cases lack $-emm-$ and are back-aligned. Passive nouns in $-\phi ussi$ have a sematic form in $-\phi uss-emm(a)-$ identical to the active declension. Certain medials have special ‘tense’ forms before $-\phi-$ which also apply to these nouns, for example *aḷḷ-eg-* ‘teach’ becomes *aḷḷikk-* before $-\phi-$, and ‘teacher’ is therefore *aḷḷikki*.

ASEMATIC	SEMACIC	
<i>maḍḍi</i>	<i>maḍḍemma</i>	‘hunter’
<i>saḶḶi</i>	<i>saḶḶemma</i>	‘fisherman’
<i>gvaiḶisḶi</i>	<i>gvaiḶisḶemma</i>	‘starling’
<i>telkki</i>	<i>telkkemma</i>	‘writer’
<i>aḷḷekki</i>	<i>aḷḷikkemma</i>	‘teacher’
<i>hartsaḶḶi</i>	<i>hartsaḶḶemma</i>	‘warrior’
<i>ḷtti</i>	<i>ḷttemma</i>	‘host’
<i>ḷttussi</i>	<i>ḷttusemma</i>	‘guest of host’
<i>aḷaḶḶi</i>	<i>aḷaḶḶemma</i>	‘student’
<i>iṣṣi</i>	<i>iṣṣemma</i>	‘parent’
<i>miskantti</i>	<i>miskanttemma</i>	‘(traditional) doctor’
<i>kuolttussi</i>	<i>kuolttusemma</i>	‘suckling’
<i>mitti</i>	<i>mittemma</i>	‘scientist, specialist’
<i>issisekḶi</i>	<i>issisekḶemma</i>	‘protector’
<i>issisekḶussi</i>	<i>uisekḶusemma</i>	‘protectee, s/he who is protected’
<i>lemppi</i>	<i>lemppemma</i>	‘worker’
<i>uṣṣassi, uṣṣussi</i>	<i>uṣṣasemma, uṣṣusemma</i>	‘stranger’

TRISYLLABIC TELEUTOPHONIC NOUNS IN $-vi$

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	$-\phi i$	$-\phi aggi, -\phi aki$
SEMACIC	$-\phi emma$	$-\phi it$
INESSIVE	$-\phi immut$	$-\phi usut$
ILLATIVE	$-\phi emet$	$-\phi ittut$
ELATIVE	$-\phi eminnit$	$-\phi ungut$
COMITATIVE	$-\phi imigut$ $-\phi ikkut$	$-\phi uin$
ESSIVE	$-\phi its$	$-\phi ittset$

<i>saʕʕi</i> » <i>saʕʕemma</i> ‘fisherman’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>saʕʕi</i>	<i>saʕʕaggi~saʕʕaki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>saʕʕemma</i>	<i>saʕʕit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>saʕʕimmut</i>	<i>saʕʕusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>saʕʕemet</i>	<i>saʕʕittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>saʕʕeminnit</i>	<i>saʕʕungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>saʕʕimigut~saʕʕikkut</i>	<i>saʕʕuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>saʕʕits</i>	<i>saʕʕittset</i>
<i>issi</i> » <i>issemma</i> ‘parent’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>issi</i>	<i>issaggi~issaki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>issemma</i>	<i>issit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>issimmut</i>	<i>issusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>issemet</i>	<i>issittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>isseminnit</i>	<i>issungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>issimigut~issikkut</i>	<i>issuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>issits</i>	<i>issittset</i>
<i>aijikki</i> » <i>aijikkemma</i> ‘teacher’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>aijikki</i>	<i>aijikkaggi~aijikkaki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>aijikkemma</i>	<i>aijikkit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>aijikkimmut</i>	<i>aijikkusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>aijikkemet</i>	<i>aijikkittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>aijikkeminnit</i>	<i>aijikkungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>aijikkimigut~aijikkikkut</i>	<i>aijikkuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>aijikkits</i>	<i>aijikkittset</i>

§4.4.3.5 Teleutophonic Nouns in -u

Nouns ending in -u (-y in the case of front-rounded roots) are derived from passive verbs and form a nominalised passive patient, usually inanimate in nature, such that they often correspond to ‘that which is Ø-ed’, or it may also create nouns indicating the result of an action. Most nominalised passive patient nouns are in the weakest possible grade in the asematic when compared to the verb from which they are derived. The ending -u becomes -oga- (and -y becomes -ūga or -oga) in sematic cases. Apophony always proceeds towards back vowels, and teleutophonic nouns in -u do undergo diaphony. Not all nouns that may be understood to be result or nominalised passive patient nouns in -u are part of this declension, for example *leḥhu* ‘tea’ is has a sematic form in *leḥyḍḍū*, not **leḥyḍḍoga*.

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>miḡvu</i>	<i>miḡvoga</i>	‘food’
<i>tsindu</i>	<i>tsinttoga</i>	‘drink’

<i>linnu</i>	<i>līdnoga</i>	‘word’
<i>tūlu</i>	<i>d̥vuolloga</i>	‘thought, idea’
<i>sīllu</i>	<i>sīʕʕoga</i>	‘action, deed’
<i>lembu</i>	<i>leum̥p̥poga</i>	‘work’
<i>algu</i>	<i>oalkkoga</i>	‘gift’
<i>baḍvu</i>	<i>boatvoga</i>	‘catch’
<i>ṛiḍju</i>	<i>ṛiḍḍioga</i>	‘incision, cut’
<i>kangu</i>	<i>kaukkoga</i>	‘hit, strike’
<i>issilūmu</i>	<i>issilūbmoga</i>	‘pronunciation’
<i>luku</i>	<i>luokkoga</i>	‘obligation, duty’
<i>kaihy</i>	<i>koiḍḍoga</i>	‘hole’
<i>ʕisʕu</i>	<i>ʕisʕoga</i>	‘song’
<i>ūlky</i>	<i>vuolkkoga</i>	‘enemy’

TRISYLLABIC TELEUTOPHONIC NOUNS IN *-u*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>-u</i>	<i>-ogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-oga</i>	<i>-ogit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-ummut</i>	<i>-ogisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-oget</i>	<i>-oguttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-oginnit</i>	<i>-ogingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ukkit</i>	<i>-ogein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-ūts</i>	<i>-ūttot</i>

<i>linnu</i> » <i>līdnoga</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘word’		
ASEMATIC	<i>linnu</i>	<i>linnogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>līdnoga</i>	<i>līdnogit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>līdnummut</i>	<i>līdnogisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>līdnoget</i>	<i>līdnoguttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>līdnoginnit</i>	<i>līdnogingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>līdnukkit</i>	<i>līdnogein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>linnūts</i>	<i>linnūttot</i>

<i>miḡvu</i> » <i>miḡvoga</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘food’		
ASEMATIC	<i>miḡvu</i>	<i>miḡvogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>miḡvoga</i>	<i>miḡvogit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>miḡvummut</i>	<i>miḡvogisit</i>

ILLATIVE	<i>mīkvoget</i>	<i>mīkvogettut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>mīkvoginnit</i>	<i>mīkvogingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>mīkvukkit</i>	<i>mīkvogein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>mīgviuts</i>	<i>mīgviuttsot</i>
<i>ũlky</i> » <i>vuolkkoga</i> 'enemy'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ũlky</i>	<i>ũlkũgi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>vuolkkoga</i>	<i>vuolkkogit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>vuolkkummut</i>	<i>vuolkkogisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>vuolkkoget</i>	<i>vuolkkoguttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>vuolkkoginnit</i>	<i>vuolkkogingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>vuolkkukkit</i>	<i>vuolkkogein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ũlkyts</i>	<i>ũlkyttsut</i>

§4.4.3.6 Teleutophonic Nouns in *-at*

Nouns ending in *-at* are nominalised instrumental nouns, indicating tools or unagentive agents. Unlike most teleutophonic nouns, they undergo both apophony and diaphony (though apophony does not occur in the nucleus if a medial is present, and likewise diaphony occurs in the medial only). Most nominalised instrumental nouns are in the weakest possible grade in the asematic when compared to the verb from which they are derived, unless the verb itself is in the weakest grade, in which case the nominalised instrumental noun will be in the strongest grade. This applies to medials rather than the coda in verbs with medials, for example *kuijottat* » *kuijoddava* 'sharpening stone, sharpener' from *kuij-od-* 'sharpen'. Such teleutophonic nouns in *-at* that contain a medial do *not* undergo apophony. The ending *-at* becomes *-ava* in sematic cases. Apophony always proceeds towards back vowels. The declension is similar to apocoptic nouns in *-g*, in that there are alternative forms for the inessive singular, inessive, illative, elative and comitative plural.

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>aṃmat</i>	<i>oaṃmava</i>	'strap'
<i>ēḥhat</i>	<i>ioḥava</i>	'fertiliser'
<i>gitat</i>	<i>gittava</i>	'glasses'
<i>kaihat</i>	<i>kaiḍḍava</i>	'shovel'
<i>kilttsat</i>	<i>kiltṣava</i>	'fire-starter'
<i>kuijottat</i>	<i>kuijoddava</i>	'sharpening stone, sharpener'
<i>ḷiawvat</i>	<i>ḷiawava</i>	'grinder'
<i>marḶḶat</i>	<i>moarḶḶava</i>	'meat cleaver'
<i>meṣpat</i>	<i>meuṣpava</i>	'curdling agent, rennet'
<i>gveigvat</i>	<i>gviḱava</i>	'calling whistle or horn'
<i>mirttsat</i>	<i>mirtṣava</i>	'picoué, resin gathering instrument'
<i>moagtat</i>	<i>muoaktava</i>	'bellows'
<i>ninttat</i>	<i>nintava</i>	'tool for counting, computer'
<i>nĩalkkat</i>	<i>nĩoalkava</i>	'hook for hanging'
<i>nĩavvat</i>	<i>nĩoavava</i>	'tool, instrument'
<i>nĩigtat</i>	<i>nĩiktava</i>	'scraping tool'
<i>nĩirttat</i>	<i>nĩirdava</i>	'splitting tool, shingle froe'
<i>ombottat, omḥpat</i>	<i>omboddava, vuombava</i>	'hollowing chisel, gouge tool'

<i>riḍḍiat</i>	<i>riḍḍiava</i>	‘fish cutting knife’
<i>riṣṣkvat</i>	<i>riṣṣkava</i>	‘cleaver, splitting wedge’
<i>saṣṣat</i>	<i>soakṣava</i>	‘alarm’
<i>sippistekkat</i>	<i>sippisteggava</i>	‘narcotic, drug’
<i>siuḡlat</i>	<i>siuḡlava</i>	‘spindle’
<i>siṭḡat</i>	<i>siṭḡgava</i>	‘molar’
<i>ṣtailḡat</i>	<i>ṣtailḡkava</i>	‘whip’
<i>tsirtavvat</i>	<i>tsirtavava</i>	‘stimulant, stimulus’
<i>tsḡugat</i>	<i>tsḡvuokkava</i>	‘pen, pencil’
<i>tsarvat</i>	<i>tsoarvava</i>	‘allergen’
<i>ulḡṇat</i>	<i>vuolḡnava</i>	‘something that causes inflammation’
<i>uḡḡat</i>	<i>vuotḡgava</i>	‘weapon’
<i>vuovvat</i>	<i>vuovava</i>	‘hunting blind, hunting tower, tower’

TRISYLLABIC TELEUTOPHONIC NOUNS IN *-at*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>-at</i>	<i>-akki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>-ava</i>	<i>-avit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-ammut</i>	<i>-aissit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-avet</i>	<i>-auttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-ainnit</i>	<i>-aingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-akkit~ukkit</i>	<i>-ain</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-ats</i>	<i>-attsot</i>

nḡavvat » *nḡavava*
‘tool’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEOMATIC
INESSIVE
ILLATIVE
ELATIVE
COMITATIVE
ESSIVE

nḡavvat
nḡavava
nḡavammut
nḡavavet
nḡavoinnit
nḡavakkit~nḡavukkit
nḡavats

nḡavvakki
nḡavavit
nḡavoissit
nḡavauttut
nḡavoingit
nḡavoin
nḡavattsot

kuiḡḡottat » *kuiḡḡoddava*
‘sharpening stone, sharpener’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEOMATIC

kuiḡḡottat
kuiḡḡoddava

kuiḡḡottakki
kuiḡḡoddavit

INESSIVE	<i>kuijoddammut</i>	<i>kuijoddoissut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kuijoddavet</i>	<i>kuijoddauttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kuijoddoinnit</i>	<i>kuijoddoingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kuijoddakkit~kuijoddukkit</i>	<i>kuijoddoin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kuijottats</i>	<i>kuijottattsot</i>

§4.4.3.7 Teleutophonic Action Nouns from Medial Verbs

A large part of teleutophonic nouns are derivatives of medial verbs. Verbs that contain medials are nominalised as action *or* result nouns through teleutophonic endings, which are usually a slightly modified form of the medial followed by *-un*. Such nouns describe either an action or verb noun of the verb, or may also form result nouns. Generally, teleutophonic endings from medials will have tense vowels and a geminate consonant followed by *-un*, such that *-ed-* becomes *-iddun*. The sematic form undergoes meiphony and behaves like a consonantal bisyllabic noun in *-n*, such that *-iddun* becomes *-itoma*. Some medials also have specific resultative derivational endings, for example verbs in *-uʃ-* have both an action noun in *-uʃʃun* (*naknuʃʃun* ‘breaking’) and a resultative noun in *-ulla* (*naknulla* ‘fracture’). The resultative noun is usually more specific in meaning. Because of the changes to the medials, in certain cases two separate medials may converge and share an action noun teleutophonic ending, such as *-is-* ‘be in a certain state’ and *-ess-* ‘look/feel a certain way’ both have action nouns in *-issun*.

VERB MEDIAL	TELEUTOPHONIC ENDING			
<i>-ed-</i>	<i>-iddun</i> » <i>-itoma</i>			
<i>gipeged-</i>	‘describe’	»	<i>gipegiddun</i>	‘description’
<i>balted-</i>	‘satisfy’	»	<i>baltiddun</i>	‘satisfaction’
<i>ajed-</i>	‘explain’	»	<i>ajiddun</i>	‘explanation’
<i>-od-</i>	<i>-uddun</i> » <i>-utoma</i>			
<i>rukʁod-</i>	‘confuse’	»	<i>rukʁuddun</i>	‘confusion’
<i>saskod-</i>	‘awake’	»	<i>saskuddun</i>	‘awakening’
<i>-eg-</i>	<i>-iggun</i> » <i>-ikoma</i>			
<i>aijeg-</i>	‘teach’	»	<i>aijiggun</i>	‘teaching’
<i>heukkog-</i>	‘distinguish’	»	<i>heukkiggun</i>	‘distinction’
<i>nayskog-</i>	‘make cry’	»	<i>nayskiggun</i>	‘making cry, provocation’
<i>-og-</i>	<i>-uggun</i> » <i>-ukoma</i>			
<i>tsummog-</i>	‘endanger’	»	<i>tsummuggun</i>	‘endangering’
<i>skukkog-</i>	‘tire, annoy’	»	<i>skukkuggun</i>	‘annoyance, tiring’
<i>kauljog-</i>	‘patch, mend’	»	<i>kauljuggun</i>	‘mending’
<i>-its-</i>	<i>-ittsun</i> » <i>-itsoma</i>			
<i>tuʃmits-</i>	‘undress’	»	<i>tuʃmittsun</i>	‘undressing’
<i>tsukkits-</i>	‘blunt’	»	<i>tsukkittsun</i>	‘blunting’
<i>nunnuhits-</i>	‘appease’	»	<i>nunnuhittsun</i>	‘appeasement, assuagement’

-uts-	-uttun » -utsoma			
issuts-	‘rejuvenate’	»	issuttun	‘rejuvenation’
kviuts-	‘numb’	»	kviuttun	‘numbing, anaesthesia’
raukvuts-	‘weaken’	»	raukvuttun	‘weakening, debilitation’
-elt-	-ildun » -iltoma			
lullelt-	‘allow to speak’	»	lullildun	‘turn to speak’
sillusselt-	‘allow to do’	»	sillussildun	‘permission’
miggelt-	‘allow to go’	»	miggildun	‘permission to go’
-isXuθ-/-esX-	-isXun » -isXoma			
sakXisXuθ-	‘be rescued’	»	sakXisXun	‘rescue, being rescued’
ykXisXuθ-	‘become fall’	»	ykXisXun	‘fall arriving, arrival of fall’
molkentesX-	‘start to look faded’	»	molkentisXun	‘starting to look faded’
-isteg-	-istiggun » -istikoma			
kististeg-	‘cause anxiety’	»	kististiggun	‘trauma, causing anxiety’
lomisteg-	‘make sleepy’	»	lomistiggun	‘anaesthesia, sedative’
gakvisteg-	‘make bitten’	»	gakvistiggun	‘insect attractant’
-igXuθ-	-igXun » -igXoma			
kuokkakiðigXuθ-	‘be awestruck’	»	kuokkakiðigXun	‘being awestruck’
piXigXuθ-	‘flush’	»	piXigXun	‘flushing’
tsvaiddigXyθ-	‘evaporate’	»	tsvaiddigXun	‘evaporating, evaporation’
-unguθ-	-ungun » -ungoma			
hallunguθ-	‘differ, get lost’	»	hallungun	‘difference, getting lost’
skenunguθ-	‘go blind’	»	skenungun	‘going blind’
kitunguθ-	‘lose calf’	»	kitvungun	‘loss of calf’
-uðten-	-uðtinnun » -uðtinoma			
passuðten-	‘deafen’	»	passuðtinnun	‘deafening’
palluðten-	‘paralyze’	»	palluðtinnun	‘paralysis’
nuðuðten-	‘make crazy’	»	nuðuðtinnun	‘perplexing, making crazy’
-is-/-ess-	-issun » -isoma			
skukkis-	‘be tired’	»	skukkissun	‘state of being tired, fatigue’
baltis-	‘be satisfied’	»	baltissun	‘being satisfied, satisfaction’
tunnuvess-	‘look heavy’	»	tunnuvissun	‘looking heavy’
-est-/-ist-	-istun » -istoma			
iggest-	‘make feel good’	»	iggistun	‘making feel good’
skukkist-	‘make tired’	»	skukkistun	‘tiring, exhaustion’
tsüwest-	‘make cold’	»	tsüvistun	‘making cold’
-ig-	-iggun » -ikoma			
vapnig-	‘smoke (meat)’	»	vapniggun	‘smoking’

<i>ħiggig-</i>	‘guide’	»	<i>ħiggiggun</i>	‘guidance’
<i>komṃig-</i>	‘visit’	»	<i>komṃiggun</i>	‘visit’
<i>-am-</i>	<i>-ammun</i> » <i>-amoma</i>			
<i>vapṇam-</i>	‘make smoke’	»	<i>vapṇammun</i>	‘making smoke’
<i>miskam-</i>	‘make medicine’	»	<i>miskammun</i>	‘making medicine’
<i>passam-</i>	‘happen rarely’	»	<i>passammun</i>	‘rare occurrence’
<i>-ed-</i>	<i>-its</i> » <i>-eva</i>			
<i>ilpped-</i>	‘bloom’	»	<i>ilppits</i>	‘bloom(ing)’
<i>yvved-</i>	‘freeze over’	»	<i>yvvits</i>	‘freezing over’
<i>amṃed-</i>	‘burn to embers’	»	<i>amṃits</i>	‘burning to embers’
<i>-od-</i>	<i>-uts</i> » <i>-oha</i>			
<i>naksod-</i>	‘become forested’	»	<i>naksuts</i>	‘becoming forested’
<i>ṃuoiod-</i>	‘warm up’	»	<i>ṃuoṓuts</i>	‘warming’
<i>tsalpod-</i>	‘contract’	»	<i>tsalputs</i>	‘contraction’
<i>-uħ-</i>	<i>-uħħun</i> » <i>-uħoma</i>			
<i>iosħiknuħ-</i>	‘loosen’	»	<i>iosħiknuħħun</i>	‘loosening’
<i>nakṇuħ-</i>	‘break’	»	<i>nakṇuħħun</i>	‘breaking’
<i>ainyħ-</i>	‘become clear’	»	<i>ainyħħun</i>	‘clearing’
<i>-φ(ussiv)utuθ-</i>	<i>-φ(ussiv)uttun</i> » <i>-φ(ussiv)utoma</i>			
<i>niaskutu-</i>	‘be hidden’	»	<i>niaskuttun</i>	‘being hidden’
<i>nuskvutu-</i>	‘be killed’	»	<i>nuskvuttun</i>	‘being killed, murder’
<i>mikvussivuθ-</i>	‘be edible’	»	<i>mikvussivuttun</i>	‘being edible’
<i>-nusħ-</i>	<i>-nusħun</i> » <i>-nusħoma</i>			
<i>sħiknusħ-</i>	‘get covered in mud’	»	<i>sħiknusħun</i>	‘getting covered in mud’
<i>tnṓultṇusħ-</i>	‘get covered in bites’	»	<i>tnṓultṇusħun</i>	‘getting covered in bites’
<i>aminūsħ-</i>	‘get covered in blood’	»	<i>aminūsħun</i>	‘getting covered in blood’
<i>-nusk-</i>	<i>-nuskun</i> » <i>-nuskoma</i>			
<i>sħiknusk-</i>	‘go covered in mud’	»	<i>sħiknuskun</i>	‘going covered in mud’
<i>tnṓultṇusk-</i>	‘go covered in bites’	»	<i>tnṓultṇuskun</i>	‘going covered in bites’
<i>aminūs-k-</i>	‘get covered in blood’	»	<i>aminūs-kun</i>	‘going covered in blood’
<i>-nušt-</i>	<i>-nuštun</i> » <i>-nuštoma</i>			
<i>sħiknušt-</i>	‘cover in mud’	»	<i>sħiknuštun</i>	‘covering in mud’
<i>tnṓultṇušt-</i>	‘cover in bites’	»	<i>tnṓultṇuštun</i>	‘covering in bites’
<i>aminušt-</i>	‘cover in blood’	»	<i>aminuštun</i>	‘covering in blood’

§4.4.4 Polysyllabic Nouns

Pine nouns that are non-teleutophonic, non-consonantal and more than three syllables long are called polysyllabic nouns. Most polysyllabic nouns are four syllable long, and such nouns are rather rare. Polysyllabic nouns are treated like similarly bisyllabic nouns (when they are four syllable long) or trisyllabic nouns (if they have five syllables), where the first two syllables are not affected. As the vast majority of such nouns are derived from other derivational suffixes, but they may differ from purely bi- or trisyllabic nouns in one important respect – vowel harmony is conserved, which means that if a four syllable word is formed on the basis of a suffix that has front or back forms, the apophony of the declinable suffix will proceed in the same direction as the formant from which it is derived. For example, a number of four syllable nouns end in *-õmuna* or *-eũmũna* that designate a region or territory where a language is spoken – one such noun is *lõlõmuna* ‘territory/region where eastern dialects are spoken’. The first two syllables of the noun, *lõlõ-* are only partially considered when declining the word, but only *-muna* is declined. Because *-õm-* is a medial which has front-rounded harmony and the form *-õm-* has a back polarity, the suffix *-muna* will not undergo front apophony as would be expected if it was a stand-alone word. Instead, it follows the polarity of the medial *-õm-* and only undergoes back apophony to *-muodni* (and not *-mũedni* as would be expected). A number of polysyllabic formants derived from medials have alternative forms in *-un*, which are usually mostly synonymous, but polysyllabic forms may be understood to be more literal action nouns, for example *mittuḡantun* ‘reasoning, justification’ but *mittuḡantta* ‘reasoning, justifying’.

Below are some examples of polysyllabic nouns:

POLYSYLLABIC FORMANTS FROM MEDIALS

Nominaliser of the medial *-ḡand-*, from *-ḡma* nouns

<i>-ḡantta</i>	»	<i>-ḡanti/-ḡoanti</i>	
ASEMATIC		SEMATIC	
<i>mittuḡantta</i>	»	<i>mittuḡoanti</i>	‘reasoning, justifying, justification, rationale’
<i>bulbuḡantta</i>	»	<i>bulbuḡoanti</i>	‘revitalization, revitalizing’
<i>vallaḡantta</i>	»	<i>vallaḡanti</i>	‘interpretation, interpreting’

Nominaliser of the medial *-(i)neḡ-*

<i>-(i)neḡḡa</i>	»	<i>-(i)neḡḡo</i>	
ASEMATIC		SEMATIC	
<i>ikkaneḡḡa</i>	»	<i>ikkaneḡḡo</i>	‘being a father’
<i>illjanneḡḡa</i>	»	<i>illjanneḡḡo</i>	‘being relatives’
<i>naukwaneḡḡa</i>	»	<i>naukwaneḡḡo</i>	‘owning a dog’

Nominaliser of the medial *-udduḡ-*

<i>-udduḡḡa</i>	»	<i>-udduḡḡi</i>	
ASEMATIC		SEMATIC	
<i>baḡḡudduḡḡa</i>	»	<i>baḡḡudduḡḡi</i>	‘shoemaking’
<i>miskudduḡḡa</i>	»	<i>miskudduḡḡi</i>	‘mecedine making’
<i>tuḡḡudduḡḡa</i>	»	<i>tuḡḡudduḡḡi</i>	‘clothes making, tailoring’

Nominaliser of the medials *-(in)ikkin-/-(un)ukkun-*

<i>-(in)ikkidna</i>	»	<i>-(in)ikkĩnno</i>	
<i>-(un)ukkudna</i>	»	<i>-(un)ukvuonni</i>	
ASEMATIC		SEMATIC	
<i>bjuḡḡk(un)ukkudna</i>	»	<i>bjuḡḡk(un)ukvuonni</i>	‘playing, playing with toys’
<i>lõm(un)ukkudna</i>	»	<i>lõm(un)ukvuonni</i>	‘pretending to sleep’

<i>mairr(in)ikkidna</i>	»	<i>mairr(in)ikkĩno</i>	‘pretending to laugh’

OTHER POLYSYLLABIC FORMANTS

‘time when’			
<i>-adni</i>	»	<i>-anne / -oanne</i>	
ASEMATIC		SEMATIC	
<i>anilgānadni</i>	»	<i>anilgānāne</i>	‘time when birds start migrating away’
<i>liudkulgadni</i>	»	<i>liudkulgoanne</i>	‘time when wood/leather is being soaked’
<i>bjuukkukunadni</i>	»	<i>bjuukkukunoanne</i>	‘time to play, playtime’
‘place where’			
<i>-una</i>	»	<i>-uodni / -ũedni</i>	
ASEMATIC		SEMATIC	
<i>piuĩĩimuna</i>	»	<i>piuĩĩimũedni</i>	‘place with snow on the ground’
<i>huvvaĩuna</i>	»	<i>huvvaĩuodni</i>	‘place where there is a bad smell’
<i>ĩaĩuna</i>	»	<i>ĩaĩuodni</i>	‘place where it smells of resin’

§4.5 Irregular Nouns

Some nouns do not fall into any of the regular declensions described above. Such nouns are considered irregular and may adhere to one paradigm in some cases and another in other cases. These nouns will be detailed here.

§4.5.1 Irregular Monosyllabic Nouns

There are only six irregular monosyllabic nouns in Pine. Their declension pattern is determined by their sematic form:

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC		
<i>giuol</i>	<i>giyʔʔʔeũ</i>	‘pine pollen’	(MO.CON.-L)
<i>kmoa</i>	<i>kmayĩĩa</i>	‘gills (fungus)’	(MO.DIPH.SYM)
<i>hũn</i>	<i>paʔʔa</i>	‘doe’	(MO.CON.-N)
<i>ʔis</i>	<i>ʔiksa</i>	‘larva’	(MO.CON.-S)
<i>gān</i>	<i>gevvama</i>	‘knee’	(MO.CON.-N)
<i>tsil</i>	<i>tsiʔʔken</i>	‘ant’	(MO.CON.-L, like HOM.SYM, as is <i>*tsilku</i>)

As such, the word *giuol* has the sematic form *giyʔʔʔeũ* and the rest of the declension conforms to that of monosyllabic complex *-l* nouns. The noun *gān* ‘knee’ has the sematic form *gevvama* and forms its other cases like front-aligning monosyllabic *-n* nouns (e.g. the inessive singular is *gevvammit*).

§4.5.2 Irregular Bisyllabic Nouns

Bisyllabic nouns that have an irregular declension are significantly more numerous than monosyllabic irregular nouns. They include the following nouns:

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC		
<i>hangā</i>	<i>hāġġi</i>	‘bullfrog’	(HET.SYM, but like TRI.APO.Ġ)
<i>hoahha</i>	<i>pauddon</i>	‘sky’	(HOM.SYM, but propolar nucleus and <i>-on</i>)
<i>dallġi</i>	<i>dālġen</i>	‘time’	(HOM.ANT, but propolar nucleus)
<i>dapsa</i>	<i>daussen</i>	‘older sister (archaic)’	(HET.SYM, irr. diaphony <i>-ps- > -ss-</i> , <i>-n</i>)
<i>kotta</i>	<i>kūaddi</i>	‘drizzle’	(HET.SYM, no labialization)
<i>kukta</i>	<i>kūġġen</i>	‘carbon’	(HOM.SYM, no labialization)
<i>kunna</i>	<i>kyni</i>	‘oak’	(HET.SYM, no labialization)
<i>nennen</i>	<i>nemma</i>	‘friend’	(BI.CON.-n, truncated sematic root)
<i>nġili</i>	<i>nġillu</i>	‘north’	(hom.sym, lack of hom. <i>-n</i>)
<i>nġoarġa</i>	<i>nġayrġġen</i>	‘axe’	(HOM.SYM, irr. apophony <i>-oa- > -ay-</i>)
<i>nulknu</i>	<i>nolġnen</i>	‘birch bark shavings’	(HOM.SYM, irr. apophony <i>-u- > -o-</i>)
<i>sadna</i>	<i>sādnen</i>	‘shadow’	(no diaphony)
<i>skenekwi</i>	<i>skeġvut</i>	‘eyes’	(loss of <i>-ne-</i>)
<i>soaġġi</i>	<i>sauġġen</i>	‘fish’	(hom.ant, irr. apophony <i>-oa- > -au-</i>)
<i>sukġu</i>	<i>seyġġi</i>	‘whale’	(HET.SYM, irr. apophony <i>-u- > -ey-</i>)
<i>šiltši</i>	<i>tšiltson</i>	‘cranberry’	(HOM.SYM, irr. onset <i>tš-</i>)
<i>šinnen</i>	<i>šimma</i>	‘lake’	(BI.CON.-n, truncated sematic root)
<i>otti</i>	<i>ōten</i>	‘deity’	(ENT.ANT, irr. diaphony <i>-tt- > -t-</i>)
<i>ottuġa</i>	<i>ōtū</i>	‘steam, breath, god’	(TRI.APO.-Ġ, irr. diaphony <i>-tt- > -t-</i>)
<i>ottunan</i>	<i>ōtun</i>	‘person’	(TRI.APO.-N, irr. diaphony <i>-tt- > -t-</i>)
<i>otturi</i>	<i>ōtur</i>	‘pine’	(TRI.APO.-R, irr. diaphony <i>-tt- > -t-</i>)
<i>tuvva</i>	<i>tyvi, tyvyt (PL)</i>	‘year’	(HET.SYM, irr. SEM.PL in <i>-yt</i>)
<i>bulġu</i>	<i>poltġi</i>	‘pregnant trout’	(HET.SYM, irr. and like TRI.APO.Ġ)
<i>taski</i>	<i>dāktši</i>	‘small white water river’	(HOM.ANT, irr. <i>d-</i> and like TRI.APO.Ġ)

§4.6 Possessive Forms of Nouns

Nouns as well as adjectives functioning as nouns can be found in possessive forms, which include prefixes and suffixes that are similar to that of personal markings of intransitive verbs. For example, the word *tsukni* ‘knife’ can be found as *nġisukneva* ‘my knife’, *nġisuoġnedda* ‘to my knife’, *pġisuoġningidotsin* ‘from our knives’. In some cases, the case ending of a noun will be modified by the presence of a possessive suffix. For example, the illative singular *-et/-ot/-ūt* when combined with the singular local possessive suffix *-va* become *-evva/-ovva/-ūvva* or more commonly *-edda/-odda/-ūdda*, while the singular non-local possessive suffix *-a(mi)* combines with the same illative endings to give *-eda(mi)/-oda(mi)/-ūda(mi)*. Note that elative singular endings in *-innit/-unnit/-ynnit* are found as *-in/-ūn/-yn-* with possessive affixes, and forms in *-eunnit/-uinnit/-eynnit* are *-eunn/-uinn/-eynn-*.

§4.6.1 Singular Local Possessive Affixes

The singular local possessive affixes are made up of a prefix, either *p(i)-* for the second person and *n(i)-* for the first person, and the possessive affix *-va*. The prefix can be dropped if it is clear from context that the other reading is excluded, leaving only *Ø-va*.

<i>pi-Ø-va</i>	‘your (SG)’
<i>ni-Ø-va</i>	‘my’

The possessive affix *-va* becomes delabialised to *-a*, geminates final consonants (but oblique endings in *-t* becomes *-vva* or *-dda*), also causing voicing of stops, and causes any preceding vowel to become lax. Both forms are accepted, but forms in *-iuvva* are considered more formal. Nouns that have an asematic plural in *-egi/-ogi/-ūgi* have the possessive suffix that precedes the plural marker *-gi*: *-evagi/-ovagi/-ūvagi*.

A summary of the rules that apply when adding the local possessive suffix *-va* is given below:

CONSONANTS

- Voiceless stops are voiced and geminated and the suffix *Ø-a* is added in the asematic

<i>-t</i>	»	<i>-dda</i>
<i>-k</i>	»	<i>-gga</i>
<i>-k̥</i>	»	<i>-gva</i>

- The voiceless stop *-t* in oblique cases is deleted and causes gemination of the suffix or becomes *-dda*

<i>-t</i>	»	<i>-vva/-dda</i>

- Other consonants are geminated and the suffix *Ø-a* is added

<i>-n</i>	»	<i>-nna</i>
<i>-l</i>	»	<i>-lla</i>
<i>-r</i>	»	<i>-rra</i>
<i>-s</i>	»	<i>-ssa</i>
<i>-š</i>	»	<i>-šša</i>
<i>-ts</i>	»	<i>-ttsa</i>

VOWELS

- Tense vowels are relaxed and the suffix *Ø-va* is added:

<i>-i</i>	»	<i>-eva</i>
<i>-u</i>	»	<i>-ova</i>
<i>-a</i>	»	<i>-ava, -oa</i>
<i>-y</i>	»	<i>-ūvva</i>

- Lax vowels remain lax and the suffix *Ø-va* is added:

<i>-e</i>	»	<i>-eva</i>
<i>-o</i>	»	<i>-ova</i>
<i>-ū</i>	»	<i>-ūva</i>

ASEMATIC PLURAL

- If the asematic plural has *-V-gi*, the possessive suffix *Ø-va* is found before *-gi*:

<i>-egi</i>	»	<i>-evagi</i>
<i>-ogi</i>	»	<i>-ovagi</i>
<i>-ūgi</i>	»	<i>-ūvagi</i>

- If the asematic plural has *-C-ki* or *-C-gi*, the possessive suffix *Ø-va* follows *-ki/-gi*

<i>-kki</i>	»	<i>-kkeva</i>
<i>-kvi</i>	»	<i>-kveva</i>
<i>-lki</i>	»	<i>-lkeva</i>
<i>-rki</i>	»	<i>-rkeva</i>

-ski	»	-skeva
-ski	»	-skeva
-dki	»	-dkeva
-ngi	»	-ngeva

The first-person possessive prefix *n(i)-* is commonly dropped in poetic and colloquial speech or a sign of respect. Certain things which are not understood to be possessable in Pine often trigger the absence of the prefix. For example, *nipmava* ‘my wife’ is commonly found as *ipmava*.

§4.6.2 Plural Local Possessive Affixes

The plural local possessive affixes are made up of the same prefixes as singular local possessives, either *p(i)-* for the second person and *n(i)-* for the first person, and a local plural suffix. For the second person plural and the first person exclusive plural, the suffix is *-on* and the prefix is *p(i)-*, and for the first person inclusive plural, the plural suffix is *-otsin* and the prefix is *n(i)-*.

<i>pi-Ø-on</i>	‘your (PL)’
<i>pi-Ø-otsin</i>	‘our (INCL)’
<i>ni-Ø-on</i>	‘our (EXCL)’

The plural possessive suffixes *-on* and *-otsin* are found as *-n/-tsin* after *-o/-û-*, but *-un/-utsin* following *-i/-e-*. Word-final voiceless stops (*-t*, *-k*, *-k̥*) are voiced but not geminated (*-d-*, *-g-*, *-gv-*) before local plural possessive suffixes. In nouns that have an asematic plural in *-egi/-ogi/-ûgi*, the local plural possessive suffix *-on/-otsin* merges with the plural marker to form *-engi/-ongi/-ûngi* and *-etsingi/-otsingi/-ûtsingi* respectively.

A summary of the rules that apply when adding the local possessive suffix *-va* is given below:

CONSONANTS

– Voiceless stops are voiced before the suffixes *-on/-otsin*:

-t	»	-don/-dotsin
-k	»	-gon/-gotsin
-k̥	»	-gvon/-gvotsin

– Other consonants are unaffected:

-n	»	-non/-notsin
-l	»	-lon/-lotsin
-r	»	-ron/-rotsin
-s	»	-son/-sotsin
-š	»	-šon/-šotsin
-ts	»	-tson/-tsotsin

– Inessive singular and plural, comitative singular and illative plural case endings *-Vton/-otsin* are reduced to *-in/-itsin*, *-yn/-ytsin* or *-un/-utsin*:

-mut	»	-m ^u n/-m ^u tsin
-mit	»	-m ⁱ n/-m ⁱ tsin
-myt	»	-m ^y n/-m ^y tsin
-isit	»	-is ⁱ n/-is ⁱ tsin
-usut	»	-us ^u n/-us ^u tsin
-ysyt	»	-ûs ^y n/-ûs ^y tsin
-ittit	»	-itt ⁱ n/-itt ⁱ tsin

-uttut	»	-uttuñ/-uttuñsin
-yttyt	»	-yttyñ/-yttyñsin
-igut	»	-iguñ/-iguñsin
-ikkut	»	-ikkun/-ikkunsin
-ugit	»	-ugin/-uginsin
-ukkit	»	-ukkin/-ukkinisin
-ygit	»	-ygin/-yginisin
-ykkit	»	-ykkin/-ykkinisin

VOWELS

- The plural possessive suffixes *-on/-otsin* become *-un/-utsin* after *-i/-e-*:

-i	»	-iun/-iutsin
-e	»	-iun/-iutsin

- After other vowels, the plural possessive suffixes are *-n/-tsin*:

-u	»	-un/-utsin
-o	»	-on/-otsin
-a	»	-an/-atsin
-y	»	-yn/-ytsin
-ũ	»	-ũn/-ũtsin

ASEMATIC PLURAL

- If the asematic plural has *-V-gi*, *-n/-tsin* precedes the plural marker:

-egi	»	-engi/-etsingi
-ogi	»	-ongi/-otsingi
-ũgi	»	-ũngi/-ũtsingi

- If the asematic plural has *-C-ki* or *-C-gi*, the plural possessive suffixes *-un/-utsin* follows *-ki/-gi*:

-kki	»	-kkiun/-kkiutsin
-kvi	»	-kviun/-kviutsin
-lki	»	-lkiun/-lkiutsin
-rki	»	-rkiun/-rkiutsin
-ski	»	-skiun/-skiutsin
-ski	»	-skiun/-skiutsin
-dki	»	-dkiun/-dkiutsin
-ngi	»	-ngiun/-ngiutsin

Forms in *-iun* and *-iutsin* also have alternative forms in *-en* and *-etsin*, but these are more common in poetic language. They are also found in the words *Niskullikketsin* ‘Pine language’ and *Niskuwukketsin* ‘Pine land’.

§4.6.2.1 Local Nominal Possessive Declension: *tsukni* ‘knife’

<i>tsukni</i> ‘knife’	2.SG	1.SG	2.PL	1.PL.INCL	1.PL.EXCL
SINGULAR					
ASEMATIC	<i>pitsukneva</i>	<i>ñitsukneva</i>	<i>pitsukñiun</i>	<i>pitsukñiutsin</i>	<i>ñitsukñiun</i>
SEMATIC	<i>pitsuoñneva</i>	<i>ñitsuoñneva</i>	<i>pitsuoñniun</i>	<i>pitsuoñniutsin</i>	<i>ñitsuoñniun</i>

INESSIVE	<i>pitsuognimudda</i>	<i>ñitsuognimudda</i>	<i>pitsuognimũn</i>	<i>pitsuognimũtsin</i>	<i>ñitsuognimũn</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>pitsuognedda</i>	<i>ñitsuognedda</i>	<i>pitsuognedon</i>	<i>pitsuognedotsin</i>	<i>ñitsuognedon</i>
ELATIVE	<i>pitsuogninna</i>	<i>ñitsuogninna</i>	<i>pitsuogninon</i>	<i>pitsuogninotsin</i>	<i>ñitsuogninon</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>pitsuognigudda</i>	<i>ñitsuognigudda</i>	<i>pitsuognigũn</i>	<i>pitsuognigũtsin</i>	<i>ñitsuognigũn</i>
ESSIVE	<i>pitsukñittsa</i>	<i>ñitsukñittsa</i>	<i>pitsukñitson</i>	<i>pitsukñitsotsin</i>	<i>ñitukñitson</i>
PLURAL					
ASEMATIC	<i>pitsukñevagi</i>	<i>ñitsukñevagi</i>	<i>pitsukñengi</i>	<i>pitsukñetsingi</i>	<i>ñitsukñengi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>pitsuognudda</i>	<i>ñitsuognudda</i>	<i>pitsuognudon</i>	<i>pitsuognudotsin</i>	<i>ñitsuognudon</i>
INESSIVE	<i>pitsuognisidda</i>	<i>ñitsuognisidda</i>	<i>pitsuognisĩn</i>	<i>pitsuognisĩtsin</i>	<i>ñitsuognisĩn</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>pitsuognuttudda</i>	<i>ñitsuognuttudda</i>	<i>pitsuognuttũn</i>	<i>pitsuognuttũtsin</i>	<i>ñitsuognuttũn</i>
ELATIVE	<i>pitsuogningidda</i>	<i>ñitsuogningidda</i>	<i>pitsuogningidon</i>	<i>pitsuogningidotsin</i>	<i>ñitsuogningidon</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>pitsuogneinna</i>	<i>ñitsuogneinna</i>	<i>pitsuogneinon</i>	<i>pitsuogneinotsin</i>	<i>ñitsuogneinon</i>
ESSIVE	<i>pitsukñitsedda</i>	<i>ñitsukñitsedda</i>	<i>pitsukñitsedon</i>	<i>pitsukñitsedotsin</i>	<i>ñitsukñitsedon</i>

§4.6.2.2 Local Nominal Possessive Declension: *naukvis* ‘dog’

<i>naukvis</i> ‘dog’	2.SG	1.SG	2.PL	1.PL.INCL	1.PL.EXCL
SINGULAR					
ASEMATIC	<i>pinaukwissa</i>	<i>ñinaukwissa</i>	<i>pinaukwison</i>	<i>pinaukwisotsin</i>	<i>ñinaukwison</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>pinaukwava</i>	<i>ñinaukwava</i>	<i>pinaukvan</i>	<i>pinaukwatsin</i>	<i>ñinaukvan</i>
INESSIVE	<i>pinaukwumidda</i>	<i>ñinaukwumidda</i>	<i>pinaukwumĩn</i>	<i>pinaukwumĩtsin</i>	<i>ñinaukwumĩn</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>pinaukwodda</i>	<i>ñinaukwoodda</i>	<i>pinaukwodon</i>	<i>pinaukwodotsin</i>	<i>ñinaukwodon</i>
ELATIVE	<i>pinaukwinna</i>	<i>ñinaukwinnna</i>	<i>pinaukwĩnon</i>	<i>pinaukwĩnotsin</i>	<i>ñinaukwĩnon</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>pinaukwissudda</i>	<i>ñinaukwissudda</i>	<i>pinaukwissũn</i>	<i>pinaukwissũtsin</i>	<i>ñinaukwissũn</i>
ESSIVE	<i>oinaukvittsa</i>	<i>ñinaukvittsa</i>	<i>pinaukvittsan</i>	<i>pinaukvittsatsin</i>	<i>ñinaukvittsan</i>
PLURAL					
ASEMATIC	<i>pinaukwiskeva</i>	<i>ñinaukwiskeva</i>	<i>pinaukwiskiun</i>	<i>pinaukwiskiutsin</i>	<i>ñinaukwiskiun</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>pinaukwuwa</i>	<i>ñinaukwuwa</i>	<i>pinaukwudon</i>	<i>pinaukwudotsin</i>	<i>ñinaukwudon</i>
INESSIVE	<i>pinaukwusudda</i>	<i>ñinaukwusudda</i>	<i>pinaukwusũn</i>	<i>pinaukwusũtsin</i>	<i>ñinaukwusũn</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>pinaukwittidda</i>	<i>ñinaukwittidda</i>	<i>pinaukwittĩn</i>	<i>pinaukwittĩtsin</i>	<i>ñinaukwittĩn</i>
ELATIVE	<i>pinaukwungidda</i>	<i>ñinaukwungidda</i>	<i>pinaukwungidon</i>	<i>pinaukwungidotsin</i>	<i>ñinaukwungidon</i>

COMITATIVE	<i>pinaukviinna</i>	<i>ṇinaukviinna</i>	<i>pinaukviinon</i>	<i>pinaukviinotsin</i>	<i>ṇinaukviinon</i>
ESSIVE	<i>pinaukwittsedda</i>	<i>ṇinaukwittsedda</i>	<i>pinaukwittsedon</i>	<i>pinaukwittsedotsin</i>	<i>ṇinaukwittsedon</i>

§4.6.3 Non-Local Possessive Affixes

Nominal possessive declensions of non-local persons follows a similar pattern to that of local possessive declensions in that they highly resemble unagentive intransitive verbal affixes. While pronominal prefixes are not sensitive to number, the third-person obviate only exists in the singular. The third-person animate prefix is *s(a)-*, which unlike its corresponding verbal pronominal set is found as *sa-* before consonant clusters, whereas pronominal affixes for the third person inanimate only appear as *s-* before consonants that can combine into a word-initial cluster (*sa tsuknen* 'her/his knife' but *tsintus* 's/he is thirsty' (not **sa tsintus*). The fourth-person prefix is *m(i)-*, the third-person inanimate is *(h)-* which also behaves like its corresponding verbal pronominal set, while the third-person obviate has *s(a)-Ø-amin*. The possessive suffixes are *-an* for the singular, with the third-person inanimate having *-a(mi)*, while the possessive suffix is *-at* for the third animate and fourth person plural and *-ât* or *-oat* for the third-person inanimate plural.

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
3A	<i>s(a)-Ø-an</i>	'her/his'	<i>s(a)-Ø-at</i>	'their'
4	<i>m(i)-Ø-an</i>	'(some)one's'	<i>m(i)-Ø-at</i>	'people's'
3I	<i>(h)-Ø-ami</i>	'its'	<i>(h)-Ø-ât/-oat</i>	'theirs'
3O	<i>s(a)-Ø-amin</i>	'her/his ₂ '		

The vowel of singular possessive suffixes *-an/-a(mi)* is dropped after a vowel, and causes relaxation of the previous vowel, but the plural suffixes *-at/-ât/-oat* retain their vowel after *-i/-e-* (*-iat*), and after *-u/-o-*, they combine to form *-oat/-oat* or *-uat*. In nouns that have an asematic plural in *-egi/-ogi/-ûgi*, the non-local singular possessive suffixes *-an/-a(mi)* merges with the plural marker to form *-engi/-emigi*, *-ongi/-omigi* and *-ûngi/-ûmingi* while the non-local plural suffixes *-at/-ât/-oat* combine with the asematic plural markers to give *-ekki*, *-okki* and *-ûkki*.

As with local pronouns, the inessive and illative plural endings *-VsVt* and *-VdVt* are found without the final *-t* and a geminated vowel before markers in *-(a)n* and *-(a)t*.

A summary of the rules that apply when adding the non-local possessive suffixes is given below:

CONSONANTS

– Voiceless stops are voiced before the suffixes *-a(mi)/-at/-ât/-oat*:

<i>-t</i>	»	<i>-da(mi)/-dat~-dât~-doat</i>
<i>-k</i>	»	<i>-ga(mi)/-gat~-gât~-goat</i>
<i>-k̥</i>	»	<i>-gva(mi)/-gvat~-gvât~-gvoot</i>

– Other consonants are unaffected:

<i>-n</i>	»	<i>-na(mi)/-nat~-nât~-noat</i>
<i>-l</i>	»	<i>-la(mi)/-lat~-lât~-loat</i>
<i>-r</i>	»	<i>-ra(mi)/-rat~-rât~-roat</i>
<i>-s</i>	»	<i>-sa(mi)/-sat~-sât~-soat</i>
<i>-š</i>	»	<i>-ša(mi)/-šat~-šât~-šoat</i>
<i>-ts</i>	»	<i>-tsa(mi)/-tsat~-tsât~-tsoat</i>

– Inessive and illative plural case endings *-Vt-a(mi)/-at/-oat/-ât* are reduced to *-in/-it(a)*, *-yn/-yt(a)* or *-un/-ut*:

<i>-isit</i>	»	<i>-isin/-isît</i>
<i>-usut</i>	»	<i>-usun/-usût</i>
<i>-ysyt</i>	»	<i>-ÿsyn/-ÿsyît</i>
<i>-ittit</i>	»	<i>-ittin/-ittît</i>
<i>-uttut</i>	»	<i>-uttin/-uttût</i>
<i>-yttyt</i>	»	<i>-yttyn/-yttÿt</i>

VOWELS

– The plural possessive suffixes *-at/-ât/-oat* become *-oat/-uat* after *-u/-o*:

<i>-u</i>	»	<i>-oat/-uat</i>
<i>-o</i>	»	<i>-oat/-uat</i>

– After *-e/-i*, the plural possessive suffixes combine to give *-iat*:

<i>-i</i>	»	<i>-iat</i>
<i>-e</i>	»	<i>-iat</i>

– After *-ia*, the plural possessive suffixes combine to give *-iut*:

<i>-ia</i>	»	<i>-iut</i>

– After other vowels, the plural possessive suffixes are *-n/-tsin*:

<i>-u</i>	»	<i>-un/-utsin</i>
<i>-o</i>	»	<i>-on/-otsin</i>
<i>-a</i>	»	<i>-an/-atsin</i>
<i>-y</i>	»	<i>-yn/-ytsin</i>
<i>-ÿ</i>	»	<i>-ÿn/-ÿtsin</i>

ASEMATIC PLURAL

– If the asematic plural has *-V-gi*, the non-local singular *-n/-mi-* precede the plural marker:

<i>-egi</i>	»	<i>-engi/-emigi</i>
<i>-ogi</i>	»	<i>-ongi/-omigi</i>
<i>-ÿgi</i>	»	<i>-ÿngi/-ÿmingi</i>

– If the asematic plural has *-V-gi*, the plural suffix *-t-* gives *-kki* and *-ta-* gives *-kkita*:

<i>-egi</i>	»	<i>-ekki/-ekkita</i>
<i>-ogi</i>	»	<i>-okki/-okkita</i>
<i>-ÿgi</i>	»	<i>-ÿkki/-ÿkkita</i>

– In other cases, the non-local suffixes follow the plural marker.

§4.6.3.1 Non-Local Nominal Possessive Declension: *bakvi* ‘home’

<i>bakvi</i> ‘house’	3A.SG	4.SG	3I.SG	3O	3A.PL	4.PL	3I.PL
SINGULAR							
ASEMATIC	<i>spakven</i>	<i>mibakven</i>	<i>bakvemi</i>	<i>spakvemin</i>	<i>spakviat</i>	<i>mibakviat</i>	<i>bakviat</i>
SEMIC	<i>spoagven</i>	<i>miboagven</i>	<i>boagvemi</i>	<i>spoagvemin</i>	<i>spoagviat</i>	<i>miboagviat</i>	<i>boagviat</i>
INESSIVE	<i>spoagvimun</i>	<i>miboagvimun</i>	<i>boagvimun</i>	<i>spoagvimumin</i>	<i>spoagvimut</i>	<i>miboagvimut</i>	<i>boagvimut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>spoagvedan</i>	<i>miboagvedan</i>	<i>boagvedami</i>	<i>spoagvedamin</i>	<i>spoagvedat</i>	<i>miboagvedat</i>	<i>boagvedoat</i>

ELATIVE	<i>spoagvīnan</i>	<i>miboagvīnan</i>	<i>boagvīnami</i>	<i>spoagvīnamin</i>	<i>spoagvīnat</i>	<i>miboagvīnat</i>	<i>boagvīnoat</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>spoagvigūn</i>	<i>mioagvigūn</i>	<i>boagvigūn</i>	<i>spoagvigūmin</i>	<i>spoagvigūt</i>	<i>miboagvigūt</i>	<i>boagvigūt</i>
ESSIVE	<i>spakvītsan</i>	<i>mibakvītsan</i>	<i>bakvītsami</i>	<i>spakvītsamin</i>	<i>spakvītsat</i>	<i>mibakvītsat</i>	<i>bakvītsoat</i>

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>spakvengi</i>	<i>mibakvengi</i>	<i>bakvemigi</i>	<i>spakvemingi</i>	<i>spakvekki</i>	<i>mibakvekki</i>	<i>bakvekki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>spoagvudan</i>	<i>miboagvudan</i>	<i>boagvudami</i>	<i>spoagvudamin</i>	<i>spoagvudat</i>	<i>miboagvudat</i>	<i>boagvudoat</i>
INESSIVE	<i>spoagvisīn</i>	<i>miboagvisīn</i>	<i>boagvisīn</i>	<i>spoagvisīmin</i>	<i>spoagvisūt</i>	<i>miboagvisūt</i>	<i>boagvisūt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>spoagvuttūn</i>	<i>miboagvuttūn</i>	<i>boagvuttutūn</i>	<i>spoagvuttūmin</i>	<i>spoagvuttūt</i>	<i>miboagvuttūt</i>	<i>boagvuttūt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>spoagvingidan</i>	<i>miboagvingidan</i>	<i>boagvingidami</i>	<i>spoagvingidamin</i>	<i>spoagvingidat</i>	<i>miboagvingidat</i>	<i>boagvingidoat</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>spoagveinan</i>	<i>miboagveinan</i>	<i>boagveinami</i>	<i>spoagveinamin</i>	<i>spoagveinat</i>	<i>miboagveinat</i>	<i>boagveinoat</i>
ESSIVE	<i>spakvītsedan</i>	<i>mibakvītsedan</i>	<i>bakvītsedami</i>	<i>spakvītsedamin</i>	<i>spakvītsedat</i>	<i>mibakvītsedat</i>	<i>bakvītsedoat</i>

§4.6.3.2 Non-Local Nominal Possessive Declension: *linkkas* ‘boat’

<i>linkkas</i> ‘boat’	3A.SG	4.SG	3I.SG	3O	3A.PL	4.PL	3I.PL

SINGULAR

ASEMATIC	<i>slinkkasan</i>	<i>mīlinkkasan</i>	<i>linkkasami</i>	<i>slinkkasamin</i>	<i>slinkkasat</i>	<i>mīlinkkasat</i>	<i>linkkasoat</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>slinkkan</i>	<i>mīlinkkan</i>	<i>linkkami</i>	<i>slinkkamin</i>	<i>slinkkat</i>	<i>mīlinkkat</i>	<i>linkkoat</i>
INESSIVE	<i>slinkkimūn</i>	<i>mīlinkkimūn</i>	<i>linkkimūn</i>	<i>slinkkimūmin</i>	<i>slinkkimūt</i>	<i>mīlinkkimūt</i>	<i>linkkimūt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>slinkkedan</i>	<i>mīlinkkedan</i>	<i>linkkedami</i>	<i>slinkkedamin</i>	<i>slinkkedat</i>	<i>mīlinkkedat</i>	<i>linkkedoat</i>
ELATIVE	<i>slinkkinan</i>	<i>mīlinkkinan</i>	<i>linkkinami</i>	<i>slinkkinamin</i>	<i>slinkkinat</i>	<i>mīlinkkinat</i>	<i>linkkinoat</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>slinkkussīn</i>	<i>mīlinkkussīn</i>	<i>linkkvussīn</i>	<i>slinkkussīmin</i>	<i>slinkkussūt</i>	<i>mīlinkkussūt</i>	<i>linkkussūt</i>
ESSIVE	<i>slinkkatsan</i>	<i>mīlinkkasan</i>	<i>linkkatsami</i>	<i>slinkkatsamin</i>	<i>slinkkatsat</i>	<i>mīlinkkasat</i>	<i>linkkatsoat</i>

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>slinkkasken</i>	<i>mīlinkkasken</i>	<i>linkkaskemi</i>	<i>slinkkaskemin</i>	<i>slinkkaskiat</i>	<i>mīlinkkaskiat</i>	<i>linkkaskiat</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>slinkkidan</i>	<i>mīlinkkidan</i>	<i>linkkidami</i>	<i>slinkkidamin</i>	<i>slinkkidat</i>	<i>mīlinkkidat</i>	<i>linkkidoat</i>
INESSIVE	<i>slinkkisīn</i>	<i>mīlinkkisīn</i>	<i>linkkisīn</i>	<i>slinkkisīmin</i>	<i>slinkkisūt</i>	<i>mīlinkkisūt</i>	<i>linkkisūt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>slinkkuttūn</i>	<i>mīlinkkuttūn</i>	<i>linkkuttūn</i>	<i>slinkkuttūmin</i>	<i>slinkkuttūt</i>	<i>mīlinkkuttūt</i>	<i>linkkuttūt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>slinkkingidan</i>	<i>mīlinkkingidan</i>	<i>linkkingidami</i>	<i>slinkkingidamin</i>	<i>slinkkingidat</i>	<i>mīlinkkingidat</i>	<i>linkkingidoat</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>slinkkeinan</i>	<i>mīlinkkeinan</i>	<i>linkkeinami</i>	<i>slinkkeinamin</i>	<i>slinkkeinat</i>	<i>mīlinkkeinat</i>	<i>linkkeinoat</i>
ESSIVE	<i>slinkkattsodan</i>	<i>mīlinkkattsodan</i>	<i>linkkattsodami</i>	<i>slinkkattsodamin</i>	<i>slinkkattsodat</i>	<i>mīlinkkattsodat</i>	<i>linkkattsodoat</i>

§4.6.4 Obligate Possessive Nouns

A small number of nouns are obligate possessive nouns, meaning they cannot appear without possessive affixes. They are related to kinship or unalienable or abstract possessions and are irregular in their declension. When there is no clear possessor, the kinship stems have two forms, one with the form (s)-Ø-(a)(mi)n, that is with a third-person obviate possessor, and one non-local possessor without any possessive prefix: Ø-(a)n: -ikka(ġa)- ‘Ø’s father’ » sikkagamin~ikkaġa(mi)n ‘(a/the) father’ and -umma(ġa)- ‘mother’ » summaġa(mi)n~ummaġa(mi)n ‘(a/the) mother’. If one is talking about their own father, then one would say *nikkava* ‘my father’ or *sikkagān* ‘her/his father’ or *sikkakki* ‘their fathers’, and likewise *nummava* ‘my mother’ and *summagān* ‘his/her mother’ or *summakki* ‘their mothers’. Note that both father and mother have alternative familiar forms: *igga* ‘father, dad’, and *ummi* ‘mother, mum’, which often only have possessive suffixes: *iggava* ‘my dad’ and *ummiva* ‘my mum’. Note -ikka- ‘father’ and -umma- ‘mother’ (and their semantic forms in -ika- and -ūma-) appear as -ikka-ġa- or -ikka-va- and -umma-ġa- or -ummu-va- in the with non-local possessive suffixes, which assimilates with the inessive singular ending to form -ikka-mmūt- and -umma-mmūt- respectively. There also exist back-aligned forms for father (-ikku-/ikku-ġa-) and mother (-ummu-/ummu-ġa-), where the possessive suffixes do not cause relaxation of -u- to -o- as would be expected in any other case. Back-aligned forms are often considered more endearing and should only ever be used when it is clear that the context allows it.

Unlike other nouns, obligate possessive nouns can occur with a genitive head noun but must still be in the possessive, for example *muntto sikkagān* ‘the girl’s father’ (lit. the girl’s her father). Obligate possessive nouns include:

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
Ø-ikka(ġa)-Ø	-Ø-ika(ġa)-Ø	‘father’
Ø-umma(ġa)-Ø	-Ø-ūma(ġa)-Ø	‘mother’
Ø-išk(i)-Ø	Ø-iška-Ø	‘self’ (local only)
Ø-išk(i)-Ø	Ø-ūttsu-Ø	‘self’ (non-local only)
Ø-ġem(i)-Ø	Ø-ġeibma-Ø	‘mind, opinion’
Ø-išk(i)-Ø	Ø-ūttsu-Ø	‘own, very own’
Ø-ilġi-Ø	Ø-illġa-Ø	‘(autobiographical) life’
Ø-bem(i)-Ø	Ø-bima-Ø	‘home (one’s own)’
Ø-ogakv-Ø	Ø-ogv-Ø	‘home (someone else’s)’

The English word ‘self’ has one form used exclusively with the second and first person, Ø-išk(i)-Ø » Ø-iška-Ø, and one for non-local persons, Ø-išk(i)-Ø » Ø-ūttsu-Ø, such that ‘myself’ is *nikkava* but ‘herself/himself’ is *sittson*. Note that when *išk(i)-* is used to mean ‘one’s (very) own’, the possessive affixes are commonly found on the noun instead, which is found in the genitive. With possessor raising, no affixes may be found at all:

<i>na tsesillumets ke piboalpmudda iska?</i>	‘did you make your own shoes?’
<i>na sillummas ke spoolpmudan üttsu?</i>	‘did s/he make her/his own shoes?’

Obligate possessive nouns are declined like back-aligning consonantal nouns. For example, ‘at my home’ is *nibimiava* and ‘at her/his home’ is *spimian*. Note that Ø-bem(i)-Ø is more commonly found without a prefix, such that ‘to my home’ is more commonly heard as *bimevva*, and ‘to her/his home’ as *bimedan*. Below is the declension of Ø-ikka-Ø ‘father’ and Ø-umma-Ø ‘mother’ in the first-person singular possessive form:

<i>nikkava</i> » <i>nikava</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL

‘my father’		
ASEMATIC	<i>ṇikkava</i>	<i>ṇikkavagi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>ṇikava</i>	<i>ṇikidda</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ṇikamudda</i>	<i>ṇikisidda</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ṇikedda</i>	<i>ṇikuttudda</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ṇikinna</i>	<i>ṇikingidda</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ṇikigudda</i>	<i>ṇikeinna</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ṇikkātsa</i>	<i>ṇikkātsedda</i>
<i>ṇikkuwa</i> » <i>ṇikuwa</i>		
SINGULAR		PLURAL
‘my dad’		
ASEMATIC	<i>ṇikkuwa</i>	<i>ṇikkuwagi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>ṇikuwa</i>	<i>ṇikidda</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ṇikumidda</i>	<i>ṇikusudda</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ṇikodda</i>	<i>ṇikittidda</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ṇikūinna</i>	<i>ṇikungidda</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ṇikugidda</i>	<i>ṇikuinna</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ṇikkūttsa</i>	<i>ṇikkūttsodda</i>
<i>ṇummava</i> » <i>ṇūmava</i>		
SINGULAR		PLURAL
‘my mother’		
ASEMATIC	<i>ṇummava</i>	<i>ṇummavagi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>ṇūmava</i>	<i>ṇūmidda</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ṇūmamudda</i>	<i>ṇūmisidda</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ṇūmedda</i>	<i>ṇūmuttudda</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ṇūmūinna</i>	<i>ṇūmingidda</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ṇūmigudda</i>	<i>ṇūmeinna</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ṇummoattsā</i>	<i>ṇummoattsodda</i>
<i>ṇummuwa</i> » <i>ṇūmuwa</i>		
SINGULAR		PLURAL
‘my mum’		
ASEMATIC	<i>ṇummuwa</i>	<i>ṇummuwagi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>ṇūmuwa</i>	<i>ṇūmidda</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ṇūmumidda</i>	<i>ṇūmusudda</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ṇūmodda</i>	<i>ṇūmittidda</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ṇūmūinna</i>	<i>ṇūmungidda</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ṇūmugidda</i>	<i>ṇūmuinna</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ṇummūttsa</i>	<i>ṇummūttsodda</i>
<i>ikkaḡan</i> » <i>ikaḡan</i>		
SINGULAR		PLURAL
‘a/the father’		
ASEMATIC	<i>ikkaḡan</i>	<i>ikkaḡakki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>ikaḡan</i>	<i>ikaḡidat</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ikkammudan</i>	<i>ikaḡisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ikaḡedan</i>	<i>ikaḡuttit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ikaḡīnan</i>	<i>ikaḡingidat</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ikaḡigūn</i>	<i>ikaḡeinat</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ikkaḡātsan</i>	<i>ikkaḡātsedat</i>

<i>ummaḡan</i> » <i>uḡaḡan</i> ‘a/the mother’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ummaḡan</i>	<i>ummaḡakki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>uḡaḡan</i>	<i>uḡaḡidat</i>
INESSIVE	<i>umammudan</i>	<i>uḡaḡisīt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>uḡaḡedan</i>	<i>uḡaḡuttūt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>uḡaḡinan</i>	<i>uḡaḡingidat</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>uḡaḡiḡun</i>	<i>uḡaḡeinat</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ummaḡoatsan</i>	<i>ummaḡoattsodat</i>

Because the declension of ‘self’ is unusual in that it has a specific local and non-local form, it is given in its entirety below. There exists a special form of the local pronoun *-sk-* with a fourth-person obviate prefix but a local suffix, *mi-sk-va*, which is used to convey an indirect or politely unspecified clusivity or generally local actor, unspecified but assumed to be ‘you’ or ‘we’, somewhere between ‘one’, ‘you’ and ‘we’ in English, for example *miḡuladdan miṡṡukkin* ‘one is talking to oneself, we are talking to ourselves, you are talking to yourself’. In this role, *askva* is often used independently much like a pronoun, for example *na gegamḡikututton ke ḡi miṡkava* ‘might someone (you, me) be drunk?’.

§4.6.4.1 Local Possessive Declension of ‘self’

<i>Ø-sk-Ø</i> ‘self’	2.SG	1.SG	2.PL	1.PL.INCL	1.PL.EXCL
SINGULAR			PLURAL		
ASEMATIC	<i>piskva</i>	<i>ṡiskva</i>	<i>piskengi</i>	<i>pisketsingi</i>	<i>ṡiskengi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>piskava</i>	<i>ṡiskava</i>	<i>piskudon</i>	<i>piskudotsin</i>	<i>ṡiskudon</i>
INESSIVE	<i>piskimudda</i>	<i>ṡiskimuwa ṡiskimudda</i>	<i>piskisin</i>	<i>piskisitsin</i>	<i>ṡiskisin</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>piskedda</i>	<i>ṡiskevva ṡiskedda</i>	<i>piskuttun</i>	<i>piskuttutsin</i>	<i>ṡiskuttun</i>
ELATIVE	<i>piskinna</i>	<i>ṡiskinna</i>	<i>piskingidon</i>	<i>piskingidotsin</i>	<i>ṡiskingidon</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>piskigudda</i>	<i>ṡiskigudda</i>	<i>piskeinon</i>	<i>piskeinotsin</i>	<i>ṡiskeinon</i>
ESSIVE	<i>piskittsa</i>	<i>ṡiskittsa</i>	<i>piskitsedon</i>	<i>piskitsedotsin</i>	<i>ṡiskitsedon</i>

§4.6.4.2 Non-Local Possessive Declension of ‘self’

<i>Ø-sk-Ø</i> ‘self’	3A.SG	4.SG	3I.SG	3O	3A.PL	4.PL	3I.PL
SINGULAR					PLURAL		

ASEMATIC	<i>sışken</i>	<i>mışkan</i>	<i>hışkani</i>	<i>sışkemin</i>	<i>sışkekki</i>	<i>mışkekki</i>	<i>hışkekki(a)</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>sıttıson</i>	<i>mıttıson</i>	<i>hıttısumi</i>	<i>sıttısomın</i>	<i>sıttısudat</i>	<i>mıttısudat</i>	<i>hıttısudoat</i>
INESSIVE	<i>sıttısumın</i>	<i>mıttısummın</i>	<i>hıttısumın</i>	<i>sıttısummın</i>	<i>sıttısusıt</i>	<i>mıttısusıt</i>	<i>hıttısusıta</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>sıttısodan</i>	<i>mıttısodan</i>	<i>hıttısodami</i>	<i>sıttısodamın</i>	<i>sıttısıttıt</i>	<i>mıttısıttıt</i>	<i>hıttısıttıta</i>
ELATIVE	<i>sıttısınan</i>	<i>mıttısınan</i>	<i>hıttısınami</i>	<i>sıttısınamın</i>	<i>sıttısungıdat</i>	<i>mıttısungıdat</i>	<i>hıttısungıdoat</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>sıttısukkın</i>	<i>mıttısukkın</i>	<i>hıttısukkın</i>	<i>sıttısukkımın</i>	<i>sıttısuınat</i>	<i>mıttısuınat</i>	<i>hıttısuınoat</i>
ESSIVE	<i>sışkıtsan</i>	<i>mışkıtsan</i>	<i>hışkıtsan</i>	<i>sışkıtsamın</i>	<i>sışkıtsat</i>	<i>mışkıtsat</i>	<i>hışkıtsat</i>

§4.7 Names

Pine nominal declensions also include names, whether of people or places. Proper names in Pine have their own rules as to how they are formed and combined. Likewise, toponyms are formed in ways that may differ from normal nominals.

§4.7.1 Proper Names

Traditional Pine first names are either a single word or two words combined together. The combination of words is often due to the combination of parts of the names of the grandparents. Surnames are not part of traditional Pine names – instead, a person is either identified by a place where they come from or live, or a chain of other proper names identifying the person's parents, grandparents and even great grandparents, and often include other qualifiers.

§4.7.1.1 First Names

The most common first names are given below with their literal meaning. Many Pine names are descriptives of the natural world or derived from them. Pine Names may or may not be gendered. Male names tend to end in *-u*, *-uk*, *-ut*, *-uts*, *-in*, *-is*, *-ir*, *-a* or *-ak*, while female names tend to end in *-a*, *-ak*, *-as*, *-i*, *-is*, *-its*, *-en*, or *-el*.

Names can either be simple, made up of a single word, or can be made up of two names combined (combined names). Simple names can also be found with prefixes which cannot stand on their own, in which case they are called compound names.

The 10 most common names for men and women are given below.

	MEN	WOMEN
1.	<i>Algu</i>	<i>İkaki</i>
2.	<i>Migin</i>	<i>Dalda</i>
3.	<i>Dalgot</i>	<i>Adđa</i>
4.	<i>Nıllıut</i>	<i>İaııömi</i>
5.	<i>Uııun</i>	<i>Ilppa</i>
6.	<i>(Aııy)kengir</i>	<i>Tıli</i>
7.	<i>Kodmut</i>	<i>Lalda</i>

8.	<i>Eḡiak</i>	<i>Uḡun</i>
9.	<i>Kunna</i>	<i>Kigassi</i>
10.	<i>Anḡḡa, Anḡḡur</i>	<i>Sivi</i>

§4.7.1.1.1 Simple Names

Simple names are usually derived from nouns or adjectives or may not be derived at all.

§4.7.1.1.1.1 Male Simple Names

<i>Aḡin</i>	‘clear’	<i>Hissin</i>	‘hair, with hair’
<i>Aḡiak</i>	‘clear’	<i>Hḡiḡḡin</i>	‘remembers’
<i>Aḡut</i>	‘clear’	<i>Hḡiḡḡuk</i>	‘remembered’
<i>Algu</i>	‘gift’	<i>Hḡiḡka</i>	‘memory’
<i>Algut</i>	‘gift’	<i>Hḡisḡu</i>	‘memory’
<i>Algits</i>	‘gift’	<i>Hoaddut</i>	‘sky’
<i>Alkin</i>	‘giver’	<i>Hoahha</i>	‘sky’
<i>Anḡḡa</i>	‘lasso’	<i>Hoahhut</i>	‘sky’
<i>Anḡḡur</i>	‘lasso’	<i>Hoarru</i>	‘tail feathers’
<i>Asḡut</i>	‘pure’	<i>Huddin</i>	‘light’
<i>Aḡin</i>	‘clear’	<i>Huddut</i>	‘light’
<i>Aḡiak</i>	‘clear’	<i>Hudna</i>	‘light’
<i>Aḡyt</i>	‘clear’	<i>Humut</i>	‘dark’
<i>Baggut</i>	‘home’	<i>Hubmun</i>	‘dark’
<i>Bakvut</i>	‘home’	<i>Hunkkit</i>	‘dark’
<i>Bikti</i>	‘sturgeon’	<i>Iḡgin</i>	‘running’
<i>Biktsut</i>	‘sturgeon’	<i>Ikḡut</i>	‘eagle’
<i>Bikkut</i>	‘sturgeon’	<i>Irin</i>	‘bark’
<i>Bḡelgut</i>	‘trusted’	<i>Irrut</i>	‘bark’
<i>Bḡelkkun</i>	‘trusted’	<i>Irruk</i>	‘bark’
<i>Bḡelguk</i>	‘trusted’	<i>Irut</i>	‘bark’
<i>Dalgot</i>	‘glowing’	<i>Irtta</i>	‘bark’
<i>Edku</i>	‘spear’	<i>Itta</i>	‘thank’
<i>Edkut</i>	‘spear’	<i>Iddun</i>	‘thank’
<i>Eḡḡuk</i>	‘scarred’	<i>Ittuts</i>	‘thank’
<i>Eḡut</i>	‘scarred’	<i>Iḡa</i>	‘sap’
<i>Gaddut</i>	‘worthy’	<i>Iḡiak</i>	‘sap’
<i>Genda</i>	‘tall’	<i>Iḡin</i>	‘sap’
<i>Goahit</i>	‘worthy’	<i>Iḡir</i>	‘sap’
<i>Guḡkut</i>	‘pupil’	<i>Iḡu</i>	‘sap’
<i>Guottsai</i>	‘pupil’	<i>Iḡuk</i>	‘sap’
<i>Guotsti</i>	‘pupil’	<i>Ir</i>	‘arrow’
<i>Gvenit</i>	‘wind’	<i>Irtsa</i>	‘arrow’
<i>Gvenut</i>	‘wind’	<i>Irḡuk</i>	‘arrow’
<i>Gvidnin</i>	‘wind’	<i>Irut</i>	‘arrow’
<i>Hartnit</i>	‘feather’	<i>Katvin</i>	‘rowan tree’
<i>Hartnun</i>	‘feather’	<i>Kakut</i>	‘rowan tree’
<i>Hinak</i>	‘still weather’	<i>Kaikkyt</i>	‘careful’
<i>Himut</i>	‘still weather’	<i>Kaukin</i>	‘striker’

<i>Kaukka</i>	‘striker’
<i>Keggin</i>	‘day’
<i>Kekvut</i>	‘day’
<i>Kengir</i>	‘day’
<i>Kengu</i>	‘day’
<i>Kikkut</i>	‘bone’
<i>Kikta</i>	‘bone’
<i>Kiktis</i>	‘bone’
<i>Kir̥in</i>	‘high tide’
<i>K̥ias̥ʰun</i>	‘quick’
<i>K̥ias̥ʰa</i>	‘quick’
<i>Koḍḍun</i>	‘visitor’
<i>Koḍḍiut</i>	‘visitor’
<i>Koḍmin</i>	‘visitor’
<i>Koḍmut</i>	‘visitor’
<i>Kuḍḍuk</i>	‘bear cub’
<i>Kuḍku</i>	‘bear cub’
<i>Kuḍkut</i>	‘bear cub’
<i>Kukkut</i>	‘charred’
<i>Kukta</i>	‘charred’
<i>Kuktis</i>	‘charred’
<i>Kuktu</i>	‘charred’
<i>Kunma</i>	‘oak’
<i>Kunnits</i>	‘oak’
<i>Kunnuḵ</i>	‘oak’
<i>K̥vaubmis</i>	‘bear’
<i>K̥vaummuts</i>	‘bear’
<i>K̥volkut</i>	‘cloud’
<i>K̥volla</i>	‘cloud’
<i>K̥völlis</i>	‘cloud’
<i>K̥vollu</i>	‘cloud’
<i>K̥völlun</i>	‘cloud’
<i>Lidnut</i>	‘speaks’
<i>Linnin</i>	‘speaks’
<i>Linkkis</i>	‘speaks’
<i>Linkkut</i>	‘speaks’
<i>L̥joallin</i>	‘low tide’
<i>L̥j̥ikkut</i>	‘common loon’
<i>L̥juvvin</i>	‘common loon’
<i>L̥juvvuḵ</i>	‘common loon’
<i>L̥juvvut</i>	‘common loon’
<i>Luoknu</i>	‘spruce tips’
<i>Luoknut</i>	‘spruce tips’
<i>L̥j̥ap̥nin</i>	‘crest’
<i>L̥j̥ap̥ny̥t</i>	‘crest’
<i>L̥u̥j̥in</i>	‘wading’
<i>L̥u̥j̥ir</i>	‘wading’
<i>ʰalla</i>	‘tall’
<i>ʰalgu</i>	‘tall’

<i>ʰalgut</i>	‘tall’
<i>ʰalgits</i>	‘tall’
<i>ʰip̥nut</i>	‘freckled’
<i>Maihhin</i>	‘maple’
<i>Maihh̥in</i>	‘maple’
<i>Maihh̥yt</i>	‘maple’
<i>Mauʰin</i>	‘sap’
<i>Mauʰʰu</i>	‘sap’
<i>Mauʰʰut</i>	‘sap’
<i>Middu</i>	‘knowledge’
<i>Middut</i>	‘knowledge’
<i>Middits</i>	‘knowledge’
<i>Midnut</i>	‘knowing’
<i>Mieskin</i>	‘flame’
<i>Mieskut</i>	‘flame’
<i>Migin</i>	‘true’
<i>Migut</i>	‘true’
<i>Mig̥in</i>	‘first’
<i>Midni</i>	‘first’
<i>Miskik</i>	‘flame’
<i>Miskuk</i>	‘flame’
<i>M̥it̥ik</i>	‘knowledge’
<i>M̥i̥ak̥tsin</i>	‘bear’
<i>M̥i̥ak̥tsut</i>	‘bear’
<i>M̥i̥askin</i>	‘bear’
<i>M̥i̥askut</i>	‘bear’
<i>N̥ill̥ia</i>	‘silver birch’
<i>N̥ill̥is</i>	‘silver birch’
<i>N̥ill̥iu</i>	‘silver birch’
<i>N̥ill̥iut</i>	‘silver birch’
<i>N̥iella</i>	‘chief’
<i>N̥iellis</i>	‘chief’
<i>N̥iellut</i>	‘chief’
<i>N̥ilka</i>	‘cone’
<i>N̥il̥kis</i>	‘cone’
<i>N̥il̥kut</i>	‘cone’
<i>N̥i̥u̥g̥gin</i>	‘bow’
<i>N̥i̥u̥g̥gut</i>	‘bow’
<i>N̥i̥ppu</i>	‘tar’
<i>N̥i̥ppuk</i>	‘tar’
<i>N̥up̥min</i>	‘water’
<i>O̥j̥iak</i>	‘dwarf birch’
<i>O̥j̥il</i>	‘dwarf birch’
<i>O̥j̥ir</i>	‘dwarf birch’
<i>O̥j̥un</i>	‘dwarf birch’
<i>Pal̥ga</i>	‘maker’
<i>Pal̥gin</i>	‘maker’
<i>Pil̥gu</i>	‘copper’
<i>Pil̥guts</i>	‘copper’

<i>Pišvin</i>	‘lynx’	<i>Tannut</i>	‘stands’
<i>Pišvuts</i>	‘lynx’	<i>Tapma</i>	‘large river’
<i>Piūiūt</i>	‘snow’	<i>Tingut</i>	‘power’
<i>Piūgūur</i>	‘snow’	<i>Toiūt</i>	‘rock’
<i>Raykvin</i>	‘strong’	<i>To</i>	‘rock’
<i>Raykvyt</i>	‘strong’	<i>Tūli</i>	‘thinks’
<i>Ruoddin</i>	‘burner’	<i>Tūluk</i>	‘thought’
<i>Rudduk</i>	‘burnt’	<i>Tūlun</i>	‘thinks’
<i>Riddiūt</i>	‘sharp’	<i>Tsarggin</i>	‘energy’
<i>Rilgu</i>	‘shining’	<i>Tsarggut</i>	‘energy’
<i>Rilgun</i>	‘shining’	<i>Tsuklin</i>	‘fire’
<i>Rilgut</i>	‘shining’	<i>Tukχa</i>	‘fire’
<i>Sargin</i>	‘straight, proud’	<i>Tukχut</i>	‘fire’
<i>Sarggut</i>	‘straight, proud’	<i>Tukkul</i>	‘fire’
<i>Sevin</i>	‘river’	<i>Uūak</i>	‘endures’
<i>Sisku</i>	‘thunder’	<i>Uūit</i>	‘endures’
<i>Siskits</i>	‘thunder’	<i>Uūun</i>	‘endures’
<i>Skaji</i>	‘clear water’	<i>Uūir</i>	‘endures’
<i>Skaiūt</i>	‘clear water’	<i>Unttsin</i>	‘dances’
<i>Snūirik</i>	‘spark’	<i>Ūn</i>	‘geothermal creek’
<i>Snūirut</i>	‘spark’	<i>Ūnik</i>	‘geothermal creek’
<i>Snūirra</i>	‘spark’	<i>Ūnut</i>	‘geothermal creek’
<i>Stullin</i>	‘dares’	<i>Vaihut</i>	‘air’
<i>Stullun</i>	‘dares’	<i>Vuovvit</i>	‘hiding’
<i>Saija</i>	‘ready’	<i>Vuovvir</i>	‘hiding’
<i>Taggin</i>	‘notices’	<i>Vuovruk</i>	‘hidden’
<i>Taggun</i>	‘notices’	<i>Vuovrut</i>	‘hiding’
<i>Tahhin</i>	‘tracks’	<i>Ÿūi</i>	‘spike’
<i>Tahut</i>	‘tracks’	<i>Ÿūir</i>	‘spike’
<i>Taχχamit</i>	‘skull’		
<i>Taχχun</i>	‘skull’		
<i>Tannin</i>	‘stands’		

§4.7.1.1.1.2 Female Simple Names

<i>Adda</i>	‘salt’	<i>Angil</i>	‘seed’
<i>Aiddi</i>	‘advises’	<i>Asχa</i>	‘pure’
<i>Aitvi</i>	‘advises’	<i>Asχat</i>	‘pure’
<i>Aissi</i>	‘(small) chest’	<i>Āmi</i>	‘blood’
<i>Aivi</i>	‘clear’	<i>Bakvi</i>	‘home’
<i>Aiven</i>	‘clear’	<i>Balma</i>	‘warm’
<i>Akχis</i>	‘seed’	<i>Bekna</i>	‘freckle’
<i>Akno</i>	‘helps’	<i>Beuha</i>	‘nice’
<i>Algo</i>	‘gift’	<i>Billien</i>	‘berry’
<i>Alget</i>	‘gift’	<i>Boggi</i>	‘branch’
<i>Algits</i>	‘gift’	<i>Dalda</i>	‘sun’
<i>Alken</i>	‘giver’	<i>Daldi</i>	‘sun’

<i>Dalgi</i>	‘glowing’
<i>Dallat</i>	‘sun’
<i>Dalla</i>	‘healthy’
<i>DvoaXXi</i>	‘bright-red’
<i>Dyry</i>	‘female elk’
<i>Elvi</i>	‘grows’
<i>Ehho</i>	‘fertile’
<i>Ehhi</i>	‘fertile’
<i>Ehwi</i>	‘fertile’
<i>Gaddat</i>	‘worthy’
<i>Gaiddi</i>	‘curious’
<i>Gaksi</i>	‘moon’
<i>Gassi</i>	‘moon’
<i>Gassen</i>	‘moon’
<i>Genda</i>	‘tall’
<i>Gindvi</i>	‘understands’
<i>Gidda</i>	‘understands’
<i>Giggir</i>	‘wolf’
<i>Giski</i>	‘wolf’
<i>Gudki</i>	‘pupil’
<i>Guottsel</i>	‘pupil’
<i>Gvoka</i>	‘warm weather’
<i>Godđi</i>	‘pale’
<i>GvaXXi</i>	‘rainbow’
<i>HaXna</i>	‘sea ice’
<i>Hartta</i>	‘crown’
<i>Haudda</i>	‘morning’
<i>Hey</i>	‘night’
<i>Hinak</i>	‘still weather’
<i>Hilliat</i>	‘common loon’
<i>Hissa</i>	‘hair, with hair’
<i>HiiXXi</i>	‘remembers’
<i>HiiXXuk</i>	‘remembered’
<i>HiiXka</i>	‘memory’
<i>HiiXki</i>	‘memory’
<i>Hoaddi</i>	‘sky’
<i>Hoahha</i>	‘sky’
<i>Hoahhat</i>	‘sky’
<i>Hoarri</i>	‘tail feathers’
<i>Huddi</i>	‘light’
<i>Huddat</i>	‘light’
<i>Hudna</i>	‘light’
<i>Huma</i>	‘dark’
<i>Hubmi</i>	‘dark’
<i>Hylli</i>	‘holy’
<i>Ibat</i>	‘wife’
<i>Ibbas</i>	‘wife’
<i>Iddi</i>	‘thank’
<i>Idnija</i>	‘shape’
<i>Ikni</i>	‘eagle’

<i>Ilja</i>	‘life’
<i>Iljen</i>	‘life’
<i>Illji</i>	‘life’
<i>Ilbi</i>	‘flower’
<i>Ilppa</i>	‘flower’
<i>Ilppen</i>	‘flower’
<i>IXXa</i>	‘beautiful’
<i>Ixvi</i>	‘beautiful’
<i>IXXen</i>	‘beautiful’
<i>Iri</i>	‘bark’
<i>Irpmen</i>	‘sunray’
<i>Irra</i>	‘bark’
<i>Irruk</i>	‘bark’
<i>Irat</i>	‘bark’
<i>Irtta</i>	‘bark’
<i>Itta</i>	‘thank’
<i>Ittits</i>	‘thank’
<i>Iija</i>	‘sap’
<i>Iijak</i>	‘sap’
<i>Iiji</i>	‘sap’
<i>Iijel</i>	‘sap’
<i>Iiat</i>	‘sap’
<i>Iiuk</i>	‘sap’
<i>Ika</i>	‘energy’
<i>Ir</i>	‘arrow’
<i>Irtsa</i>	‘arrow’
<i>Iruk</i>	‘arrow’
<i>Iras</i>	‘arrow’
<i>Ilylyt</i>	‘fresh’
<i>Katvi</i>	‘rowan tree’
<i>Katva</i>	‘rowan tree’
<i>Kaikkas</i>	‘careful’
<i>Kekka</i>	‘west’
<i>Keggi</i>	‘day’
<i>Keknas</i>	‘day’
<i>Kelga</i>	‘river bend’
<i>Kengel</i>	‘day’
<i>Kigga</i>	‘forest’
<i>Ki</i>	‘new’
<i>Kiija</i>	‘new’
<i>Kiijak</i>	‘new’
<i>Kika</i>	‘forest’
<i>Kiken</i>	‘forest’
<i>Killja</i>	‘heel, short’
<i>Killias</i>	‘heel, short’
<i>Kirjas</i>	‘high tide’
<i>KiaiXXa</i>	‘fern’
<i>Kukka</i>	‘charred’
<i>Kukta</i>	‘charred’
<i>Kukten</i>	‘charred’

<i>Kukta</i>	‘charred’
<i>Kulbi</i>	‘poppy’
<i>Kulpa</i>	‘poppy’
<i>Kunna</i>	‘oak’
<i>Kunmits</i>	‘oak’
<i>Kunnuk</i>	‘oak’
<i>Kvolga</i>	‘cloud’
<i>Kvolla</i>	‘cloud’
<i>Laiki</i>	‘breeze’
<i>Lalda</i>	‘glows’
<i>Lalden</i>	‘glows’
<i>Lallat</i>	‘grows’
<i>Lidna</i>	‘speaks’
<i>Linni</i>	‘speaks’
<i>Linkkas</i>	‘speaks’
<i>Linkka</i>	‘speaks’
<i>Ljoalli</i>	‘low tide’
<i>Ljukka</i>	‘common loon’
<i>Ljuuvi</i>	‘common loon’
<i>Lola</i>	‘east’
<i>Luokni</i>	‘spruce tips’
<i>Luokna</i>	‘spruce tips’
<i>Ljapni</i>	‘crest’
<i>Luiji</i>	‘wading’
<i>Luijel</i>	‘wading’
<i>Åipnut</i>	‘freckled’
<i>ÅisÅa</i>	‘sings’
<i>ÅisÅen</i>	‘sings’
<i>Åuka</i>	‘stock dove’
<i>Åymi</i>	‘well-fed’
<i>Maihhi</i>	‘maple’
<i>Maihhi</i>	‘maple’
<i>MauÅi</i>	‘sap’
<i>MauÅÅa</i>	‘sap’
<i>MauÅÅas</i>	‘sap’
<i>Medka</i>	‘mends’
<i>Meiska</i>	‘sprout’
<i>Middi</i>	‘knowledge’
<i>Middat</i>	‘knowledge’
<i>Middits</i>	‘knowledge’
<i>Midna</i>	‘knowing’
<i>Mieski</i>	‘flame’
<i>Mieska</i>	‘flame’
<i>Migi</i>	‘true’
<i>Migat</i>	‘true’
<i>Miskik</i>	‘flame’
<i>Miskuk</i>	‘flame’
<i>Mitik</i>	‘knowledge’
<i>Minda</i>	‘girl’

<i>Mairga</i>	‘laughs’
<i>Mairri</i>	‘laughs’
<i>Muija</i>	‘warm’
<i>Muija</i>	‘warm’
<i>Niddat</i>	‘new snow’
<i>Nidgi</i>	‘new snow’
<i>NiÅa</i>	‘face’
<i>NiÅÅa</i>	‘face’
<i>NiÅven</i>	‘face’
<i>NiÅvi</i>	‘face’
<i>Nillja</i>	‘silver birch’
<i>Nillias</i>	‘silver birch’
<i>Nialba</i>	‘cone’
<i>Nialbur</i>	‘cone’
<i>Nialpi</i>	‘cone’
<i>Nilka</i>	‘cone’
<i>Nilkat</i>	‘cone’
<i>Niski</i>	‘ski’
<i>Njuggi</i>	‘bow’
<i>Nudna</i>	‘wave’
<i>Nippa</i>	‘tar’
<i>Nippuk</i>	‘tar’
<i>Nupmi</i>	‘water’
<i>Ojjak</i>	‘dwarf birch’
<i>Ojjel</i>	‘dwarf birch’
<i>Ojja</i>	‘dwarf birch’
<i>Opma</i>	‘snow’
<i>Oggen</i>	‘ancient’
<i>Omi</i>	‘snow’
<i>Pidnja</i>	‘fall colours’
<i>PiÅÅa</i>	‘red’
<i>Piva</i>	‘sneaks’
<i>Pilgi</i>	‘copper’
<i>Pilgat</i>	‘copper’
<i>Piski</i>	‘listens’
<i>Pisvi</i>	‘lynx’
<i>Pisvat</i>	‘lynx’
<i>Pittsa</i>	‘crow’
<i>Puijja</i>	‘snow’
<i>Puugga</i>	‘snow’
<i>Puijja</i>	‘picks’
<i>Puija</i>	‘picks’
<i>Pyssy</i>	‘dunlin’
<i>Raggga</i>	‘talkative’
<i>Ruoddi</i>	‘burner’
<i>Rudduk</i>	‘burnt’
<i>Riddja</i>	‘sharp’
<i>Rilga</i>	‘shining’
<i>Rilgen</i>	‘shining’
<i>Rilgat</i>	‘shining’

<i>Rirka</i>	‘raven’	<i>Tsaiddi</i>	‘mist’
<i>Rirki</i>	‘raven’	<i>Tsaihi</i>	‘mist’
<i>Rirra</i>	‘raven’	<i>Tsaiha</i>	‘mist’
<i>Salla</i>	‘perfume’	<i>Tseva</i>	‘cold’
<i>Sadna</i>	‘shade’	<i>Tsilla</i>	‘island’
<i>Silliel</i>	‘female’	<i>Tsilvi</i>	‘island’
<i>Sargi</i>	‘straight, proud’	<i>Tsuohen</i>	‘black and white’
<i>Sarggas</i>	‘straight, proud’	<i>Tsuohi</i>	‘black and white’
<i>Sevvi</i>	‘river’	<i>Tsihi</i>	‘black and white’
<i>Siska</i>	‘thunder’	<i>Tsvaiddi</i>	‘mist’
<i>Siskits</i>	‘thunder’	<i>Ujjak</i>	‘endures’
<i>Sitvi</i>	‘intelligent’	<i>Ujji</i>	‘endures’
<i>Sivi</i>	‘river’	<i>Ujjas</i>	‘endures’
<i>Skaji</i>	‘clear water’	<i>Ujjel</i>	‘endures’
<i>Skajja</i>	‘clear water’	<i>Ulba</i>	‘round’
<i>Skigga</i>	‘buttercup’	<i>Ullut</i>	‘round’
<i>Skiggel</i>	‘buttercup’	<i>Ulppi</i>	‘round’
<i>Skika</i>	‘buttercup’	<i>Unttsi</i>	‘dances’
<i>Snana</i>	‘flower’	<i>Urja</i>	‘mist’
<i>Spekna</i>	‘freckles’	<i>Uvva</i>	‘bumblebee’
<i>Sajja</i>	‘ready’	<i>Ua</i>	‘pretty, bumblebee’
<i>Sina</i>	‘lake’	<i>Udna</i>	‘geothermal creek’
<i>Skirki</i>	‘siskin’	<i>Un</i>	‘geothermal creek’
<i>Taggi</i>	‘notices’	<i>Vabna</i>	‘smoke’
<i>Taggat</i>	‘notices’	<i>VaXxa</i>	‘snowstorm’
<i>Tammel</i>	‘ocean’	<i>VaXma</i>	‘snowstorm’
<i>Tapma</i>	‘large river’	<i>Vaihi</i>	‘air’
<i>Tattsa</i>	‘fog’	<i>Vaiha</i>	‘air’
<i>Tattsen</i>	‘fog’	<i>Veivi</i>	‘bird’
<i>Telmi</i>	‘dusk’	<i>Veivva</i>	‘bird’
<i>Telpma</i>	‘dusk’	<i>Viva</i>	‘bird’
<i>Tepma</i>	‘stream’	<i>Vilvi</i>	‘bird’
<i>Tikna</i>	‘power’	<i>Vivva</i>	‘bird’
<i>Tirja</i>	‘sinew’	<i>Vovi</i>	‘ghost’
<i>Tuli</i>	‘thinks’	<i>Vulma</i>	‘leaf’
<i>Tulas</i>	‘thinks’	<i>Vulla</i>	‘leaf’
<i>Tsarggi</i>	‘energy’	<i>Vuovva</i>	‘hiding’
<i>Tsarggas</i>	‘energy’	<i>Vuovvel</i>	‘hiding’
<i>Tselga</i>	‘young woman’	<i>Vuovvi</i>	‘hiding’
<i>Tselgen</i>	‘young woman’	<i>Yjji</i>	‘spike’
<i>Tsikva</i>	‘bright, white’	<i>Yjir</i>	‘spike’
<i>Tsirta</i>	‘cheerful’	<i>Yrgga</i>	‘bud’
<i>Tsittsa</i>	‘cheerful’	<i>Yvvi</i>	‘ice’
<i>Tukli</i>	‘fire’	<i>Y</i>	‘ice’
<i>TukXa</i>	‘fire’	<i>Yva</i>	‘ice’
<i>Tukkel</i>	‘fire’		

§4.7.1.1.2 Combined Names

Combined names are made up of two simple names. They can be combined in various combinations. Common examples are given below.

§4.7.1.1.2.1 Male Combined Simple Names

Some of the most common initial combined simple names end in *-u*, *-ir*, or *-a*. Names ending in *-t* lose the *-t* in combined simple names before a consonant. Some of the most common names are: *Aijut*-, *Algo*-, *Anħħa*-, *Asħut*-, *Āiyt*-, *Bjelgut*-, *Dalgot*-, *Eijut*-, *Ġvenit*-, *Hinut*-, *Huddut*-, *Humut*-, *Ikñut*-, *Irut*-, *Itta*-, *Īja*-, *Īr*-, *Kaukka*-, *Kikta*-, *Kukkut*-, *Kuktu*-, *ħalgut*-, *Middut*-, *Migut*-, *Nilljūt*-, *Njuġġut*-, *Ojñir*-, *Pilgu*-, *Rilgut*-, *Sisku*-, *Tahut*-, *Tō*-, *Toijut*-, *Ujñir*-, *Ūn*-, *Vaihyt*-, *Vuovvut*- and *Yjñir*-. Some of the most common second combined names are: *-dalgot*, *-ikñut*, *-kaikkyt*, *-kaukin*, *-kengir*, *-kodmut*, *-kunna*, *-mieskin*, *-migin*, *-pilgu*, *-sisku*, *-tingut*, *-tuli*, *-vaihyt* and *-vuovvut*

<i>Aijuvuovvut</i>	<i>Kukkudalgot</i>
<i>Algokunna</i>	<i>Kuktugaddut</i>
<i>Algosisku</i>	<i>ħalguteijñuk</i>
<i>Anħħakengir</i>	<i>Middukaukin</i>
<i>Anħħadalgot</i>	<i>Migukunna</i>
<i>Asħuvaihyt</i>	<i>Njillukvolla</i>
<i>Āiykengir</i>	<i>Njuġġumigin</i>
<i>Bjelguskaijñut</i>	<i>Ojñirkaikkyt</i>
<i>Dalgokunna</i>	<i>Pilgumieskin</i>
<i>Ġvenitapma</i>	<i>Rilgumigin</i>
<i>Hinuvasaihyt</i>	<i>Siskutuli</i>
<i>Humumieskin</i>	<i>Tahuvaihyt</i>
<i>Ikñugvenit</i>	<i>Tōtaggūn</i>
<i>Iruļiāpnyt</i>	<i>Tōmigin</i>
<i>Itakodmut</i>	<i>Toijumaihhjñ</i>
<i>Ījñapilgu</i>	<i>Ujñirmigin</i>
<i>Īrħalla</i>	<i>Ūnkikta</i>
<i>Īrgvenit</i>	<i>Vaihymigin</i>
<i>Kaukkatingut</i>	<i>Vuovvukunna</i>
<i>Kiktasisisku</i>	<i>Yjñirtahut</i>

§4.7.1.1.2.2 Female Combined Simple Names

As with masculine combined simple names, those ending in *-t* lose the *-t* in combined simple names before a consonant. Some of the most common names are: *Adda*-, *Aivi*-, *Asħat*-, *Āmi*-, *Balma*-, *Dalda*-, *Eħhi*-, *Gaksi*-, *Gassi*-, *Haudda*-, *Hey*-, *Hjñħħi*-, *Hoahha*-, *Huma*-, *Iddi*-, *Ilja*-, *Ilppa*-, *Iħħa*-, *Īja*-, *Īka*-, *Kekka*-, *Kelga*-, *Ki(jja)*-, *Kika*-, *Muija*-, *Niħa*-, *Ojja*-, *Opma*-, *Piħħa*-, *Rilga*-, *Rirka*-, *Rirra*-, *Tsaiha*-, *Ťsuohi*-, *Ujñi*-, *Ujñra*-, *Viva*-, *Vovi*- and *Vuovva*-. Some of the most common second combined names are: *-adda*, *-beuha*, *-dalda*, *-dalla*, *-gaddat*, *-gaksi*, *-gassi*, *-gidda*, *-hey*, *-hoaddi*, *-iddi*, *-illjñ*, *-iħħen*, *-irat*, *-katvi*, *-kaikkas*, *-kekka*, *-kelga*, *-ki*, *-kukta*, *-pilgi*, *-rilga*, *-sadna*, *-salla*, *-tseva*, *-vaiha*, *-vaħħa* and *-vva*.

<i>Addaki</i>	<i>Daldarilga</i>
<i>Aividalda</i>	<i>Eħhigaksi</i>
<i>Asħadalla</i>	<i>Gaksiki</i>
<i>Balmaiddi</i>	<i>Gassigidda</i>

Hauddaviva
Heykatvi
HüiXhibeuha
Hoahhagaksi
HumaiXxen
Iddiki
Iljaidi
Ilppakelga
IXXaki
İjyakukta
İkaki
Kekkahey
Kelgaillji
Kidalda
Kikakaikkas

Müiagassi
NiXaiXxen
Ojjasalla
OpnavaXxa
PiXkapilgi
Rilgairat
Rirkaidi
Riraki
Tsaihagaddat
Tsuhiadda
Ujikekka
Urrahoadi
Vvakekka
Vovidalla
Vuovvaidi

§4.7.1.1.3 Compound Names

Compound names are simple names which are augmented by a prefix, which cannot otherwise stand on their own as a name. For example, *Tammurra* is made up of *tamm-* ‘big’ and *urra* ‘mist’. Prefixes are not gendered, although female names are slightly more commonly compounded than male names.

<i>ā(i)-</i>	‘clear’	<i>mikt(a)-</i>	‘heavy, strong’
<i>ai-/aj-</i>	‘clear’	<i>nen(e)-</i>	‘friend’
<i>antt(a)-</i>	‘great’	<i>nin(do)-</i>	‘young’
<i>asX(a)-</i>	‘pure’	<i>rau(g)-</i>	‘strong’
<i>be(v)-</i>	‘elegant’	<i>rik(X(o))-</i>	‘bold’
<i>gvai(i)-</i>	‘all’	<i>ri(k)-</i>	‘bold’
<i>gvi(v)-</i>	‘big’	<i>ri(r(i))-</i>	‘raven’
<i>har(ttso-)</i>	‘battle’	<i>ruk(vo)-</i>	‘ring’
<i>hoa(h)-</i>	‘sky’	<i>sul(g(e)-</i>	‘heart’
<i>pō(v)-</i>	‘courageous’	<i>tam(m(i))-</i>	‘big’
<i>i(i)-</i>	‘power’	<i>tan-</i>	‘big’
<i>ik(k(a))-</i>	‘good’	<i>tankk(o)-</i>	‘king’
<i>ikn(e)-</i>	‘eagle’	<i>toa(v)-</i>	‘slender’
<i>iX(X(o))-</i>	‘beautiful’	<i>tsuo(k)-</i>	‘needle’
<i>ia-</i>	‘courageous’	<i>uü(o)-</i>	‘great’
<i>iaü-</i>	‘courageous’	<i>ulk(k(o))-</i>	‘chest’
<i>ka(v)-</i>	‘new’	<i>u(v)-</i>	‘beautiful’
<i>Xy(v)-</i>	‘sly’	<i>uk-</i>	‘completely’
<i>mai(v)-</i>	‘smile’	<i>ukva-</i>	‘completely’
<i>mi(g)-</i>	‘true’	<i>ul(o)-</i>	‘ancient’
<i>mi(n)-</i>	‘one’	<i>vō(v)-</i>	‘very’
<i>miš(ko)-</i>	‘medicine’		

Examples of male prefixed compound names are given here:

Misþalgja
Μικταν Άλκυρ
Nendalgot
Nínttö
Pökengir
Raukikta
Rukwojür
Sulgr
Tambakvut
Tammaihhyt
Tankkimut
Tsuokaukka
Ujüüjak
Ulkengir
Últtö

Nindyr̥y
P̥oselga
Rik̥ami
R̥ir̥r̥omi
R̥uk̥ki
Sulgo̊g̊gen
Tammiddi
Toavunt̥si
Ůj̊ur̥ra
Ůni̊ʕa
Ůkv̥ua
Ůl̥un
V̥ovi̊ʕʕa

1.	<i>Algu</i>	»	<i>Allü, Aggü, Allet, Aggis, Alge</i>
2.	<i>Migin</i>	»	<i>Miggo, Migobo, Migis, Miken, Miku</i>
3.	<i>Dalgot</i>	»	<i>Dallü, Daggu, Dalbo, Dalloko</i>
4.	<i>Nilliut</i>	»	<i>Nünni, Nillü, Nilbis, Nilke, Nillie</i>

5.	<i>Uj̃j̃un</i>	»	<i>Ũj̃ũ, Ũj̃j̃obo, Ubbis, Ũj̃e, Uken</i>
6.	<i>(Aj̃j̃)kengir</i>	»	<i>Ab̃bis, Keng̃o, Aj̃is, Aj̃e, Aike</i>
7.	<i>Kodmut</i>	»	<i>Kohh̃o, Kobbo, Kod̃dis, Komme, Kodken</i>
8.	<i>Ej̃jak</i>	»	<i>Ej̃is, Eib̃bis, Ej̃j̃o, Ej̃i, Ej̃je, Eike</i>
9.	<i>Kunna</i>	»	<i>K̃uñu, Kub̃bis, K̃ubo, K̃iko</i>
10.	<i>AñX̃a, AñX̃ur</i>	»	<i>AñX̃o, Anñu, ÃX̃i, Ane, Anke</i>

FEMALE DIMINUTIVES

1.	<i>Ikakĩ</i>	»	<i>İke, İkõ, Ikebis, İkĩ</i>
2.	<i>Dalda</i>	»	<i>Dabbis, Dalle, Dallis, Dall̃o</i>
3.	<i>Aḏḏa</i>	»	<i>Ahe, Ah̃u, Ah̃i, Aḏko, Ako</i>
4.	<i>İaj̃j̃omi</i>	»	<i>İaj̃j̃o, İaj̃je, İaiko, İaj̃j̃obis, İaj̃j̃obo</i>
5.	<i>Ilppa</i>	»	<i>Ille, Il̃bis, Ill̃i, Ill̃u</i>
6.	<i>T̃uli</i>	»	<i>Tulle, Tulleke, Tulloko, T̃ul̃u</i>
7.	<i>Lalda</i>	»	<i>Lalle, Lall̃u, Lallis, Laleke</i>
8.	<i>Ũl̃in</i>	»	<i>Ũh̃i, Ũl̃o, Ũle, Ull̃oko, Ulle</i>
9.	<i>K̃igassi</i>	»	<i>K̃ig̃i, K̃ige, K̃issoko, K̃issebis, Gass̃u</i>
10.	<i>S̃ivi</i>	»	<i>S̃i, S̃ib̃is, Sibbe, S̃ike, Siss̃u, Sisse</i>

§4.7.2 Surnames

Traditionally, Pine people do not use family names but instead surnames based on the name of one or both parents (a patronymic or a matronymic surname), the place where they come from (toponymic surnames), a parent and a grandparent, cognominal surname that would distinguish them or identify them to those who are close to them or who might be able to understand the people or places referred to in their surnames. In recent times, matro- and patronymic surnames have gained great popularity, as they are more systematically adaptable to the modern world.

When proper names are used as part of a surname, they are more commonly found in the asematic with relaxed vowels (if the names end in a vowel) than in the genitive. Should both the mother's and the father's name be used, the first name is usually followed by -t if vowel final, for example *Ũj̃ra-t Ej̃jak Algu* 'Algu, son of *Ũj̃ra* and *Ej̃jak*'. Both patronymic and matronymic surnames may contain the suffixes -minda or -min 'daughter' and -nenut 'son', for example *Ũj̃raminda* or *Ej̃jaḡnenut*. Names in -t have -mm̃in/-mm̃inda and -nñenut, nouns in -k have -ḡm̃inda/-ḡm̃in and -ḡnenut. When both a patronymic and matronymic surname is used with these suffixes, as is common, the suffix is commonly found on one or the other name, for example *Ũj̃ranenut Ej̃jak Algu*, or more commonly *Ũj̃ra-t Ej̃jaḡnenut Algu*. Toponyms are usually in the inessive, for example *Migihaũj̃ja Algu* 'Algu from Migiha'.

As an example of a cognominal surname, a woman named *Ikakĩ* whose mother, *Kelga*, is a teacher, might be known as *Taj̃jeggen Kelgo İ̃kakĩ*, or 'teaching Kelga's *İ̃kakĩ*'. She may choose to identify herself differently in a context where she knew that her mother, *Taj̃jeggen Kelga*, would work as a reference point, and instead simply say *Kelgo İ̃kakĩ*.

In more recent times, many Pine people have systematised patronymic or matronymic surnames, often both, for official purposes. Taking the example above, and knowing that *İ̃kakĩ*'s father's name is *Ñill̃jut*, her full name would most likely be listed as *Kelgo-t Ñill̃jum̃inda İ̃kakĩ*. The most common order in official listings is [mother's](-t) [father's](-min/-minda/-nenut).

§4.7.3 Toponyms

Pine toponyms are in many ways similar to proper names in that they are often either simple or compound words. Many toponyms in Pine however contain suffixes, some of which have lost their meaning to time. Some toponyms are clear descriptives while others have less transparent meanings or no known meaning at all. These suffixes are technically specialised teleutophonic endings, such that the rest of the word is not affected by diaphony or apophony. For example, the lake *Ljuvvesin* has the sematic form *Ljuvvesima* or *Ljuvvesimma*, and *Opmaġat* is *Opma* in the sematic.

The declension pattern of these teleutophonic suffixes either aligns with the final vowel if short, or follows apocoptic nouns in -ġ if the vowel is long. For example, toponyms in -*maġat* have -*mā* in the sematic, -*mavet* in the illative and -*mavīn* in the elative, while toponyms in -*ets* have -*edda* in the sematic, -*eddot* in the illative and -*eddunnit* in the elative.

NOUN		SUFFIX	
		ASEMATIC	SEMATIC
<i>aġi</i>	‘clear’	- <i>aġ</i>	- <i>aġġa</i>
<i>amaġat</i>	‘peninsula’	- <i>maġat</i>	- <i>mā</i>
<i>anġi</i>	‘river through lake’	- <i>an</i>	- <i>anġġa</i>
<i>appi</i>	‘glacial lake’	- <i>at</i> , - <i>abi</i>	- <i>ā</i>
<i>arket</i>	‘(steep) mountain’	- <i>ar</i>	- <i>ora</i>
<i>balvoddi</i>	‘lowland’	- <i>bal</i>	- <i>baġa</i>
<i>bidditna</i>	‘marshland’	- <i>bits</i>	- <i>bidda</i> , - <i>beva</i>
<i>bikka</i>	‘mountain side’	- <i>bit</i> , - <i>bet</i>	- <i>bikka</i>
<i>bikkukku</i>	‘inlet’	- <i>bikkut</i>	- <i>bikkukka</i>
<i>bikva</i>	‘bay’	- <i>bit</i> , - <i>bet</i>	- <i>ben</i> , - <i>bikva</i>
<i>būrġġi~būrġi</i>	‘foaming rapids’	- <i>byr</i>	- <i>būrġa</i>
<i>duġġu</i>	‘innermost part of lake’	- <i>du</i>	- <i>duġġu</i>
<i>edda</i>	‘rock face, cliff’	- <i>ets</i>	- <i>edda</i> , - <i>eva</i>
<i>ēlduha</i>	‘fen’	- <i>ēl</i>	- <i>ēldo</i> , - <i>ēġa</i>
<i>elet</i>	‘field, tract’	- <i>el</i>	- <i>eġa</i>
<i>gaulka</i>	‘village’	- <i>g(g)a</i>	- <i>g(g)auġa</i>
<i>gekkun</i>	‘hill’	- <i>get</i>	- <i>gen</i> , - <i>gikka</i>
<i>ġylki</i>	‘mountain’	- <i>ġ(ġ)ġ</i> , - <i>ġ(ġ)i</i>	- <i>ġ(ġ)uwa</i> , - <i>ġ(ġ)iva</i>
<i>halda</i>	‘place’	-(<i>h</i>) <i>al</i> , -(<i>h</i>) <i>a</i> , - <i>va</i>	-(<i>h</i>) <i>aġa</i> , -(<i>h</i>) <i>avi</i> , - <i>vavi</i>
<i>idnu</i>	‘marsh, bog’	- <i>its</i>	- <i>idda</i> , - <i>idna</i> , - <i>eva</i>
<i>irġa</i>	‘ridge’	- <i>ir</i>	- <i>irġġa</i>
<i>iṛru</i>	‘passage’	- <i>ir</i>	- <i>iṛro</i>
<i>inttsu</i>	‘fork, point’	- <i>inits</i> , - <i>its</i> , - <i>ints</i>	- <i>intson</i> , (- <i>iva</i>)
<i>kālleddit</i>	‘highland, highest point’	- <i>kāl</i>	- <i>kāġen</i>
<i>keġka</i>	‘turn’	- <i>kelga</i>	- <i>keġko</i>
<i>keggi</i>	‘day’	- <i>ken</i>	- <i>kenga</i>
<i>kigga</i>	‘forest’	- <i>kik</i> , - <i>kit</i>	- <i>kiggon</i>
<i>kinkkur</i>	‘flat mountain’	- <i>kin</i>	- <i>kinkora</i>
<i>luġta</i>	‘plateau’	- <i>lokta</i>	- <i>lū</i>
<i>lakka</i>	‘mountain waterfall’	- <i>lat</i>	- <i>lukka</i>
<i>ludda</i>	‘lava field’	- <i>lūt</i>	- <i>lūdda</i>
<i>luġosset</i>	‘wading point’	- <i>lū</i>	- <i>luġġu</i>
<i>tġakti</i>	‘tongue’	- <i>tġat</i> , - <i>ġat</i>	- <i>tġoaġten</i> , - <i>ġoaġten</i>
<i>moni</i>	‘path’	- <i>mun</i>	- <i>modni</i>
<i>nīnin</i>	‘port’	- <i>nīn</i>	- <i>nīdna</i>
<i>nūaġġi</i>	‘slow flowing river’	- <i>nūal</i>	- <i>nūaġġa</i>
<i>niġaħi</i>	‘woods’	-(<i>n</i>) <i>niat</i>	-(<i>n</i>) <i>niġon</i> , -(<i>n</i>) <i>niukka</i>

<i>ñiaukku</i>	‘birch forest’	-(<i>n</i>) <i>ñiaut</i>	-(<i>n</i>) <i>ñiaun</i> , -(<i>n</i>) <i>ñiaukka</i>
<i>ñubmi</i>	‘river bay’	-(<i>n</i>) <i>ñun</i>	-(<i>n</i>) <i>ñoma</i>
<i>ñukva</i>	‘head’	-(<i>n</i>) <i>ñut</i>	-(<i>n</i>) <i>ñon</i> , -(<i>n</i>) <i>ñukka</i>
<i>ñuokkoset</i>	‘wooded area’	-(<i>n</i>) <i>ñuot</i>	-(<i>n</i>) <i>ñuon</i> , -(<i>n</i>) <i>ñikka</i>
<i>ñurkur</i>	‘burnt area’	-(<i>r</i>) <i>kur</i>	-(<i>r</i>) <i>kora</i>
<i>oppi</i>	‘cave’	- <i>ot</i>	- <i>o</i>
<i>oka</i>	‘spring’	- <i>ot</i> , - <i>ok</i>	- <i>o</i> , - <i>oga</i> ~ - <i>oga</i>
<i>opmuna</i>	‘glacier’	- <i>upmun</i>	- <i>umma</i>
<i>piğumi</i> ~ <i>bigumi</i>	‘fjord’	- <i>piğun</i> , - <i>bigun</i>	- <i>piğgun</i> , - <i>biggun</i>
<i>sallia</i>	‘river shore’	- <i>s(s)ai</i>	- <i>s(s)aiju</i>
<i>seuvi</i>	‘river’	- <i>si</i> , - <i>si</i>	- <i>si</i> , - <i>si</i>
<i>sinttsu</i>	‘narrowing’	- <i>sinits</i> , - <i>si</i>	- <i>sintson</i> , - <i>si</i> , - <i>si</i>
<i>skai</i>	‘clear river’	- <i>skai</i> , - <i>skei</i>	- <i>skaiju</i>
<i>sinnen</i>	‘lake’	- <i>sin</i>	- <i>sim(m)a</i>
<i>tapma</i>	‘main river’	- <i>tan</i> , - <i>dan</i>	- <i>tanma</i> , - <i>danma</i>
<i>tasku</i>	‘small forest, woods’	- <i>tas</i> , - <i>das</i>	- <i>taskon</i> , - <i>taktson</i>
<i>tepmā</i>	‘stream’	- <i>ten</i>	- <i>tema</i>
<i>tsaħħemīn</i>	‘waterway’	- <i>tsalmīn</i>	- <i>tsalma</i>
<i>talla</i>	‘land between’	- <i>tal</i> , - <i>dal</i>	- <i>taħa</i> , - <i>daħa</i>
<i>tmīsas</i>	‘boulder’	- <i>tmīs</i>	- <i>pmā</i>
<i>tō</i>	‘rock’	- <i>tō</i> , - <i>dō</i>	- <i>toju</i> , - <i>doju</i>
<i>tsilla</i>	‘island’	- <i>tsi</i>	- <i>tsi</i>
<i>tsygli</i>	‘rapids’	- <i>tsyk</i> , - <i>tsuk</i>	- <i>tsukħi</i> , - <i>tsukħu</i>
<i>ūn</i>	‘geothermal creek’	- <i>ūn</i> , - <i>un</i>	- <i>ūngon</i>
<i>vunga</i>	‘valley’	-(<i>v</i>) <i>onga</i>	-(<i>v</i>) <i>uknen</i>
<i>vungolis</i>	‘small river valley’	-(<i>v</i>) <i>ongul</i>	-(<i>v</i>) <i>ongoħa</i>

Examples of teleutophonic toponyms include:

ASEMATIC	ILLATIVE		
<i>Tamman</i>	<i>Tammanħħot</i>	<i>Amakkur</i>	<i>Amakkoret</i>
<i>Piħħuśsin</i>	<i>Piħħuśsimot</i>	<i>Mjakkur</i>	<i>Mjakkoret</i>
<i>Tōnga</i>	<i>Tōvuknet</i>	<i>Pauśsin</i>	<i>Pauśsimot</i>
<i>ħallaskai</i>	<i>ħallaskaiju</i>	<i>Tsevvits</i>	<i>Tsevvitdot</i>
<i>Tammekkur</i>	<i>Tammekket</i>	<i>Sinnin</i>	<i>Sinnidnot</i>
<i>Anttamīs</i>	<i>Anttapmot</i>	<i>Lalttsin</i>	<i>Lalttsimot</i>
<i>Aiten</i>	<i>Aitemūt</i>	<i>Mjilgot</i>	<i>Mjilgovet</i>
<i>Sinttsir</i>	<i>Sinttsirħħot</i>	<i>Tūjiot</i>	<i>Tūjioret</i>
<i>Āpyt</i>	<i>Ājūvet</i>	<i>Lōsi</i>	<i>Lōsiwet</i>
<i>Arkupmun</i>	<i>Arkupmot</i>	<i>Lakkai</i>	<i>Lakkaiju</i>
<i>Tōgga</i>	<i>Tōggauħot</i>	<i>Ñuokkir</i>	<i>Ñuokkirħħot</i>
<i>Tōdal</i>	<i>Tōdaħot</i>	<i>Kikik</i>	<i>Kikiggot</i>
<i>Opmalokta</i>	<i>Opmaluwet</i>	<i>Aitsken</i>	<i>Aitskengot</i>
		<i>Piddjatsalmīn</i>	<i>Piddjatsalmot</i>
		<i>Kāgi</i>	<i>Kāgiwet</i>

Atñut
Migimağat
Migisivi
Pitskussai
Pilğulat
Hidnepiğun
Ongulbiğun

Atñukkot
Migimavet
Migisivot
Pitskussaijot
Pilğulukkot
Hidnepiğğunet
Ongulbiğğunet

ASEMATIC
Dalgva
Kaikneha
Mitnakelga
Gekkukkāl
Migiha
Kükken
Skaijot
Müün
Širtsi
Tankkin
Küdda
Hjalkwin
Tsikvabit
Uřroget
Čvenelü
Tsemmat
TüaĶkit
AnĶĶurtnun
Binttsi
Bimbikkut
Sinttal
Anttär
Tsattsodu
Hinnüal
Kaltsa
Künñun
Kunnumun
Üllit
Tōha
Tsakkava
Idnabi

ILLATIVE
Dalgvavet
Kaiknehavet
MitnakeĶkot
GekkukkāĶüt
Migihavet
Kükkengot
Skaijovet
Müüngot
Širttsivot
Tankkinkoret
Küddavet
Hjalkvinkoret
Tsikvabikkot
Uřrogikkot
Čvenelüjot
Tsemmavet
TüaĶkiggot
AnĶĶurtnomot
Binttsivot
Bimbikkukkot
SinttaĶet
Anttärrot
Tsattsoduğğot
HinnüayĶĶet
Kaltsavet
Künñnomot
Kunnumodnet
Ülliddot
Tōhavet
Tsakkavavet
Idnavet

§4.8 Compound Nouns

Compound nouns are nouns that contain more than are composed of one noun and one or more words. The constituents of the compound nouns given below are separated by hyphens for clarity, but compound words are not otherwise hyphenated, unless two identical vowels appear sequentially, in which case some may choose to use a hyphen, although it is not necessary, for example *ulkkootski* or *ulko-otski* ‘headband’. In the case of *-i-i-*, the former *-i-* may be deleted, for example *ohakk-ilbi* ‘rose’ (not **ohakki-ilbi* or **ohakke-ilbi*). Relaxation does not occur if the resulting sequence is not allowed, for example *-i + a-* does not result in *-ea-* but *-ia-*. Other changes that correct for disallowed clusters also occur, for example *-n + s-* become *-ntts-*, as Pine does not allow **-n-s-*. In some cases, illegal sequences do occur as there is no way to avoid them, for example *gebme-ávvyt* ‘personality’. The tail of the compound noun, as opposed to its head, is usually an unmarked noun (noun-noun compounds) or a genitive of either a noun or an adjective (genitive-noun compounds). Compound tails can also be verbal prefixes such as initials (*geg-anñu* ‘choice, selection’) or preverb (*gağva-lōbma* ‘hibernation’).

§4.8.1 Noun-Noun Compounds

Noun-noun compounds are formed by combining two nouns. The final noun is the head of the compound, and the initial noun has some sort of qualifying role to the head noun. Most commonly, the qualifying noun appears in the asematic case with relaxation of final vowels for vowel-final nouns (although *-a* remains *-a*), and also in the case of some consonant-final nouns, especially if they have an animate meaning. Some sound changes can occur; namely consonantal nouns in *-t* may combine with a consonant-initial head noun such that the *-t* disappears and causes gemination. Homorganic nouns may appear with an *-n-* when part of a compound and preceding a vowel. Apocoptic nouns are usually found in their sematic form in compounds, as are some teleutophonic nouns (often those whose sematic form ends in a geminate vowel).

COMPOUND	MEANING	CONSTITUENTS
<i>nakwa-keggi</i>	‘birthday’	birth + day
<i>aldo-telkvi</i>	‘author’	book + writer
<i>daldo-riłgut</i>	‘sunshine’	sun + shining
<i>gebme-ávvyt</i>	‘character, personality’	mind + nature
<i>gebme-sauddá</i>	‘mental illness, trauma’	mind + burden
<i>hartŋe-vulma</i>	‘ <i>Dryas octopetala</i> ’	feather + leaf
<i>passin-ulpna</i>	‘ear infection’	ear + swelling
<i>vovva-kikta</i>	‘ <i>Monotropa uniflora</i> ’	death + bone
<i>idnŋe-tsgugu</i>	‘silouhette, outline’	shape + picture
<i>illja-lakka</i>	‘way of life’	life + way
<i>illjekve-nekni</i>	‘body part’	body + part
<i>ilja-midda</i>	‘biology’	life + knowledge
<i>kvaubmes-ir</i>	‘fibula’	bear + arrow
<i>lemppa-giedbi</i>	‘framework’	word + drying frame
<i>medkve-linnu</i>	‘law’	rule + word
<i>medkve-linno-midda</i>	‘law’	rule + word + knowledge
<i>medkve-linno-middi</i>	‘lawyer’	rule + word + knower
<i>medkve-piska</i>	‘police’	rule + obeying
<i>medkve-piska-sakvin</i>	‘police man’	rule + obeying + man
<i>minno-hala</i>	‘culture’	people + habit
<i>minno-hiıllu</i>	‘history’	people + story
<i>minno-tsalla</i>	‘politics’	people + issue
<i>minno-tsalla-niski</i>	‘politician’	people + issue + person
<i>misko-midda</i>	‘medicine’	medicine + knowledge
<i>nağpe-hiıłłá</i>	‘vague recollection’	back of head + memory
<i>niske-mikvi</i>	‘(human) rights’	person + rights
<i>niłalpe-bakvi</i>	‘ovary’	cone + house
<i>nukvo-paggun</i>	‘headache’	head + ache
<i>nuokko-boggi</i>	‘tree branch’	tree + branch
<i>ohakk-ilbi</i>	‘rose’	thorn + flower
<i>pillu tsullŋin ohuwa</i>	‘shrubby cinquefoil’	red + stalk + rose
<i>Piıłıu-lıllut</i>	‘Pine’	pine + language
<i>sivi-sulgi</i>	‘sweetheart’	honey + heart
<i>skullo-algu</i>	‘breastfeeding’	milk + gift
<i>spinga-billju</i>	‘ladybug’	freckle + berry
<i>sulge-tapma</i>	‘artery’	hear + main river
<i>tsaııa-sigguma</i>	‘drop of water’	water + drop
<i>piğvut-randat</i>	‘weekend’	week + last part
<i>koakku-telgu</i>	‘email’	electricity + letter

§4.8.2 Genitive-Noun Compounds

Compounds can be made up of a head noun preceded by a noun, or an adjective, in the genitive. The genitive constituent does not usually change when combined with the head noun, even if illegal sequences are formed. Most apocoptic nouns form genitive-noun compounds.

COMPOUND	MEANING	CONSTITUENTS
<i>gāhi-bjelkka</i>	‘value’	worth’s + belief
<i>geummu-humutsā</i>	‘psychosis’	mind’s + eclipse
<i>geummu-skukkissun</i>	‘burn out, depression’	mind’s + fatigue
<i>hālli-maḍkvi</i>	‘routine’	custom’s + rule
<i>iljon-diḥu</i>	‘life time’	life’s + run
<i>iṣon-ilppits</i>	‘puberty’	age’s + bloom
<i>iṣṣut-bakvi</i>	‘nursing home’	olds’ + house
<i>ṇielly-bakvi</i>	‘hospital’	sickness’ + house
<i>ṣṇādnen-silljūr</i>	‘ovule’	flower’s + female
<i>soamnen-pūbma</i>	‘extreme’	edge’s + point
<i>tammū-hallikḥun</i>	‘magnitude’	size’s + difference
<i>teulṣmon-vukvi</i>	‘black bird’	dusk’s + bird (also <i>telmevukvi</i>)
<i>tsalla-midda</i>	‘chemistry’	material’s + knowledge
<i>uṇo-midda</i>	‘morality’	right’s + knowledge
<i>tsāmpṣā-ṇiāhava</i>	‘senility’	‘old age + haze’

§4.8.3 Prefix-Noun Compounds

Prefix-noun compounds have a prefix often derived or identical to verbal initials, such as kinetic initials or adverbial initials. Nearly all verb-derived prefix-noun compounds are either action nouns (in *-a*) or result nouns (in *-u*).

COMPOUND	MEANING	CONSTITUENTS
<i>uṣṣ-alkka</i>	‘refusal’	wrong + giving
<i>uṣ-ḥūmu</i>	‘lie’	wrong + speech
<i>gag-tilla</i>	‘obsession’	circularly + thinking
<i>geg-anṇu</i>	‘choice, selection’	from + choice
<i>gi-hallikḥun</i>	‘divergence’	from + differ
<i>gi-tenttsa</i>	‘missing’	from + longing
<i>gi-vitsku</i>	‘mourning’	from + regret
<i>huvvud-ella</i>	‘collapse’	poorly + growing
<i>iggin-ella</i>	‘prosperity’	well + growing
<i>iggiḥ-ḥisḥa</i>	‘harmony’	well + singing
<i>iggis-siḥḥa</i>	‘perfume’	well + smelling
<i>i-bjella</i>	‘reflection’	through + thinking
<i>i-gi-saskuddun</i>	‘realization’	through + from + awakening
<i>i-lukka</i>	‘success’	through + piercing
<i>i-ṛilkka</i>	‘transparency’	through + shining
<i>i-tsūḥḥa</i>	‘completion’	through + carrying
<i>il-ditta</i>	‘volunteering’	forward + stepping
<i>il-ella</i>	‘progress’	forward + growing
<i>il-miekka</i>	‘presentation’	forward + showing

<i>il-nekka</i>	‘excitement’	forward + seeing
<i>keu-lũbmittsun</i>	‘debate’	with + debating
<i>keu-nedna</i>	‘agreement’	with + sitting
<i>key-tsũ</i> 𐌹𐌶𐌿	‘meaning’	with + carrying
<i>sis-an</i> 𐌸𐌺𐌾𐌸	‘attraction’	in + lassoing
<i>sis-ella</i>	‘development’	in + growing
<i>sis-ilkka</i>	‘entry’	in + moving
<i>sis-ujjavun</i>	‘adaptation’	in + endure
<i>si-kaulja</i>	‘addition’	in + mend
<i>si-kupna</i>	‘collision’	in + colliding
<i>gilt-negu</i>	‘prediction’	before + sight
<i>gil-tsannu</i>	‘discovery’	before + find
<i>tsũ-rilkka</i>	‘radiation’	radially + shining
<i>issi-meg-ella</i>	‘prosperity, thriving’	well + in + growing
<i>issi-lũmu</i>	‘pronunciation’	correct + speech
<i>issi-nekka</i>	‘understanding’	correct + seeing
<i>issi-nispa</i>	‘care’	correct + keeping
<i>issi-njikka</i>	‘appreciation’	correct + taking
<i>issi-tepma</i>	‘fluency’	correct + flow
<i>ũl-mũdna</i>	‘relation, relationship’	close + walking
<i>gil-ki-dis</i> 𐌹𐌶𐌿	‘cause’	before + from + rolling
<i>eğ-økka</i>	‘regret’	after + watching

Other prefixes can also be found in compound nouns, namely adverbs, but they are not nearly as common:

<i>jaugga-sigva</i>	‘torrential rain’	immensely + rain
<i>gådmet-tuvva</i>	‘left-turn’	left + turning
<i>𐌹𐌶𐌿si-nukva</i>	‘distracted person’	turvy + head
<i>oğmin-dallji</i>	‘distant past’	long ago + time
<i>sasi-dallji</i>	‘free time’	between + time
<i>hålttũsket-njikka</i>	‘preference, alternative’	instead + taking
<i>ũkv-uğgu</i>	‘eradication’	utterly + destruction

§4.8.4 Medialization

Medialization is the incorporation of aspectual medials directly before the last vowel or syllable of a noun. Aspectual medials do not have specific nominalised forms, unlike voice and derivative medials. Medialization does not affect nominal declensions at all. This means that a bisyllabic noun with a one syllable medial infix continues to behave as though it was still bisyllabic, even though it is now trisyllabic. For example, the verb *liuḁk-* ‘soak’ has the nominalised form *liuḁka* » *liuḁtken* ‘soaking, soak’, and from the durative form of the verb, *liuḁk-ulğ-* ‘let soak (for a long time)’, the nominalised form is *liuḁk-ulğ-a* » *liuḁtk-ilğ-en* ‘(long) soak, letting soak’. This also illustrates that although the noun itself otherwise is unaffected by medialization, the medial itself still harmonises with the previous syllable. In some cases, the nominalizing suffix of voice and derivative medials, such as *-iggun* (corresponding to verbs in *-ig-*) may be preceded by aspectual medials, in which case medialization occurs not before the last syllable but before the nominaliser suffix, which is opposite to the order seen in the verb. For example, *vapnig-* ‘smoke’ » *vapnig-add-* ‘smoke (many things/pieces of meat)’ then becomes *vapniggun* ‘smoking’ » *vapn-add-iggun* ‘smoking (of many things)’, where the aspectual medial *-add-* follows the verbal medial *-ig-* (*-ig-add-*) but precedes the nominaliser *-iggun* (*-add-iggun*).

Below are example of medialization

<i>adda</i>	»	<i>âten</i>	‘control’
<i>iss-add-add-a</i>	»	<i>iss-ât-add-en</i>	‘management, administration’
<i>beiska</i>	»	<i>beiktso</i>	‘irritation’
<i>beisk-in-a</i>	»	<i>beikts-in-o</i>	‘erosion’
<i>gikka</i>	»	<i>giggon</i>	‘gathering’
<i>gikk-in-a</i>	»	<i>gigg-in-on</i>	‘keeping, shelf-life (of food)’
<i>goppa</i>	»	<i>gvuabbi</i>	‘knocking’
<i>gopp-ask-a</i>	»	<i>gvuabb-ask-i</i>	‘(repeated) knocking’
<i>haska</i>	»	<i>håktsi</i>	‘slumber’
<i>hask-oh-a</i>	»	<i>håkts-eh-i</i>	‘dormancy’
<i>ïarpma</i>	»	<i>ïårmen</i>	‘pouting’
<i>ïarpm-aĶĶ-a</i>	»	<i>ïarm-aĶĶ-en</i>	‘pouting (often, repeatedly)’
<i>kåĶĶa</i>	»	<i>kålĶen</i>	‘growth, growing taller’
<i>kåĶĶ-ill-a</i>	»	<i>kålĶ-ill-en</i>	‘growth spurt’
<i>loltta</i>	»	<i>lualten</i>	‘leaving (something somewhere)’
<i>inu-lolt-aĶĶ-a</i>	»	<i>inu-lualt-aĶĶ-en</i>	‘leaving things everywhere’
<i>luntta</i>	»	<i>lūnten</i>	‘bump, bumping’
<i>luntt-itn-a</i>	»	<i>lūent-itn-en</i>	‘slam, slamming, hard bump’
<i>piska</i>	»	<i>piktso</i>	‘listening’
<i>pisk-ilg-a</i>	»	<i>pikts-ilg-o</i>	‘attention, paying attention’
<i>nïulpma</i>	»	<i>nïuelmen</i>	‘nap’
<i>nïulpm-is-a</i>	»	<i>nïuelm-is-en</i>	‘short nap’
<i>oktsa</i>	»	<i>eũgtsen</i>	‘shaking’
<i>okts-itn-a</i>	»	<i>eũgts-itn-en</i>	‘agitation, vigorous shaking’
<i>rittsa</i>	»	<i>ritson</i>	‘complaining’
<i>ritts-its-a</i>	»	<i>rits-its-on</i>	‘whining, complaining’
<i>sekka</i>	»	<i>seiggo</i>	‘understanding, grip’
<i>sekk-itt-a</i>	»	<i>seigg-itt-o</i>	‘sudden understanding, getting (a joke)’
<i>tebma</i>	»	<i>teimmo</i>	‘flux, flow’
<i>tebm-eh-a</i>	»	<i>teimm-eh-o</i>	‘slow flow’

<i>tūjūts</i>	»	<i>tūjēva</i>	‘deepening’
<i>tūj-isk-its</i>	»	<i>tūj-isk-eva</i>	‘sudden deepening’
<i>tsartta</i>	»	<i>tsärten</i>	‘scare, worry, anguish’
<i>tsartt-isk-a</i>	»	<i>tsärt-isk-en</i>	‘shock’
<i>ukta</i>	»	<i>ūģten</i>	‘placing, placement, setting’
<i>iss-ukt-add-a</i>	»	<i>iss-ūģt-add-en</i>	‘organizing, tidying up’
<i>vapņūggun</i>	»	<i>vapņikoma</i>	‘smoking’
<i>vapņ-add-īggun</i>	»	<i>vapņ-add-īkoma</i>	‘smoking (of many things)’

§4.9 Nominalization

Verb nominalization describes changing a verb into a noun. Verb nominalization may involve forming a result or action noun from a verb, nominalizing the agent or patient of a verb, or locative, instrumental or temporal nominalization of verbs – forming nouns that indicate something about a location related to a verb, a tool or instrument that performs or aids in performing the action indicated by the verb, or nouns related to time when a verb occurs.

§4.9.1 Result Nominalization

ASEMATIC		SEMATIC
-u	»	-oga

Nouns in *-u* indicate the outcome or result of a verb from which they are derived. A handful of nouns in this class are not derived from verbs, or from verbs that are no longer in use, for example *sļūmbu* ‘tumble, minor accident’ (there is no such verb as **sļūmbb-*). Result nouns in *-u* are in the weakest grade compared to the verb from which they derive.

<i>sīlluθ-</i>	‘do’	»	<i>sīllu</i>	»	<i>siļļoga</i>	‘action, deed’
<i>alk-</i>	‘give’	»	<i>algu</i>	»	<i>oalkkoga</i>	‘gift’
<i>īg-</i>	‘run’	»	<i>īgu</i>	»	<i>īgōga</i>	‘run’
<i>ērļ-</i>	‘stress’	»	<i>ērļu</i>	»	<i>īorļļoga</i>	‘stress, pressure’
<i>geg-atņ-</i>	‘choose’	»	<i>geg-anņu</i>	»	<i>gegoatņoga</i>	‘choice, selection’
<i>lidn-</i>	‘say’	»	<i>linnu</i>	»	<i>lidnoga</i>	‘word’
<i>sakš-</i>	‘warn’	»	<i>sakšu</i>	»	<i>soaksoga</i>	‘warning’
<i>tūl-</i>	‘think’	»	<i>tūlu</i>	»	<i>tūlloga</i>	‘thought,’
<i>tsūgg-</i>	‘draw’	»	<i>tsūgu</i>	»	<i>tsūvuokkoga</i>	‘image’

-lla

Nouns in *-lla* are derived from transitive verbs in *-uļ-* and indicate the result of the verb from which they are derived.

<i>boiļļuļ-</i>	‘coagulate’	»	<i>boiļļuļla</i>	‘coagulation, coagulated blood’

<i>ġiknu</i> ġ-	‘turn out to be’	»	<i>ġiknulla</i>	‘revelation, epiphany’
<i>stiddu</i> ġ-	‘get injured’	»	<i>stiddulla</i>	‘injury, lesion’
<i>tunu</i> ġ-	‘get pregnant’	»	<i>tunulla</i>	‘pregnancy’
<i>tsorvu</i> ġ-	‘rot (of wood)’	»	<i>tsorvulla</i>	‘rot, rotten wood’
<i>ulbnu</i> ġ-	‘swell’	»	<i>ulbnulla</i>	‘inflammation’

-ma

Nouns in *-ma* form various result derivatives of transitive verbs.

<i>mu</i> ġġ-	‘crumble’	»	<i>mu</i> ġġuma	‘crumble’
<i>reknu</i> ġ-	‘open’	»	<i>reknuma</i>	‘opening, gap’
<i>tulpnu</i> ġ-	‘crack’	»	<i>tulpnuma</i>	‘fissure, crack’
<i>tsvaiddi</i> ġġuθ-	‘evaporate’	»	<i>tsvaiddama</i>	‘dew, condensation’

ASEMATIC

-ngis

SEMATIC

» *-kna*

Nouns in *-ngis* are derived from verbs and indicate the result of the verb, and also carry a diminutive meaning.

<i>kusk</i> -	‘cut’	»	<i>kuskungis</i>	‘small cut’
<i>mild</i> -~ <i>nird</i> -	‘split (wood)’	»	<i>nildingis</i> ~ <i>nirdingis</i>	‘split (in wood)’
<i>skirtt</i> -	‘shake’	»	<i>skirtingis</i>	‘concussion’
<i>tolt</i> -	‘rip’	»	<i>toltungis</i>	‘(small) rip (in clothes)’
<i>dir</i> -	‘sway’	»	<i>diringis</i>	‘swaying (of trees)’

-tsġa

Nouns in *-tsġa* are semelfactive derivatives of verbs, indicating the result of a quick or sudden action.

<i>aiv</i> -	‘be clear’	»	<i>aivitsġa</i>	‘sudden clearing up of weather’
<i>huddi</i> θ-	‘flash’	»	<i>hudditsġa</i>	‘flash, sudden flash of light’
<i>ilpped</i> -	‘bloom’	»	<i>ilppitsġa</i>	‘puberty’
<i>niell</i> -	‘be sick’	»	<i>niellitsġa</i>	‘sudden sickness’
<i>nutnu</i> ġ-	‘become angry’	»	<i>nutnutsġa</i>	‘sudden fit of anger’

-tsġa

Nouns in *-tsġa* indicate some sort of irresultative outcome of an irresultative verb in *-its*-, either underlining that the action is unsuccessful or undertaken without hopes or expectations of an end result, for example *inuminitsġa* ‘a leisurely walk’.

<i>dollits</i> -	‘continue’	»	<i>dollitsġa</i>	‘perseverance, obstination’
<i>dulbits</i> -	‘sew’	»	<i>dulbitsġa</i>	‘leisurely, unsuccessful sewing’
<i>giuggits</i> -	‘duck’	»	<i>giuggitsġa</i>	‘avoidance, escapism’
<i>so</i> ġġ(<i>its</i>)-	‘fish’	»	<i>so</i> ġġitsġa	‘leisurely, unsuccessful fishing’

-ut

Nouns in *-ut* indicate some sort of result related to the noun. Verbs often undergo diaphony to a weak grade when they become nominalised by *-ut*, although not always.

<i>tulluġt-</i>	‘conceptualise’	»	<i>tullut</i>	‘concept’
<i>lul-</i>	‘talk’	»	<i>lulut</i>	‘language’
<i>selk-</i>	‘wash’	»	<i>selgut</i>	‘wash, clothes (to be washed), load’
<i>tsatts-</i>	‘give birth’	»	<i>tsatsut</i>	‘litter’
<i>neg-</i>	‘see’	»	<i>negut</i>	‘sight (something to be seen)’

§4.9.2 Action Nominalization

-a

Nouns in *-a* are action nouns derived from verbs and are found in the strongest grade compared to the verb from which they derive. They are very common, as *-a* is a very productive nominalization suffix. Not all nouns in *-a* derived from verbs are strictly action nouns, some are closer in meaning to result nouns, but they are generally more abstract than any corresponding result noun if they exist.

<i>aidd-</i>	‘advise’	»	<i>aitta</i>	‘advice, advising’
<i>biell-</i>	‘believe’	»	<i>biella</i>	‘belief, believing’
<i>ell-</i>	‘grow’	»	<i>ella</i>	‘growth’
<i>ilg-</i>	‘go, travel’	»	<i>ilkka</i>	‘travel, journey, moving’
<i>ħisħ-</i>	‘sing’	»	<i>ħisħa</i>	‘singing’
<i>neg-</i>	‘see’	»	<i>nekka</i>	‘sight, seeing’
<i>riġ-</i>	‘shine’	»	<i>riġka</i>	‘shining’
<i>taltis-</i>	‘doubt’	»	<i>taltisa</i>	‘doubt, doubting’
<i>tul-</i>	‘think’	»	<i>tulla</i>	‘thinking, reflection’
<i>ulbnuħ-</i>	‘swell’	»	<i>ulpna</i>	‘swelling’
<i>unts-</i>	‘dance’	»	<i>unttsa</i>	‘dancing, dance’

-uġa/-aġa

Nouns in *-uġa/-aġa* (sometimes *-oġa*) are mostly abstract derivatives.

<i>durd-</i>	‘snarl’	»	<i>durduġa</i>	‘rudeness, impolite behavior’
<i>kintis-</i>	‘lightning’	»	<i>kintsuġa</i>	‘lightning’
<i>midd-</i>	‘know’	»	<i>middaġa</i>	‘awareness, consciousness’
<i>otti</i>	‘deity’	»	<i>ottuġa</i>	‘god, steam, breath’

-ġma

Nouns in *-ġma* are various action *or* result derivatives of verbs, often more abstract than simple action or result nouns.

<i>allag-</i>	‘disturb’	»	<i>allaġma</i>	‘disturbance, turmoil’
<i>bist-</i>	‘quarrel’	»	<i>bistaġma</i>	‘fight, dispute’
<i>bjodn-</i>	‘joke, play’	»	<i>bjodnaġma</i>	‘humor, joking’
<i>bulb-</i>	‘bustle’	»	<i>bulbuġma</i>	‘activity, action’
<i>ġvevv-</i>	‘bark’	»	<i>ġvevvaġma</i>	‘commotion, ruckus’
<i>keħk-</i>	‘meander’	»	<i>keħkaġma</i>	‘digression, detour’

<i>tul-</i>	‘think’	»	<i>tullugma</i>	‘idea, notion’

-kvi

Nouns in *-kvi* are abstract derivatives of verbs and indicate an abstract or collective noun.

<i>lūbm-</i>	‘speak’	»	<i>lūbmakvi</i>	‘communication’
<i>lūl-</i>	‘talk’	»	<i>lūlukvi</i>	‘expression, saying’
<i>nesk-</i>	‘ask’	»	<i>neskukvi</i>	‘interrogation, challenge’
<i>njav-</i>	‘use’	»	<i>njavakvi</i>	‘yield, efficiency’
<i>sigg-</i>	‘hear’	»	<i>siggakvi</i>	‘listening, attention’

§4.9.3 Locative Nominalization

Locative nominalised nouns are nouns derived from verbs that indicate a place where the verb occurs.

-it

Nouns in *-it* indicate a location, often designated for a purpose or a wider or less concrete location than location nouns in *-na*.

<i>aīīeg-</i>	‘teach’	»	<i>aīīit</i>	‘school’
<i>disĀ-</i>	‘roll’	»	<i>disĀit</i>	‘hem’
<i>ēlduĀ-</i>	‘sink, sag’	»	<i>ēldit</i>	‘fen, marsh’
<i>ilg-</i>	‘move, travel’	»	<i>ilgit</i>	‘route’
<i>kūvuĀ-</i>	‘widen’	»	<i>kūvit</i>	‘widening in river’
<i>gigg-</i>	‘gather’	»	<i>giggit</i>	‘public place, gathering area’
<i>madd-</i>	‘hunt’	»	<i>maddit</i>	‘hunting territory’
<i>mīgv-</i>	‘eat’	»	<i>mīgit</i>	‘place to eat, kitchen, eating spot’
<i>tulpnuĀ-</i>	‘crack’	»	<i>tulpnit</i>	‘place where something is cracked’
<i>tsint-</i>	‘drink’	»	<i>tsintit</i>	‘drinking area, bar’
<i>unts-</i>	‘dance’	»	<i>untsit</i>	‘dancing circle/area’
<i>vapnūg-</i>	‘smoke’	»	<i>vapnūgit</i>	‘smoking hut’

ASEMATIC

SEMATIC

-es

»

-eha

Nouns in *-en* indicate the location where a verb occurs, often a smaller location or room.

<i>bjodn-</i>	‘play, joke’	»	<i>bjodnes</i>	‘playground’
<i>lōm-</i>	‘sleep’	»	<i>lōmes</i>	‘bedroom, bed’
<i>mīgv-</i>	‘eat’	»	<i>mīgves</i>	‘dining room, spot to eat’
<i>selk-</i>	‘wash’	»	<i>selkes</i>	‘bathroom, toilet’
<i>tsēlgōg-</i>	‘cook’	»	<i>tsēlgōges</i>	‘kitchen’

ASEMATIC

SEMATIC

-in/-un

»

-ema/-oma

Nouns in *-in/-un* depict a location or point where an action occurs or has occurred, usually more specific than location nouns in *-it*.

<i>ḡvir-</i>	‘jump’	»	<i>ḡvirin</i>	‘place to jump from’
<i>mīutṇuḡ-</i>	‘slow down’	»	<i>mīutṇun</i>	‘place where flow slows down in river’
<i>ōk-</i>	‘watch’	»	<i>ōkkun</i>	‘watch point, vantage point’
<i>reknuḡ-</i>	‘open’	»	<i>rekun</i>	‘opening, orifice’
<i>nīw-</i>	‘burn’	»	<i>ruvun</i>	‘burnt area’
<i>ṛiddi-</i>	‘cut, slice’	»	<i>ṛiddjun</i>	‘place where one should start cutting’
<i>vuovv-</i>	‘hide’	»	<i>vuovvun</i>	‘place to lie in hiding, hiding spot’

§4.9.4 Instrumental Nominalization

Instrumental nominalised nouns are nouns derived from verbs that indicate a tool or object related to the verb.

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC
<i>-at</i>	» <i>-ava</i>

Nouns in *-at* indicate a tool often used to perform the verb from which it is derived. The ending *-at* is added onto the opposite grade to the verb.

<i>marḡ-</i>	‘cut’	»	<i>marḡḡat</i>	‘meat cleaver’
<i>oḡm-</i>	‘hallucinate’	»	<i>oḡmat</i>	‘hallucinogenic drug’
<i>sakṣ-</i>	‘warn’	»	<i>sakṣat</i>	‘alarm’
<i>utḡod-</i>	‘ruin, destroy’	»	<i>utḡgat</i>	‘weapon’

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC
<i>-(do)mis</i>	» <i>-(do)pṃa</i>

Nouns in *-mis* or *-domis* indicate a tool or object that allows or facilitates the action of the verb from which they are derived to occur.

<i>bold-</i>	‘lie down’	»	<i>bol(do)mis</i>	‘bed’
<i>huoll-</i>	‘row’	»	<i>hulmis</i>	‘paddle’
<i>min-</i>	‘walk’	»	<i>mindomis</i>	‘cane’
<i>nen-</i>	‘sit’	»	<i>nendomis</i>	‘chair’
<i>ruoḡd-</i>	‘burn’	»	<i>ruoḡdomis</i>	‘fire-starter’

§4.9.5 Temporal Nominalization

Temporal nominalization is the derivation of nouns from verbs that depict a time, moment or period related to the verb.

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC
<i>-al</i>	» <i>-oḡa</i>

Nouns in *-al* indicate a period when the action of the verb from which they are derived can or does happen.

<i>ilgilg-</i>	‘migrate’	»	<i>ilgilgal</i>	‘migration period’
<i>kuol-</i>	‘suckle’	»	<i>koldal</i>	‘nursing period’
<i>loagan-</i>	‘fast’	»	<i>loagal</i>	‘fasting period’
<i>madd-</i>	‘hunt’	»	<i>maddal</i>	‘hunting period’
<i>tsatts-</i>	‘birth’	»	<i>tsattsal</i>	‘birthing period’

-guk ki

Nouns in *-gut* indicate an occasion or some sort of ceremony or gathering organised around the timing of some action, and such nouns are always plural nouns.

<i>sast-</i>	‘move’	»	<i>misasgukki</i>	‘house warming’
<i>nakvig-</i>	‘give birth’	»	<i>nakviggukki</i>	‘celebration after giving birth’
<i>ilppedd-</i>	‘bloom’	»	<i>ilppeddgukki</i>	‘rite of passage during puberty’
<i>galljuŋ-</i>	‘switch side’	»	<i>daldagalljogukki</i>	‘solstice’

§4.9.6 Agent & Patient Nominalization

Agent and patient nominalization is the formation of an agent or patient noun from a verb, that is a person who performs or is the subject of the action indicated by the verb or who is the recipient or object of the action.

ASEMATIC		SEMATIC
<i>-phi</i>	»	<i>-phiemma</i>

The agent nominalization suffix *-phi* is added onto the verb to indicate the person who does the action.

<i>aïieg-</i>	‘teach’	»	<i>aïiikki</i>	‘teacher’
<i>lûbm-</i>	‘speak’	»	<i>lûbmi</i>	‘speaker’
<i>pisk-</i>	‘listen’	»	<i>piski</i>	‘listener’
<i>tsêlgg-</i>	‘cook’	»	<i>tsêlggi</i>	‘cook, chef’

ASEMATIC		SEMATIC
<i>-phiussi</i>	»	<i>-phiussema</i>

The patient nominalization suffix *-uk* is added onto the verb to indicate the person who does the action.

<i>aïieg-</i>	‘teach’	»	<i>aïiikkussi</i>	‘apprentice’
<i>ild-</i>	‘host’	»	<i>ilttussi</i>	‘guest, hostee’
<i>kuold-</i>	‘suckle’	»	<i>kuolttussi</i>	‘suckling’
<i>madd-</i>	‘hunt’	»	<i>maddussi</i>	‘hunttee, prey’

ASEMATIC		SEMATIC
<i>-iry</i>	»	<i>-ir</i>
<i>-urit</i>	»	<i>-ur</i>

Nouns in *-iryt* or *-urit* indicate an agent who performs the action often, a lot, or who is known or characterised by doing so.

<i>baub-</i>	‘travel’	»	<i>bauburit</i>	‘traveller, someone who travels a lot’
<i>lôm-</i>	‘sleep’	»	<i>lômurit</i>	‘someone who sleeps all the time’
<i>ĶisĶ-</i>	‘sing’	»	<i>ĶisĶiryt</i>	‘singer, someone who likes singing, sings a lot’
<i>maivv-</i>	‘smile’	»	<i>maivviryt</i>	‘someone who smiles a lot’
<i>migv-</i>	‘eat’	»	<i>migviryt</i>	‘someone who eats a lot’

-i

Nouns in *-i* can indicate an agent, usually unagentive or non-animate, that performs an action, or is somehow closely related to the action. Such nouns tend to have a different grade to the verb from which they are derived.

<i>aḍn-</i>	‘remain’	»	<i>aṇni</i>	‘remainder, rest’
<i>ell-</i>	‘grow’	»	<i>eli</i>	‘vegetation’
<i>gi-hiũĶĶ-</i>	‘flake off’	»	<i>hiũlli</i>	‘dandruff, flake’
<i>kir̥-</i>	‘flow in’	»	<i>kir̥i</i>	‘high tide’
<i>kurt-add-</i>	‘itch’	»	<i>kurtti</i>	‘itch’
<i>ljoal-</i>	‘flow out’	»	<i>ljoalli</i>	‘low tide’
<i>ĶunĶ-</i>	‘be weak’	»	<i>ĶunĶĶi</i>	‘exhausted, dying animal’
<i>niũlts-</i>	‘ripple’	»	<i>niũltsi</i>	‘ripple’
<i>rasp-</i>	‘sting’	»	<i>raspi</i>	‘sting, stinging sensation’
<i>tsalp-od-</i>	‘contract’	»	<i>tsalbi</i>	‘tightness, constriction’
<i>ut̥g-ut̥-</i>	‘be in ruins’	»	<i>uḡgi</i>	‘ruins’

§4.10 Diminutives & Augmentatives

Pine makes somewhat regular use of diminutives and augmentatives, special forms of nouns that indicate a smaller or larger size respectively, although diminutives and augmentatives are not purely used for physical size – the diminutive can also indicate endearment. Although many diminutive noun derivatives exist, there exists one productive derivational ending for diminutives that can be applied to virtually any mono- or bisyllabic noun, and the same is true to a lesser extent of the augmentative. Trisyllabic nouns lack diminutive and augmentative forms all together. Diminutives are especially common when nouns are found with the attributive adjectives *biaggut* ‘small (animate)’, *bintset* ‘small (inanimate)’ and especially *ninnot* ‘small, little’, while augmentatives are often found when the adjectives *tammet* ‘big’, *kemmik̥* ‘great, big’ and *ḡvivi* ‘large’ as well as the hyponymous adjectival verb form *ant̥t(v)en~ant̥t(v)e(mi)~ant̥t(v)at* ‘large, huge’.

§4.10.1 Diminutives

The most productive diminutive suffixes are *-ts*, *-s̥*, *-bis*, *-uk(-ak̥)/-ik̥/-y̥k̥* and *-(u)tsit̥/-(i)tsut̥~(i)tsyt̥/-(y)tsyt̥*. The latter two groups (*-V̥k̥* and *-tsV̥t̥*) are productively added onto the asematic form of polysyllabic nouns or in

certain cases on the sematic form (for example *naukvatsit* or *naukvatsut* and *naukvak* ‘small dog, doggy’ are both accepted, from *naukvis* ‘dog’). Consonant-final polysyllabic nouns see their final consonant deleted before *-bis*, which appears as *-bbis*, and *-tsit/-tsut/-tsyt* similarly appear as *-ttsit/-ttsut/-ttsyt*. Bisyllabic diminutive nouns in *-bis* become labial trisyllabic apocoptic nouns in *-t* while diminutive nouns in *-tsit/-tsut/-tsyt* are declined like trisyllabic consonantal nouns in *-t*. Monosyllabic nouns are made into diminutives by adding *-bis/-tsVt* into the sematic (and bisyllabic) form – with relaxation for *-bis* and without relaxation for *-tsVt*. While diminutives in *-bis* often create a new word semantically more distant to the base noun, suffixes in *-tsit/-tsut/-tsyt* are more emphatically diminutive and often carry a strong connotation of familiarity, endearment or infantilization, for example *soaʔʔitsut* ‘little fishy’ but *soaʔʔebis* ‘little fish, fry, a fish that is small’, or *bjuoʔʔosset* ‘to the little (baby) boy’ but *bjuʔlobis* ‘small boy, young boy, little boy’ and *mindutsuingit* ‘from little (baby) girl, little girly-girls’ but *mindobis* ‘small girl, young girl, little girl’. It is not uncommon for diminutives in *-tsit/-tsut/-tsyt* to be used with adjectives *bintset* ‘small, little (inanimate)’ and *biaggut* ‘small, little (animate)’, for example *bintset bakvitsummit* ‘in a little house’. Sometimes, the suffixes *-bis* and *-itsut/-utsit* combine to form *-bitsut/-bitsyt* or *-itsebit/-utsebit*. This is an especially affectionate or endearing form, which is often suffixed to nicknames, for example the name Laiki can be modified to *Laikebitsyt* or *Laikitsebit* ‘little Laiki’. It is famously found in the lullaby:

n̥ummo ʔoa tsuggobis tsuggutsebit, n̥ummo ʔoa heyʔuoʔʔi
‘sleep now my baby, sleep all night’

The suffixes *-ts* and *-s̥* are mostly no longer productive, and most have experienced some sort of semantic drifting. For example, *solluts* is a diminutive form of *soaʔʔi* ‘fish’ but today only means ‘fry, fishling’. Likewise, *k̥ulkus* was originally a diminutive form of *k̥ulkki* ‘mouth of animal’, but today it only refers to wolf or fox cubs. However, diminutives in *-its* are still productive and usually have a strong approbative or endearing connotation, for example *naukvoits* ‘(dear) little dog’ or *mindaitsa* ‘my (dear) little girl’.

BASE NOUN		DIMINUTIVE	
		ASEMATIC	SEOMATIC
<i>soaʔʔi</i>	»	<i>soaʔʔebis</i>	<i>sayʔit</i>
	»	<i>soaʔʔitsut</i>	<i>soaʔʔitson</i>
	»	<i>soaʔʔik̥</i>	<i>soaʔʔeg̥va</i>
	»	<i>soaʔʔuits</i>	<i>soaʔʔuiwa</i>
‘fish’		‘little fish’	
<i>tsuk̥ni</i>	»	<i>tsuk̥nebis</i>	<i>tsűeg̋nit</i>
	»	<i>tsuk̥nitsut</i>	<i>tsuk̥nitson</i>
	»	<i>tsuk̥nik̥</i>	<i>tsuk̥neg̋va</i>
	»	<i>tsuk̥nuits</i>	<i>tsuk̥nuiva</i>
‘knife’		‘little knife’	
<i>bjuʔlu</i>	»	<i>bjuʔlobis</i>	<i>bjuoʔʔut</i>
	»	<i>bjuʔlutsit</i>	<i>bjuʔlutsen</i>
	»	<i>bjuʔluk̥</i>	<i>bjuʔlog̋va</i>
	»	<i>bjuʔluits</i>	<i>bjuʔluiva</i>
‘boy’		‘little boy’	
<i>tő</i>	»	<i>tőj̋obis</i>	<i>dvuőjut</i>
	»	<i>tőj̋utsit</i>	<i>tőj̋utsen</i>
	»	<i>tőj̋uk̥</i>	<i>tőj̋og̋va</i>

‘rock’	»	<i>tojiits</i> ‘little rock, pebble’	<i>tojiēva</i>
<i>boggi</i>	»	<i>boggebis</i>	<i>būgit</i>
	»	<i>bogģitsut</i>	<i>bogģitsen</i>
	»	<i>bogģik</i>	<i>bogģēgva</i>
	»	<i>bogģuits</i>	<i>bogģuīva</i>
‘branch’		‘little branch’	
<i>vukvi</i>	»	<i>vukwebis</i>	<i>vūgevit</i>
	»	<i>vukvitsut</i>	<i>vukvitsen</i>
	»	<i>vukvik</i>	<i>vukvēgva</i>
	»	<i>vukvuits</i>	<i>vukvuīva</i>
‘bird’		‘little bird’	
<i>naukvis</i>	»	<i>naukwebbis</i>	<i>naygvit</i>
	»	<i>naukvatsut~naukvitsut</i>	<i>naukvatson~naukvittson</i>
	»	<i>naukvaḱ</i>	<i>naukvaḡva</i>
	»	<i>naukvoits</i>	<i>naukvoīva</i>
‘dog’		‘little dog’	
<i>sakvin</i>	»	<i>sakvebbis</i>	<i>sāgvit</i>
	»	<i>sakvitsut</i>	<i>sakvittson</i>
	»	<i>sakvik</i>	<i>sakvēgva</i>
	»	<i>sakvuits~sakvemits</i>	<i>sakvuīva~sakvemeva</i>
‘man’		‘little man’	

8. *vukvittan källēn mi biaggut vukvik iō*

ووکویتان کاللەن می بی‌اگوت ووک‌ویک یو

[wʊʰkʰiˈtan ˈkæːɛn mi ˈbjaːɡʊt wʊʰkʰikˈw jɔː]

Ø-vukv-itt-an käll=ēn mi biaggut vukv=iḱ-Ø iō

3A.AG-fly-DIM-NLOC high=ADV DET small bird=DIM-ACT DET.PRON.3A

‘the little bird is flying high up in the air’

9. *a kammi-t da nā hikva naukvatsut~naukvoits?*

ا کامی-ت دا نا هیکوا نکواتسوت~نوک‌ویټس؟

[a ˈkamɪd̪ da næː ˈhiˈkʰw a ˈnaɪˈkʰw aːtsʊt~ˈnaɪˈkʰvaɪts]

a kammi-t da nā hikva naukva=tsut-Ø~naukvoa=its-Ø

TOP who.ACT TOP COP good dog=DIM-ACT

‘who’s a good little dog?’

10. *inugiggeddanin bintset būgyt~bogģitsēut mi biški iō*

ینوگ‌یگ‌د‌دان‌ین ب‌ین‌ت‌س‌ت ب‌ی‌گ‌ی‌ت~ب‌و‌گ‌گ‌ی‌ت‌س‌ی‌وت می بی‌ش‌کی یو

[ɪnʊˈɡikɛtɑːnɪn ˈbɪntʃɛt ˈbœːɣyt~ˈbœːɣɪtsɛɪt mi ˈbiːʃki jɔː]

inu-gigg-et-van-in bintset būg-yt~bogģits-eut mi biški-Ø iō

around-gather-DIM-2°.PST-INFR.PL small.branch-ACC.PL DET boy-ACT DET.PRON.3A

‘the child was gathering little branches’

§4.10.2 Augmentatives

Augmentatives are formed much like diminutives. Polysyllabic nouns ending in vowels receive the ending *-rut* onto the asematic form which causes relaxation and backing of *-i* to *-o-* as *-rut* is only ever found after back vowels, and in the case of front-rounded vowels, the ending is *-ũryt*, and those ending in consonants get *-rrut* or *-rryt*, while monosyllabic nouns have *-rut~ryt* or *-rrut~rryt* added onto the sematic form. Augmentative nouns are declined like trisyllabic apocoptic nouns in *-r*. Another augmentative formant is *-utsak/-itsak*, which is declined like a polysyllabic consonantal noun in *-k* (*-utsoğa/-itsoga*) and usually found on the asematic form of bisyllabic nouns (with or without diaphony). Augmentatives in *-utsak/-itsak* usually have a more emphatic, sometimes pejorative and sometimes approbative connotation, for example *soaʃʃi* ‘fish’ » *soaʃʃutsak* ‘big old fish, quite the fish, damn big fish’.

BASE NOUN		DIMINUTIVE ASEMATIC	SEOMATIC
<i>soaʃʃi</i>	»	<i>soaʃʃorut</i>	<i>sauʃur</i>
‘fish’	»	<i>soaʃʃutsak~soaʃʃitsak</i>	<i>soaʃʃutsoğa~soaʃʃitsoga</i>
		‘big fish’	
<i>tsukni</i>	»	<i>tsuknorut</i>	<i>tsuognur</i>
‘knife’	»	<i>tsuğnutsak~tsuknutsak</i>	<i>tsuğnutsoğa~tsuknutsoğa</i>
		‘big knife’	
<i>bjuʎlu</i>	»	<i>bjuʎlorut</i>	<i>bjuoʃʃur</i>
‘boy’	»	<i>bjuʃʃitsak~bjuʎlitsak</i>	<i>bjuʃʃitsoga~bjuʎlitsoga</i>
		‘big boy’	
<i>tɔ̃</i>	»	<i>toj̃orut</i>	<i>dvuoj̃ur</i>
‘rock’	»	<i>toj̃utsak</i>	<i>toj̃utsoğa</i>
		‘big rock’	
<i>bog̃gi</i>	»	<i>bog̃gorut</i>	<i>bvuog̃ur</i>
‘branch’	»	<i>bog̃utsak~bog̃gutsak</i>	<i>bog̃utsoğa~bog̃gutsoga</i>
		‘big branch’	
<i>vukvi</i>	»	<i>vukvorut</i>	<i>vuog̃vur</i>
‘bird’	»	<i>vug̃vutsak~vukvutsak</i>	<i>vug̃vutsoğa~vukvutsoğa</i>
		‘big bird’	
<i>naukvis</i>	»	<i>naukvorut</i>	<i>naug̃vur</i>
‘dog’	»	<i>naug̃vitsak~naukvitsak</i>	<i>naug̃vitsoga~naukvitsoga</i>
		‘big dog’	
<i>sakvin</i>	»	<i>sakvorut</i>	<i>soag̃vur</i>

	»	<i>sagvutsak~sakvutsak</i>	<i>sagvutsoğa~sakvutsoğa</i>
‘man’		‘big man’	
<i>ğylki</i>	»	<i>ğylkūryt</i>	<i>ğyʕkyr</i>
	»	<i>ğyʕkytsak~ğylkytsak</i>	<i>ğyʕkytsūğa~ğylkytsūğa</i>
‘mountain’		‘big mountain’	

11. *nā-t leū nikkyt antten naukvorrut*
 ناکت لئو نیکیت انتتن ناکورروت
 [næɬ_t ləʊː ˈnɪˈkɪh ˈanɪten ˈnauˈkʷɔrɾɔt]
nā-t leū nī=kkyt antt=en naukw=orrut-Ø
 COP PART 1.COM large dog=AUGM-ACT
 ‘I certainly have a *large* dog’
12. *aggaʕʕas bjuoʕʕur laggi*
 اگگاہاہاس بچوہہور لگی
 [ˈakːaʕʕas ˈbjuʊʕʕʊr ˈlaki]
agg=aʕʕ-as bjuoʕʕ=ur laggi-i
 behave-2.IMP boy=AUGM.GEN way-ACC
 ‘behave yourself like a big boy’
13. *nā kemmiḱ tsuḡnutsak mi na-t de-t ɳet!*
 ناکہمیک تسوگنٹساک می ناکت دت نیت!
 [næː ˈkemɪkʷ ˈtsʊxtɪɲʊːtsak mɪ nɑːɬ den_ɳet]
nā kemmiḱ tsuḡn=utsak-Ø mi na-t de-t ɳet
 COP large knife=AUGM-ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT-PROX.DEM PART
 ‘now this is a *big* knife!’
14. *nā ḡylkūryt Tammeḡḡy na*
 ناکیلکیریت تاممگگہی نا
 [næː ˈɣɪlːkœːryt ˈtamːɛɣːy nɑː]
nā ḡylk=ūryt-Ø Tammeḡḡy-Ø na
 COP mountain=AUGM-ACT Tammeḡḡy-ACT PRON.3I.ACT
 ‘Tammeḡḡy is a large mountain’

§4.11 Hemiplural Nouns

Hemiplural nouns are a small group of nouns which are partially pluralised. Certain nouns in *-nga* have a singular form in the nominative but are pluralised in all sematic cases. These nouns have plural referents in verbs, and nearly all indicate pairs or reciprocal groups, such as *manginga~sasunga* ‘sisters’, *dimminga~ḡaḡ(aw)unga* ‘brothers’, *nennenga* ‘friends (together, to each other)’, *ikkunga* ‘father and child(ren)’, *ummunga* ‘mother and child(ren)’, *nuijunga* ‘grandmother and grandchild(ren)’, *tsuttsunga* ‘grandfather and grandchild(ren)’ and *illjunga* ‘family, band (of families living together)’.

A small group of quantifier indefinite pronouns are hemiplural, including *sasma* » *sātsmit* ‘a couple, a few, several (2-5)’, *vaiiva* » *vāvit* ‘several (5-10)’, *vaigga* » *vāddyt* ‘(very) many (people)’, *mīaigga* » *mīākkīt* ‘more than one, several’ and *mīaihy* » *mīāhhiit* ‘the same (things)’. The pronoun *vaiiva* ‘several’ usually has a singular referent if it refers to several items of the same type, but a plural referent if it refers to different types of items.

<i>ikkunga</i> » <i>ikunit</i> ‘father and child(ren)’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ikkunga</i>	Ø
SEOMATIC	Ø	<i>ikunit</i>
INESSIVE	Ø	<i>ikunisit</i>
ILLATIVE	Ø	<i>ikunuttut</i>
ELATIVE	Ø	<i>ikuningit</i>
COMITATIVE	Ø	<i>ikunein</i>
ESSIVE	Ø	<i>ikkungoattsot</i>
<i>vaiiva</i> » <i>våvit</i> ‘several’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>vaiiva</i>	Ø
SEOMATIC	Ø	<i>våvit</i>
INESSIVE	Ø	<i>våvisit</i>
ILLATIVE	Ø	<i>våvyttut</i>
ELATIVE	Ø	<i>våvingit</i>
COMITATIVE	Ø	<i>våvein</i>
ESSIVE	Ø	<i>vaiivattsut</i>

§4.11.1 Hemiplural Endonyms

Terms related to the endonym of Pine people, *Niskullit* or *Niskit* ‘Pine (language/person) and *Niskuwukki* ‘Pine land’, also exhibit some level of hemiplurality. The word *Niskullit* can refer both to Pine people or the Pine language, although *Niskuvullit* is much more commonly used for the people but can refer to the language, especially in more formal settings, but only in singular cases. When referring to people, *Nisku(vu)llit* is a trisyllabic consonantal noun in -t (*Nisku(vu)llit* » *Nisku(vu)llen*), but *Niskullit* ‘Pine language’ is treated as an adjective in -llit.

	ASEMATIC		SEOMATIC
PERSON	<i>Nisku(vu)llit</i>	»	<i>Nisku(vu)llen</i>
LANGUAGE	<i>Niskullit, NisÅit, Niskullikketsin, NisÅikketsin</i>	»	<i>NiskuÅit, NisÅit, NisÅitsin, NiskuÅitsin</i>

When referring to the language, *Niskullit* or *NisÅit* are commonly pluralised in three cases only: in the asematic (*Niskullikki* or *NisÅikki*), in the seomatic (*NiskuÅit* or *NisÅit*) and in the elative (*NiskuÅingit* or *NisÅingit*), which exceptionally is used to mean ‘in the Pine language’, as with all languages. There are inessive and illative plural forms but they are often only found in more poetic contexts – for example *NisÅisit* ‘in Pine’ may sometimes be heard instead of *NisÅingit*. The expected comitative singular (as in *enguÅukkit* ‘in English’) *Nisku(vu)llitut* can only be interpreted as the comitative singular of ‘Pine person’.

In addition, when Pine speakers talk about their language, they often add the possessive suffix -*tšin*, which deletes any final -*t* or -*n*. This is only done in plural forms. Note that the essive is never found with a possessive suffix, and possessive suffixes are more commonly found with forms in *Nisk-*. It is common therefore to hear *NisÅikketsin* or *Niskullikketsin* as the name of the language, or *NisÅingitsin*~*NiskuÅungitsin* ‘in Pine’ instead of *NisÅingit* or *NiskuÅingit*.

The -*vu-* infix found in the nominal adjective designating a person is seen as formal, polite, poetic or honorific. It is generally used when referring to others, but it cannot appear with a first-person pronoun when

predicative or otherwise qualifying oneself, for example *ganiskulva* ‘I am Pine’, never **ganiskuwulva*. It should be noted that using possessive suffix *-tsin* may be considered inappropriate for non-Pine speakers. Pluralization of the language in the asematic and essive can be regarded adding a sense of familiarity or communality, while the presence of the infix *-vu-* in the word designating the language is highly poetic or honorific and is not heard in normal speech. The forms in *Nisku-* are the standardised forms while the contracted forms in *Nis̄-* are more colloquial. In addition, the term (*Ōtu*)*niskulūlut* has a more formal, neutral, academic or professional connotation, perhaps analogously to how ‘English’ can also be called ‘The English Language’. Moreover, Pine people sometimes refer to the act of speaking Pine, *niskōma*, to refer to the language itself (then capitalised as *Niskōma*), which is unaffected by apophony or diaphony when referring to the language itself, such that ‘in Pine’ can also be expressed as *Niskuningit* (rarely *Niskuningitsen*) in the elative plural.

Finally, there exist epithetic alternatives for the language, most commonly *PīĀĀlūlūt*, *BīĀĀt* and *bīĀĀt lūlut*, *N̄il̄kullit* and *N̄il̄kulūlut* all of which referencing the association with pine trees.

Hemiplurality also applies to the noun *niskuwut* ‘land, country’. When pluralised as *Niskuwukki*, it refers to Pine people’s land. The locative cases and the comitative are not pluralised. It can be distinguished from the plural of *niskuwut* ‘land, country’ in sematic cases (and in some speakers the essive case as well) because exhibits front-alignment of declensional endings instead of the back-aligned series found in *niskuwut* ‘land, country’. It is commonly found with the possessive suffix *-tsin*, in which case the *-vu-* infix is deleted: *Niskukketsin* ‘our country, Pineland’. In poetic language however, the *-vu-* infix is sometimes retained, and *Niskuwukketsin* can be heard.

Hemiplural endonymic terms that are semantically singular retain a singular referent. For example, *Niskullit* ‘Pine language’ is clearly pluralised in the sematic case, but when found with determiners, they are in the singular, and so is the verbal referent. Plural referents can occur but this is not standard.

15. *gagindet tsin̄ ninut NiskuĀit a gami*

گگندت تسین نینوت نِسکُوآیت ا گامی

[gɑˈgm̩:det̪ tsin̄ ˈnin̩ʊʔ ˈnɪ̯[kʊθ̪ɪh̪ aː ˈɡɑːmɪ]

ga-gind-et tsin̄ ninut Nisku=Āit a gami

1.AG-understand-3°.PRS only DET.a.little Pine-ACC.PL PRON.3I PRON.1.ACT

‘I only understand a little bit of Pine’

(rarely ?*gagindetan tsin̄ ninut NiskuĀit ī gami*)

<i>Niskullit</i> » <i>NiskuĀit</i> ‘Pine Language’	SINGULAR		PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>Niskullit</i>	or	<i>Niskullikki~Niskullikketsin</i>
SEMATIC	Ø		<i>NiskuĀit~NiskuĀitsen</i>
INESSIVE	<i>NiskuĀummit</i>		Ø (~ <i>NiskuĀusut</i>)
ILLATIVE	<i>NiskuĀot</i>		Ø (~ <i>NiskuĀittit</i>)
ELATIVE	Ø		<i>NiskuĀungit~NiskuĀungitsin</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>NiskuĀukkit</i>		Ø
ESSIVE	<i>Niskullits</i>	or	<i>Niskullittset</i>
<i>Nis̄Āit</i> » <i>Nis̄Āit</i> ‘Pine Language’	SINGULAR		PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>Nis̄Āit</i>	or	<i>Nis̄Āikki~Nis̄Āikketsen</i>
SEMATIC	Ø		<i>Nis̄Āit~Nis̄Āitsen</i>
INESSIVE	<i>Nis̄Āimmyt</i>		Ø (~ <i>Nis̄Āisit</i>)

ILLATIVE	<i>Nis̄ǵet</i>	<i>Ø</i> (~ <i>Nis̄ǵuttut</i>)
ELATIVE	<i>Ø</i>	<i>Nis̄ǵingit~Nis̄ǵingitsin</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>Nis̄ǵikkyt~Nis̄ǵittyt</i>	<i>Ø</i>
ESSIVE	<i>Nis̄ǵits</i> or	<i>Nis̄ǵittset</i>

Nisku(vu)llit » *Nisku(vu)llen* SINGULAR PLURAL
‘Pine (person)’

ASEMATIC	<i>Nisku(vu)llit</i>	<i>Nisku(vu)llikki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>Nisku(vu)llen</i>	<i>Nisku(vu)lleut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>Nisku(vu)llimmit</i>	<i>Nisku(vu)lleusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>Nisku(vu)llegot</i>	<i>Nisku(vu)lleittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>Nisku(vu)lleunnit</i>	<i>Nisku(vu)lleungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>Nisku(vu)llittut</i>	<i>Nisku(vu)lleun</i>
ESSIVE	<i>Nisku(vu)llits</i>	<i>Nisku(vu)llittset</i>

Niskuwukki » *Niskuwuit* SINGULAR PLURAL
‘Pineland’

ASEMATIC	<i>Ø</i> or	<i>Niskuwukki~Niskukketsin</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>Ø</i>	<i>Niskuwuit~Niskuitsin</i>
INESSIVE	<i>Niskuwummit</i>	<i>Ø</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>Niskuwoget</i>	<i>Ø</i>
ELATIVE	<i>Niskuwuinnit</i>	<i>Ø</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>Niskuwuttit</i>	<i>Ø</i>
ESSIVE	<i>Ø</i>	<i>Niskuwuttsot~Niskuwuttset</i>

Compare *Niskuwut~Niskuwukki* ‘Pine land’ to *niskuwut* ‘land, country’:

<i>niskuwut</i> » <i>niskuwon</i> ‘land, country’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>niskuwut</i>	<i>niskuwukki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>niskuwon</i>	<i>niskuwugit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>niskuwummit</i>	<i>niskuwuissit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>niskuwoget</i>	<i>niskuwuittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>niskuwuinnit</i>	<i>niskuwuingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>niskuwuttit</i>	<i>niskuwuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>niskuwuts</i>	<i>niskuwuttsot</i>

§4.12 Foreign Nouns

Foreign nouns which have been borrowed into Pine from other languages have more than one possible sematic forms. Most new foreign words are declined normally, except that the rhizal apophony is strictly propolar, and therefore borrowings (*sisatǵalinnogi* ‘loanwords’) are similar in declension to polysyllabic nouns. Contrapolar apophony is rare, and usually only in much older borrowings, e.g. *tuldu* ‘customs’ (rarely used nowadays, replaced by *sisetǵogi*) » *tueltten* (or *tuoltten*), and *ollja* ‘oil’ becomes *oljen* instead of the expected **vũljen*. The more recent a

borrowing, the more likely speakers are to use these propolar forms. For example, ‘plastic’ was borrowed into Pine as *lasta* or *lastiggi*. Some speakers may decline them as *loasten* and *lastiku* (propolar bisyllabic homorganic symphonic or polysyllabic heterorganic antiphonic), but more assimilated forms exist in *lásti* and *lástit*.

Foreign nouns tend to only undergo apophony for simple, non-geminate, non-diphthongal vowels. Anything beyond short vowels remains unaffected. For example, *píttsa* ‘pizza’ has a sematic form in *pítso* or *píttso* (not **bitso* or **piatso*).

Efforts have been made to standardise sematic forms of borrowed words. Standardised forms tend to favour assimilation to Pine declension patterns as much as possible. The *Niskuġit Miġdkašillovut* (Pine Language Protection Committee) has proposed native neologism for many of these words, which are listed. Not all such propositions have gained support, but most Pine speakers are aware of them. Forms in bold are more preferred or common.

ASEMATIC	MEANING	SEOMATIC	NEOLOGISM
<i>ba nani</i>	‘banana’	<i>banoadnen</i>	<i>šalkkisillġis</i>
<i>bankka</i>	‘bank’	<i>boanki</i>	<i>sasuha</i>
<i>bara</i>	‘bar’	<i>boarri</i>	<i>kūġjan</i>
<i>bussa</i>	‘bus’	<i>būsi</i>	<i>moadnurreġġi</i>
<i>gitar</i>	‘gitar’	<i>gitoarre~gittar</i>	<i>šimmat</i>
<i>(g)ramma</i>	‘gram’	<i>(g)roami</i>	<i>allilppuġut</i>
<i>(g)rilla</i>	‘grill’	<i>(g)rilo</i>	<i>tšēlġat</i>
<i>hotelli</i>	‘hotel’	<i>hoteilon~hótil</i>	<i>hevvamuna</i>
<i>tšeppi</i>	‘jeep’	<i>tšeibbu</i>	<i>reġġorut</i>
<i>ka=kau</i>	‘cacao’	<i>kakaġġu</i>	<i>ūmitna</i>
<i>kilo</i>	‘kilo’	<i>kilo~kiloġġu</i>	<i>allhurppuġut</i>
<i>(k)roko=dilli</i>	‘crocodile’	<i>(k)rokodilu~(k)rokodilon</i>	<i>gvuoġnurūddyr</i>
<i>lasta</i> , <i>lastiggi</i>	‘plastic’	<i>loasten~lásti</i> , <i>lastiku~lástit</i>	<i>apsigġut</i>
<i>meloni</i>	‘melon’	<i>(meloadni)~meullun</i>	<i>ijġilbillġorut</i>
<i>metteri</i>	‘metre’	<i>(metteirru)~meitir</i>	<i>pallis</i>
<i>milliuni~milliuna</i>	‘million’	<i>(milliudnen)~miġġun</i>	<i>dalorut</i>
<i>mottsarella</i>	‘mozzarella’	<i>mottsareilon</i>	<i>niġġgukidna</i>
<i>ōlivi~ōliu</i>	‘olive’	<i>ōlġvu~ōliġġu</i>	<i>aġġdabillġu</i>
<i>ollġa</i>	‘oil’	<i>ōlġen</i>	<i>ibbil</i>
<i>ōpera</i>	‘opera’	<i>ōpeirru~ōppir</i>	
<i>pappir</i>	‘paper’	<i>pappera</i>	
<i>piano</i>	‘piano’	<i>piano~pianoġġu</i>	
<i>píttsa</i>	‘pizza’	<i>píttso~pítso</i>	
<i>(p)rovvessori</i>	‘professor’	<i>(p)rovvessoarren~(p)rovvessur</i>	
<i>sallat~saladdi</i>	‘salad’	<i>sallo(n)~soallat~saloatten</i>	
<i>taksi</i>	‘taxi’	<i>toakse</i>	
<i>tomaddi</i>	‘tomato’	<i>tōmat~dvoabmat~tomoatte</i>	
<i>(t)raktori</i>	‘tractor’	<i>(t)raktoarre~(t)roaġtur</i>	
<i>(t)rompedda</i>	‘trumpet’	<i>(t)rompeittu~(t)roamppit</i>	
<i>topaġġi</i>	‘tobacco’	<i>tōpat~dvoappat~topoakke</i>	
<i>toppat</i>	‘tobacco’	<i>toppo(n)</i>	
<i>viski</i>	‘whiskey’	<i>višku~viġtsu</i>	

§5 ADJECTIVES

Adjectives in Pine can be either bound attributive, in which case they appear before the noun they describe, for example *hikva keggi* ‘good day’ or predicative, in which case they function as the argument of a copula. Attributive and predicative adjectives differ markedly in that attributive adjectives are not declined if they stand before a noun, for example *hikva keggi* ‘good day’ or *hikva keukvon* ‘on a good day’, but they do decline like nouns when they stand attributively without a noun, such as *higvot* ‘to a good one’. Both attributive and predicative adjectives can be marked for degrees of comparison, of which three main types exist: comparative adjectives, superlative adjectives and equative adjectives. Many attributive adjectives also have regularly derived adverbial forms.

Predicative adjectives in Pine are not in fact adjectives but verbs. For example, ‘it is good’ is *higgami*, which is a monovalent adjectival verb in the third-person inanimate indicative autonomous present. Generally speaking, each attributive adjective has a corresponding predicative adjectival verb. There is a set number of attributive adjectival endings which have regular corresponding predicative verbal forms, for example all adjectives in *-et* have a corresponding predicative adjectival form in *-eg-*, such that *tammet tō* ‘a big rock’ becomes *tammegami tō* ‘the rock is big’. Predicative adjectives functioning as verbs also exist in various levels of comparison, for example *higgami* ‘it is good’, *higguddami* ‘it is better’ and *hiskuddami* ‘it is best’.

16. *hikva tsukni*

هكفا تسكني

[hɪˈkʷa ˈtsokɲi]

hikva tsukni-Ø

good knife-ACT

‘a/the good knife’

17. *gapalget hikva tsuogne*

فاپالغت هكفا تسوogne

[gɑˈpaːlxɛh ˈhɪˈkʷa ˈtsuɔɣnɛ]

ga-palg-et hikva ts=uo=gn-e

1.AG-make-3°.PRS good knife-ACC

‘I am making a good knife’

18. *higgami tsukni*

هكفا تسكني

[ˈɪkɑːmɪ ˈtsokɲi]

h-igg-ami tsukni-Ø

3I.AG-be.good-3I.PRS knife-ACT

‘the knife is good’

19. *higguddami na tsukni-t de*

هكفا تسكني نا

[ˈɪkɔtɑːmɪ naː ˈtsokɲɪd de]

h-igg=udd-ami na tsukni-t de

3I.AG-be.good=comp-3I.PRS PRON.3I knife-ACT PROX.DEM

‘this knife is better’

20. *hiskuddami na tsukni-t de*
 ʔɪsːkɔtːɑːmɪ naː ʔsɔkɪd de
 h-i=skudd-ami na tsukni-t de
 3I.AG-be.good=SUPERL-3I.PRS PRON.3I knife-ACT PROX.DEM
 ‘this knife is the best’

Because of their radically differing morphology, attributive and predicative forms of adjectives are described separately.

§5.1 Attributive Adjectives

Attributive adjectives are those which stand before a noun that they describe, for example:

<i>hikva</i> nūi	‘good knife’
<i>tammet</i> tō	‘big stone’
<i>onnava</i> tselga	‘beautiful girl’
<i>gendot</i> nuokku	‘tall tree’
<i>hōji</i> ruggu	‘warm fire’
<i>tsey</i> tsaʔʔa	‘cold water’

In the attributive position, adjectives are unaffected by case or number if they describe a noun:

<i>tsey</i> tsaʔʔa	‘in cold water’
<i>gendot</i> nūeyket	‘into a tall tree’
<i>onnava</i> tseilkkukkit	‘with a beautiful girl’
<i>hōji</i> rüekki gakka	‘next to a warm fire’

Attributive adjectives without an argument do however decline, which is also true of object and subject predicative adjectives:

<i>iʔʔikkut</i>	‘with a beautiful one’	COM.SG
<i>tammikkuin</i>	‘with big ones’	COM.PL
<i>tsevvēt</i>	‘into a cold one’	ILLAT.SG
<i>gendots sellan</i>	‘s/he grows tall/big’	ESS.SG

§5.1.1 Degrees of Comparison of Attributive Adjectives

Although adjectives are not distinguished from nouns in how they decline for case and number, they can be declined for degrees of comparison, which only a handful of nouns can do. There are three such degrees – the comparative degree is a positive comparison between two or more things, such as *tammet* » *tammekkut* ‘bigger’. Based on the comparative form, an equative degree of comparison exists (*mī-Ø-kkon/-kkūn*), which is used when comparing two or more things which have the same degree, for example *mītammekkon* ‘equally as big’. Pine forms

comparatives of inferiority by *nittut*, and the comparative (or in formal and poetic language, the equative without its prefix *mí-*) for example *nittut tammekkut~tammekkon* ‘less big’.

The superlative form *tammet* » *tammillut* ‘biggest’ indicates the highest degree of comparison, and the ultimate superlative *gvaitammillut* means ‘biggest of all, biggest possible’. Superlatives of inferiority are expressed through the construction *níħħyt* + SUP, for example *níħħyt tammillut* ‘least big’. The adjective can also be found in its default non-comparative form, for example *níħħyt tammet* ‘least big’. As with the comparative however, this is not widely accepted and many will find this construction to be incorrect.

COMPARATIVE

COMPARATIVE

tammekkut

‘bigger’

INFERIOR COMPARATIVE

nittut tammekkut

‘less big’

nittut tammekkon

‘less big’

SUPERLATIVE

SUPERLATIVE

tammillut

‘biggest’

ULTIMATE SUPERLATIVE

gvaitammillut

‘the very biggest’

INFERIOR SUPERLATIVE

níħħyt tammillut

‘the least big’

EQUATIVE

mítammekkon

‘equally big, as big as’

Adjectives declined for degrees of comparison can occur predicatively, in which case the corresponding ending is modified to make a predicative verb, for example *tammekkuddami* ‘it is bigger’ and *tammilluddami* ‘it is biggest’.

Comparatives are followed by *va* to introduced that to which something is being compared, for sample *tammekkut va mí na-t de* ‘bigger than this’, which has a negative form in *vu*, for example *úja vu mí na-t ní tammekkuddat* ‘it’s not bigger than that’. A locative construction can be used instead, with the compared item found in the elative, for example *nannit tammekkut* ‘bigger than it/her/him’ or *nívvin kálleggyt* ‘taller than me’

To emphasise comparatives, *ó* can be used to mean ‘even’, as in *ó tammekkut* ‘even bigger’, as well as *vovun* ‘much’, *ihhút~ehhút* ‘much’ or *hykkút~húkkyt* ‘much’, for example *vovun ħalloggut* ‘much longer’.

§5.1.1.1 Comparative Adjectives

The comparative form of an adjective is made adding *-ut* or *-yt* (if the stressed nucleus is front-rounded and following vowels are front vowels, or less commonly if the root only contains <*i e*>) to the asematic plural of the adjective, deleting the word-final *-i* in the process. For example, *tsikva* ‘white’ has the asematic plural *tsikvogi* ‘white ones’, and the comparative is formed by deleting the *-i* and replacing it with *-ut* to give *tsikvogut* ‘whiter’. Similarly, *tammet* ‘big’ has the asematic plural *tammekki* ‘big ones’, and the comparative form *tammekkut* ‘bigger’. Comparative adjectives can also have an ultimative form, which is made by adding the prefix *i-/its-/úř-*, which makes the comparison much more emphatic, such that *ítammekkut* can be understood to mean ‘bigger than ever, much bigger, bigger than anything’, and likewise by using the same prefix but changing *-ut/-yt* to *-on/-ún*, an equative comparative is formed. When the equative ending is combined with the prefix *mí(n)-*, a true equative meaning of ‘as Ø’ is found, but without the prefix, the equative is used in comparatives of inferiority: *mítammekkon* ‘as big’ but *nittut tammekkon* ‘less big’. Many speakers do not use the equative ending with comparatives of inferiority.

PLURAL	COMPARATIVE	EQUATIVE
<i>-gi</i>	<i>-gut, -gyt</i>	<i>-gon, -gún</i>

<i>-kki</i>	<i>-kkut, -kkyt</i>	<i>-kkon, -kkũn</i>
<i>-tši</i>	<i>-tšut, -tšyt</i>	<i>-tšon, -tšũn</i>
<i>-lki</i>	<i>-lkut, -lkyt</i>	<i>-lkon, -lkũn</i>
<i>-rki</i>	<i>-rkut, -rkyt</i>	<i>-rkon, -rkũn</i>
<i>-ski</i>	<i>-skut, -skeyt</i>	<i>-skon, -skũn</i>
<i>-ški</i>	<i>-škut, -škylt</i>	<i>-škon, -škũn</i>
<i>-tski</i>	<i>-tskut, -tskylt</i>	<i>-tskon, -tskũn</i>
<i>-dki</i>	<i>-dkut, -dkylt</i>	<i>-dkon, -dkũn</i>
<i>-ngi</i>	<i>-ngut, -ngylt</i>	<i>-ngon, -ngũn</i>
<i>-nkki</i>	<i>-nkkut, -nkkylt</i>	<i>-nkkon, -nkkũn</i>
<i>-kvi</i>	<i>-kvut, -kvyt</i>	<i>-kvon, -kvũn</i>

Comparative adjectives in *-it/-ut/-yt* are declined like bisyllabic consonantal nouns in *-t*, while terminative comparative adjectives in *-en/-on/-ũn* decline like bisyllabic consonantal nouns in *-n* but do not undergo diaphony or apophony. Comparative endings in *-it/-ut/-yt* become *-idd-/-udd-/-ydd-* in predicative verbs.

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-it</i>	<i>-ut</i>	<i>-yt</i>	<i>-ikki</i>	<i>-ukki</i>	<i>-ykki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-ega</i>	<i>-oga</i>	<i>-ũga</i>	<i>-eut</i>	<i>-uit</i>	<i>-eyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-inmit</i>	<i>-ummut</i>	<i>-ymmit</i>	<i>-eussut -eyssyt -eyssit</i>	<i>-uissit</i>	<i>-eyssyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-egot</i>	<i>-oget</i>	<i>-ũgũt</i>	<i>-eittit</i>	<i>-ũttut</i>	<i>-eyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-eunnit</i>	<i>-uinnit</i>	<i>-eynnit</i>	<i>-eungit</i>	<i>-uingit</i>	<i>-eũngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ittut</i>	<i>-uttit</i>	<i>-yttit</i>	<i>-eun</i>	<i>-uin</i>	<i>-eũn</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-its</i>	<i>-uts</i>	<i>-yts</i>	<i>-ittset</i>	<i>-uttsot</i>	<i>-yttsũt</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>-idd-</i>	<i>-udd-</i>	<i>-ydd-</i>	Ø		

tammekkut » *tammekkoga* SINGULAR
‘a bigger one’

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

tammekkut

tammekkukki

SEMATIC	<i>tammekkoga</i>	<i>tammekkuit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tammekkuummut</i>	<i>tammekkuiisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tammekkoget</i>	<i>tammekküttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tammeckuinnit</i>	<i>tammeckkuingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tammeckkuttit</i>	<i>tammeckkuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tammeckkuts</i>	<i>tammeckkutsot</i>
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>tammeckkuddami</i>	‘it is bigger’

Equative comparative forms in *-on/-ün* become *-onn/-ünn-* in predicative forms.

EQUATIVE COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-on</i>	<i>-ün</i>	<i>-ongi</i>	<i>-üngi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-oma</i>	<i>-üma</i>	<i>-omit</i>	<i>-ümyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-ummut</i>	<i>-ymmit</i>	<i>-omisit</i>	<i>-ümysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-omet</i>	<i>-ümüt</i>	<i>-omuttut</i> <i>-ondut</i>	<i>-ümytthyt</i> <i>-ündyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-ominnit</i>	<i>-ümynnit</i>	<i>-omingit</i>	<i>-ümyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-umigut</i>	<i>-ymygut</i>	<i>-omein</i>	<i>-ümüin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-onts</i>	<i>-ünts</i>	<i>-onttsot</i>	<i>-ünttsüt</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>-onn-</i>	<i>-ünn-</i>	Ø	

m̐tammekkon » *m̐tammekkoma*
‘as big’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>m̐tammekkon</i>	<i>m̐tammekkongi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>m̐tammekkoma</i>	<i>m̐tammekkomit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>m̐tammekkuummut</i>	<i>m̐tammekkomiisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>m̐tammekkomet</i>	<i>m̐tammekkommuttut</i> ~ <i>m̐tammekkondut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>m̐tammekkominnit</i>	<i>m̐tammekkomingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>m̐tammekkumigut</i>	<i>m̐tammekkomein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>m̐tammekkots</i>	<i>m̐tammekkotsot</i>
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>m̐tammekkonnami</i>	‘it is as big as possible’

Comparatives can also appear on non-local hyponomous passive forms, but only for the hyponomous indicative past singular, where the ending *-i* is inflected (*-i* » *-igut*, *-igon*). Such forms may form their equative using an independent adverb *m̐nat* instead of a prefix *m̐-*.

m̐iddutussin *ḲisḲa*

‘a liked song’

21. *nāṭ minat n̄javutussigon keytsūĶĶalakki n̄ kujju linnogi-t de n̄*

 [nætˈminatˈ n̄jav:utʊs:ɪgʊn keyˈtɕʰæ̌l:al:ʲkɪ nɪ: kʊjʊˈlɪn:ɔ:ɡɪdˌ de nɪ:]
nā-t mīn=at h-n̄jav-vutuss-i=gon key=tsūĶĶat-O-ki n̄ kujju linnu-O-gi-t de n̄
 COP.NLOC.PRS.PL equally 3I.UNAG-use-PASS-COMP.TERM synonym-ACT-PL PRON.3I.PL both.DET word-ACT-PL PROX.DEM
 PRON.3I.PL
 ‘both these words are equally used synonyms’

Superlative forms of adjectives are used to compare the degree of an adjective to everything else. The basic suffix of the superlative form is *-lut/-lyt*, but it can appear as *-llut/-llyt* or *-̣lut/-̣lyt*. Unlike the comparative *-ut/-yt*, the superlative appears front-rounded if the root contains only the front vowels *<e i>*. When added onto a vowel-final adjective, the word-final vowel changes polarity and becomes tense, such that *tsikwa* ‘white’ becomes *tsikwilut* ‘whitest’. Adjectives ending in *-t* or *-n* get *-llut/-llyt*, preceded by a tense vowel such that *tammet* ‘big’ becomes *tammillut* and *ibbin* ‘fat’ becomes *ibbillyt*, while adjectives in *-l*, *-s*, *-š* or *-k* have *-̣lut/-̣lyt*. An ultimate form can be created by adding the prefix *gvai-/gvaị-* or *i-/its-/ịʔ-*, for example *gvaitammillut* or *itammillut*, both meaning ‘biggest of all’, but the latter can also be a hyperemphatic superlative meaning ‘extremely large, exceedingly large’. Superlatives lack a mitigative form. As with comparatives, superlative endings can be added onto indicative past forms of the hyponomous in the singular non-local (*-i* » *-ilut*), for example *ṃiddutussilut* *ʕisʕa* ‘the most popular song’.

[illegible]

The word *okkūn* can be found before superlative forms of adjectives and means ‘by far’, often in combination with the ultimative prefix *gvai-*, as in *okkūn gvaitammillut* ‘by far the biggest’.

Equative adjectives are found with *mī-/mīn-* and endings in *-on/-ūn* rather than *-ut/-yt* of the comparative, and indicate that the things being compared have the same degree, for example *mītammekkon tōgi* ‘equally as big rocks’

or *mimiddutussigon ÁisÁogi* ‘equally popular songs’. The predicative form of equative adjectives can also be used to indicate that something has a similar or equal degree to something else (which is found in the illative) for example *tojūtittit mitammekkonnamí mí tēy ná* ‘the egg is as big as a rock’.

§5.1.1.4 Degrees of Comparison of Nouns & Nominal Adverbs

A handful of nouns can be declined for degrees of comparison, as well as many postpositional adverbs (postpositions that either function as such or as adverbs) derived from nouns, or nominal adverbs. For example, the noun *Áikka* ‘path, way, area’ can be declined in the comparative, *Áikkogut* ‘further along the path’ and *Áikkilut* ‘furthest along the path’. Such adjectives are often found in the comitative, for example *geminni Áikkoguttit* ‘I walked further down the path’, or may be found in the sematic especially in reference to time, such as *kvoavvogummut* ‘later in the summer’. The comitative plural is used to indicate a general movement along the location, for example *ná Áarkoguingit* a ‘it is further along the shore’. Plural illative endings (-*guttut*) can either have a more general or abstract meaning or be more poetic. For example, *Áikkoguttit* is best understood as ‘further along the (physical) path’ while *Áikkoguttut* can be understood to mean ‘further down the (metaphorical) path, later (in life)’

<i>Áikka</i>	<i>Áikkoguttit~Áikkoguttut</i>	‘further along the path’
<i>Áarka</i>	<i>Áarkoguttit~Áarkoguttut</i>	‘further along the shore’
<i>kigga</i>	<i>kiggoguttit~kiggoguttut</i>	‘further into the forest’
<i>keggi</i>	<i>keggegummit~keggeguttut</i>	‘later during the day’
<i>udnju</i>	<i>udniogummit~udnioguttit</i>	‘later during the evening’
<i>hey</i>	<i>hegyttit~hegyttyt</i>	‘later during the night’
<i>kvoavva</i>	<i>kvoavvogummut~kvoavvoguttut</i>	‘later during the summer’
<i>nanna</i>	<i>nannogummut~nannoguttut</i>	‘further inside’
<i>askva</i>	<i>askvoguttit~askvoguttut</i>	‘further outside’
<i>gatsma</i>	<i>gatsmoguttit~gatsmoguttut</i>	‘further to the left’
<i>tsitta</i>	<i>tsittoguttit~tsittoguttut</i>	‘further to the right’
<i>haji</i>	<i>hajioguttit~hajioguttut</i>	‘further to the side’

§5.1.2 Types & Declensions of Attributive Adjectives

When attributive and bound to a noun, adjectives do not decline for case or number. However, if a head noun is not present, attributive adjectives do decline for case and number like a noun, and denotes an understood or

unspecified noun. For example, *tammet nuokku* ‘big tree’ is a bound attributive adjective, but *tammet* without the noun is called a *free attributive adjective* and means ‘a big one’. Free attributive adjectives can be found with determiners, for example *mi tammet a* ‘the big one’. Bound and free attributive adjectives can be declined for degree comparison, and many have regularly derived adverbial forms. A large number of adjectives have teleutophonic declensions, while others decline exactly like nouns.

There are many endings common to groups of adjectives with specific or more general derivational meanings, each with a corresponding predicative form. Many adjectives have teleutophonic endings, while many decline according to non-teleutophonic nominal declension patterns. They are described here.

§5.1.2.1 Teleutophonic Adjective Declensions

Teleutophonic adjectives are those which contain an ending with a corresponding sematic form. Teleutophonic adjectives tend to have an ending with a specific meaning or function, for example *-llit/-llut/-llyt* which indicates origin or material.

§5.1.2.1.1 Adjectives in *-llit/-llut/-llyt*

Adjectives in *-llit/-llut/-llyt* denote a material or origin and are teleutophonic. They have sematic forms in *-Åen/-Åon/-Åun* and are declined like bisyllabic consonantal nouns in *-l* in sematic cases. Generally these adjective endings are found on sematic form of the noun without diaphony and with the deletion of any word-final consonant, or directly onto the stem for monosyllabic words. Adjectives of material rarely occur in comparative grades.

Both nationality derivatives and names of languages are formed with *-llit*, and they are not distinguished in the asematic. However, language names in *-llit* are treated as adjectives, while nationality derivatives in *-llit* are declined like trisyllabic nouns in *-t*. Therefore, *engullit* ‘English language, English person’ has both a comitative form in *-Åukkit* (*enguÅukkit* ‘in English’) and in *-llittut* (*engullittut* ‘with/on an English person’). The endonymic *Niskullit~NisÅit* ‘Pine language’ is a hemiplural noun and the nationality derivative *Nisku(vu)llit* is declined as a noun (sematic form in *Nisku(vu)llen*). When the source word contains *-landi/-Åandi*, as in *Englandi* ‘England’ or *DuitsÅandi* ‘Germany’, the *-landi/-Åandi* is dropped for names of languages but may be kept for nationality derivatives, such that *DuitsÅandi* yields *duittsullit* » *duittsuÅen* ‘German language’ and *duitsÅantullit* » *duitsÅantullen* ‘German person’, although *duittsullit* » *duittsullen* also means ‘German person’.

Abstract forms are in *-llehit/-llohut/-llühyt*, for example *kiÅullohut* ‘woodenness’ or *Niskullehit* ‘Pineness’.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL
<i>-llit</i>	<i>-Åen</i>	<i>-llikkut</i>	<i>-llillut</i>	<i>-ll-</i>	<i>-lleset</i>
<i>-llut, -llit</i>	<i>-Åon</i>	<i>-llukkut, -llikkut</i>	<i>-llullut, -llilliut</i>		<i>-llosset, -lleset</i>
<i>-llyt</i>	<i>-Åun</i>	<i>-llykkyt</i>	<i>-llyllyt</i>		<i>-llüset</i>

In the examples below, words marked with * indicate nominal declensions.

		ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>kiÅÅi</i>	‘wood’	<i>kiÅullut</i>	<i>kiÅuÅon</i>	‘wooden’
<i>hamaggi</i>	‘metal’	<i>habmallut</i>	<i>habmaÅon</i>	‘metallic’
<i>tõ</i>	‘rock’	<i>tõllut</i>	<i>tõÅon</i>	‘rocky, made of rock’
<i>ñulknu</i>	‘birch bark’	<i>ñolgnellit</i>	<i>ñolgneÅen</i>	‘made of birch bark’

<i>puna</i>	‘deer leather’	<i>pudnellit</i>	<i>pudne</i> <i>æn</i>	‘made of deer leather’
<i>gitskummi</i>	‘salmon skin’	<i>giskillit</i>	<i>giski</i> <i>æn</i>	‘made of salmon skin’
<i>temit</i>	‘origin’	<i>temillit</i>	<i>temi</i> <i>æn</i>	‘original’
<i>Niskuwukki</i>	‘Pine land’	<i>Nisku(vu)llit</i>	<i>Nisku(vu)</i> <i>æn</i>	‘Pine, of Pine origin’
<i>Niskuwukki</i>	‘Pine land’	<i>Niskullit~Nis</i> <i>æt</i>	<i>Nisku</i> <i>æt</i> ~ <i>Nis</i> <i>æt</i>	‘Pine language’
<i>kuokkas</i>	‘other’	<i>kuokkullit</i>	<i>kuokku</i> <i>æn</i>	‘foreign’
<i>dejja</i>	‘here’	<i>deillit</i>	<i>dei</i> <i>æn</i>	‘local’
<i>joa</i>	‘now’	<i>joallut</i>	<i>joa</i> <i>æn</i>	‘current’
<i>Suomi</i>	‘Finland’	<i>suobmullit</i>	<i>suobmu</i> <i>æn</i>	‘Finnish language’
<i>Suomi</i>	‘Finland’	<i>suobmullit</i>	<i>suobmullen</i> *	‘Finnish person, Finn’
<i>Ranttsi</i>	‘France’	<i>ranttsullit</i>	<i>ranttsu</i> <i>æn</i>	‘French language’
<i>Ranttsi</i>	‘France’	<i>ranttsullit</i>	<i>ranttsullen</i> *	‘French person’
<i>Duits</i> <i>æandi</i>	‘Germany’	<i>duitsullit</i>	<i>duitsu</i> <i>æn</i>	‘German language’
<i>Duits</i> <i>æandi</i>	‘Germany’	<i>duits</i> <i>æanttullit</i>	<i>duits</i> <i>æanttullen</i> *	‘German person’
<i>Englandi</i>	‘England’	<i>engullit</i>	<i>engu</i> <i>æn</i>	‘English language’
<i>Englandi</i>	‘England’	<i>engullit</i>	<i>engullen</i> *	‘English person’
<i>Englandi</i>	‘England’	<i>englanttullit</i>	<i>englanttullen</i> *	‘English person’
<i>Eiri</i>	‘Ireland’	<i>eirullit</i>	<i>eiru</i> <i>æn</i>	‘Irish language’
<i>Eiri</i>	‘Ireland’	<i>eirullit</i>	<i>eirullen</i> *	‘Irish person’

TELEUTOPHONIC ADJECTIVES IN *-llit/-llut/-llyt*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-llit</i>	<i>-llut, -llit</i>	<i>-llyt</i>	<i>-llikki</i>	<i>-llukki, -llikki</i>	<i>-llykki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-æn</i>	<i>-æn</i>	<i>-æun</i>	<i>-æt</i>	<i>-æt</i>	<i>-æyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-æummit</i>	<i>-æimmut -æimmyt</i>	<i>-æymmit</i>	<i>-æusut</i>	<i>-æisit</i>	<i>-æysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-æt</i>	<i>-æt</i>	<i>-æt</i>	<i>-æittit</i>	<i>-æuttut</i>	<i>-æyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-æunmit</i>	<i>-æinnit</i>	<i>-æynnit</i>	<i>-æungit</i>	<i>-æingit</i>	<i>-æyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-æukkit</i>	<i>-æikkut -æikkyt</i>	<i>-æykkit</i>	<i>-æuin</i>	<i>-æein</i>	<i>-æüin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-llits</i>	<i>-lluts, -llits</i>	<i>-llyts</i>	<i>-llittset</i>	<i>-lluttsot, -llittset</i>	<i>-llyttsüt</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>-ll-</i>			Ø		
ADVERBIAL	<i>-lleset</i>	<i>-llosset, -lleset</i>	<i>-llüset</i>	Ø		

ki *æullut* » *ki* *æu* *æn*
‘wooden’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEMATIC
INESSIVE

ki *æullut*
ki *æu* *æn*
ki *æu* *æimmut~ki* *æullummut*

ki *æullukki*
ki *æu* *æt*
ki *æu* *æisit*

ILLATIVE	<i>kiXuXet</i>	<i>kiXuXuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kiXuXinnit</i>	<i>kiXuXingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kiXuXikkut</i>	<i>kiXuXein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kiXulluts</i>	<i>kiXulluttsot</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>kiXullukkut</i>	‘more wooden’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>kiXullullut</i>	‘most wooden’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>kiXullami</i>	‘it is wooden’

deillit » *deiXen*
‘local’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>deillit</i>	<i>deillikki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>deiXen</i>	<i>deiXut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>deiXummit</i>	<i>deiXusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>deiXot</i>	<i>deiXittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>deiXunnit</i>	<i>deiXungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>deiXukkit</i>	<i>deiXuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>deillits</i>	<i>deillittset</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>deillikkut</i>	‘more local’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>deillillyt</i>	‘most local’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>deillami</i>	‘it is local’

hullyt » *hũXũn*
‘porous, rough’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>hullyt</i>	<i>hullykki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>hũXũn</i>	<i>hũXyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>hũXymmit</i>	<i>hũXysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>hũXũt</i>	<i>hũXyttit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>hũXynnit</i>	<i>hũXyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>hũXykkit</i>	<i>hũXũn</i>
ESSIVE	<i>hullyts</i>	<i>hullyttsũt</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>hullykkyt</i>	‘more porous’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>hullyllyt</i>	‘most porous’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>hullami</i>	‘it is porous’

§5.1.2.1.2 Adjectives in *-ĩn/-ũn/-ȳn*

Adjectives in *-ĩn/-ũn/-ȳn* denote an essential relation to the base word from which they are formed, often a more abstract possession of some characteristic. They have sematic forms in *-enan/-onan/-ũnan* and are declined like bisyllabic consonantal nouns in sematic cases. Generally these adjective endings are found on the asematic form of the noun, and the final vowel of the base word is usually contrapolar, and always geminated.

Abstract forms are in *-enehit/-onohut/-ũnũhyt*, for example *ũenehit* ‘power, powerfulness’.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL
<i>-ĩn</i>	<i>-enan</i>	<i>-ĩnokkut</i>	<i>-ĩllut</i>	<i>-ĩdn-</i>	<i>-ĩntset</i> <i>-ĩnukkit</i>

<i>-uñ</i>	<i>-onan</i>	<i>-uñokkut</i>	<i>-uñllut</i>	<i>-uñdn-</i>	<i>-uñtset</i> <i>-uñikkut</i>
<i>-yñ</i>	<i>-uñan</i>	<i>-yñukkyt</i>	<i>-yñllyt</i>	<i>-yñdn-</i>	<i>-yñtset</i> <i>-yñykkit</i>

		ASEMATIC	SEOMATIC	
<i>uñu</i>	‘power’	<i>uñuñ</i>	<i>uñenan</i>	‘powerful’
<i>alñna</i>	‘bottom’	<i>alñuñ</i>	<i>alñnenan</i>	‘fundamental’
<i>bñuñssun</i>	‘crime’	<i>bñuñssuñ</i>	<i>bñuñssenana</i>	‘criminal’
<i>gaulbun</i>	‘world’	<i>gaulbuñ</i>	<i>gaulbenana</i>	‘global’
<i>gñukviggun</i>	‘concept’	<i>gñukviggñuñ</i>	<i>gñukviggennana</i>	‘conceptual, theoretical’
<i>gvañi</i>	‘all’	<i>gvaññuñ</i>	<i>gvaññonana</i>	‘universal’
<i>ñuo</i>	‘whole’	<i>ñuñuñ</i>	<i>ñuñonana</i>	‘complete, entire’
<i>hñbma</i>	‘love’	<i>hñbmuñ</i>	<i>hñbmenana</i>	‘romantic’
<i>tuñk</i>	‘surface’	<i>tuñkvuñ</i>	<i>tuñkvenana</i>	‘superficial’
<i>tyggá</i>	‘prohibition’	<i>tyggýñ</i>	<i>tyggýñana</i>	‘prohibitive’

TELEUTOPHONIC ADJECTIVES IN *-uñna/-uñana/-yñna*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-uñ</i>	<i>-uñ</i>	<i>-yñ</i>	<i>-uñgi</i>	<i>-uñgi</i>	<i>-yñgi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>-enan</i>	<i>-onan</i>	<i>-uñana</i>	<i>-enut</i>	<i>-onit</i>	<i>-uñnyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-inummit</i>	<i>-unimmut</i>	<i>-ynymmit</i>	<i>-enusut</i>	<i>-onisit</i>	<i>-uñnysit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-enot</i>	<i>-onet</i>	<i>-uñuñt</i>	<i>-enittit</i> <i>-endit</i>	<i>-onuttut</i> <i>-ondut</i>	<i>-uñnyttyt</i> <i>-uñndyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-enunmit</i>	<i>-oninnit</i>	<i>-uñnyñnit</i>	<i>-enungit</i>	<i>-onningit</i>	<i>-uñnyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-inukkit</i> <i>-inykkit</i>	<i>-unikkut</i>	<i>-ynykkit</i>	<i>-enuin</i>	<i>-onein</i>	<i>-uñuñin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-uñts</i>	<i>-uñts</i>	<i>-yñts</i>	<i>-uñtset</i>	<i>-uñtsot</i>	<i>-yñtsut</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>-uñdn-</i>	<i>-uñdn-</i>	<i>-yñdn-</i>	Ø		
ADVERBIAL	<i>-uñtset</i>	<i>-uñtset</i>	<i>-yñtset</i>	Ø		

uñuñ » *uñenan*
‘powerful’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEOMATIC

uñuñ
uñenan

uñngi
uñenut

INESSIVE	<i>ĩĩnumim̃t</i>	<i>ĩĩenusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ĩĩenot</i>	<i>ĩĩenittit ~ ĩĩendit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ĩĩenuñnit</i>	<i>ĩĩenungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ĩĩinuk̃kit</i>	<i>ĩĩenuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ĩĩĩnts</i>	<i>ĩĩĩnt̃set</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>ĩĩĩngut</i>	‘more powerful’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>ĩĩĩllyt</i>	‘most powerful’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>hĩĩĩdnami</i>	‘it is powerful’
<i>gvaiĩĩũñ</i> » <i>gvaiĩĩoñan</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘universal’		
ASEMATIC	<i>gvaiĩĩũñ</i>	<i>gvaiĩĩũngi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>gvaiĩĩoñan</i>	<i>gvaiĩĩoñit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>gvaiĩĩuñimmut</i>	<i>gvaiĩĩonisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>gvaiĩĩoñet</i>	<i>gvaiĩĩoñuttut ~ gvaiĩĩondut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>gvaiĩĩoñinnit</i>	<i>gvaiĩĩoñingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>gvaiĩĩum̃ikkut</i>	<i>gvaiĩĩonein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>gvaiĩĩũnts</i>	<i>gvaiĩĩũntsot</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>gvaiĩĩũngut</i>	‘more universal’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>gvaiĩĩũllut</i>	‘most universal’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>gvaiĩĩũdnami</i>	‘it is universal’
<i>tygg̃ĩñ</i> » <i>tygg̃ũnañ</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘prohibitive’		
ASEMATIC	<i>tygg̃ĩñ</i>	<i>tygg̃ĩngi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>tygg̃ũnañ</i>	<i>tygg̃ũnỹt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tygg̃ĩnym̃mit</i>	<i>tygg̃ũnỹsyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tygg̃ũñũt</i>	<i>tygg̃ũnỹt̃tyt ~ tygg̃ũndyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tygg̃ũnỹnnit</i>	<i>tygg̃ũnỹngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tygg̃ĩnỹkk̃it</i>	<i>tygg̃ũñũin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tygg̃ĩnts</i>	<i>tygg̃ĩntsũt</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>tygg̃ĩngyt</i>	‘more prohibitive’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>tygg̃ĩllyt</i>	‘most prohibitive’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>tygg̃ĩdnami</i>	‘it is prohibitive’

§5.1.2.1.3 Adjectives in -k̃ki/-k̃ku/-k̃ky

Adjectives in -k̃ki/-k̃ku/-k̃ky are generally descriptive. They have sematic forms in -g̃en/-g̃on/-g̃ũñ and are declined like bisyllabic consonantal nouns in sematic cases. Generally these adjective endings are found on the asematic form of the noun, and the final vowel of the base word is usually propolar. Consonant-final words can be deleted, or the ending added onto the consonant, in which case it appears as -k̃i/-k̃u/-k̃y, and the sematic form may retain the stop instead of -g̃-, for example in *pits̃ku* ‘quiet’ which has the sematic form *pits̃koñ*, not **pits̃g̃oñ*. A number of such adjectives are not derived from other roots.

Abstract forms are in -g̃eh̃it/-g̃oh̃ut/-g̃ũhyt, for example *neñeg̃eh̃it* ‘friendliness’.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEOMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL

<i>-kki</i>	<i>-ġen</i>	<i>-kkegut</i>	<i>-kkulut</i>	<i>-kk-</i>	<i>-kkeset</i>
<i>-kku</i>	<i>-ġon</i>	<i>-kkogut</i>	<i>-kkilut</i>		<i>-kkoset</i>
<i>-kky</i>	<i>-ġuġn</i>	<i>-kkuġyt</i>	<i>-kkylyt</i>		<i>-kkuġset</i>

		ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>nennen</i>	‘power’	<i>nennekki</i>	<i>nenneġen</i>	‘friendly’
<i>kukwa</i>	‘two’	<i>kukku</i>	<i>kuġon</i>	‘half, halved’
<i>skorru</i>	‘bend, hunch’	<i>skorrokk</i>	<i>skorroġon</i>	‘hunched’
<i>nġertet</i>	‘pain’	<i>nġertekki</i>	<i>nġerteġen</i>	‘painful’
<i>hala</i>	‘habit’	<i>halokku</i>	<i>haloġon</i>	‘normal, habitual’
<i>aġġil</i>	‘core, centre’	<i>aġġelkki</i>	<i>aġġelġġen</i>	‘central’
<i>meu</i>	‘sputum’	<i>meuġky</i>	<i>meuġuġn</i>	‘disgusting’
<i>y</i>	‘ice’	<i>yġky</i>	<i>yġuġn</i>	‘nippy, ice-cold’
		<i>pitsku</i>	<i>pitskon</i>	‘quiet’
		<i>kaikky</i>	<i>kaġuġn</i>	‘steep, abrupt’
		<i>nġekki</i>	<i>nġeġen</i>	‘stiff’

TELEUTOPHONIC ADJECTIVES IN *-kki/-kku/-kky*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-kki</i>	<i>-kku</i>	<i>-kky</i>	<i>-kkegi</i>	<i>-kkogi</i>	<i>-kkuġi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-ġen</i>	<i>-ġon</i>	<i>-ġuġn</i>	<i>-ġut</i>	<i>-ġit</i>	<i>-ġyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-ġummit</i>	<i>-ġimmut</i> <i>-ġimmyt</i>	<i>-ġymmit</i>	<i>-ġusut</i>	<i>-ġisit</i>	<i>-ġysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-ġot</i>	<i>-ġet</i>	<i>-ġut</i>	<i>-ġittit</i> <i>-ġtit</i>	<i>-ġuttut</i> <i>-ġtut</i>	<i>-ġyttyt</i> <i>-ġtyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-ġunnit</i>	<i>-ġinnit</i>	<i>-ġynnit</i>	<i>-ġungit</i>	<i>-ġingit</i>	<i>-ġyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ġukkit</i>	<i>-ġikkut</i> <i>-ġikkyt</i>	<i>-ġykkit</i>	<i>-ġuin</i>	<i>-ġein</i>	<i>-ġuġin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-kkits</i>	<i>-kkuts</i>	<i>-kkyts</i>	<i>-kkittset</i>	<i>-kkuttsot</i>	<i>-kkyttsuġt</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>-kk-</i>			Ø		
ADVERBIAL	<i>-kkeset</i>	<i>-kkoset</i>	<i>-kkuġset</i>	Ø		

nennekki » *nenneġen*
‘friendly’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEMATIC

nennekki
nenneġen

nennekkegi
nenneġut

INESSIVE	<i>nenneġummit</i>	<i>nenneġusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>nenneġot</i>	<i>nenneġittit ~ nenneġtit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>nenneġunmit</i>	<i>nenneġungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>nenneġukkit</i>	<i>nenneġuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>nennekkits</i>	<i>nennekkittset</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>nennekkegut</i>	‘friendlier’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>nennekkulut</i>	‘friendliest’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>nennekkami</i>	‘it is friendly’
<i>kukku</i> » <i>kuġon</i> ‘half, halved’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>kukku</i>	<i>kukkogi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>kuġon</i>	<i>kuġit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kuġimmut</i>	<i>kuġisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kuġet</i>	<i>kuġuttut ~ kuġtut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kuġinmit</i>	<i>kuġingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kuġikkut</i>	<i>kuġein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kukkuts</i>	<i>kukkuttsot</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>kukkogut</i>	‘more halved’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>kukkulut</i>	‘most halved’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>kukkami</i>	‘it is halved’
<i>meukkya</i> » <i>meuġin</i> ‘disgusting’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>meukkya</i>	<i>meukkūgi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>meuġin</i>	<i>meuġyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>meuġymmit</i>	<i>meuġysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>meuġūt</i>	<i>meuġyttyt ~ meuġtyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>meuġynmit</i>	<i>meuġyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>meuġykkit</i>	<i>meuġuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>meukkys</i>	<i>meukkyytsūt</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>meukkūgyt</i>	‘more disgusting’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>meukkylt</i>	‘most disgusting’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>meukkami</i>	‘it is disgusting’

§5.1.2.1.4 Adjectives in *-ha*

Adjectives in *-ha* indicate the possession of some quality or attribute indicated by the base word. Such adjectives often correspond to nouns in English. For example, from the word *njokwi* ‘goal, target’ the adjective *njokvoha* is formed, which has no direct equivalent in English, but can be translated into ‘goal, target’, as in *njokvoha keggi* ‘the target day’. The same idea can also be expressed with a compound noun, for example *njokvekeggi* ‘target day’. They have sematic forms in *-hin/-hun/-hyn* and are declined like bisyllabic consonantal nouns in sematic cases. Generally these adjective endings are found on the asematic form of the noun, and the final vowel of the base word is usually contrapolar and lax. Some diphthongs may become simple vowels, as in *kjuobmu* ‘bend in river’ and *kjübmeha* ‘twisted, bendy’. Word-final consonants are deleted before *-ha*. Unlike most other teleutophonic adjectival endings, the asematic only has one form, but depending on the previous vowel, the sematic form will align with the quality of the previous vowel. The ending *-ha* is especially common in

compound adjectives comprised of an adjective and a noun, such as *ħalla* ‘long’ and *ħiski* ‘hair’ become *ħallahiskoha* ‘long-haired’.

Abstract forms are in *-ħhehit/-ħhohut/-ħhũhyt*, for example *ħallahiskohhohut* ‘long-hairedness’.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL
<i>-ha</i>	<i>-hun</i>	<i>-hogut</i>	<i>-halut</i>	<i>-h-</i>	<i>-hoset</i>
	<i>-hin</i>				
	<i>-hyn</i>				

		ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>ħalla ħiski</i>	‘long hair’	<i>ħallahiskoha</i>	<i>ħallahiskohun</i>	‘long-haired’
<i>balva tavvan</i>	‘short leg’	<i>balvatavveha</i>	<i>balvatavvehin</i>	‘short-legged’
<i>kjuobmu</i>	‘river bend’	<i>kjuǔbmeha</i>	<i>kjuǔbmehin</i>	‘bendy, twisted’
<i>ruĶĶu</i>	‘wrinkle’	<i>ruĶĶeha</i>	<i>ruĶĶehin</i>	‘wrinkled, wrinkly’
<i>ninyts</i>	‘grain’	<i>ninũha</i>	<i>ninũhyn</i>	‘grainy, particle’
<i>ĩski</i>	‘woman’	<i>ĩskoha</i>	<i>ĩskohun</i>	‘feminine’
<i>sakvin</i>	‘man’	<i>sakvoha</i>	<i>sakvohun</i>	‘masculin’
<i>mĩsku</i>	‘medicine’	<i>mĩskeha</i>	<i>mĩskehin</i>	‘medical’
<i>niokvi</i>	‘goal, target’	<i>niokvoha</i>	<i>niokvohun</i>	‘target’

TELEUTOPHONIC ADJECTIVES IN *-ha*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT- ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT- ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-Ø-ha</i>			<i>-Ø-hogi</i>		
SEMATIC	<i>-ehin</i>	<i>-ohun</i>	<i>-ũhũn</i>	<i>-ehut</i>	<i>-ohit</i>	<i>-ũhyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-ihummit</i>	<i>-uhimmut</i>	<i>-yhyymmit</i>	<i>-ehusut</i>	<i>-ohisit</i>	<i>-ũhysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-ehot</i>	<i>-ohet</i>	<i>-ũhũt</i>	<i>-ehittit</i>	<i>-ohuttut</i>	<i>-ũhyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-ehunmit</i>	<i>-ohinnit</i>	<i>-ũhynmit</i>	<i>-ehungit</i>	<i>-ohingit</i>	<i>-ũhyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ihukkit</i> <i>-ihykkit</i>	<i>-uhikkut</i>	<i>-yhykkit</i>	<i>-ehuĩn</i>	<i>-ohein</i>	<i>-ũhũĩn</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-Ø-hats</i>			<i>-Ø-hattsot</i>		
PREDICATIVE	<i>-h-</i>			Ø		
ADVERBIAL	<i>-hoset</i>			Ø		

ħallahiskoha » *ħallahiskohun* SINGULAR
‘long-haired’

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>ǰallahiskoha</i>	<i>ǰallahiskohogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ǰallahiskohun</i>	<i>ǰallahiskohit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ǰallahiskuhimmut</i>	<i>ǰallahiskohisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ǰallahiskohet</i>	<i>ǰallahiskohuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ǰallahiskohinnit</i>	<i>ǰallahiskohingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ǰallahiskuhikkut</i>	<i>ǰallahiskohein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ǰallahiskohats</i>	<i>ǰallahiskohattsot</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>ǰallahiskohogut</i>	‘more long-haired’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>ǰallahiskohalut</i>	‘most long-haired’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>ǰallahiskohami</i>	‘it is long-haired’

miskeha » *miskehin*
‘medicinal’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>miskeha</i>	<i>miskehogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>miskehin</i>	<i>miskehut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>miskihummit</i>	<i>miskehusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>miskehot</i>	<i>miskehittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>miskehunmit</i>	<i>miskehungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>miskihukkit</i>	<i>miskehuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>miskehats</i>	<i>miskehattsot</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>miskehogut</i>	‘more medicinal’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>miskehalut</i>	‘most medicinal’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>miskehami</i>	‘it is medicinal’

ninũha » *ninũhyn*
‘grainy, particle’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>ninũha</i>	<i>ninũhogi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ninũhyn</i>	<i>ninũhyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ninyhymmit</i>	<i>ninũhysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ninũhũt</i>	<i>ninũhyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ninũhynnit</i>	<i>ninũhyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ninyhykkit</i>	<i>ninũhũin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ninũhats</i>	<i>ninũhattsot</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>ninũhogut</i>	‘grainier’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>ninũhalut</i>	‘grainiest’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>ninũhami</i>	‘it is grainy’

§5.1.2.1.5 Adjectives in *-inget/-unget/-ynget*

Adjectives in *-inget/-unget/-ynget* are primarily descriptive of appearance but also may be more evaluative, such as *pillunget* ‘mischievous’ from *pilla* ‘trick’, which does not describe appearance. They have sematic forms in *-eknan/-oknan/-ũknan* and are declined like bisyllabic consonantal nouns in sematic cases. Generally these adjective endings are found directly onto the related stem.

Abstract forms are in *-eknehit/-oknohut/-ũknũhyt*, for example *nunnoknohut* ‘angry-lookingness, threatening look’.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL
<i>-inget</i>	<i>-eknan</i>	<i>-ingekkut</i>	<i>-ingillut</i>	<i>-ikn-</i>	<i>-ingesset</i>
<i>-unget</i>	<i>-oknan</i>	<i>-ungekkut</i>	<i>-ungillut</i>	<i>-ukn-</i>	<i>-ungesset</i>
<i>-ynget</i>	<i>-ûknan</i>	<i>-yngekkyt</i>	<i>-yngillyt</i>	<i>-ykn-</i>	<i>-yngesset</i>

		ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>voahu</i>	‘fear’	<i>voavvunget</i>	<i>voavvoknan</i>	‘strange, scary (looking)’
<i>nunnot</i>	‘angry’	<i>nunnunget</i>	<i>nunnoknan</i>	‘angry looking’
<i>ninda</i>	‘young’	<i>nindunget</i>	<i>nindoknan</i>	‘youthful’
<i>maivv-</i>	‘smile’	<i>maivvunget</i>	<i>maivveknan</i>	‘smiling, beaming’
<i>ṁigta</i>	‘heavy’	<i>ṁigtunget</i>	<i>ṁigtoknan</i>	‘heavy/worried looking’
<i>hijjot</i>	‘faint’	<i>hijjunget</i>	<i>hijjoknan</i>	‘frail looking’
<i>pillā</i>	‘trick’	<i>pillunget</i>	<i>pilloknan</i>	‘mischievous’
<i>ruĶĶu</i>	‘wrinkle’	<i>ruĶĶunget</i>	<i>ruĶĶoknan</i>	‘crumpled, shrivelled’
		<i>niškyunget</i>	<i>niškuknan</i>	‘smirking, grinning’
		<i>kekĶinget</i>	<i>kekĶeknan</i>	‘crooked, gnarled’
		<i>istynget</i>	<i>istuknan</i>	‘wry, disgruntled’

TELEUTOPHONIC ADJECTIVES IN *-inget/-unget/-ynget*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT- ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT- ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-inget</i>	<i>-unget</i>	<i>-ynget</i>	<i>-ingekki</i>	<i>-ungekki</i>	<i>-yngekki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-eknan</i>	<i>-oknan</i>	<i>-ûknan</i>	<i>-eknut</i>	<i>-oknit</i>	<i>-ûknyit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-iknummit</i>	<i>-uknimmut</i>	<i>-yknymmit</i>	<i>-eknusut</i>	<i>-oknisit</i>	<i>-ûknysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-eknot</i>	<i>-oknet</i>	<i>-ûknūt</i>	<i>-eknittit</i>	<i>-oknuttut</i>	<i>-ûknyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-eknunmit</i>	<i>-okninmit</i>	<i>-ûknynmit</i>	<i>-eknungit</i>	<i>-okningit</i>	<i>-ûknyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-iknukkit</i> <i>-iknykkkit</i>	<i>-uknikkut</i>	<i>-yknnykkkit</i>	<i>-eknuin</i>	<i>-oknein</i>	<i>-ûknūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-ingets</i>	<i>-ungets</i>	<i>-yngets</i>	<i>-ingettset</i>	<i>-ungettset</i>	<i>-yngettset</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>-ikn-</i>	<i>-ukn-</i>	<i>-ykn-</i>	Ø		
ADVERBIAL	<i>-ingesset</i>	<i>-ungesset</i>	<i>-yngesset</i>	Ø		

nindunget » *nindoknan*
‘youthful’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEMATIC

nindunget
nindoknan

nindungekki
nindoknit

INESSIVE	<i>ninduknimmut</i>	<i>nindoknisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>nindoknet</i>	<i>nindoknuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>nindokninnit</i>	<i>nindokningit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ninduknikkut</i>	<i>nindoknein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>nindungets</i>	<i>nindungettset</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>nindungekkut</i>	‘more youthful’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>nindungillut</i>	‘most youthful’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>ninduknami</i>	‘it is youthful’

<i>kekXinget</i> » <i>kekXeknan</i> ‘gnarled’	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>kekXinget</i>	<i>kekXingekki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>kekXeknan</i>	<i>kekXeknut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kekXiknummit</i>	<i>kekXeknusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kekXeknot</i>	<i>kekXeknuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kekXeknunnit</i>	<i>kekXeknungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kekXiknukkit</i>	<i>kekXeknuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kekXingets</i>	<i>kekXingettset</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>kekXingekkut</i>	‘more gnarled’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>kekXingillyt</i>	‘most gnarled’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>kekXiknami</i>	‘it is gnarled’

<i>istynget</i> » <i>istuknan</i> ‘wry’	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>istynget</i>	<i>istyngekki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>istuknan</i>	<i>istuknyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>istyknyymmit</i>	<i>istuknysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>istuknūt</i>	<i>istuknytyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>istuknynnit</i>	<i>istuknyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>istyknykkit</i>	<i>istuknūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>istyngets</i>	<i>istyngettset</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>istyngekkyt</i>	‘more wry’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>istyngillyt</i>	‘most wry’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>histryknami</i>	‘it is wry’

§5.1.2.1.6 Adjectives in *-eji/-oju*

Adjectives in *-eji/-oju* denote the possession of quality or property, often an intensive quality, for example *bireji* ‘very cold intensely cold’. They have sematic forms in *-i/-u* and are declined like apocoptic trisyllabic consonantal nouns in *-g* in sematic cases. Generally these adjective endings are found directly onto the related stem and are propolar to the ending of the base word. Note that the adjective *muoji* ‘warm’ has an alternative predicative verbal form in *muji-* instead of *muoj-*. The inessive singular, inessive, illative, elative and comitative plural have short and long forms, with long forms more common in formal registers.

Adjectives in *-eji/-oju* also have a short asematic ending in *-ei* and *-ui* which is common in poetic registers.

Abstract forms are in *-ejehit/-ojohut*, for example *birejehit* ‘bitter cold’.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL
<i>-eĭĭ</i>	<i>-ĭ</i>	<i>-eĭĭegut</i>	<i>-eĭĭulut</i>	<i>-eĭ-</i>	<i>-eiset</i> <i>-ĭkkut</i>
<i>-oĭĭu</i>	<i>-u</i>	<i>-oĭĭogut</i>	<i>-oĭĭilut</i>	<i>-oĭ-</i>	<i>-uiset</i> <i>-uĭkkut</i>

		ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>bir-</i>	‘freeze’	<i>bireĭĭ</i>	<i>birĭ</i>	‘very cold’
<i>adda</i>	‘salt’	<i>addoĭĭu</i>	<i>addu</i>	‘(very) salty, brined’
<i>dallu</i>	‘in good health’	<i>dalloĭĭu</i>	<i>dallu</i>	‘healthy’
<i>iĭĭu</i>	‘juice, sap’	<i>iĭoĭĭu</i>	<i>iĭu</i>	‘juicy, moist’
<i>mitta</i>	‘knowledge’	<i>mittoĭĭu</i>	<i>mittu</i>	‘wise’
<i>sidkna</i>	‘jealousy’	<i>sidknoĭĭu</i>	<i>sidknu</i>	‘jealous’
<i>sigva</i>	‘rain’	<i>siggoĭĭu</i>	<i>siggu</i>	‘(very) rainy’
<i>girĶ-</i>	‘shake’	<i>girĶeĭĭ</i>	<i>girĶi</i>	‘quivering (of cold/fear)’

TELEUTOPHONIC ADJECTIVES IN *-eĭĭ/-oĭĭu*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT	BACK
ASEMATIC	<i>-eĭĭ (-ei)</i>	<i>-oĭĭu (-ui)</i>	<i>-eĭĭegi (-eigi)</i>	<i>-oĭĭogi (-uigi)</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-ĭ</i>	<i>-u</i>	<i>-uĭ</i>	<i>-u</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-immit</i>	<i>-ummut</i>	<i>-igusut~iussut</i>	<i>-uĭsisit~uissit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-igot</i>	<i>-uĭet</i>	<i>-igittit~ittit</i>	<i>-uĭuttut~uĭttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-igunnit</i>	<i>-uĭinnit</i>	<i>-igungit~iungit</i>	<i>-uĭingit~uuingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ĭkkut</i> <i>-ĭkkyt</i>	<i>-uĭkkut</i>	<i>-iguin~iun</i>	<i>-uĭein~uin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-eĭĭits (-eits)</i>	<i>-oĭĭuts (-uits)</i>	<i>-eĭĭittset (-eittset)</i>	<i>-oĭĭuttset (-uittset)</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>-eĭ-</i>	<i>-oĭ-</i>	Ø	
ADVERBIAL	<i>-eiset</i>	<i>-uiset</i>	Ø	

mittoĭĭu » *mittu*
‘wise’

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>mittoĭĭu (mittui)</i>	<i>mittoĭĭogi (mittuigi)</i>
SEMATIC	<i>mittu</i>	<i>mittit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>mittuĭmmut</i>	<i>mittuĭsisit~mittuissit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>mittuĭet</i>	<i>mittuĭuttut~mittuĭttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>mittuĭinnit</i>	<i>mittuĭingit~mittuĭungit</i>

COMITATIVE	<i>mittuikkut</i>	<i>mittugein~mittuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>mittojjuts (mittuits)</i>	<i>mittojjuttsot (mittuittsot)</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>mittojjogut</i>	‘wiser’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>mittojjilut</i>	‘wisest’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>mittojami</i>	‘it is wise’
<i>birejji</i> » <i>birı</i> ‘freezing cold’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>birejji</i>	<i>birejjeji</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>birı</i>	<i>birıt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>birımmıt</i>	<i>birıgusut~birıussut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>birıgot</i>	<i>birıgıttıt~birıttıt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>birıgunnıt</i>	<i>birıgungıt~birıungıt</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>birıkkut</i>	<i>birıguın~birıun</i>
ESSIVE	<i>birejjiıts</i>	<i>birejjiıttset</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>birejjeğut</i>	‘more freezing cold’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>birejjiılut</i>	‘most freezing cold’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>birejıami</i>	‘it is freezing cold’

§5.1.2.1.7 Adjectives in *-ıgğami/-uğğami*

Adjectives in *-ıgğami/-uğğami* depict the lack of an attribute and function as abessive adjectives, often equivalent to English adjectives in *-less*. They have sematic forms in *-ıgın/-uğun* and are declined like triconsonantal apocoptic nouns in *-n* in sematic cases. These adjective formants are added onto the asematic stem of the base word with diaphony.

Abstract forms are in *-ıgğehıt/-uğğohıt* for example *voahıhıgğohıt* ‘fearlessness’.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEOMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL
<i>-ıgğami</i>	<i>-ıgın</i>	<i>-ıgğogut</i>	<i>-ıgğallut</i>	<i>-ıgğam-</i>	<i>-ıgğameset</i> <i>-ıgğıkkut</i>
<i>-uğğami</i>	<i>-uğun</i>	<i>-uğğogut</i>	<i>-uğğallut</i>	<i>-uğğam-</i>	<i>-uğğameset</i> <i>-uğğıkkıt</i>

		ASEMATIC	SEOMATIC	
<i>voahı</i>	‘fear’	<i>voahıhıgğami</i>	<i>voahıhıgıun</i>	‘fearless’
<i>alğna</i>	‘bottom’	<i>alknıgğami</i>	<i>alknıgıun</i>	‘bottomless, endless’
<i>ıuokku</i>	‘tree’	<i>ıuokıgğami</i>	<i>ıuokıgıun</i>	‘treeless’
<i>tsappı</i>	‘hope’	<i>tsabbıgğami</i>	<i>tsabbıgıun</i>	‘hopeless’
<i>raykvi</i>	‘strong’	<i>raygvıgğami</i>	<i>raygvıgıın</i>	‘powerless, weak’
<i>ulkkı</i>	‘chest’	<i>ulkuğğami</i>	<i>ulkoğıun</i>	‘cowardly’
<i>tapına</i>	‘error, fault’	<i>tanııgğami</i>	<i>tanııgıun</i>	‘perfect, innocent’
<i>temmy</i>	‘happy’	<i>tepmyıgğami</i>	<i>tepmyıgıın</i>	‘joyless, sad’
<i>sulgi</i>	‘heart’	<i>sulkkıgğami</i>	<i>sulkkıgıın</i>	‘heartless’
<i>stıđda</i>	‘injury’	<i>stıhuğğami</i>	<i>stıhoğıun</i>	‘uninjured’

TELEUTOPHONIC ADJECTIVES IN *-igġami/-uġġami*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT	BACK
ASEMATIC	<i>-igġami</i>	<i>-uġġami</i>	<i>-igġamegi</i>	<i>-uġġamegi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>-eġin</i>	<i>-oġun</i>	<i>-eġinut</i>	<i>-oġunit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-igġinummit</i> <i>-eġimmit</i>	<i>-uġunimmut</i> <i>-oġummut</i>	<i>-eġinusut</i>	<i>-oġunisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-eġinot</i>	<i>-oġunet</i>	<i>-eġinittit</i> <i>-eġindit</i>	<i>-oġunuttut</i> <i>~oġundut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-eġinunnit</i>	<i>-oġuninnit</i>	<i>-eġinungit</i>	<i>-oġuningit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-igġimukkit</i> <i>-eġikkut</i>	<i>-uġunikkut</i> <i>-oġukkit</i>	<i>-eġimuin</i>	<i>-oġunein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-igġamits</i>	<i>-uġġamits</i>	<i>-igġamittset</i>	<i>-uġġamittset</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>-eġġam-</i>	<i>-oġġam-</i>	Ø	
ADVERBIAL	<i>-igġameset</i>	<i>-uġġameset</i>	Ø	

tsabbugġami » *tsabbugun*
‘hopeless’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

tsabbugġami

tsabbugġamegi

SEOMATIC

tsabbugun

tsabbugunit

INESSIVE

tsabbugunimmut~tsabbugunmut

tsabbugunisit

ILLATIVE

tsabbugunet

tsabbugunuttut ~ tsabbugundut

ELATIVE

tsabbuguninnit

tsabbuguningit

COMITATIVE

tsabbugunikkut~tsabbugukkit

tsabbugunein

ESSIVE

tsabbugġamits

tsabbugġamittset

COMPARATIVE

tsabbugġogut

‘more hopeless’

SUPERLATIVE

tsabbugġallut

‘most hopeless’

PREDICATIVE (3I)

tsabbugġamami

‘it is hopeless’

sulkkigġami » *sulkkeġin*
‘heartless’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

sulkkigġami

sulkkigġamegi

SEOMATIC

sulkkeġin

sulkkeġinut

INESSIVE

sulkkigġinummit~sulkkeġimmit

sulkkeġinusut

ILLATIVE

sulkkeġinot

sulkkeġinittit ~ sulkkeġindit

ELATIVE

sulkkeġinunnit

sulkkeġinungit

COMITATIVE

sulkkigġimukkit~sulkkeġikkut

sulkkeġimuin

ESSIVE

sulkkigġamits

sulkkigġamittset

COMPARATIVE

sulkkigġogut

‘more heartless’

SUPERLATIVE	<i>sulkkigallut</i>	‘most heartless’
PREDICATIVE (3A)	<i>tsulkkeggaman</i>	‘s/he is heartless’
<i>tepmiiggami</i> » <i>tepmegin</i>	SINGULAR	PLURAL
‘joyless, sad’		
ASEMATIC	<i>tepmiiggami</i>	<i>tepmiiggamegi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>tepmegin</i>	<i>tepmeginut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tepmeginummit~tepmeginummit</i>	<i>tepmeginusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tepmeginot</i>	<i>tepmeginittit ~ tepmeginidit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tepmeginunnit</i>	<i>tepmeginungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tepmiginukkit~tepmegikkut</i>	<i>tepmeginuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tepmiiggamits</i>	<i>tepmiiggamittset</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>tepmiiggugyt</i>	‘sadder’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>tepmiiggallut</i>	‘saddest’
PREDICATIVE (3A)	<i>tepmiiggaman</i>	‘s/he is sad’

§5.1.2.1.8 Adjectives in -ggit/-ggut/-ggyt

Adjectives in -ggit/-ggut/-ggyt carry a variety of meaning but are generally strongly descriptive or evaluative. They have sematic forms in -kkan and are declined like bisyllabic consonantal nouns in sematic cases. A large number of these descriptive adjectives lack a base word.

Abstract forms are in -ggehut/-ggohut/-ggihyt, for example *miggiggehit* ‘correctness, alignment’.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL
-ggit	-kkan	-ggikkut, -ggikkyt	-ggillut, -ggillyt	-kk-	-ggeset
-ggut		-ggukkut	-ggullut		-ggosset
-ggyt		-ggykkut	-ggyllut		-ggusset

<i>biuggod- migi</i>	‘display’ ‘correct, true’	ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	‘visible, obvious’ ‘aligned, correct’ ‘small (animate)’ ‘hunched, arched’ ‘ripped (in many places)’ ‘fitting, perfect’ ‘sharp, thin, quick’ ‘brown’ ‘tall and thin’ ‘quiet, shy’ ‘eager’ ‘light, bright’ ‘thickset’ ‘slick, smooth’ ‘plucky, feisty’
		<i>biuggut</i>	<i>biukkan</i>	
		<i>miggiggit</i>	<i>miggikkan</i>	
		<i>biaggut</i>	<i>biakkan</i>	
		<i>gaŋviggit</i>	<i>gaŋvikkan</i>	
		<i>kusšuggut</i>	<i>kusšukkan</i>	
		<i>ħukħuggut</i>	<i>ħukħukkan</i>	
		<i>tsuggut</i>	<i>tsukkan</i>	
		<i>umuggyt</i>	<i>umukkan</i>	
		<i>toaggut</i>	<i>toakkan</i>	
		<i>puggyt</i>	<i>pukkan</i>	
		<i>niggut</i>	<i>nikkan</i>	
		<i>huoggut</i>	<i>huokkan</i>	
		<i>buoggut</i>	<i>buokkan</i>	
		<i>layggyt</i>	<i>laykkan</i>	
		<i>kueggyt</i>	<i>kuekkan</i>	

TELEUTOPHONIC ADJECTIVES IN *-ggit/-ggut/-ggyt*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-ggit</i>	<i>-ggut</i>	<i>-ggyt</i>	<i>-ggikki</i>	<i>-ggukki</i>	<i>-ggykki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>-kkan</i>			<i>-kkut</i>	<i>-kkit</i>	<i>-kkyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-kkummit</i>	<i>-kkimmut</i> <i>-kkimmyt</i>	<i>-kkymmit</i>	<i>-kkusut</i>	<i>-kkisit</i>	<i>-kkytyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-kkot</i>	<i>-kket</i>	<i>-kkût</i>	<i>-kkittit</i> <i>-ktit</i>	<i>-kkuttut</i> <i>-ktut</i>	<i>-kkyttyt</i> <i>-ktyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-kkunnit</i>	<i>-kkinnit</i>	<i>-kkynnit</i>	<i>-kkungit</i>	<i>-kkingit</i>	<i>-kkyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-kkukkit</i>	<i>-kkikkut</i> <i>-kkikkyyt</i>	<i>-kkykkit</i>	<i>-kkuin</i>	<i>-kkein</i>	<i>-kkûin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-ggits</i>	<i>-gguts</i>	<i>-ggyts</i>	<i>-ggittset</i>	<i>-gguttsot</i>	<i>-ggyttsût</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>-kk-</i>			Ø		
ADVERBIAL	<i>-ggeset</i>	<i>-ggoset</i>	<i>-ggûsset</i>	Ø		

nïggit » *nïkkan*
‘eager’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

*nïggit**nïggikki*

SEOMATIC

*nïkkan**nïkkut*

INESSIVE

*nïkkummit**nïkkusut*

ILLATIVE

*nïkkot**nïkkittit* ~ *nïkkit*

ELATIVE

*nïkkunnit**nïkkungit*

COMITATIVE

*nïkkukkit**nïkkuin*

ESSIVE

*nïggits**nïggittset*

COMPARATIVE

nïggikkyt

‘more eager’

SUPERLATIVE

nïggillyt

‘most eager’

PREDICATIVE (31)

nïkkami

‘it is eager’

biaggut » *biakkan*
‘small’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

*biaggut**biaggukki*

SEOMATIC

*biakkan**biakkit*

INESSIVE

*biakkimmut**biakkisit*

ILLATIVE

*biakket**biakkuttut* ~ *biaktut*

ELATIVE

*biakkinnit**biakkingit*

COMITATIVE

*biakkikkut**biakkein*

ESSIVE	<i>biagguts</i>	<i>biagguttsot</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>biaggukkut</i>	‘more uninjured’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>biaggullut</i>	‘most uninjured’
PREDICATIVE (3A)	<i>biakkan</i>	‘s/he is small’
<i>puggyt</i> » <i>pukkan</i> ‘shy’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>puggyt</i>	<i>puggykki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>pukkan</i>	<i>pukkyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>pukkymmit</i>	<i>pukkysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>pukkūt</i>	<i>pukkyttyt</i> ~ <i>puktyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>pukkynnit</i>	<i>pukkyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>pukkykkit</i>	<i>pukkuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>puggys</i>	<i>puggyttsūt</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>puggykkyt</i>	‘shier’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>puggyllyt</i>	‘shiest’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>pukkami</i>	‘it is shy’

§5.1.2.1.9 Adjectives in -bbin/-bbun/-bbyn

Adjectives in -bbin/-bbun/-bbyn are generally descriptive or affective, and the majority are not clearly derived from any base word. They have sematic forms in -ppan and are declined like bisyllabic consonantal nouns in sematic cases. Adjectives in -bbin/-bbun/-bbyn are often based on sound symbolism and may be related to a base word, but usually this is not obvious or semantically relevant, for example *nuggubbun* ‘crazy’ which seems to be cognate with *nukva* ‘head’.

Abstract forms are in -bbehit/-bbhut/-bbūhyt, for example *ibbehit* ‘pudginess’.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL
-bbin	-ppan	-bbingut, -bbingyt	-bbillut, -bbillyt	-pp-	-bbintset -ppukkit
-bbun		-bbungut	-bbullut		-bbuntset -ppikkut
-bbyn		-bbyngyt	-bbyllyt		-bbyntset -ppykkit

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>ibbin</i>	<i>ippan</i>	‘fat, pudgy’
<i>iūlbbyn</i>	<i>iūlppan</i>	‘fresh, crisp’
<i>riabbin</i>	<i>riappan</i>	‘bitter, sharp, spicy’
<i>subbun</i>	<i>suppan</i>	‘swift, short-lasting’
<i>uūiubbun</i>	<i>uūiuppan</i>	‘fantastic, great’
<i>xybbyn</i>	<i>xyppan</i>	‘feeling a little sick’
<i>nūirbbin</i>	<i>nūirppan</i>	‘achey, stiff (from effort)’
<i>ybbyn</i>	<i>yppan</i>	‘nippy’
<i>luilubbun</i>	<i>luiluppan</i>	‘scatterbrain’
<i>λoiλobbun</i>	<i>λoiλoppan</i>	‘goofy, nutty’

nuggubbun *nugguppan* ‘crazy, peculiar’
tūrūbbyn *tūrūppan* ‘fluffy, furry’

TELEUTOPHONIC ADJECTIVES IN *-ggit/-ggut/-ggyt*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-bbin</i>	<i>-bbun</i>	<i>-bbyn</i>	<i>-bbingi</i>	<i>-bbungi</i>	<i>-bbyngi</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-ppan</i>			<i>-pput</i>	<i>-ppit</i>	<i>-ppyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-ppummit</i>	<i>-ppimmut</i> <i>-ppimmyt</i>	<i>-ppymmit</i>	<i>-ppusut</i>	<i>-ppisit</i>	<i>-ppytyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-ppot</i>	<i>-ppet</i>	<i>-ppūt</i>	<i>-ppittit</i>	<i>-pputtut</i>	<i>-ppytyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-ppunnit</i>	<i>-ppinnit</i>	<i>-ppynnit</i>	<i>-ppungit</i>	<i>-ppingit</i>	<i>-ppyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-ppukkit</i>	<i>-ppikkut</i> <i>-ppikkyt</i>	<i>-ppykkit</i>	<i>-ppuin</i>	<i>-ppein</i>	<i>-ppūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-bbints</i>	<i>-bbunts</i>	<i>-bbynts</i>	<i>-bbinttset</i>	<i>-bbunttsot</i>	<i>-bbynttsūt</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>-pp-</i>			Ø		
ADVERBIAL	<i>-bbintset</i>	<i>-bbuntset</i>	<i>-bbyntset</i>	Ø		

ibbin » *ippan*
‘fat’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

ibbin

ibbingi

SEMATIC

ippan

ipput

INESSIVE

ippummit

ippusut

ILLATIVE

ippot

ippittit

ELATIVE

ippunnit

ippungit

COMITATIVE

ippukkit

ippuin

ESSIVE

ibbints

ibbinttset

COMPARATIVE

ibbingyt

‘fatter’

SUPERLATIVE

ibbilyt

‘fattest’

PREDICATIVE (3I)

hūppami

‘it is fat’

uūiubbun » *uūiuppan*
‘fantastic’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

uūiubbun

uūiubbungi

SEMATIC

uūiuppan

uūiuppit

INESSIVE

uūiuppimmut

uūiuppisit

ILLATIVE

uūiuppet

uūiupputtut

ELATIVE

uūiuppinnit

uūiuppingit

COMITATIVE

uūiuppikkut

uūiuppein

ESSIVE

uūiubbunts

uūiubbunttsot

COMPARATIVE	<i>uiiubbungut</i>	‘more fantastic’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>uiiubbullut</i>	‘most most fantastic’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>huiiuppami</i>	‘it is fantastic’
<i>ybbyn</i> » <i>yppan</i> ‘nippy’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ybbyn</i>	<i>ybbyngi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>yppan</i>	<i>yppyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>yppymmit</i>	<i>yppysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>yppūt</i>	<i>yppyttyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>yppynnit</i>	<i>yppyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>yppykkit</i>	<i>yppūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ybbyns</i>	<i>ybbynntsūt</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>ybbyngyt</i>	‘nippier’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>ybbyllyt</i>	‘nippiest’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>hyppami</i>	‘it is nippy’

§5.1.2.1.10 Adjectives in *-et/-ot/-ūt/-lat*

Adjectives in *-et/-ot/-ūt* are some of the most common types of adjectives and the largest teleutophonic declension for adjectives, often descriptives of some quality indicated by the base word, though many are not derived from any base word. They have sematic forms in *-ikka/-ukka/-ykka* and are declined like bisyllabic consonantal nouns in sematic cases. A number of adjectives in *-ot* are derived from verbs and often denote a passive state. Predicative forms are in *-eg/-og/-ūg-* but older forms in *-ih/-uh/-yh-* can still be heard in eastern dialects.

A subset of adjectives in *-ot* have an ending in *-lat* but otherwise decline as regular *-ot* adjectives. Such adjectives are derived from *laggi* ‘like’ and denote similarity. They are usually formed on the basis of the asematic but this is not always true, for example *naukwis* ‘dog’ and *naukvalat* ‘dog-like’ but *sakvin* ‘man’ and *sakwillat* ‘human-like, man-like, manly’. Adjectives in *-lat* are more often found on the sematic stem of consonantal nouns in *-s*. Adjectives in *-lat* can also be derived from other adjectives, in which case the resulting form is often moderative, such as *niskuvullit* ‘Pine person, Pine’ and *Niskuvullillat* ‘Pine-ish, somewhat Pine, half-Pine’ or *mīgta* ‘heavy’ and *mīgtalat* ‘somewhat heavy, heavy-ish’.

Abstract forms are in *-ehit/-ohut/-ūhyt/-lohut*, for example *daldehit* ‘sunniness’.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEOMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL
<i>-et</i>	<i>-ikka</i>	<i>-ekkut, -ekkylt</i>	<i>-illut, -illyt</i>	<i>-eg- (-ih-)</i>	<i>-eset -ittut</i>
<i>-ot, -lat</i>	<i>-ukka, -lukka</i>	<i>-okkut, -lakkut</i>	<i>-ullut, -lallut</i>	<i>-og-, -log- (-uh-, -luh-)</i>	<i>-osset, -lasset -uttit, -lattit/-luttit</i>
<i>-ūt</i>	<i>-ykka</i>	<i>-ūkkylt</i>	<i>-yllut</i>	<i>-ūg- (-yh-)</i>	<i>-ūset -yttit</i>
<i>dalda</i> <i>nišp-</i>	‘sun’ ‘keep, hide’	ASEMATIC <i>daldet</i> <i>nišpot</i>	SEOMATIC <i>daldikka</i> <i>nišpukka</i>	‘sunny’ ‘hidden, secret’	

<i>nutñu</i> ǻ-	‘get angry’	<i>nunnot</i>	<i>nunnukka</i>	‘angry’
<i>dos</i> ǻ-	‘get twisted’	<i>do</i> ǻǻ <i>ot</i>	<i>do</i> ǻǻ <i>ukka</i>	‘twisted, wrapped’
<i>gidd-</i>	‘forget’	<i>giddot</i>	<i>giddukka</i>	‘forlorn, abandoned’
<i>raggu</i> ǻ-	‘collaps’	<i>raggot</i>	<i>raggukka</i>	‘neglected, in ruins’
<i>tsǵulk-</i>	‘irritate’	<i>tsǵulkot</i>	<i>tsǵulkukka</i>	‘in a bad mood, inflamed’
<i>tsuokka</i>	‘needle’	<i>tsuokkalat</i>	<i>tsuokkalukka</i>	‘needle-like, acicular’
<i>otsebmi</i>	‘arctic fox’	<i>otsebmilat</i>	<i>otsebmilukka</i>	‘arctic fox-like, vulpine’
<i>gaulkalis</i>	‘small village’	<i>gaulkallalat</i>	<i>gaulkallalukka</i>	‘small-village like’
<i>niskuvullit</i>	‘Pine person’	<i>niskuvullillat</i>	<i>niskuvullilukka</i>	‘Pine-ish’
		<i>tammēt</i>	<i>tammikka</i>	‘big’
		<i>ben</i> ǻ <i>et</i>	<i>ben</i> ǻ <i>ikka</i>	‘short (in height)’
		<i>beuhot</i>	<i>beuhukka</i>	‘nice, pleasant, fun’
		<i>bintset</i>	<i>bintsikka</i>	‘small (inanimate)’
		<i>bũldũt</i>	<i>bũldykkā</i>	‘round, circular’
		<i>dũllũt</i>	<i>dũllykkā</i>	‘soft’
		<i>gĩgget</i>	<i>gĩggikka</i>	‘bitter, resentful’
		<i>golgǵot</i>	<i>golgǵukka</i>	‘rough’
		<i>heddet</i>	<i>heddikka</i>	‘certain, sure’
		<i>hĩĩjot</i>	<i>hĩĩjukka</i>	‘weak, faint, bad’
		<i>kuĩjot</i>	<i>kuĩjukka</i>	‘sharp, cutting, prickly’
		<i>leddet</i>	<i>leddikka</i>	‘light, easy’
		<i>luskot</i>	<i>luskukka</i>	‘old (inanimate)’
		<i>lyhhĩũt</i>	<i>lyhhĩykkā</i>	‘dishonest’

Adjectives in *-avut* represent a subset of adjectives in *-ot*, and generally depict a quality specific to the nature of a person or thing, for example *iggavut* ‘good-natured, nice’, *mairravũt* ‘ridibund, who laughs a lot’ or *nutñavut* ‘(someone who gets) easily angry, easily angered, short-tempered’. Such adjectives have a sematic form in either *-avukka* or *-aukka*, and likewise a predicative form in either *-avog-* or *-aug-*. Shorter forms are more common in colloquial registers. Adjectives in *-avut* may also be derived from abstract nouns in *-ava*.

TELEUTOPHONIC ADJECTIVES IN *-et/-ot/-ũt*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-et</i>	<i>-ot, -(l)at, -ut</i>	<i>-ũt</i>	<i>-ekki</i>	<i>-okki, -lakkĩ, -ukki</i>	<i>-ũkki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-ikka</i>	<i>-ukka</i>	<i>-ykkā</i>	<i>-ikkut</i>	<i>-ukkit</i>	<i>-ykkyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-ikkummit</i> <i>-immit</i>	<i>-ukkimmut</i> <i>-ummut</i> <i>-(l)ammūt</i>	<i>-ykkymmit</i> <i>-ymmit</i>	<i>-ikkusut</i>	<i>-ukkisit</i>	<i>-ykkysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-ikkot</i>	<i>-ukket</i>	<i>-ykkũt</i>	<i>-ikkittit</i> <i>-iktĩt</i>	<i>-ukkuttut</i> <i>-uktut</i>	<i>-ykkyytyt</i> <i>-yktyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-ikkunmit</i>	<i>-ukkinmit</i>	<i>-ykkynmit</i>	<i>-ikkungit</i>	<i>-ukkingit</i>	<i>-ykkyngit</i>

COMITATIVE	<i>-ikkukkit</i> <i>-ikkyykkit</i> <i>-ittut</i> <i>-ittyt</i>	<i>-ukkukkit</i> <i>-uttit</i> <i>-lattit/-luttit</i>	<i>-ykkyykkit</i> <i>-yttit</i>	<i>-ikkuin</i>	<i>-ukkein</i>	<i>-ykküin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-ets</i>	<i>-ots, -lats, -uts</i>	<i>-yts</i>	<i>-ettset</i>	<i>-ottset, -lattsot,</i> <i>-uttset</i>	<i>-ütsüt</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>-eg-</i> <i>(-ih-)</i>	<i>-og-</i> <i>(-uh-)</i>	<i>-üg-</i> <i>(-yh-)</i>	Ø		
ADVERBIAL	<i>-eset</i>	<i>-oset, -lasset</i>	<i>-üset</i>	Ø		

tammet » *tammikka*
‘big’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

tammet

tammekki

SEMATIC

tammikka

tammikkut

INESSIVE

tammikkummit~tammimmit

tammikkusut

ILLATIVE

tammikkot

tammikkittit ~ tammiktit

ELATIVE

tammikkunnit

tammikkungit

COMITATIVE

tammikkukkit~tammittut

tammikkuin

ESSIVE

tammets

tammettset

COMPARATIVE

tammekkut

‘bigger’

SUPERLATIVE

tammillut

‘biggest’

PREDICATIVE (3I)

tammegami

‘it is big’

hüjöt » *hüjukka*
‘weak, bad’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

hüjöt

hüjokki

SEMATIC

hüjukka

hüjukkut

INESSIVE

hüjukkimmuit~hüjummuit

hüjukkisut

ILLATIVE

hüjukkut

hüjukkuttut ~ hüjuktut

ELATIVE

hüjukkinnit

hüjukkungit

COMITATIVE

hüjukkikkut~hüjuttit

hüjukkein

ESSIVE

hüjots

hüjottset

COMPARATIVE

hüjokkut

‘weaker, worse’

SUPERLATIVE

hüjüllut

‘weakest, worst’

PREDICATIVE (3I)

hüjogami

‘it is weak, bad’

düllüt » *düllykka*
‘soft’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

düllüt

düllükki

SEMATIC

düllykka

düllykkut

INESSIVE

düllykkymmit~düllymmit

düllykkysut

ILLATIVE

düllykkut

düllykkyyt ~ düllyyt

ELATIVE

düllykkynnit

düllykkungit

COMITATIVE

düllykkyykkit~düllyytit

düllykküin

ESSIVE

düllüts

düllütsüt

COMPARATIVE	<i>düllükkyt</i>	‘softer’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>düllyllyt</i>	‘softest’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>düllügami</i>	‘it is soft’
<i>iggavut</i> » <i>iggavukka</i> ‘good-natured’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>iggavut</i>	<i>iggavukki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>igga(v)ukka</i>	<i>igga(v)ukkit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>igga(v)ukkimmu~iggavummut</i>	<i>igga(v)ukkisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>igga(v)ukket</i>	<i>igga(v)ukkuttut ~ igga(v)uktut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>igga(v)ukkinnit</i>	<i>igga(v)ukkingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>igga(v)ukkikkut~iggavuttit</i>	<i>igga(v)ukkein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>iggavuts</i>	<i>iggavuttsot</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>iggavukkut</i>	‘more good-natured’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>iggavullut</i>	‘most good-natured’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>tiggavogan~tiggaugan</i>	‘s/he is good-natured’
<i>tsuokkalat</i> » <i>tsuokkalukka</i> ‘acicular’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>tsuokkalat</i>	<i>tsuokkalakki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>tsuokkalukka</i>	<i>tsuokkalukkit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tsuokkalukkimmu~tsuokkalammut</i>	<i>tsuokkalukkisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tsuokkalukket</i>	<i>tsuokkalukkuttut ~ tsuokkaluktut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tsuokkalukkinnit</i>	<i>tsuokkalukkingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tsuokkalukkikkut~tsuokkaluttit</i>	<i>tsuokkalukkein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tsuokkalats</i>	<i>tsuokkalattsot</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>tsuokkalakkut</i>	‘more acicular’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>tsuokkalallut</i>	‘most acicular’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>tsuokkalogami</i>	‘it is acicular’

§5.1.2.1.11 Adjectives in *-erit/-ulit/-ylit*

Adjectives in *-erit/-ulit/-ylit* are often descriptives or similatives have sematic forms in *-ir/-ul/-yl* and predicative verbal forms in *-ir/-ul/-yl-*. Examples of such adjectives include *minderit* ‘girly, girlish’, *antterit* ‘giant’, *otgūlit* ‘thick, chubby’, *ihhjerit* ‘gelatinous, jelly-like’ *temmylit* ‘happy, chirpy, in a good mood’, *iskulit* ‘effeminate, feminine’, *ūddūrylit* ‘monstrous’ and *ūtgylit* ‘enormous’. Such adjectives are usually derived from nouns or verbs. The form *-erit* is often found on forms derived from nouns ending in a back vowel, while *-ulit* and *-ylit* are usually derived from nouns ending in back vowels (although *-a* very often leads to *-erit*). Likewise, there is a tendency to have *-erit* if the noun contains any lateral, while *-ulit* and *-ylit* seem to be preferred after trills. This is not always the case, especially in polysyllabic nouns.

Adjectives in *-erit/-ulit/-ylit* have apocoptic-like sematic forms (in that the last syllable is dropped) and the case endings are identical to apocoptic nouns in *-r* and *-l* respectively, but they undergo neither apophony nor diaphony.

Abstract forms are in *-irehit/-ulohit/-ylūhyt*, for example *mindirehit* ‘girliness’.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL
<i>-erit</i>	<i>-ir</i>	<i>-erikkut, -erikkyt</i>	<i>-erillut, -erillyt</i>	<i>-ir-</i>	<i>-erttset -ir</i>
<i>-ulit</i>	<i>-ul</i>	<i>-ulikkut</i>	<i>-ulillut</i>	<i>-ul-</i>	<i>-ulttset -ul</i>
<i>-ylit</i>	<i>-yl</i>	<i>-ylikkyt</i>	<i>-ylillyt</i>	<i>-yl-</i>	<i>-ylttset -yl</i>

		ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>minda</i>	‘girl’	<i>minderit</i>	<i>mindir</i>	‘girly’
<i>ijjis</i>	‘jelly, gel’	<i>ihhjerit</i>	<i>ihhjer</i>	‘gelatinous’
<i>issukis</i>	‘old person’	<i>issukkerit</i>	<i>issukkir</i>	‘old-person like’
<i>iski</i>	‘woman’	<i>iskulit</i>	<i>iskul</i>	‘effeminate, feminine’
<i>taltas</i>	‘young elk’	<i>talterit</i>	<i>taltir</i>	‘lanky, awkward’
<i>sakwin</i>	‘man’	<i>sagvemulit</i>	<i>sagvemul</i>	‘manly, masculine’
<i>uddyr</i>	‘monster’	<i>uddurylit</i>	<i>udduryl</i>	‘monstrous’
<i>nyjys</i>	‘energy, zeal’	<i>nyhhjerit</i>	<i>nyhhjer</i>	‘energetic’
<i>nennen</i>	‘friend’	<i>nennulit</i>	<i>nennul</i>	‘friendly, kind, polite’
<i>takχami</i>	‘nail’	<i>takχamulit</i>	<i>takχamul</i>	‘keratinous’

TELEUTOPHONIC ADJECTIVES IN *-erit/-ulit/-ylit*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT- ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT- ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-erit</i>	<i>-ulit</i>	<i>-ylit</i>	<i>-erikki</i>	<i>-ulikki</i>	<i>-ylikki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-ir</i>	<i>-ul</i>	<i>-yl</i>	<i>-erut</i>	<i>-olit</i>	<i>-ulyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-erumit -immit</i>	<i>-olimut -ummut</i>	<i>-ulymit -ymmit</i>	<i>-erusut</i>	<i>-olisit</i>	<i>-ulysytyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-erot</i>	<i>-olet</i>	<i>-ulūt</i>	<i>-eritit -irdit</i>	<i>-oluttut -uldut</i>	<i>-ulyttyt -yldyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-erunnit</i>	<i>-olinnit</i>	<i>-ulynnit</i>	<i>-erungit</i>	<i>-olingit</i>	<i>-ulyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-irugit -irrit</i>	<i>-uligut -ullut</i>	<i>-ylygit -yllit</i>	<i>-eruın</i>	<i>-oleın</i>	<i>-ulūın</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-erits</i>	<i>-ulits</i>	<i>-ylits</i>	<i>-erittset</i>	<i>-ulittset</i>	<i>-ylittset</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>-ir-</i>	<i>-ul-</i>	<i>-yl-</i>	Ø		
ADVERBIAL	<i>-erttset</i>	<i>-ulttset</i>	<i>-ylttset</i>	Ø		

tšaχχerit » *tšaχχir*
‘liquid’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC
SEMATIC
INESSIVE

tšaχχerit
tšaχχir
tšaχχerumit~tšaχχimmit

tšaχχerikki
tšaχχerut
tšaχχerusut

ILLATIVE	<i>tsaḵḵerot</i>	<i>tsaḵḵerittit ~ tsaḵḵirdit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tsaḵḵerunnit</i>	<i>tsaḵḵerungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tsaḵḵirugit ~ tsaḵḵirrit</i>	<i>tsaḵḵeruin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tsaḵḵerits</i>	<i>tsaḵḵerittset</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>tsaḵḵerikkut</i>	‘more liquid’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>tsaḵḵerillut</i>	‘most liquid’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>tsaḵḵirami</i>	‘it is liquid’
<i>nennulit</i> » <i>nennul</i> ‘friendly, polite’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>nennulit</i>	<i>nennulikki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>nennul</i>	<i>nennolit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>nennolimut ~ nennuḡmmut</i>	<i>nennolisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>nennolet</i>	<i>nennoluttut ~ nennuldut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>nennolinmit</i>	<i>nennolingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>nennuligut ~ nennuḡkkut</i>	<i>nennolein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>nennulits</i>	<i>nennulittset</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>nennulikkut</i>	‘more friendly’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>nennulillut</i>	‘most friendly’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>ṭnennulan</i>	‘s/he is friendly’
<i>ūddūrylit</i> » <i>ūddūryl</i> ‘monstrous’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ūddūrylit</i>	<i>ūddūrylikki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>ūddūryl</i>	<i>ūddūrylyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ūddūrylymit ~ ūddūryḡmmit</i>	<i>ūddūrylysy</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ūddūrylūt</i>	<i>ūddūrylytṭyt ~ ūddūryldyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ūddūrylynmit</i>	<i>ūddūrylyngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ūddūrylygit ~ ūddūryllit</i>	<i>ūddūrylūin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ūddūrylits</i>	<i>ūddūrylittset</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>ūddūrylikkyt</i>	‘more monstrous’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>ūddūrylilyt</i>	‘most monstrous’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>ḥūddūrylami</i>	‘it is monstrous’

§5.1.2.1.12 Adjectives in *-il/-ul/-yl*

Adjectives in *-el/-ol/-ūl* mostly evocative or similitive in nature. Such adjectives indicate some similarity or shared characteristic of the base word. They have sematic forms in *-iḵan/-ūḵan/-yḵan* and are declined like bisyllabic consonantal nouns in sematic cases. The ending is generally in agreement with the final vowel of the sematic form of the base word, but it is attached to the asematic form. Note that the adverbial forms of such adjectives is unusual in that it is in *-isḵet/-usḵet/-ysḵet* instead of the expected **-iltset/-ultset/-yltset*, perhaps to dissimilate them from the essive plural forms.

Many adjectives in *-ul* and *-yl* (and less commonly in *-il*) have doublets in *-ulit* and *-ylit* (or *-erit*), sometimes with slight nuances in meaning with *-erit/-ulit/-ylit* being often more descriptive or similitive. For example, from *iski* are both derived *iskul* ‘womanly, feminine’ and *iskulit* ‘effeminate, feminine’, with *iskul* having a slightly more formal tone or perhaps more descriptive of the nature of something or someone, while *iskulit* may be seen as describing a more superficial impression. In other cases, little to no distinction is made between either

forms, as for example with *makʕil* and *makʕerit*, although in compounds, *-erit* is more common, for example *addamakʕerit* ‘salty’ (rather than *addamakʕil*).

Abstract forms are in *-iʕehit/-uʕohut/-yʕühyt*, for example *sakwiʕehit* ‘masculinity’.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL
<i>-il</i>	<i>-iʕan</i>	<i>-ilkut, -ilkyt</i>	<i>-illut, -illyt</i>	<i>-ill-</i>	<i>-isʕet</i>
<i>-ul</i>	<i>-uʕan</i>	<i>-ulkut</i>	<i>-ullut</i>	<i>-ull-</i>	<i>-usʕet</i>
<i>-yl</i>	<i>-yʕan</i>	<i>-ylkyt</i>	<i>-yllyt</i>	<i>-yll-</i>	<i>-ysʕet</i>

		ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>sakwin</i>	‘man’	<i>sakwil</i>	<i>sakwiʕan</i>	‘manly’
<i>iski</i>	‘woman’	<i>iskul</i>	<i>iskuʕan</i>	‘womanly’
<i>biski</i>	‘child’	<i>biskul</i>	<i>biskuʕan</i>	‘childish’
<i>ayʕʕi</i>	‘acid’	<i>ayʕʕyl</i>	<i>ayʕʕyʕan</i>	‘acidic’
<i>josʕi</i>	‘knot’	<i>jossil</i>	<i>jossiʕan</i>	‘loose, untied’
<i>kyʕʕy</i>	‘flower, bell’	<i>kyʕyl</i>	<i>kyʕyʕan</i>	‘floral’
<i>makti</i>	‘taste’	<i>maktul</i>	<i>maktuʕan</i>	‘tasty’
<i>mɪn</i>	‘one’	<i>midnul</i>	<i>midnuʕan</i>	‘simple, single’
<i>voahhu</i>	‘fright’	<i>voʕul</i>	<i>voʕuʕan</i>	‘scary, frightening’
<i>rukʕu</i>	‘circle, ring’	<i>rukʕil</i>	<i>rukʕiʕan</i>	‘circular’°
<i>tʕagga</i>	‘alcohol’	<i>tʕaggyl</i>	<i>tʕaggyʕan</i>	‘alcoholic’
<i>hallu</i>	‘electricity’	<i>hallul</i>	<i>halluʕan</i>	‘electric(al)’
<i>ʕoaski</i>	‘trouble’	<i>ʕoaskul</i>	<i>ʕoaskiʕan</i>	‘difficult, problematic’
<i>vabna</i>	‘smoke’	<i>vabnil</i>	<i>vabniʕan</i>	‘smokey’
<i>tankkut</i>	‘king’	<i>tankkul</i>	<i>tankkuʕan</i>	‘royal, regal’
<i>gykkyt</i>	‘mountain’	<i>gykkyl</i>	<i>gykkyʕan</i>	‘alpine’
		<i>ruorrul</i>	<i>ruorruʕan</i>	‘foggy, unclear’
		<i>siskul</i>	<i>siskuʕan</i>	‘thin (around)’
		<i>uʕul</i>	<i>uʕuʕan</i>	‘fine, of good quality’

TELEUTOPHONIC ADJECTIVES IN *-il/-ul/-yl*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT- ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT- ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-il</i>	<i>-ul</i>	<i>-yl</i>	<i>-ilki</i>	<i>-ulki</i>	<i>-ylki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-iʕan</i>	<i>-uʕan</i>	<i>-yʕan</i>	<i>-iʕut</i>	<i>-uʕit</i>	<i>-yʕyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-iʕummit</i>	<i>-uʕimmut</i>	<i>-yʕymmit</i>	<i>-iʕusut</i>	<i>-uʕisit</i>	<i>-yʕysyt</i>

ILLATIVE	-i ^ʔ ʰot	-u ^ʔ ʰet	-y ^ʔ ʰūt	-i ^ʔ ʰittit -ildit	-u ^ʔ ʰuttut -ıldut	-y ^ʔ ʰyttyt -yıldyt
ELATIVE	-i ^ʔ ʰunnit	-u ^ʔ ʰinnit	-y ^ʔ ʰynnīt	-i ^ʔ ʰungit	-u ^ʔ ʰingit	-y ^ʔ ʰyngit
COMITATIVE	-i ^ʔ ʰukkit	-u ^ʔ ʰikkut	-y ^ʔ ʰykkīt	-i ^ʔ ʰuin	-u ^ʔ ʰein	-y ^ʔ ʰüin
ESSIVE	-iltsa	-ultsa	-yltsa	-iltset	-ultsot	-yltsūt
PREDICATIVE	-ill-	-ull-	-yll-	Ø		
ADVERBIAL	-is ʰet	-us ʰet	-ys ʰet	Ø		

sakvıl » *sakvıʰan*
‘manly’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

sakvıl

sakvılki

SEMATIC

sakvıʰan

sakvıʰit

INESSIVE

sakvıʰummit

sakvıʰusut

ILLATIVE

sakvıʰot

sakvıʰittit ~ *sakvıldit*

ELATIVE

sakvıʰunnit

sakvıʰungit

COMITATIVE

sakvıʰukkit

sakvıʰuin

ESSIVE

sakvıltsa

sakvıltsset

COMPARATIVE

sakvılkut

‘manlier’

SUPERLATIVE

sakvıllut

‘manliest’

PREDICATIVE (3I)

sakvıllami

‘it is manly’

ıvıul » *ıvıuʰan*

‘fine, of good quality’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

ıvıul

ıvıulki

SEMATIC

ıvıuʰan

ıvıuʰit

INESSIVE

ıvıuʰımmut

ıvıuʰısit

ILLATIVE

ıvıuʰet

ıvıuʰuttut ~ *ıvııldut*

ELATIVE

ıvıuʰınnit

ıvıuʰıngit

COMITATIVE

ıvıuʰıkkut

ıvıuʰein

ESSIVE

ıvıultsa

ıvıultsot

COMPARATIVE

ıvıulkut

‘finer’

SUPERLATIVE

ıvıullut

‘finest’

PREDICATIVE (3I)

ıvıınullami

‘it is fine’

kyʰyl » *kyʰyʰan*

‘floral’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

kyʰyl

kyʰylki

SEMATIC

kyʰyʰan

kyʰyʰyt

INESSIVE

kyʰyʰımmıt

kyʰyʰısyıt

ILLATIVE

kyʰyʰūt

kyʰyʰıttııt ~ *kyʰyıldııt*

ELATIVE

kyʰyʰınnıt

kyʰyʰıngıt

COMITATIVE

kyʰyʰıykkıt

kyʰyʰüın

ESSIVE	<i>kyħyltsa</i>	<i>kyħyltsūt</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>kyħylkyt</i>	‘more floral’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>kyħyllyt</i>	‘most floral’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>kyħyllami</i>	‘it is floral’

§5.1.2.1.13 Adjectives in *-ik/-uk/-yk*

Adjectives in *-ik/-uk/-yk* usually depict negative or very descriptive qualities, and often lack a base word. They have sematic forms in *-egvan/-ogvan/-ūgvan* and are declined like bisyllabic consonantal nouns in sematic cases. The ending is generally in agreement with the final vowel of the sematic form of the base word, but it is attached to the asematic form.

Abstract forms are in *-ikvehit/-ukvohut/-ykvūhyt*, for example *gyllīykvūhyt* ‘mushiness’.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL
<i>-ik</i>	<i>-egvan</i>	<i>-ikvut, -ikvyt</i>	<i>-illut, -illyt</i>	<i>-ikv-</i>	<i>-ikset -ikkit</i>
<i>-uk</i>	<i>-ogvan</i>	<i>-ukvut</i>	<i>-ullut</i>	<i>-ukv-</i>	<i>-ukset -ukkut</i>
<i>-yk</i>	<i>-ūgvan</i>	<i>-ykvyt</i>	<i>-yllyt</i>	<i>-ykv-</i>	<i>-ykset -ykkīt</i>

ASEMATIC

SEMATIC

<i>bullīuk</i>	<i>bullīogvan</i>	‘pudgy, round’
<i>gyllīyk</i>	<i>gyllīūgvan</i>	‘mushy, wet’
<i>tsittsīk</i>	<i>tsittsegvan</i>	‘silly, funny’
<i>gynkyk</i>	<i>gynkūgvan</i>	‘clumsy’
<i>mugguk</i>	<i>muggogvan</i>	‘sulky’
<i>piddik</i>	<i>piddegvan</i>	‘stiff, strict’
<i>tsūlluk</i>	<i>tsūlllogvan</i>	‘obnoxious, annoying’
<i>tnūmik</i>	<i>tnūmegvan</i>	‘tiny, miniature’
<i>ħunṇuk</i>	<i>ħunṇogvan</i>	‘flattened, smashed, mushed’

TELEUTOPHONIC ADJECTIVES IN *-ik/-uk/-yk*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT- ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT- ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-ik</i>	<i>-uk</i>	<i>-yk</i>	<i>-ikvi</i>	<i>-ukvi</i>	<i>-ykvī</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-egvan</i>	<i>-ogvan</i>	<i>-ūgvan</i>	<i>-egvut</i>	<i>-ogvūt</i>	<i>-ūgvvyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-egvummit</i>	<i>-ogvimmūt</i>	<i>-ūgvymmit</i>	<i>-egvusut</i>	<i>-ogvisit</i>	<i>-ūgvysyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-egvot</i>	<i>-ogvet</i>	<i>-ūgvūt</i>	<i>-egvittit</i>	<i>-ogvuttut</i>	<i>-ūgvtytyt</i>

ELATIVE	-egvunnit	-ogvinnit	-úgvynnitt	-egvungit	-ogvingit	-úgvyingit
COMITATIVE	-igvukkit -ikkitt	-ugvikkut -ukkut	-ygvykkitt -ykkit	-egvuin	-ogvein	-úgvúin
ESSIVE	-its	-uts	-yts	-ittset	-uttsot	-yttsút
PREDICATIVE	-ikv-	-ukv-	-ykv-	Ø		
ADVERBIAL	-ikset	-ukset	-ykset	Ø		

þiððik » *þiððegvan*
‘stiff, strict’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

þiððik

þiððikvi

SEMATIC

þiððegvan

þiððegvit

INESSIVE

þiððegvummit

þiððegvusut

ILLATIVE

þiððegvot

þiððegvittit

ELATIVE

þiððegvunnit

þiððegvungit

COMITATIVE

þiððigvukkit

þiððegvuin

ESSIVE

þiððits

þiððittset

COMPARATIVE

þiððikvæt

‘stricter’

SUPERLATIVE

þiððillyt

‘strictest’

PREDICATIVE (3I)

þiððikvami

‘it is strict’

flunnuð » *flunnogvan*
‘flattened, smashed’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

flunnuð

flunnuðvi

SEMATIC

flunnogvan

flunnogvit

INESSIVE

flunnogvimmitt

flunnogvisit

ILLATIVE

flunnogvet

flunnogvuttut

ELATIVE

flunnogvunnit

flunnogvingit

COMITATIVE

flunnugvikkut

flunnogvein

ESSIVE

flunnuts

flunnuttsot

COMPARATIVE

flunnukvut

‘more flattened’

SUPERLATIVE

flunnullut

‘most flattened’

PREDICATIVE (3I)

flunnukvami

‘it is flattened’

gyllyk » *gyllyðgvan*
‘mushy’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

gyllyk

gyllykvi

SEMATIC

gyllyðgvan

gyllyðgvyt

INESSIVE

gyllyðgvyummit

gyllyðgvyysit

ILLATIVE

gyllyðgvút

gyllyðgvytтыt

ELATIVE

gyllyðgvynnitt

gyllyðgvyingit

COMITATIVE

gyllyðgvykkit

gyllyðgvúin

ESSIVE

gyllyts

gyllyttsút

COMPARATIVE

gyllykvæt

‘mushier’

SUPERLATIVE	<i>gylllyllyt</i>	‘mushiest’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>gylllykvami</i>	‘it is mushy’

§5.1.2.1.14 Adjectives in *-met*

Adjectives in *-met* depict an abstract quality related to the base word they are derived from. They have sematic forms in *-mi* and are declined like front aligning apocoptic triconsonantal nouns in *-ġ*. The ending *-met* is usually found either directly onto the stem, and in other cases may be found attached onto the sematic stem without apophony. The inessive singular, inessive, illative, elative and comitative plural have short and long forms, with long forms being more common in formal registers.

Abstract forms are in *-ġma* or *-mehit* for example *tannumehit* or *tannuġma* ‘patience’.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL
<i>-met</i>	<i>-mi</i>	<i>-mekkut, -mekkylt</i>	<i>-millut, -millyt</i>	<i>-miθ-</i>	<i>-messet -mikkut</i>

		ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>tann-</i>	‘wait, stand’	<i>tannumet</i>	<i>tannumi</i>	‘patient’
<i>gebmi</i>	‘mind’	<i>kukkugemmet</i>	<i>kukkugemmi</i>	‘absent-minded’
<i>molk-</i>	‘crumble’	<i>molkemet</i>	<i>molkemi</i>	‘eroded, faded, crumbled’
<i>nūdna</i>	‘wave’	<i>nūnamet</i>	<i>nūnami</i>	‘regular, cyclic’
<i>odm-</i>	‘hallucinate’	<i>odmet</i>	<i>odmi</i>	‘imaginary, pseudo-’
<i>vass-</i>	‘be ashamed’	<i>vasmet</i>	<i>vasmi</i>	‘shameful’
<i>gaiḥh-</i>	‘need’	<i>gaiḥḥmet</i>	<i>gaiḥḥmi</i>	‘necessary’
		<i>vūmmet</i>	<i>vūmmi</i>	‘soft, gentle’
		<i>lišmet</i>	<i>lišmi</i>	‘coward’
		<i>ūikmet</i>	<i>ūikmi</i>	‘arid, inhospitable’

TELEUTOPHONIC ADJECTIVES IN *-met*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>-met</i>	<i>-mekki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-mi</i>	<i>-miġut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-mimmit</i>	<i>-miġusut~miusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-miġot</i>	<i>-miġittit~miṭtit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-miġunnit</i>	<i>-miġungit~miungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-mikkut</i>	<i>-miġuin~miun</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-mets</i>	<i>-mettset</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>-miθ-</i>	Ø
ADVERBIAL	<i>-messet</i>	Ø

<i>tannumet</i> » <i>tannumi</i> ² ‘patient’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>tannumet</i>	<i>tannumekki</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>tannumi</i> ²	<i>tannumiġut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>tannumimmit</i>	<i>tannumiġusut~tannumiūsut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>tannumiġot</i>	<i>tannumiġittit~tannumittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>tannumiġunnit</i>	<i>tannumiġungit~tannumiungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>tannumikkut</i>	<i>tannumiġuin~tannumiun</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tannumets</i>	<i>tannumettset</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>tannumekkut</i>	‘more patient’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>tannumillut</i>	‘most patient’
PREDICATIVE (3A)	<i>tannumittan</i>	‘s/he is patient’

§5.1.2.1.15 Adjectives in -nus

Adjectives in *-nus* are incrustative, depicting a state where something is covered in the base word. They have sematic forms in *-nottsān* and are declined like back aligning bisyllabic consonant nouns. The ending *-nus* is usually added onto the asematic stem, preceded by a tense and contrapolar vowel, or directly onto consonantal stems. Every adjective in *-nus* has a corresponding translative verbal form in *-nusġ-*, and a causative form in *-nušt-*, for example from *lūrrūt* ‘dirty’ one gets *lūrrūdnuš* ‘covered in dirt’, *lūrrūdnušġ-* ‘get covered in dirt’ and *lūrrūdnušt-* ‘cover (someone) in dirt’. Some speakers use *-nusiš* instead of *-nuš*, although the attributive form is *-nottsān* (never *-nusišā*). In western dialects, some have combined these and have a sematic form in *-nottsētsā*, though this is somewhat stigmatised and may sound very childish if a non-native speaker uses it.

Abstract forms are in *-nottsōhut*, for example *sintinottsōhut* ‘being covered in dust, dustiness’.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEOMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL
<i>-nuš</i>	<i>-nottsān</i>	<i>-nuškut</i>	<i>-nušlut</i>	<i>-nošš-</i>	<i>-nušset</i>
<i>ama</i>	‘blood’	ASEMATIC <i>aminus</i>	SEOMATIC <i>aminottsān</i>	‘covered in blood’	
<i>sġikka</i>	‘mud’	<i>sġikkinus</i>	<i>sġikkinottsān</i>	‘covered in mud’	
<i>tsetsukki</i>	‘fish guts’	<i>tsetsuknuš</i>	<i>tsetsuknottsān</i>	‘covered in fish guts’	
<i>vulkna</i>	‘soot’	<i>vulkninus</i>	<i>vulkninottsān</i>	‘covered in soot’	
<i>sintu</i>	‘dust’	<i>sintinus</i>	<i>sintinottsān</i>	‘covered in dust’	
<i>lūrrūt</i>	‘dirty’	<i>lūrrūdnuš</i>	<i>lūrrūdnuš</i>	‘covered in dirt’	
<i>vulma</i>	‘leaf’	<i>vulminus</i>	<i>vulminottsān</i>	‘covered in leaves’	
<i>tniultnušġ-</i>	‘get bitten’	<i>tniultnuš</i>	<i>tniultnuš</i>	‘covered in bites’	

TELEUTOPHONIC ADJECTIVES IN -nus

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>-nuš</i>	<i>-nuški</i>

SEMATIC	<i>-nottsán</i>	<i>-nottsít</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-nottsímmut</i>	<i>-nottsísít</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-nottsét</i>	<i>-nottsúttut</i> <i>-noštut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-nottsínnit</i>	<i>-nottsíngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-nottsíkkut</i>	<i>-nottséin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-nuts</i>	<i>-nuttsot</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>-nošš-</i>	Ø
ADVERBIAL	<i>-nusset</i>	Ø

vulkninus » *vulkninottsán*
‘covered in soot’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC

vulkninus

vulkninuski

SEMATIC

vulkninottsán

vulkninottsít

INESSIVE

vulkninottsímmut

vulkninottsísít

ILLATIVE

vulkninottsét

vulkninottsúttut ~ *vulkinoštut*

ELATIVE

vulkninottsínnit

vulkninottsíngit

COMITATIVE

vulkninuttsíkkut

vulkninottséin

ESSIVE

vulkninuts

vulkninuttsot

COMPARATIVE

vulkninoskut

‘more covered in soot’

SUPERLATIVE

vulkninošlut

‘most covered in soot’

PREDICATIVE (3A)

vulkninusšan

‘s/he is covered in soot’

§5.1.2.1.16 Adjectives in *-šis*

Adjectives in *-šis* denote an abundance or a characteristic. They have sematic forms in *-šetsa* (in free variation with *-tšetsa*) and are declined like bisyllabic consonantal nouns in *-š* with front alignment. Some speakers have a shorter form in *-tša* which declines in the same way otherwise. Generally these adjective endings are found on sematic form of the noun with degemination of a previously geminated vowel and relaxation of tense vowels (and occasional front-rounding of <o u>).

Abstract forms are in *-settsehit* or *-tsettsehit*, for example *ġveudno(t)settsehit* ‘windiness’.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL
<i>-šis</i>	<i>-šetsa</i> (<i>-tšetsa</i>)	<i>-šiskut/-šiskyt</i>	<i>-šillut/-šillyt</i>	<i>-šš-</i>	<i>-šittset</i>

ġveni

‘wind’

ASEMATIC

ġveudnošis

SEMATIC

ġveudno(t)šetsa

‘windy’

<i>tuar</i>	‘ear tufts’	<i>tuaṛṛuṣiṣ</i>	<i>tuaṛṛu(t)setsa</i>	‘scruffy, fluffy’
<i>hūs</i>	‘wet weather’	<i>hūsḥosiṣ</i>	<i>hūsḥo(t)setsa</i>	‘humid and cold’
<i>kvollu</i>	‘cloud’	<i>kvuaḥḥesiṣ</i>	<i>kvuaḥḥe(t)setsa</i>	‘cloudy’
<i>tingu</i>	‘energy’	<i>tiknoṣiṣ</i>	<i>tikno(t)setsa</i>	‘energetic’
<i>mavvu</i>	‘meat’	<i>māveṣiṣ</i>	<i>māve(t)setsa</i>	‘meaty’
<i>sintu</i>	‘dust’	<i>sinttoṣiṣ</i>	<i>sintto(t)setsa</i>	‘dusty’
<i>tsuokka</i>	‘needle’	<i>tseyggeṣiṣ</i>	<i>tseygge(t)setsa</i>	‘with lots of needles’
<i>soaḥḥi</i>	‘fish’	<i>sayḥesiṣ</i>	<i>sayḥe(t)setsa</i>	‘rich in fish’
<i>paggun</i>	‘ache’	<i>pakkoṣiṣ</i>	<i>pakko(t)setsa</i>	‘achy’

ADJECTIVES IN -*siṣ*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	- <i>siṣ</i>	- <i>siṣki</i>
SEMATIC	-(<i>t</i>) <i>setsa</i>	-(<i>t</i>) <i>setsut</i>
INESSIVE	-(<i>t</i>) <i>setsumit</i>	-(<i>t</i>) <i>setsusut</i>
ILLATIVE	-(<i>t</i>) <i>setsot</i>	-(<i>t</i>) <i>setsittit</i> -(<i>t</i>) <i>siṣtit</i>
ELATIVE	-(<i>t</i>) <i>setsunnit</i>	-(<i>t</i>) <i>setsungit</i>
COMITATIVE	-(<i>t</i>) <i>setsugit</i>	-(<i>t</i>) <i>setsuin</i>
ESSIVE	- <i>sits</i>	- <i>sittset</i>
PREDICATIVE	- <i>ṣṣ-</i>	Ø
ADVERBIAL	- <i>sittset</i>	Ø

kvuaḥḥesiṣ » *kvuaḥḥesetsa* SINGULAR
‘cloudy’

PLURAL

ASEMATIC *kvuaḥḥesiṣ*
SEMATIC *kvuaḥḥesetsa*
INESSIVE *kvuaḥḥesetsūmit*
ILLATIVE *kvuaḥḥesetsūt*
ELATIVE *kvuaḥḥesetsynnit*
COMITATIVE *kvuaḥḥesetsygit*
ESSIVE *kvuaḥḥesits*
COMPARATIVE *kvuaḥḥesiṣkyt*
SUPERLATIVE *kvuaḥḥesiṣllyt*
PREDICATIVE (3I) *kvuaḥḥesṣami*

kvuaḥḥesiṣki
kvuaḥḥesetsyt
kvuaḥḥesetsysyt
kvuaḥḥesetsittit ~ *kvuaḥḥesiṣtit*
kvuaḥḥesetsyngit
kvuaḥḥesetsūin
kvuaḥḥesittset
‘cloudier’
‘cloudiest’
‘it is cloudy’

sinttoṣiṣ » *sinttosetsa* SINGULAR
‘dusty’

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>sınttosıs</i>	<i>sınttosıski</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>sınttosetsa</i>	<i>sınttosıtsut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>sınttosetsumit</i>	<i>sınttosıtsusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>sınttosetsot</i>	<i>sınttosıtsittit ~ sınttosıstıt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>sınttosetsunıt</i>	<i>sınttosıtsungıt</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>sınttosetsugıt</i>	<i>sınttosıtsuın</i>
ESSIVE	<i>sınttosıts</i>	<i>sınttosıttset</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>sınttosıskut</i>	‘dustier’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>sınttosıllut</i>	‘dustiest’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>hınttosıami</i>	‘it is dusty’

<i>pakkosıs</i> » <i>pakkosetsa</i> ‘achy’	SINGULAR	PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>pakkosıs</i>	<i>pakkosıski</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>pakkotsetsa</i>	<i>pakkotsetsut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>pakkotsetsumit</i>	<i>pakkotsetsusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>pakkotsetsot</i>	<i>pakkotsetsittit ~ pakkosıstıt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>pakkotsetsunıt</i>	<i>pakkotsetsungıt</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>pakkotsetsugıt</i>	<i>pakkotsetsuın</i>
ESSIVE	<i>pakkosıts</i>	<i>pakkosıttset</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>pakkosıskut</i>	‘dustier’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>pakkosıllut</i>	‘dustiest’
PREDICATIVE (3I)	<i>pakkosıami</i>	‘it is dusty’

§5.1.2.1.17 Adjectives in *-enet/-onot/-ıunıt*

Adjectives in *-enet/-onot/-ıunıt* denote a position or order, especially referring to many items arranged in the same way, for example *gakkonot* ‘arranged in a circle side-by-side’ from *gakka* ‘by, around (in a circle)’. Such adjectives often appear in the essive, for example *tıenat gakkonottsot* ‘they sit next to each other in a circle’. They have sematic forms in *-enen/-onon/-ıunın* and are declined like bisyllabic consonantal nouns in *-t*. Such adjectives can be derived from nouns, adverbs or numerals, and are generally added onto the asematic stem. Comparative and superlative forms are rare and may not be acceptable for every speaker, while equative forms are more common.

Abstract forms are in *-enehit/-onohut/-ıunıhyt*, for example *atınonohut* ‘being hand-in-hand’.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEOMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL
<i>-enet</i>	<i>-enen</i>	<i>-enekkut/-enekkyt</i>	<i>-enillut/-enillyt</i>	<i>-eneı-</i>	<i>-enesset -ııttıt</i>
<i>-onot</i>	<i>-onon</i>	<i>-onokkut</i>	<i>-onullut</i>	<i>-onoı-</i>	<i>-onosset -unıttıt</i>
<i>-ıunıt</i>	<i>-ıunın</i>	<i>-ıunıkkıt</i>	<i>-ıunıllıt</i>	<i>-ıunıı-</i>	<i>-ıunıssset -ınyıttıt</i>

<i>atına</i>	‘hand’	ASEMATIC <i>atınonot</i>	SEOMATIC <i>atınonon</i>	‘hand-in-hand’
<i>duıııııı</i>	‘embrace’	<i>duııııııonot</i>	<i>duııııııonon</i>	‘in an embrace, hugging’

<i>upm̐ia</i>	‘behind’	<i>upm̐onot</i>	<i>upm̐onon</i>	‘back-to-back’
<i>kild-</i>	‘again’	<i>kildenet</i>	<i>kildenen</i>	‘consecutive’
<i>keu-</i>	‘together’	<i>kemenet</i>	<i>kemenen</i>	‘with one another’
<i>ũll-</i>	‘near(ly)’	<i>ũllũnūt</i>	<i>ũllũnũn</i>	‘next to one another’
<i>balt-</i>	‘below’	<i>baltonot</i>	<i>baltonon</i>	‘on top of each other’
<i>h̐nuX-</i>	‘pile up’	<i>h̐nenet</i>	<i>h̐nenen</i>	‘in piles, piled up’
<i>loal</i>	‘tail bone’	<i>loalonot</i>	<i>loalonon</i>	‘attached at the tail’
<i>ranna</i>	‘end’	<i>rannonot</i>	<i>rannonon</i>	‘end-to-end, end-to-head’
<i>gakka</i>	‘by, around’	<i>gakkonot</i>	<i>gakkonon</i>	‘side-by-side in circle’
<i>n̐al-</i>	‘hang’	<i>n̐alonot</i>	<i>n̐alonon</i>	‘hanging together’
<i>ʁukni</i>	‘cluster’	<i>ʁuknenet</i>	<i>ʁuknenen</i>	‘clustered together’
<i>tilttsi</i>	‘from centre’	<i>tsilttsenet</i>	<i>tsilttenen</i>	‘perpendicular’

ADJECTIVES IN *-enet/-onot/-ũnūt*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED	FRONT	BACK	FRONT-ROUNDED
ASEMATIC	<i>-enet</i>	<i>-onot</i>	<i>-ũnūt</i>	<i>-enekki</i>	<i>-onokki</i>	<i>-ũnũkki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-enen</i>	<i>-onon</i>	<i>-ũnũn</i>	<i>-eneut</i>	<i>-onuit</i>	<i>-ũneyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>-eneumit</i> <i>-enimmit</i>	<i>-onuimut</i> <i>-onumm̐ut</i>	<i>-ũnũim̐it</i> <i>-ũnym̐mit</i>	<i>-eneussut</i> <i>-eneyssyt~</i> <i>-eneyssit</i>	<i>-onuissit</i>	<i>-ũneyssyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>-enegot</i>	<i>-onoget</i>	<i>-ũnũgūt</i>	<i>-eneittit</i>	<i>-onũttut</i>	<i>-ũneyt̐yt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>-eneunmit</i>	<i>-onuinnit</i>	<i>-ũneynmit</i>	<i>-eneungit</i>	<i>-onuingit</i>	<i>-ũneũngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-inittut</i>	<i>-unuttit</i>	<i>-ynyttit</i>	<i>-eneun</i>	<i>-onuin</i>	<i>-ũneũn</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-enets</i>	<i>-onots</i>	<i>-ũnũts</i>	<i>-enettset</i>	<i>-onottsot</i>	<i>-ũnũt̐tsũt</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>-eneĩ-</i>	<i>-onoĩ-</i>	<i>-ũnũĩ-</i>	Ø		
ADVERBIAL	<i>-enesset</i>	<i>-onosset</i>	<i>-ũnũsset</i>	Ø		

kemenet » *kemenen*
‘with one another’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC	<i>kemenet</i>	<i>kemenekki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>kemenen</i>	<i>kemeneut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kemeneumit~kemenimmit</i>	<i>kemeneussut~kemeneys̐sy̐t~kemeneys̐sit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kemenegot</i>	<i>kemeneittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kemeneunmit</i>	<i>kemeneungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>keminittut</i>	<i>kemeneun</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kemenets</i>	<i>kemenetset</i>
COMPARATIVE	Ø	
SUPERLATIVE	Ø	
EQUATIVE	<i>m̐ukemenekkon</i>	‘equally with one another’
PREDICATIVE (3A.PL)	<i>kemeneĩat</i>	‘they are with one another’

<i>at̥nonot</i> » <i>at̥nonon</i> 'hand-in-hand'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>at̥nonot</i>	<i>at̥nonokki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>at̥nonon</i>	<i>at̥nonuut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>at̥nonuimut</i> ~ <i>at̥nonummut</i>	<i>at̥nonuissit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>at̥nonoget</i>	<i>at̥nonuittut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>at̥nonuinnit</i>	<i>at̥nonuingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>at̥nunuttit</i>	<i>at̥nonuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>at̥nonots</i>	<i>at̥nonottsot</i>
COMPARATIVE	Ø	
SUPERLATIVE	Ø	
EQUATIVE	<i>m̥inat̥nonokkon</i>	'equally hand-in-hand'
PREDICATIVE (3A.PL)	<i>tat̥nonojat</i>	'they are hand-in-hand'

<i>u̇ll̥n̥ut</i> » <i>u̇ll̥n̥in</i> 'next to one another'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>u̇ll̥n̥ut</i>	<i>u̇ll̥n̥ukki</i>
SEMATIC	<i>u̇ll̥n̥in</i>	<i>u̇ll̥n̥eyt</i>
INESSIVE	<i>u̇ll̥n̥uimut</i> ~ <i>u̇ll̥n̥ymmit</i>	<i>u̇ll̥n̥eyssyt</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>u̇ll̥n̥u̇g̥ut</i>	<i>u̇ll̥n̥eytyt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>u̇ll̥n̥eynnit</i>	<i>u̇ll̥n̥u̇n̥i̇ngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>u̇ll̥nyttit</i>	<i>u̇ll̥n̥ėin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>u̇ll̥n̥u̇ts</i>	<i>u̇ll̥n̥u̇ttṡut</i>
COMPARATIVE	Ø	
SUPERLATIVE	Ø	
EQUATIVE	<i>m̥in̥u̇ll̥n̥u̇kk̇u̇n</i>	'equally next to one another'
PREDICATIVE (3A.PL)	<i>ṫu̇ll̥n̥u̇jat</i>	'they are next to one another'

§5.1.2.1.18 Adjectives in -ava

Adjectives in -ava form a small but fairly common group of adjectives that are derived from abstract nouns in -uwa. They often have an abstract or secondary meaning to their corresponding nouns. Their sematic form undergoes diaphony and apophony, and ends in -at (declined like trisyllabic apocoptic nouns in -t).

Similarly, nouns in -apput/-ip̥pyt can be made into adjectives using -ava (-app̥ava/-ip̥p̥ava), for example *ġol̥ġġapput* 'hostility' » *ġol̥ġġappava* 'hostile, arid'. The sematic of -app̥ava/-ip̥p̥ava are in -app̥at/-ip̥p̥at or -ap̥at/-ip̥at, such that -app̥-/ -ip̥p̥- is considered an infix and does not affect the polarity – nouns undergo backing due to the sematic form in -at. Adjectives in -app̥ava/-ip̥p̥ava often have doublets in -app̥ulit/-ip̥p̥ylit, but the latter more commonly refer to people, personalities, whereas forms in -ava generally are more abstract, describe a tendency and generally rarely apply to humans if a doublet in -ulit exists. For example, *pit̥n̥app̥ava* is 'addictive, habit-forming' (of a substance) whereas *pit̥n̥app̥ulit* is 'addicted' (of a person).

Abstract forms are in -uwa, for example *ahuwa* 'beauty'.

ATTRIBUTIVE ASEMATIC	ATTRIBUTIVE SEMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL

-ava	-at	-aukkut -aygyt	-aullut -ayllyt	-aθ-	-ausset -attit
		ASEMATIC	SEMATIC		
<i>ahuwa</i>	'beauty'	<i>ahava</i>	<i>oahhat</i>		'beautiful, astounding'
<i>ituwa</i>	'beauty'	<i>itava</i>	<i>ittat</i>		'beautiful, pretty'
<i>akkuwa</i>	'behavior'	<i>akkava</i>	<i>oaggat</i>		'polite, sympathetic, pleasant'
<i>dujuwa</i>	'chaos'	<i>dujawa</i>	<i>duwojjat</i>		'chaotic, disorganised'
<i>giʕʕuwa</i>	'success'	<i>giʕʕawa</i>	<i>giʕʕat</i>		'successful'
<i>golguwa</i>	'friction'	<i>golgawa</i>	<i>gvoalggat</i>		'tense, heated'
<i>golggapput</i>	'hostility'	<i>golggappawa</i>	<i>gvoalgappat</i>		'hostile'
<i>hummuwa</i>	'dim star'	<i>hummawa</i>	<i>humat</i>		'subtle, faint'
<i>humapput</i>	'denial'	<i>humappawa</i>	<i>puobmappat</i>		'in denial'
<i>huhuwa</i>	'light'	<i>huhawa</i>	<i>huddat~puoddad</i>		'bright'
<i>hwugwa</i>	'ice'	<i>hwugawa</i>	<i>hwiggat</i>		'frozen'
<i>illuwa</i>	'large tree'	<i>illuwa</i>	<i>illat</i>		'huge, enormous'
<i>ilpuwa</i>	'nature'	<i>ilpawa</i>	<i>ilppat</i>		'natural, normal'
<i>ipuwa</i>	'fat, lipid'	<i>ipawa</i>	<i>iappat</i>		'fatty, oily'
<i>kakuwa~katuwa</i>	'electricity'	<i>katava</i>	<i>koattat</i>		'exciting, fun'
<i>lupuwa</i>	'clothing'	<i>lupawa</i>	<i>luoppat</i>		'dapper, sharp, suave'
<i>liuvuwa</i>	'slippery ice'	<i>liuvawa</i>	<i>liwat</i>		'slippery, risky'
<i>nennippyt</i>	'fraternity'	<i>nennippawa</i>	<i>neudnippat</i>		'philanthropic, fraternal'
<i>ɲolgnuwa</i>	'emotion'	<i>ɲolgnawa</i>	<i>ɲoalknat</i>		'emotional'
<i>onmuwa</i>	'image'	<i>onnawa</i>	<i>onat</i>		'beautiful'
<i>otuwa</i>	'constitution'	<i>otawa</i>	<i>ottat</i>		'substantial, robust, solid'
<i>otnuwa</i>	'shape'	<i>otnawa</i>	<i>onnat</i>		'sexy, alluring'
<i>okuwa</i>	'opinion'	<i>okawa</i>	<i>okkat</i>		'opinionated, decided'
<i>pilluwa</i>	'rash'	<i>pillawa</i>	<i>piʕʕat</i>		'irritated, virulent'
<i>pitnapput</i>	'dependence'	<i>pitnappawa</i>	<i>pinmappat</i>		'dependent, addictive'
<i>puohuwa</i>	'centre'	<i>puohawa</i>	<i>puoddad</i>		'central, important, current'
<i>samuwa</i>	'friendship'	<i>samawa</i>	<i>soabmat</i>		'friendly, nice'
<i>sulguwa</i>	'love'	<i>sulgawa</i>	<i>suolkkat</i>		'romantic, lovely'
<i>sulluwa</i>	'circulation'	<i>sullawa</i>	<i>sulat</i>		'regular, cyclical'
<i>ukuwa</i>	'wilderness'	<i>ukawa</i>	<i>vuokkat</i>		'wild, untamed'
<i>upnuwa</i>	'acne'	<i>upnawa</i>	<i>vuobnat</i>		'craggy, jagged, rough'
<i>vuttuwa</i>	'hawk'	<i>vuttawa</i>	<i>vutat</i>		'precise, incisive, poignant'

ADJECTIVES IN -ava

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	-ava	-aukki, -avogi
SEMATIC	-at	-uit
INESSIVE	-ammut	-uissit
ILLATIVE	-oget	-uittit

ELATIVE	<i>-uinnit</i>	<i>-uingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>-attit</i>	<i>-uin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>-avats</i>	<i>-avattsot</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>-aθ-</i>	Ø
ADVERBIAL	<i>-ausset</i>	Ø

katava » *koattat*
‘exciting, fun’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC *katava*
SEMATIC *koattat*
INESSIVE *koattammut*
ILLATIVE *koattoget*
ELATIVE *koattuinnit*
COMITATIVE *koattattit*
ESSIVE *katavats*
COMPARATIVE *kataukkut*
SUPERLATIVE *kataullut*
EQUATIVE *mīkataukkon*
PREDICATIVE (3I) *katattami*

kataukki
koattuit
koattuissit
koattuittit
koattuingit
koattuīn
katavattsot

‘equally exciting’
‘it is exciting, it is fun’

hummava » *hūmat*
‘subtle, faint’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC *hummava*
SEMATIC *hūmat*
INESSIVE *hūmammut*
ILLATIVE *hūmoget*
ELATIVE *hūmuinnit*
COMITATIVE *hūmattit*
ESSIVE *hummavats*
COMPARATIVE *hummaukkut*
SUPERLATIVE *hummaullut*
EQUATIVE *mīhummaukkon*
PREDICATIVE (3I) *hummatami*

hummaukki
hūmuit
hūmuissit
hūmuittit
hūmuīngit
hūmuīn
hummavattsot

‘equally subtle’
‘it is faint’

sullava » *sūlat*
‘regular, cyclical’

SINGULAR

PLURAL

ASEMATIC *sullava*
SEMATIC *sūlat*
INESSIVE *sūlammut*
ILLATIVE *sūloget*
ELATIVE *sūluinnit*
COMITATIVE *sūlattit*

sullaikki
sūluit
sūluissit
sūluittit
sūluīngit
sūluīn

ESSIVE	<i>sullavats</i>	<i>sullavattsot</i>
COMPARATIVE	<i>sullaukkut</i>	
SUPERLATIVE	<i>sullaullut</i>	
EQUATIVE	<i>m̄sullaukkon</i>	‘equally next to one another’
PREDICATIVE (3A.PL)	<i>sullattami</i>	‘they are next to one another’

§5.1.2.1.19 Table of Teleutophonic Adjectives

The table below summarises the teleutophonic adjective forms:

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERBIAL	FUNCTION
-llit -llut -llyt	- <i>χen</i> - <i>χon</i> - <i>χūn</i>	-llikkut -llukkut -llykkyt	-llillut -llullut -llyllyt	-ll-	-lleset -lloset -llūset	material, origin
-in -ūn -yn	-enan -onan -ūnan	-inokkut -ūnokkut -ynūkkyt	-illut -ūllut -yllyt	-idn- -ūdn- -ydn-	-intset/-inukkit -ūntset/-unikkit -yntset/-ynykkīt	essential relation, abstract quality
-kki -kku -kky	-gen -gon -gūn	-kkegut -kkogut -kkūgyt	-kkulut -kkilut -kkylyt	-kk-	-kkeset -kkoset -kkūset	descriptive
-ha	-hun -hin -hyn	-hogut	-halut	-h-	-hoset	possession of quality or attribute
-inget -unget -ynget	-eknan -oknan -ūknan	-ingekkut -ungekkut -yngekkyt	-ingillut -ungillut -yngillyt	-ikn- -ukn- -ykn-	-ingesset -ungesset -yngesset	descriptive of appearance or evaluative
-eji -oji	-i -ū	-ejiēgut -ojiogut	-ejiūlut -ojiilut	-eī- -oi-	-eiset/-ikkut -uiset/-ūkkut	intensive quality or abundance
-iggami -uiggami	-egin -ogun	-iggogut -uiggogut	-iggallut -uiggallut	-eggam- -oggam-	-iggameset/-egikkut -uiggameset/-ogikkut	lack of attribute
-ggit -ggut -ggyt	-kkan	-ggikkut -ggukkut -ggykkyt	-ggillut -ggullut -ggylyt	-kk-	-ggeset -ggoset -gguisset	descriptive or evaluative
-bbin -bbun -bbyn	-ppan	-bbikkut -bbukkut -bbykkyt	-bbillut -bbullut -bbyllyt	-pp-	-bbintset/-ppukkit -bbuntset/-ppikkut -bbyntset/-ppykkīt	descriptive or affective
-et -ot -ūt -lat	-ikka -ukka -ykka -lukka	-ekkut -okkut -ūkkyt -lakkut	-illut -ullut -yllyt -lallut	-eg- -og- -ūg- -log-	-esset/-ittut -osset/-uttit -ūsset/-yttit -lasset/-lattit/-luttit	descriptive
-erit -ulit -ylit	-ir -ul -yl	-erikkut -ulikkut -ylikkyt	-erillut -ulillut -ylillyt	-ir- -ul- -yl-	-erttset/-ir -ulttset/-ul -ylttsset/-yl	descriptive or similative
-il -ul -yl	-iχan -ūχan -yχan	-ilkut -ulkut -ylkkyt	-illut -ullut -yllyt	-ill- -ull- -yll-	-isχet -usχet -ysχet	evocative or similative

-ik -uk -yk	-egvan -ogvan -ūgvan	-ikvut -ukvut -ykvut	-illut -ullut -yllut	-ikw- -ukw- -ykw-	-ikset/-ikkut -ukset/-ukkut -ykset/-ykkut	descriptive or pejorative
-met	-mī	-mekkut	-millut	-miθ-	-messet/-mikkut	abstract quality
-nus -nys	-nottsān -nūtsān	-nuskut -nyskut	-nullut -nyllut	-nošs- -nūšs-	-nušset -nyšset	incrustative
-sis	-(t)setsā	-siskut	-sillut	-ss-	-sittset	abundance or characteristic
-enet -onot -ūnūt	-enen -onon -ūnūn	-enekkut -onokkut -ūnūkkut	-enillut -onullut -ūnyllut	-enej- -onoj- -ūnūj-	-enesset/-inittut -onosset/-unuttit -ūnūssset/-ynyttit	position or order
-awa	-at	-aukkut	-aullut	-aθ-	-ausset	abstract

§5.1.2.2 Other Adjectives

All adjectives do not fall under the teleutophonic or non-teleutophonic endings listed above are declined like nouns. The vast majority of these adjectives are bisyllabic and either archeaphonic or enteraphonic.

§5.1.2.2.1 Monosyllabic Declensions

Only a handful of monosyllabic adjectives exist, and their predicative form is based on the sematic stem. For example, *lō* ‘slow’ becomes *lojjami* ‘it is slow’ (cf. *lojju* ‘slow SEM’), and *kī* ‘new’ becomes *kivvami* ‘it is new’ (cf. *kivvi* ‘new SEM’). The adverbial ending *-set* is added directly onto the asematic stem, for example *lōset* ‘slowly’. The most common monosyllabic adjectives are:

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	PREDICATIVE STEM	
<i>air</i>	<i>airreū</i>	<i>airr-</i>	‘reluctant, not keen’
<i>eūr</i>	<i>eūrreū</i>	<i>eūrr-</i>	‘taciturn’
<i>gayt</i>	<i>gayddūn</i>	<i>gaydd-</i>	‘mad, lunatic’
<i>kauk</i>	<i>kauggon</i>	<i>kaugg-</i>	‘dull, drab’
<i>Ķys</i>	<i>Ķyhi</i>	<i>Ķyh-</i>	‘cunning, sly’
<i>Ķūn</i>	<i>Ķūdna</i>	<i>Ķūdn-</i>	‘fragile’
<i>ūl</i>	<i>ūllō</i>	<i>ūll-</i>	‘ancient’
<i>kī</i>	<i>kivvi</i>	<i>kivv-</i>	‘new’
<i>lī</i>	<i>līvvi</i>	<i>līvv-</i>	‘slippery, slimy’
<i>mau</i>	<i>maijju</i>	<i>maijj-</i>	‘muffled, insulated’
<i>tsī</i>	<i>tsivvi</i>	<i>tsivv-</i>	‘tiny, puny’
<i>tsey</i>	<i>tsevvī</i>	<i>tsevv-</i>	‘cold’
<i>pō</i>	<i>poijju</i>	<i>poijj-</i>	‘courageous’
<i>lō</i>	<i>lojju</i>	<i>lojj-</i>	‘slow’
<i>ṇā</i>	<i>ṇiavvi</i>	<i>ṇiavv-</i>	‘worn, tattered’
<i>ṇ</i>	<i>ṇivvi</i>	<i>ṇivv-</i>	‘shrill, ear-piercing’
<i>ṇū</i>	<i>ṇiojju</i>	<i>ṇiojj-</i>	‘rough, coarse’
<i>sy</i>	<i>syvvi</i>	<i>syvv-</i>	‘calm (of water)’

Abstract forms are usually formed on the predicative stem with *-ehit/-ohut/-ūhyt*, for example *lojjohut* ‘slowness’.

§5.1.2.2.2 Bisyllabic Declensions

For archaic- and enteraphonic nouns, declensions and comparative degrees are regular and do not differ from nominal declensions. The predicative form of bisyllabic adjectives is regularly derived by simply deleting the word-final vowel, such that for example *ainni* ‘nice, pleasant’ becomes *nainniami* ‘it is nice, it is pleasant’, using the stem *ainni-* as the predicative verb. Only a handful of bisyllabic consonantal adjectives exist, all of which end in *-s*. The word-final consonant is geminated (and voiced in cases of stops), such that *beyʃis* ‘important’ becomes *beyʃissami* ‘it is important’, or *minnuš* ‘rich’ and *ʔminnuššan* ‘s/he is rich’. Note that although *minnuš* ends in *-nuš*, it is not encrustative in meaning and does not decline like teleutophonic adjectives in *-nuš*. The adverbial form is made by adding *-set* to the asematic stem and relaxing any word-final vowel, for example *ainnišset* ‘nicely, pleasantly’ or *beyʃišset* ‘importantly’.

§5.2 Irregular Adjectives

A small number of adjectives have irregular forms. Most notably, *hikwa* ‘good’ is highly irregular. The list below shows their declension.

<i>aii</i>	‘clear’	
	SEMAC	<i>aiien</i> (<i>aiiimmyt</i> , <i>aiiet</i> , <i>aiiinnyt</i> , <i>aiiikkyt</i> ...)
	PREDICATIVE STEM	<i>ai-</i>
	COMPARATIVE	<i>aikkyt</i>
	COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>aikkūset</i>
	SUPERLATIVE	<i>aillyt</i>
	SUPERLATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>aiʃʃūsit</i>
	ADVERBIAL	<i>aiset</i>
<i>kemmik</i>	‘large, huge’	
	SEMAC	<i>kemmu~kemo</i> (<i>kemmumit</i> , <i>kemmot</i> , <i>kemmunnit</i> , <i>kemmugit</i> ...)
	PREDICATIVE STEM	<i>kemm-</i>
	COMPARATIVE	<i>kemmikkyt</i>
	COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>kemmikkūset</i>
	SUPERLATIVE	<i>kemmolut~kellut</i>
	SUPERLATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>kemmolusit~kellusit</i>
	ADVERBIAL	<i>kemmoset</i>
<i>hikwa</i>	‘good’	
	SEMAC	<i>ikkan</i> (<i>ikkimmyt</i> , <i>ikket</i> , <i>ikkinnit</i> , <i>ikkikkyt</i> ...)
	PREDICATIVE STEM	<i>igg-</i>
	COMPARATIVE	<i>iggut</i>
	COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>ikkut</i> , <i>ikkoset</i> , <i>ittut</i> , <i>iksit</i>
	SUPERLATIVE	<i>illyt</i>
	SUPERLATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>illusit</i>
	ADVERBIAL	<i>(h)isket</i> , <i>ikkū</i> , <i>ikkut</i>
<i>hiʃʃi</i>	‘far’	
	SEMAC	<i>hiʃʃʃan</i> (<i>hiʃʃʃimmut</i> , <i>hiʃʃʃet</i> , <i>hiʃʃʃinnit</i> , <i>hiʃʃʃikkut</i> ...)
	PREDICATIVE STEM	<i>hiʃʃʃ-</i>

	COMPARATIVE	<i>hjalikut</i>
	COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>hjalikut</i>
	SUPERLATIVE	<i>hjaħħut</i>
	SUPERLATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>hjaħħut</i>
	ADVERBIAL	Ø
<i>huwvu</i>	‘bad’	
<i>hũ</i>	SEMATIC	<i>huijan</i> (<i>huijimmut, huijet, huijinnit, huijikikut...</i>)
	PREDICATIVE STEM	<i>huij-</i>
	COMPARATIVE	<i>hustut</i>
	COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>hukkut</i>
	SUPERLATIVE	<i>huħħut</i>
	SUPERLATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>huħħut</i>
	ADVERBIAL	<i>husset, hukkut</i>
<i>tsutga</i>	‘bad, poor’	
	SEMATIC	<i>tsũkkan</i> (<i>tsũkkimmut, tsũkket, tsũkkinnit, tsũkkikkut...</i>)
	PREDICATIVE STEM	<i>tsũg-</i>
	COMPARATIVE	<i>tsũkkut</i>
	COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>tsũkkut</i>
	SUPERLATIVE	<i>tsũllut</i>
	SUPERLATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>tsũħħut</i>
	ADVERBIAL	<i>tsutgit, tsũkkit</i>
<i>isi</i>	‘old (ANIMATE)’	
	SEMATIC	<i>isšen</i> (<i>issimmut, isšet, issinnit, issikkut...</i>)
	PREDICATIVE STEM	<i>isš-</i>
	COMPARATIVE	<i>isšegyt, isšyt</i>
	COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>isšyt</i>
	SUPERLATIVE	<i>isšillyt, isšyt</i>
	SUPERLATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>isšyt</i>
	ADVERBIAL	<i>isšet</i>
<i>kiasħi</i>	‘quick, fast’	
	SEMATIC	<i>kjoasħe</i> (<i>kjoasħimut, kjoasħet, kjoasħinnit, kjoasħigut...</i>)
	PREDICATIVE STEM	<i>kiasħ-</i>
	COMPARATIVE	<i>kiasħegut</i>
	COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>kiasħut</i>
	SUPERLATIVE	<i>kiasħulut</i>
	SUPERLATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>kiasħut</i>
	ADVERBIAL	<i>kiasħet</i>
<i>lõ</i>	‘slow’	
	SEMATIC	<i>lojju</i> (<i>lojjumit, lojjojot, lojjojunnit, lojjugit...</i>)
	PREDICATIVE STEM	<i>lojj-</i>
	COMPARATIVE	<i>lõgut~luigut</i>
	COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>lõkkoset~luikkoset</i>
	SUPERLATIVE	<i>lõlut~luilut</i>
	SUPERLATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>lõħħusit~luillusit</i>
	ADVERBIAL	<i>lõset~luiset</i>

<i>muoŋŋu</i>	‘warm’	
	SEMATIC	<i>mu</i> (<i>muwimut~muim(m)ut, muwet, muvinnit, muwigut~muikkut...</i>)
	PREDICATIVE STEM	<i>muŋ-</i>
	COMPARATIVE	<i>muoŋŋogut~muŋut</i>
	COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>muoŋŋogoset~muikkut</i>
	SUPERLATIVE	<i>muoŋŋulut~muŋŋut</i>
	SUPERLATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>muŋŋut</i>
	ADVERBIAL	<i>muoŋŋoset~muŋset</i>
<i>niŋoddis</i>	‘long (of time)’	
	SEMATIC	<i>niŋotta</i> (<i>niŋottumit, niŋottot, niŋottunnit, niŋottugit...</i>)
	PREDICATIVE STEM	<i>niŋodd-</i>
	COMPARATIVE	<i>niŋokkut, niŋottut</i>
	COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>niŋokkut, niŋottut, niŋokkoset</i>
	SUPERLATIVE	<i>niŋoŋŋut</i>
	SUPERLATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>niŋoŋŋut, niŋoŋŋusit</i>
	ADVERBIAL	<i>niŋotta~niŋottset</i>
<i>temmy</i>	‘happy’	
	SEMATIC	<i>teupmu</i> (<i>teupmumit, teupmot, teupmuinmit, teupmugit...</i>)
	PREDICATIVE STEM	<i>tepmuŋv-</i>
	COMPARATIVE	<i>temmuŋyt</i>
	COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>temmuŋuŋset</i>
	SUPERLATIVE	<i>temmylyt</i>
	SUPERLATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>temmyllysit</i>
	ADVERBIAL	<i>temmuŋset~tepmuŋset</i>
<i>tsittsa</i>	‘short (of time)’	
	SEMATIC	<i>tsitsu</i> (<i>tsitsummit, tsitsot, tsitsunnit, tsitsukkit...</i>)
	PREDICATIVE STEM	<i>tsits-</i>
	COMPARATIVE	<i>tsikkyt</i>
	COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>tsittsut, tsikkoset, tsittsekkoset</i>
	SUPERLATIVE	<i>tsiŋŋyt</i>
	SUPERLATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>tsiŋŋut, tsittseŋŋusit, tsiŋŋusit</i>
	ADVERBIAL	<i>tsittset, tsitsu(t)</i>
<i>tsey</i>	‘cold’	
	SEMATIC	<i>tsevi</i> (<i>tsevvimyt, tsevvet, tsevvinnit, tsevvigut...</i>)
	PREDICATIVE STEM	<i>tsuŋv-</i> (of weather), <i>tsevv-</i>
	COMPARATIVE	<i>tseykkyt~tsuŋkkyt</i>
	COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>tseykkuset~tsuŋkkyt</i>
	SUPERLATIVE	<i>tseyllyt~tsuŋllyt</i>
	SUPERLATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>tseyŋŋysit~tsuŋŋŋyt</i>
	ADVERBIAL	<i>tseyset~tsuŋisset</i>
<i>uŋŋu</i>	‘correct, right’	
	SEMATIC	<i>uŋo</i> (<i>uŋumit, uŋot, uŋunnit, uŋugit...</i>)
	PREDICATIVE STEM	<i>uŋŋ-</i>
	COMPARATIVE	<i>uŋŋogut~uŋut</i>

	COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>uþukkut, uþjokkoset</i>
	SUPERLATIVE	<i>uþjulut~uþulut</i>
	SUPERLATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>uþuððut~uþjullusit</i>
	ADVERBIAL	<i>uþjoset~uþoset~uþjút</i>
<i>úa</i>	‘pretty, beautiful’	
	SEMATIC	<i>úvvan (úvvimmur, úvvet, úvvinnit, úvvikur...)</i>
	PREDICATIVE STEM	<i>úv-</i>
	COMPARATIVE	<i>úkkut</i>
	COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>úkkut</i>
	SUPERLATIVE	<i>úllut</i>
	SUPERLATIVE ADVERBIAL	<i>úððut</i>
	ADVERBIAL	<i>ússur, úvvit</i>

The adjectival root *antt-* ‘great, huge’ is found in a defective verbal adjective form attributively, *anttemi~antten* before singular nouns and *anttas* before plural nouns, but its comparative and superlative forms are derived from a true adjective form in *anttat*: *anttakut* ‘greater’ and *anttallut* ‘greatest’. It can also be found in the essive form, *anttats*. It has the predicative root *antt-*. The attributive form *anttat* is no longer commonly used, but it still appears before certain titles or names, as in *Anttat Bakvi* ‘the great house’ or *Anttat Tsilla* ‘Great Island’. It is occasionally found with possessive affixes, especially as *Anttadda* or *Anttadotsin* as an honorific title similar to ‘your honor’. The adverbial form *anttset* ‘greatly’ has no comparative or superlative forms.

§5.3 Compound Adjectives

Compound adjectives are adjectives that contain an adjectival head which is qualified in some way by another incorporated word, most commonly nouns, or adverbial prefixes.

§5.3.1 Noun-Adjective Compounds

Noun-adjective compounds are adjectives which have as a prefix a noun. Much like nominal compounds, noun-adjective compounds usually have the tail noun in the asematic (with relaxation). Many noun-adjective compounds are found as emphatic versions of the non-compounded adjectives – noun prefixes may function as emphatic markers, for example *þulppun* ‘fresh’ and *okaiþulppun* ‘brand new, very fresh’, or *hōi* ‘hot’ and *mieskehōi* ‘very hot’.

COMPOUND	MEANING	CONSTITUENTS
<i>akn-avut</i>	‘helpful’	help + natured
<i>akna-giuggot</i>	‘unhelpful, who avoids helping’	help + avoidant
<i>gakkelvut-gylli</i>	‘environmentally friendly’	environment + supportive
<i>gaulppon-middosis</i>	‘world famous’	world + famous
<i>iski-temmy</i>	‘with good self-esteem’	self + happy
<i>hudd-hūi</i>	‘sensitive to light’	light + weak
<i>hūsða-vaihit</i>	‘wet (of weather)’	wet weather + weather (ADJ)
<i>igitt-avut</i>	‘critical, critically thinking’	verification + natured
<i>illjon-gylli</i>	‘family friendly’	family + supportive
<i>bakoe-temmy</i>	‘homely, keen to be home’	house + happy
<i>netska-temmy</i>	‘curious, critical’	question + happy
<i>niske-giuggot</i>	‘unsociable, afraid of people’	person + avoidant

<i>niske-temny</i>	‘sociable’	person + happy
<i>niske-vaddot</i>	‘private, reclusive’	person + closed
<i>nuġno-niġllūt</i>	‘fragile’	break + bent
<i>soĶĶe-tsaŗvot</i>	‘allergic to fish’	fish + allergic
<i>tavvan-Ķalla</i>	‘long-legged’	foot + long
<i>tsaĶĶa-vaddot</i>	‘water tight’	water + closed

EMPHATIC COMPOUNDS

<i>hın-minnus</i>	‘very rich’	pile + rich
<i>kikta-isi</i>	‘ancient, very old’	bone + old
<i>loal-skoġmot</i>	‘blind drunk’	coccyx + foggy
<i>ġurgo-hivvi</i>	‘famished, very hungry’	gurgle + hungry
<i>ĶunĶĶe-ġivot</i>	‘dead tired, very tired’	exhausted animal + exhausted
<i>mieske-hoġi</i>	‘very hot’	flame + hot
<i>ohak-nunnut</i>	‘very angry, pissed off’	thorn + angry
<i>skaiġ-aġi</i>	‘crystal clear’	clear water + clear
<i>tammer-aġdoġiu</i>	‘very salty’	ocean + salty
<i>(t)mis-kemmik</i>	‘enormous’	boulder + big
<i>tō-tsġulkot</i>	‘in a very bad mood’	rock + irritated
<i>tsottse-illġet</i>	‘alive and kicking’	spark + alive
<i>ōka-ġiġppin</i>	‘brand new, very fresh’	spring + fresh
<i>ġ-tsey</i>	‘ice cold’	ice + cold

A second type of noun-adjective compounds are adjectives directly derived from nouns without a self-standing adjective as the head, but an adjective forming suffix. Such adjectives may themselves be derived from compounds containing an adjective, for example *Ķallahiskoha* ‘long-haired’, which contains *Ķalla* ‘long’ and *hiski* ‘hair’. The most common such suffix is *-ha*. The adjective *Ķallahiskoha* can equally be found as *hiskeĶalla*.

<i>iske-nukve-ha</i>	‘stubborn’	self + head + <i>-ha</i>
<i>Ķalla-hisko-ha</i>	‘long-haired’	long + hair + <i>-ha</i>
<i>mġa-tuvve-ha</i>	‘one year (old)’	one + year + <i>-ha</i>
<i>mġodda-dallġo-ha</i>	‘long-term’	long + time + <i>-ha</i>

§5.3.2 Adverb-Adjective Compounds & Other Prefixed Adjectives

Adverb-adjective compounds are adjectives which have as a prefix an adverb or an adverbial prefix. Some adverbial prefixes found in compound adjectives are not commonly found elsewhere, for example *all(a)-* ‘variously, not always equally’, as in *allonnavva*, ‘variously beautiful’, meaning someone who sometimes looks beautiful and other times less so. Adjectives can be made negative by the adverbial initial *uś(sa)-/uśś-*. Numerals can also be found as prefixes of adjectives, as well as certain postpositional adverbs and locative expressions. As with most compounds, adjectives compounded with apocoptic nouns (and some teleutophonic nouns) usually follow the sematic form.

COMPOUND	MEANING	CONSTITUENTS
<i>all-ikva</i>	‘not always equally good’	changing + good
<i>all-onnavva</i>	‘variously beautiful’	changing + beautiful
<i>uś-peuhot</i>	‘unpleasant’	not + pleasant
<i>uśśa-miġi</i>	‘untrue, incorrect’	not + true

<i>balven-vuovvot</i>	‘crafty, deceitful’	low + hiding
<i>gvai-mitojju</i>	‘all knowing,’	all + wise
<i>kuok-avut</i>	‘peculiar’	separate + natured
<i>igg(id)-avut</i>	‘good natured’	well + natured
<i>iggil-linnot</i>	‘eloquent’	well + word (ADJ)
<i>iggiv-vaihūt</i>	‘clement (of weather)’	well + weather (ADJ)
<i>i-linnot</i>	‘with a sharp tongue’	through + word (ADJ)
<i>il-mikšin</i>	‘forthright, candid’	forward + honest
<i>káll-isket</i>	‘arrogant’	high + self (ADJ)
<i>kil-illjet</i>	‘still alive’	still + alive
<i>kiasšet-nunnot</i>	‘quick tempered, quick to anger’	quick + angry
<i>pukku-tammet</i>	‘oversized’	too + big
<i>nann-isket</i>	‘autistic’	inside + self (ADJ)
<i>is-šinnot</i>	‘sincere’	right + word (ADJ)
<i>is-nis̥pot</i>	‘well hidden’	right + hidden
<i>eño-heddet</i>	‘confident’	before + certain

§6 ADVERBS

Adverbs are words that are neither nouns, adjectives nor verbs but that give information about degree, manner, time, location, may express an epistemic stance or otherwise qualify an adjective, another adverb, a verb, a determiner, a clause, a postposition or a whole phrase. As such, adverbs are difficult to properly and succinctly define and have a wide variety of functions and forms. Many postpositions may also function as adverbs should they not be found with a head noun. While many adverbs in Pine end in *-set*, there are many other less well-defined types of adverbs. Like adjectives, many adverbs can be declined according to degrees of comparison, but not all can. This section aims at giving an overview of the most common types of adverbs, how they function and how they may be declined to gain some further grammatical function.

Generally speaking, adverbs tend to precede whatever they describe. In formal language, adverbs describing verbs tend to follow verbs directly as Pine strongly favours verbs being in initial position, but adverbs, especially adverbs of degree, are still commonly found directly preceding verbs.

§6.1 Adverbs & Their Morphosyntactic Role

The main function of adverbs is very similar to that of adjectives, but they generally give information on the manner, time, location or the epistemy of verbs or other adjectives. Many adverbs are derived from adjectives. For example, *kiasxi* ‘quick’ can be made into an adverb, *kiasxet* ‘quickly’ to describe the manner in which a verb occurs, *gaminna kiasxet* ‘I walk quickly’. Such adverbs are called *adverbs of manner*. Other adverbs are not derived, such as *ari* ‘very, much’, which describes the degree of either an adjective, *ari hikva* ‘very good’, an adverb, *ari kiasxet* ‘very quickly’, a verb, *ari sgunnjan* ‘s/he snores a lot’ or even a noun if it can be graded, for example *ari xunnubbu* ‘a very scrawny person’, as *xunnubbu* ‘a scrawny person’ can be thought of as existing in various degrees. One could not use the adverb *ari* in front of a noun which cannot be thought of as having various degrees, such as **ari mavvu* ‘very meat’. As such, the adverb *ari* functions to indicate degree, regardless of the following category, whether it be a noun, an adjective, a verb or an adverb. Such adverbs are called *degree adverbs*. Other adverbs function to add information about the time of an action, and are generally only compatible with verbs, for example *hey* ‘at night’ or *njottset* ‘for a long time’. Such adverbs are called *temporal adverbs*. Yet other adverbs give information about the location of an event, and like temporal adverbs are generally restricted to verbs, such as *deja* ‘here’, *ojuun* ‘from over there’ or *niga* ‘close by’ and these are called *locative adverbs*. *Evaluative adverbs* give epistemic information, for example *aiset* ‘clearly’, *inton* ‘possibly’, *inttivuttattit* ‘possibly’, *bjelkkivuttattit* ‘probably’ or *biukset* ‘apparently’, or about the stance or attitude of the speaker towards an action, such as *tsabbattit* ‘hopefully’, *beyxiset* ‘importantly’, or may provide some sort of commentary, such as *halukkuset* ‘normally’ or *kjusset* ‘generally’. A more difficult group of adverbs are postpositional adverbs, which function as postposition when they are found with a head noun, for example *ai g akka* ‘by it, next to it’, but without a head noun they function as adverbs, *tjenat g akka* ‘they sit in a circle’. Adverbs which function to modify a clause into an interrogative clause are called *interrogative adverbs* and they include *kamin* ‘why’, *kalljet~kaddan* ‘when, at what time’, *kottset* ‘how long’ and *kiset* ‘how’. Conjunctive adverbs function to modify a clause’s relation to another clause, and as such are commonly found in hyponomous clauses, for example *ain* ‘therefore’, *peuha* ‘otherwise’ or *adden* ‘anyway’.

Pine thus distinguishes seven main categories of adverbs, which will be individually described below:

ADVERBS OF MANNER
DEGREE ADVERBS
TEMPORAL ADVERBS
LOCATIVE ADVERBS
EVALUATIVE ADVERBS

§6.2 Degrees of Comparison of Adverbs

Adverbs have comparative and superlative forms that differ from that of adjectives. Adverbs in *-set* have set comparative forms in *-kkoset/-kküset* and *-kkusin/-kkysin* in the equative, and superlative forms in *-llusit/-llysit*, although in non-formal registers, these are found as *-llut/-llyt*. Other adverbs which do not end in *-set* are found with the infix *-ttut/-tlyt* in the comparative and *-ǵǵut/-ǵǵyt* in the superlative. The forms *-ttut/-tlyt* and *-ǵǵut/-ǵǵyt* as well as *-kkusin/-kkysin* are generally only found following tense vowels. For example, *raugvot* ‘hard’ has the comparative form *raugvuttut* ‘harder’, the superlative form *raugvuǵǵut* ‘hardest’ and *mǵraugvuttusin* ‘as hard’, and *nǵūt* ‘close (movement to)’ has the comparative form *nǵyǵtlyt~nyǵyǵtlyt* ‘closer (movement to)’ and the superlative form *nǵyǵǵyt~nyǵyǵǵyt* ‘closest (movement to)’.

As with adjectives, comparatives are followed by *va* to introduce that to which something is being compared, for sample *nǵukkut va tsami* ‘more than you’, which has a negative form in *vu*. To emphasise comparatives, *ǵ* can be used to mean ‘even’, as in *ǵ nǵukkut* ‘even more’, as well as *vovun* ‘much’, *ihhūt~ehhūt* ‘much (more common with adverbs of quantity than quality)’ or *hykkūt~hūkkyt* ‘much’.

	FORM	EXAMPLE	MEANING
ADVERBS IN <i>-set</i>			
COMPARATIVE	<i>ǵ-kkoset</i> <i>ǵ-kküset</i>	<i>leddeset</i> » <i>leddekkoset</i>	‘more easily’
INFERIOR COMPARATIVE	<i>nittut ǵ-kkoset</i> <i>nittut ǵ-kküset</i>	<i>aiset</i> » <i>nittut aikküset</i>	‘less clearly’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>ǵ-llusit</i> <i>ǵ-llysit</i>	<i>mǵtoset</i> » <i>mǵtillysit</i>	‘most loudly’
INFERIOR SUPERLATIVE	<i>niǵǵyt ǵ-llusit</i> <i>niǵǵyt ǵ-llysit</i>	<i>lǵset</i> » <i>niǵǵyt löllusit</i>	‘least slowly’
EQUATIVE	<i>mǵ-ǵ-kkusin</i> <i>mǵ-ǵ-kkysin</i>	<i>hikvagemmesset</i> » <i>mǵhikvagemmekkusin</i>	‘just as kindly, equally kindly’
OTHER ADVERBS			
COMPARATIVE	<i>ǵ-ttut</i> <i>ǵ-tlyt</i>	<i>mǵtǵt</i> » <i>mǵtǵtlyt</i>	‘more strongly’
INFERIOR COMPARATIVE	<i>nittut ǵ-ttut</i> <i>nittut ǵ-tlyt</i>	<i>pǵskit</i> » <i>pǵskittyt</i>	‘more quietly’
SUPERLATIVE	<i>ǵ-ǵǵut</i> <i>ǵ-ǵǵyt</i>	<i>raugvot</i> » <i>raugvuǵǵut</i>	‘hardest’
INFERIOR SUPERLATIVE	<i>niǵǵyt ǵ-ǵǵut</i> <i>niǵǵyt ǵ-ǵǵyt</i>	<i>kǵasǵet</i> » <i>niǵǵyt kǵasǵeǵǵut</i>	‘least quickly’
EQUATIVE	<i>mǵ-ǵ-ttusin</i> <i>mǵ-ǵ-ttysin</i>	<i>mǵkkut</i> » <i>mǵmǵkkuttusin</i>	‘equally as truly’

§6.2.1 Irregular Adverbs

BASE FORM		COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>aiset</i>	‘clearly’	<i>aikkūset</i>	<i>oillusit</i>
<i>gv̥iset</i>	‘largely’	<i>gv̥ikkoset</i>	<i>gv̥iāχusit</i>
<i>(h)isket, ikkū</i>	‘well’	<i>ikkos(et), iksit, ittut</i>	<i>illusit, iāχut</i>
<i>h̥iaāχ-</i>	‘far’	<i>h̥iālkut</i>	<i>h̥iaāχut</i>
<i>husset, tsutgit</i>	‘badly, poorly’	<i>hustut, tsūkkut</i>	<i>huāχut, tsūāχut</i>
<i>is̥set</i>	‘oldly’	<i>iskyt</i>	<i>is̥χyt</i>
<i>k̥iasχet</i>	‘quickly’	<i>k̥iaskut, k̥iaskoset</i>	<i>k̥iasχusit</i>
<i>lōset~luiset</i>	‘slowly’	<i>lōkkoset~luikkoset</i>	<i>lōāχusit~luillusit</i>
<i>muoi̯joset~mūset</i>	‘warmly, hot’	<i>muoi̯jogoset~mūkkut</i>	<i>muoi̯jullusit~mūāχut</i>
<i>n̥iottset</i>	‘long’	<i>n̥iottut, n̥iokkoset, n̥iokkut</i>	<i>n̥iōāχut, n̥iōāχusit</i>
<i>tset̥set</i>	‘short’	<i>tset̥sut, tse(ttse)kkoset</i>	<i>tseāχut~tse(ttsi)llusit</i>
<i>t̥seyset~tsū̆iset</i>	‘coldly’	<i>t̥seykkūset~tsū̆ikkyt</i>	<i>t̥seyāχysit~tsū̆iāχyt</i>
<i>ŭijoset~ŭioset</i>	‘correctly, rightly’	<i>ŭiokkoset, ŭiukkut</i>	<i>ŭĭjullusit, ŭiūāχut</i>
<i>ūs(s)et</i>	‘beautifully, prettily’	<i>ūkkut</i>	<i>ūāχut</i>

23. *i is'kyt saX'Xagaulka mi na-t de*
 [i: 'iʃ:kyt 'saθ:ɑ'gɑuɫka mi 'na:ɾ dɛ]
i is'=kyt saX'Xa=gaulka-O mi na-O-t de
 COP.NLOC.PST formerly fishing.village-ACT DET PRON.3I-ACT PROX.DEM
 'this was formerly a fishing village'

24. *minan lōset va ʔemban o luissut*

 [ˈmɪnan ˈlɔsɐh wɑ ˈtʲɛmbɑn oː ˈlɔɪssʊt]
O-min-an lō-set va t-lemb-an o lu-ssut
 3A.AG-walk-NLOC.PRS slow-ADV and 3A.AG-work-NLOC.PRS even slow-COMP.ADV
 ‘s/he walks slowly and works even more slowly/lazily’

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‘I feel poorly because I injured myself badly’

§6.3 Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner form one of the eight types of adverbs found in Pine. They most commonly give information about the manner in which a verb occurs but may also be found modifying adjectives. Most adverbs of manner can be compared. The prototypical formant for adverbs of manner, many of which are derived from adjectives, is the ending *-set*. For example, the adjective *pitsku* ‘quiet’ can regularly be made into an adverb by adding *-set* (which causes relaxation of any word-final vowel) to yield *pitskoset* ‘quietly’, which instead of qualifying a noun can now describe the manner in which an action occurs, for example: *pitskoset gilüelvi* ‘s/he left quietly’. Many adverbs of manner do not contain the ending *-set*, and may instead be formed by using the plural sematic of a noun, for example *nispukkit* ‘in secret’, sometimes using the comitative as in *rvaugvungit* ‘with strength, confidently’ as in *leybmi rvaugvungit* ‘s/he spoke with strength’. This does not always preclude *-set* forms from existing, and *raykveset* does exist but means ‘strongly/hard’, as in *xiugvet raykveset* ‘s/he hit her/him strongly/hard’.

§6.3.1 Adverbs of Manner in *-set*

Adverbs of manner in *-set* are regularly derived from adjectives. Virtually any adjective can be made into an adverb of manner this way. A small number of *-set* adverbs are irregularly derived from their base adjective, for example *kiasxi* ‘quick’ » *kiasxet* ‘quickly’, *hikva* ‘good’ » (*h*)*isket* or *ikku* ‘well’, *huwa* ‘bad’ » *husset* ‘badly’ and *ua* ‘pretty, beautiful’ » *ussset* ‘beautifully’. Adverbs in *-set* can also be derived from verbs, in which case the ending is generally *-attit* or *-assit~asset* as in *rilgattit* ‘brightly’ from *rilg-* ‘shine, be bright’. Many verbs can also form an adverbial form by the ending *-(v)uttit/- (v)attit*, where the *-v-* versioner only appears as gemination but never as *-v-*. Below is a list of some common adverbs of manner in *-set*.

BASE WORD		ADVERB	
<i>aii</i>	‘clear’	<i>aiset</i>	‘clearly’
<i>ausku</i>	‘serious’	<i>auskoset</i>	‘seriously’
<i>tannumet</i>	‘patient’	<i>tannumesset</i>	‘patiently’
<i>erdet</i>	‘anxious’	<i>erdeset</i>	‘anxiously, nervously’
<i>hikva</i>	‘good’	(<i>h</i>) <i>isket~ikku</i>	‘well’
<i>hikvagemmet</i>	‘kind’	<i>hikvagemmesset</i>	‘kindly’
<i>huwa</i>	‘bad’	<i>husset</i>	‘badly, poorly’
<i>vümmet</i>	‘soft’	<i>vümmesset</i>	‘softly, gently’
<i>pö</i>	‘courageous’	<i>pöset</i>	‘courageously’
<i>iajiosis</i>	‘brave’	<i>iajiosittset</i>	‘bravely’
<i>kaikn-</i>	‘be careful’	<i>kaikninnattit</i>	‘carefully’
<i>kikkomet</i>	‘natural’	<i>kikkomesset</i>	‘naturally, of course’
<i>kiasxi</i>	‘quick’	<i>kiasxet</i>	‘quickly’
<i>küggüt</i>	‘noisy’	<i>küggüsset</i>	‘noisily’
<i>lag-</i>	‘intend’	<i>lagattit</i>	‘deliberately’
<i>laknits-</i>	‘reoccur’	<i>laknitsattit</i>	‘repeatedly’
<i>leddet</i>	‘light, easy’	<i>leddeset</i>	‘easily’
<i>loggut</i>	‘lazy’	<i>loggosset</i>	‘lazily’
<i>lö</i>	‘slow’	<i>löset</i>	‘slowly’
<i>migi</i>	‘true, correct’	<i>migeset</i>	‘correctly, truly’
<i>mikxin</i>	‘honest’	<i>mikxintset</i>	‘honestly’

<i>mittojiu</i>	‘wise’	<i>mittuiset</i>	‘wisely’
<i>miudda</i>	‘calm’	<i>miuddoset</i>	‘calmly’
<i>miġta</i>	‘loud’	<i>miġtoset</i>	‘loudly’
<i>nunnot</i>	‘angry’	<i>nunnosset</i>	‘angrily’
<i>nūga</i>	‘close, near’	<i>nūġiiset</i>	‘closely’
<i>nūggyt</i>	‘polite’	<i>nūgġuisset</i>	‘politely’
<i>pitsku</i>	‘quiet’	<i>pitskoset</i>	‘quietly’
<i>raykwi</i>	‘strong’	<i>raykveset</i>	‘hard (with strength)’
<i>riklu</i>	‘bold’	<i>rikloset</i>	‘boldly’
<i>riġ-</i>	‘be bright’	<i>riġgattit</i>	‘brightly’
<i>skikkot</i>	‘sudden’	<i>skikkoset</i>	‘suddenly’
<i>talggit</i>	‘careless’	<i>talggesset</i>	‘carelessly’
<i>temmy</i>	‘happy’	<i>temmūset</i>	‘happily, cheerfully’
<i>tsirta</i>	‘lively’	<i>tsirtoset</i>	‘gladly’
<i>tunna</i>	‘heavy’	<i>tunnoset</i>	‘heavily’
<i>tsalggset</i>	‘nervous’	<i>tsalggesset</i>	‘nervously’
<i>uibevvit</i>	‘graceful’	<i>uibevvesset</i>	‘gracefully, elegantly, correctly’
<i>uā</i>	‘beautiful’	<i>uisset</i>	‘beautifully’

26. *tannet erdesset snemman*
 ʈan:ɛh 'ɛr:ɛs:ɛt sɲɛm:an]
Ø-tann-et erdet-set s-ne=mma-n
 3A.AG-wait-3° nervous-ADV POSS.3A-friend.ACC-POSS.NLOC
 's/he awaits her/his friend nervously'
27. *hikvagemmesset ilimatnānttsatnūt hevammunhāltti*
 [hɪʰkʷɑ'gɛm:ɛs:ɛh ɪlɪm'atnān:tsatɲʊt 'hɛwam:ɔn'hæ:ltɪ]
hikva=gemmet-set il-Ø-in-atn-an-s-atnūt hevamun=hāltti-i
 kind-ADV forward-3A.AG.PST-KIN-offer-2° PST-SUPRA.PL.PST-1.IO overnighting.place-ACC
 'they kindly offered me a place to stay the night'
28. *nā kikkomesset ohat ausku tsalla mi na-t de*
 [næ: 'kɪʰkɔm:ɛs:ɛh 'ɔ:hah 'ɑ:skʊ 'tsalɑ mi nɑ:d dɛ]
nā kikkomet-set ohat ausku tsalla-Ø mi na-t de
 COP.NLOC natural-ADV very serious thing-ACT DET PRON.3I PROX.DEM
 'this is of course a very serious matter'
29. *ohat miuddoset ɲoɖɖonnet sʰyʎllīnan ummağan*
 [ɔ:hat 'miʊtɔs:ɛt 'ɲɔɖ:ɔn:ɛt 'sʰy:ʎœ:nan 'ɔm:ɑ:ɣan]
ohat miudda-set Ø-ɲoɖɖ-on-vet s-ʰyʎll-ūn-an ummağa-Ø-an
 very calm-ADV 3A.AG.PST-rock.to.sleep-CONT.PST-3° PST POSS.3A-new.born-ACC-POSS.NLOC mother-ACT-POSS.NLOC
 'the mother very calmly rocked her newborn baby to sleep'
30. *ineskattsi nūggūsset majas sagvema, na tsakokkuttšisi-t ke mo bintset tsungohuiju*

[i'nɛs:kɑtsɪ 'nœkɔesɛt 'majas 'sɑkʰɛma na tsa'kɔ'kɔtʃɪsɪk kɛ mɔ 'bɪntʃɛt 'tsɔŋɔhɔjɔ]
i-nesk-a=tts-i nūggyt-set majas sagve-ma na tsa-kogg-φuttsisɪt-t ke mo bintset tsungo=hu-iiu
 DIT-ask-IMP.2-1° polite-ADV nice man-ACC INTERR 2.AG-get-3°.HYP.POT INTERR PART small piece.DIM-ACC
 'politely ask the nice man if you can have a little bite/piece'

Another important group of adverbs of manner in *-set* are derived from demonstrative pronouns. The proximal and distal adverbs exist in two forms, one more emphatic and formal (*deset*, *biset*) and one more neutral (*eset*, *iset*) while the prerelative adverb *oset* only has one form. Each of these also has an alternative form made up of the dependent pronoun (or the third-person inanimate genitive *ai* in the case of the deictic pronouns) form followed by *laggi* 'in such a way' or *laggut* (in the plural, after comparative forms) which is the genitive form of the noun *lakka* 'way'. It may instead be found in the comitative as *lagven* or *laggein* in the plural. Some people also include an independent pronoun following *laggi* or *laggut*, for example *mitnut laggut* or *mitnut laggut i* – both are acceptable.

<i>mi na-t de</i>	'this'	<i>(d~i)eset~eset</i>	<i>ai(-t de) laggi</i>	'this way, like this'
<i>mi na-t ni</i>	'that'	<i>n̄iset~iset</i>	<i>ai(-t ni) laggi</i>	'that way, like that'
<i>mi na-t ba</i>	'that (prerel.)'	<i>oset</i>	<i>ai(-t ba) laggi</i>	'the way that, like'
<i>gvai</i>	'everything'	<i>gvaiset</i>	<i>gvai laggi</i>	'in every way'
<i>ga-t</i>	'a certain'	<i>gasset</i>	<i>ga-t laggi</i>	'in a certain way'
<i>ohakis</i>	'some'	<i>ohakiset</i>	<i>ohakis laggi</i>	'in some way'
<i>vahha</i>	'none'	<i>vahhoset</i>	<i>vahha laggi</i>	'in no way'
<i>mitna</i>	'many'	<i>mitnoset</i>	<i>mitna laggi</i>	'in many ways, often'
<i>mitnut</i>	'more'	<i>mitnosset</i>	<i>mitnut laggut</i>	'in more ways'
<i>minχyt</i>	'most'	<i>minχūsset</i>	<i>minχyt laggut</i>	'in most ways, mostly'
<i>pavi</i>	'few'	<i>paveset</i>	<i>pavi laggi</i>	'in few ways, rarely'
<i>paukut</i>	'fewer'	<i>paukosset</i>	<i>paukut laggut</i>	'in fewer ways'
<i>pauχut</i>	'fewest'	<i>pauχosset</i>	<i>pauχut laggut</i>	'in the fewest way, minimally'
<i>kuoka</i>	'other'	<i>kuokset</i>	<i>kuoka laggi</i>	'in another way'
<i>gitna</i>	'same'	<i>gitnoset</i>	<i>gitna laggi</i>	'in the same way, likewise'

31. *təvevvan mi naukvis iɔ; χidnan ai-t de laggi: vau-t vau*
 ٤٤ ٥٥ ٦٦ ٧٧ ٨٨ ٩٩ ١٠ ١١ ١٢ ١٣ ١٤ ١٥ ١٦ ١٧ ١٨ ١٩ ٢٠ ٢١ ٢٢ ٢٣ ٢٤ ٢٥ ٢٦ ٢٧ ٢٨ ٢٩ ٣٠ ٣١ ٣٢ ٣٣ ٣٤ ٣٥ ٣٦ ٣٧ ٣٨ ٣٩ ٤٠ ٤١ ٤٢ ٤٣ ٤٤ ٤٥ ٤٦ ٤٧ ٤٨ ٤٩ ٥٠ ٥١ ٥٢ ٥٣ ٥٤ ٥٥ ٥٦ ٥٧ ٥٨ ٥٩ ٦٠ ٦١ ٦٢ ٦٣ ٦٤ ٦٥ ٦٦ ٦٧ ٦٨ ٦٩ ٧٠ ٧١ ٧٢ ٧٣ ٧٤ ٧٥ ٧٦ ٧٧ ٧٨ ٧٩ ٨٠ ٨١ ٨٢ ٨٣ ٨٤ ٨٥ ٨٦ ٨٧ ٨٨ ٨٩ ٩٠ ٩١ ٩٢ ٩٣ ٩٤ ٩٥ ٩٦ ٩٧ ٩٨ ٩٩ ١٠٠
 [xʰeʊ:ʌn mi 'nɑu'kʰis iɔ: χiɪɪnɑn 'æɪd de 'lakɪ: 'wɑuʌw_ 'wɑu]
t-əvev-an mi naukvis-O iɔ t-lidn-an ai-t de laggi-i: vau-t vau
 3A.AG-bark.NLOC.PRS DET dog-ACT PRON.3A 3A.AG-say-NLOC.PRS PRON.3I.GEN PROX.DEM way-GEN woof woof
 'the dog barks; it makes this sound (lit. it says this way): woof woof'
32. *skeumindat inttat nukka; iset lidni nikkava*
 ١٠١ ١٠٢ ١٠٣ ١٠٤ ١٠٥ ١٠٦ ١٠٧ ١٠٨ ١٠٩ ١١٠ ١١١ ١١٢ ١١٣ ١١٤ ١١٥ ١١٦ ١١٧ ١١٨ ١١٩ ١٢٠ ١٢١ ١٢٢ ١٢٣ ١٢٤ ١٢٥ ١٢٦ ١٢٧ ١٢٨ ١٢٩ ١٣٠ ١٣١ ١٣٢ ١٣٣ ١٣٤ ١٣٥ ١٣٦ ١٣٧ ١٣٨ ١٣٩ ١٤٠ ١٤١ ١٤٢ ١٤٣ ١٤٤ ١٤٥ ١٤٦ ١٤٧ ١٤٨ ١٤٩ ١٥٠ ١٥١ ١٥٢ ١٥٣ ١٥٤ ١٥٥ ١٥٦ ١٥٧ ١٥٨ ١٥٩ ١٦٠ ١٦١ ١٦٢ ١٦٣ ١٦٤ ١٦٥ ١٦٦ ١٦٧ ١٦٨ ١٦٩ ١٧٠ ١٧١ ١٧٢ ١٧٣ ١٧٤ ١٧٥ ١٧٦ ١٧٧ ١٧٨ ١٧٩ ١٨٠ ١٨١ ١٨٢ ١٨٣ ١٨٤ ١٨٥ ١٨٦ ١٨٧ ١٨٨ ١٨٩ ١٩٠ ١٩١ ١٩٢ ١٩٣ ١٩٤ ١٩٥ ١٩٦ ١٩٧ ١٩٨ ١٩٩ ٢٠٠
 [skeu'mɪnɪ:dat 'mɪtat 'kɔ'kɑ 'ɪsɛt 'liɪɪni 'ɪɪ'kɑ:wɑ]
s-keu-mind-at ind-φat nu=kk-va iset O-lidn-vi ɪ-ikka-O-va
 CIS-together-come-DEP may-CONNEG.ITER 1.AG.NEG.AUX.LOC.PRS MED.thus 3A.AG.PST-say-NLOC.PST
 POSS.1-father-ACT-POSS.LOC
 'I can't come, my father said so'
33. *pisulgemmat mitnut laggut i va ohhiu simidat tsisku*
 ٢٠١ ٢٠٢ ٢٠٣ ٢٠٤ ٢٠٥ ٢٠٦ ٢٠٧ ٢٠٨ ٢٠٩ ٢١٠ ٢١١ ٢١٢ ٢١٣ ٢١٤ ٢١٥ ٢١٦ ٢١٧ ٢١٨ ٢١٩ ٢٢٠ ٢٢١ ٢٢٢ ٢٢٣ ٢٢٤ ٢٢٥ ٢٢٦ ٢٢٧ ٢٢٨ ٢٢٩ ٢٣٠ ٢٣١ ٢٣٢ ٢٣٣ ٢٣٤ ٢٣٥ ٢٣٦ ٢٣٧ ٢٣٨ ٢٣٩ ٢٤٠ ٢٤١ ٢٤٢ ٢٤٣ ٢٤٤ ٢٤٥ ٢٤٦ ٢٤٧ ٢٤٨ ٢٤٩ ٢٥٠ ٢٥١ ٢٥٢ ٢٥٣ ٢٥٤ ٢٥٥ ٢٥٦ ٢٥٧ ٢٥٨ ٢٥٩ ٢٦٠ ٢٦١ ٢٦٢ ٢٦٣ ٢٦٤ ٢٦٥ ٢٦٦ ٢٦٧ ٢٦٨ ٢٦٩ ٢٧٠ ٢٧١ ٢٧٢ ٢٧٣ ٢٧٤ ٢٧٥ ٢٧٦ ٢٧٧ ٢٧٨ ٢٧٩ ٢٨٠ ٢٨١ ٢٨٢ ٢٨٣ ٢٨٤ ٢٨٥ ٢٨٦ ٢٨٧ ٢٨٨ ٢٨٩ ٢٩٠ ٢٩١ ٢٩٢ ٢٩٣ ٢٩٤ ٢٩٥ ٢٩٦ ٢٩٧ ٢٩٨ ٢٩٩ ٣٠٠
 [pi'sɔlgemɪat 'mitnɔt 'lakɔh i: wɑ 'o:ɔ:ʌ sɪ'mɛdat 'tsɪs:kɔ]
pi-sul-gemmat mitn=ut lagg-ut i va ohhiu si-mid-at ts-isk-u
 2.UNAG-love-0°.LOC DET.more way-GEN.PL PRON.3I.PL and ever CIS-know-DEP 2.AG-Can-HYP.DUB.LOC

‘I love you in more way that you could ever know’

§6.3.2 Other Adverbs of Manner

Although the majority of adverbs of manner are regularly derived from adjectives, verbs, postpositions or even nouns and contain the adverbial formant *-set*, other adverbs of manner are also found. A large number of these adverbs of manner have corresponding adverbs in *-set* from the same root but may have a slightly different nuance. A number of such common pairs are given below, as well as adjectives of manner that do not contain the formant *-set*. In such pairs, forms in *-set* tend to be more literal while other forms may be slightly more removed from the meaning of the base word. Commonly, the semantic plural is found, but with certain adjective formants, the semantic singular or the comitative singular is most common, for example adjectives in *-erit/-ulit/-ylit* often have regular adverbial forms in *-ir/-ul/-yl*, and adjectives in *-igġami/-uġġami* can productively form adverbs with the comitative, *-eġġkut/-oġġkut*. For example, the adjective *miġta* means both ‘loud’ or ‘heavy’, and the *-set* form *miġtoset* means ‘loudly’ or ‘heavily’, while *miġtit* means ‘heavily, strongly’ as in *miġtit issiritsukkami* ‘it is heavily/strongly criticised’. The adjective *udnuruġġami* means ‘spineless, cowardly, baseless’ and its adverbial form is most commonly *udnuroġġkut* ‘baselessly, cowardly, spinelessly’.

§6.3.2.1 Common Pairs of Adverbs of Manner

<i>aġi</i>	‘clear’
<i>oajġut</i>	‘obviously, clearly, undeniably’
<i>aġset</i>	‘clearly, in a clear manner’
<i>ausku</i>	‘serious’
<i>aytskit, ayktsit</i>	‘seriously, for real, truly, actually’
<i>auskoset</i>	‘seriously, in a serious manner’
<i>kiasXi</i>	‘quick’
<i>kjoasXingit</i>	‘hastily, in a hurry’
<i>kiasXet</i>	‘quickly, in a quick manner’
<i>migi</i>	‘true, correct’
<i>miġkut</i>	‘really, truly’
<i>migeset</i>	‘correctly’
<i>miġta</i>	‘loud, heavy’
<i>miġtit</i>	‘strongly, in strong terms, heavily’
<i>miġtoset</i>	‘loudly, heavily’
<i>pitsku</i>	‘quiet’
<i>(piš)piskit</i>	‘quietly, little by little’
<i>pitskoset</i>	‘quietly, without making noise’
<i>raykvi</i>	‘strong’
<i>rvaugvungit</i>	‘with confidence, with strength’
<i>raugvot</i>	‘hard’
<i>raykveset</i>	‘hard’

tsirta 'lively, in good spirits'
 (ui)tsirttit 'gladly, willingly, with pleasure'
tsirtoset 'gladly, in good spirits'

uñu 'true, correct, right'
uñut 'truly, really'
uñjoset 'correctly, rightly'

34. *oaiñut tsǵullissi piǵūt*
 ʔa:ʔot 'tsxolɪsɪ 'pɪɣœt
oaiñut *Ō*-*tsǵullis-vi* *pi=ǵūt*
 clearly 3A.UNAG-be.annoyed.PST-NLOC.PST 2.ILLAT
 's/he was clearly annoyed with you'

35. *lǔbmi ohat aiset*
 lʊ:ʔpmɪ 'ɔ:hah 'æɪset
Ō-*lǔbm-vi* *ohat ai=set*
 3A.AG-speak-NLOC.PST very clear.ADV
 's/he spoke very clearly'

36. *na i-ayktsit ken iset lidni?*
 nɑ 'jæyktsɪt ken 'ɪsɛt 'lɪʔtɪɪ
na i-ayktsit-t *ken iset Ō*-*lidn-vi*
 PART really INTERR thus 3A.AG-say-NLOC.PST
 'did s/he really say that?'

37. *keumindvan auskoset sʕeimpon*
 kœy'nɪm:dʷan 'ɑ:skɔsɛt 'stʕeɪmpɔn
keu-Ō-*nɪnd-van ausko=set* *s-leimpo-n*
 with-3A.PST-count-2°.PST serious.ADV POSS.3A-work-POSS.NLOC
 's/he took her/his work seriously'

38. *simindats kjasʕet!*
 sɪ'mɪn:dats 'cas:tʕet
si-mɪnd-a=ts kjasʕ=et
 CIS-come-2.SG.IMP quick.ADV
 'come quickly!'

39. *midɖyt kjoasʕingit tsoalat nin ai nuka*
 mɪdʷɪt 'cas:tʕɪŋɪt 'tsɔ:lat nɪn æɪ 'nu:ka
mid-ɖyt kjoasʕ=ingit tsoal-at nin ai nɪ=k-a
 like-CONNEG.TR hastily go.on.foot-DEP COP.HYP PRON.3I.ACC 1.AG.NEG.AUX-2°
 'I don't like walking hastily'

40. *migeset sittsigagin*

O-*liugg-v=iddat raugvot*
 3A.PST-hit-3°.RETRO.PST hard
 ‘s/he₂ hit her/him hard’

48. *lidni jon ohat issitsirtti-t Xi silluppun*

ⲉⲥⲓⲧⲥⲓⲣⲧⲧⲓ ⲧⲉⲛ ⲟⲩⲁⲧ ⲓⲥⲓⲧⲥⲓⲣⲧⲧⲓ ⲧⲉⲛ ⲧⲓⲣⲧⲧⲓ
 [lɪɲni jon 'ɔ:haɔ̃ ɪsɪ'tsɪrɪttɪ ʔɪ 'sɪɔ̃pɔn]
 O-*lidn-vi jon ohat issi=tsirttit-t Xi O-silluθ-φun*
 3A.AG-say-NLOC.PST that.DUB very gladly REP.PART 3A.AG-do-2°.HYP.DUB.PST
 ‘s/he said that s/he would do it very gladly’

49. *paveset agilōman eset tsirtoset*

ⲉⲥⲓⲣⲧⲧⲓ ⲧⲉⲛ ⲟⲩⲁⲧ ⲓⲥⲓⲣⲧⲧⲓ ⲧⲉⲛ ⲧⲓⲣⲧⲧⲓ
 [pɑ:ɥesɛh aɣɪ'lɔman 'ɛ:ɪsɪt 'tsɪrɔsɛt]
pavi-set a=g-i-O-lōm-an eset tsirta-set
 rare-ADV go-KIN-3A.AG-sleep-NLOC.PRS thus glad-ADV
 ‘s/he rarely does to sleep so gladly’

§6.3.2.2 Other Adverbs of Manner

A number of adverbs of manner lack the *-set* adverb formant and are not found in pairs with *-set* adverbs of manner. A number of those are made up of two similar words, usually with opposing polarity, for example from *skaukun* ‘left ski’ one gets the adverb *skaykyn skaukun* ‘wrong, not the way things are supposed to be’. This sort of contrapolar reduplication is a way to form various adverbs in Pine.

<i>benden, binden</i>	‘randomly’
<i>hɪvryt hɪvurut</i>	‘in disorder, chaotically, in a disorderly way’
<i>sibut sūbit</i>	‘in confusion, in disarray’
<i>skaykyn skaukun</i>	‘wrong, not the way things are supposed to be’
<i>stāggūt stoaggat</i>	‘criss-cross’
<i>aihhūin</i>	‘wrongly, wrong’
<i>uḡḡuin</i>	‘correctly, right’

50. *tsamma aihhūin*

ⲧⲥⲁⲙⲙⲁ ⲁⲓⲩⲩⲱⲓⲛ
 [ˈtsam:a ˈæɪʔ:œɪn]
tsa-aθ-va aihh=ūin
 2.AG-COP-LOC.PRES wrong
 ‘you are wrong’

51. *tsamma mi nanni-t ni uḡḡuin*

ⲧⲥⲁⲙⲙⲁ ⲙⲓ ⲛⲁⲛⲛⲓ ⲧⲉⲛ ⲛⲓ ⲁⲓⲩⲩⲱⲓⲛ
 [ˈtsam:a mi ˈnanɪn ɲɪ ˈɔɪ:ɔɪn]
ts-aθ-va mi na=nnit-t ni uḡḡuin
 2.AG-COP-LOC.PRS DET PRON.3I.ELAT-MED.DEM wrong
 ‘you are right about that’

52. gvaigūt binden gettsimʔatnat
[gˈvæɪɡitː ˈbinːden ɡet̚simˈatnət]
gvaigūt binden get-ts-im-atn-va-t
completely at.random TRANSL-2-KIN-choose-0°.LOC.PST
‘you chose me completely at random’
53. nā sībūt sūbit piboldomissa
[næː ˈsi:bət ˈsuːbit piˈboldomisɑ]
nā sībut sūbit pi-boldomis-O-va
COP.3I in.a.mess in.a.mess POSS.2-bedroom-ACT-LOC.POSS
‘your bedroom is a mess’
54. inūũĩĩāt hỹryt hĩurut pinuskovagi
[ɛnøːjœjæːt ˈçvɾyt ˈcɔrɒt piˈnoʃkova:gɨ]
inū-O-ũĩĩ-āt hỹryt hĩurut pi-nuska-O-va-gi
around-3I.AG-lie-3I.PL scattered scattered POSS.2-belonging-ACT-LOC.POSS-PL
‘your things are lying scattered around’

§6.4 Degree Adverbs

Degree adverbs are words that give additional information about the degree of an adjective, a gradable noun or in some cases verbs. Some degree adverbs are single words, others are part of the verb, such as adverbial initials, while other adverbs require more elements, such as the combination of the negative and the adverbial initial *üll(ü)-* to convey the idea that an action barely happened, as in: *üllünekkyt nukket* ‘I barely saw it’. Moreover, degree adverbs can be separated into two categories: *absolute adverbs*, which cannot be compared, and *comparable adverbs*.

§6.4.1 Absolute Degree Adverbs

Absolute degree adverbs cannot semantically or in any meaningful way be compared – they lack any comparative or superlative declensions. They include both adverbs of quantity and quality.

<i>aikka</i>	'exactly, just, quite'
<i>ari</i>	'very'
<i>aytskit~ayktsit</i>	'seriously, really'
<i>bis</i>	'a little'
<i>däjien</i>	'purely, only'
<i>duhi</i>	'hardly'
<i>(ai) gattse(n)</i>	'enough'
<i>gvaigit~gvaïïagit</i>	'completely'
<i>gvivungit</i>	'hugely, enormously, greatly'
<i>hïïïukset</i>	'barely'
<i>hul(tsun)</i>	'slightly, just barely'

<i>hisket(tsûn)</i>	‘very, quite, well’
<i>(ai) hykkû~hukkýt</i>	‘much (more, used with degree comparatives)’
<i>ihe~ehe~it</i>	‘quite, somewhat, pretty’
<i>ihhût(tsun)~ehhût(tsun)</i>	‘much (more, used with quantity comparatives)’
<i>(ai) illat~ollat (...ia)</i>	‘so, very, such (...that)’
<i>iaugga</i>	‘immensely, greatly, highly’
<i>njukkut</i>	‘much, a lot, very’
<i>njustut</i>	‘more’
<i>njullut</i>	‘most’
<i>kuiggesset~kugît</i>	‘extremely’
<i>laijûut</i>	‘fairly, quite, reasonably’
<i>ilaïjûut</i>	‘just enough’
<i>mikkut</i>	‘truly, really’
<i>ninut</i>	‘a little’
<i>mittut</i>	‘less’
<i>niĶĶyt</i>	‘least’
<i>niñon</i>	‘a little bit, a little’
<i>ohak~ohat</i>	‘very, extremely, immensely, so’
<i>ô (-ttsûn/-ttsun)</i>	‘even, yet, still (with comparatives)’
<i>ôkka~ô-t ka</i>	‘especially’
<i>ôtu</i>	‘very, super’
<i>pukkut</i>	‘too’
<i>pukkuttsun, puottsun</i>	‘all too’
<i>puogga~puot</i>	‘too much, overly’
<i>radnagît</i>	‘completely’
<i>rau</i>	‘very, quite, hard’
<i>tsûn</i>	‘just’
<i>tsûntsûn, tsittsûn</i>	‘only, only just’
<i>tsûnut, tsûnuttsun</i>	‘only, merely, purely’
<i>tsalla</i>	‘quite, somewhat’
<i>uïjûut~uïjuin</i>	‘really, truly’
<i>uĶ</i>	‘totally, fully, completely, utterly’
<i>uĶlÿn~uĶlyt</i>	‘almost’
<i>uĶl(u)-Ø u-</i>	‘barely’
<i>uĶtset(tsûn)</i>	‘nearly’
<i>vovun, vovut(tsun)</i>	‘far, much (more, used with degree comparatives), very, quite’

55. *aikka Ķullungan bakvet*

ⲁⲓⲕⲕⲁ ⲕⲁⲗⲗⲁⲛ ⲁⲕⲁⲩⲉⲧ

[æɪˈka ˈtʃolːɒŋːan ˈbaˈkʷet]

aikka t-lull-ungan bakv=et

exactly 3A.AG-leave-NLOC.PERF home.ILLAT

‘s/he has just left (to go) home’

56. *i ari hikva sakvin jo, a pitsuttukva-t da*

ⲁⲓ ⲁⲣⲓ ⲕⲁⲩⲕⲱ ⲱⲁⲕⲱⲛ ⲓⲟⲓ ⲁ ⲡⲓⲧⲧⲱⲕⲱⲧ ⲁⲧ ⲁ

[iː ˈaɾi ˈhiˈkʷa ˈsaˈkʷim joː a piˈtʃʊtʃːɔˈkʷad da]

i ari hikva sakvin-Ø jo a pi-tuttuk-va-t da

COP.NLOC.PST very good man-ACT PRON.3A TOP POSS.2-grandfather-LOC.POSS TOP

‘your grandfather was a very good man’

57. *na i-ayktsi-t ke ji pistidduXin?*
 ʔayktsi-t ke ji pi-stidduXin
 [na 'jæyktɕɪk ke ji pi'stɪdːuːɕɪn]
na i-ayktsit-t ke ji pi-stidd=ux-in
 INTER.PART seriously INTERR PART 2.UNAG-injure-LOC.PST
 'did you injure yourself seriously (I wonder)?'
58. *kaukon dajjen nennentset*
 kaukon dajjen nennentset
 [kaʊkɔn 'dæjːen 'nenːɛntset]
ka=u=ko=n dajjen nennen-tset
 COP.1.PL.EXCL purely friend-ESS.PL
 'we are *only* friends'
59. *duhi ho mi illidnutut ai sibiellat giskin*
 duhi ho mi illidnutut ai sibiellat giskin
 [dʊhi hoː mi i'liːdnuːtuːt æi si'biːlːat gɪskɪn]
duhi ho mi Ø-iφ-lidn-φun-tut ai si-bjell-at g-isk-in
 hardly PART DET 3A.AG.PST-KIN-say-2°.HYP.PST-1.IO PRON.3I.ACC CIS-believe-DEP 1.AG.PST-can-LOC.PST
 'I could hardly believe what s/he told me'
60. *na gattse-t ke tsemigvin?*
 na gattse-t ke tsemigvin
 [na 'gatsːɛk ke tɕɛ mɪkːɪn]
na gattse-t ke tse-migv-in
 INTER.PART enough INTER.PART 2.AG-eat-LOC.PST
 'did you eat enough?'
61. *gvaigut hutgeddin gaylgi miskot nidnima mi sXikkaly'ssy na*
 gvaigut hutgeddin gaylgi miskot nidnima mi sXikkaly'ssy na
 [gʷæiːɡut 'hoxɛtɪn 'gæylːɡɪ mɪskɔt niːdɪnɪma mi 'stɪːka'lyːsɪ naː]
gvai=gut h-utg=ed-vin gaylg-i miskot nidni-ma mi sXikka=lyss-y na
 complete.ly 3I.UNAG.PST-destroy-NLOC.0° village-GEN single port-ACC landslide-PAT PRON.3I
 'the landslide completely destroyed the only port in the village'
62. *gviungit simistingami pisasaidutsin a umokkeysasadden da*
 gviungit simistingami pisasaidutsin a umokkeysasadden da
 [ɣʷiːwɪŋɪt siːmɪːtɪŋɑmi piːsæːsæiːdɔːtɕɪn a 'ʊmɔkɛyːsæːsɛtɛn dɑː]
gvi=ungit si-Ø-mist-ingami pi-sās-ait-ūtsin a umok=key=sās=add-en da
 large.ly CIS-3I.UNAG-affect-3I.PERF POSS.1-economy-ILLAT-POSS.PL.INCL TOP wool.trade-PAT TOP
 'the wool trade has affected our economy enormously'
63. *hiɣɣukset siggami*
 hiɣɣukset siggami
 [hiːɣɔkset 'sɪɣːɑmi]
hiɣɣukset sigg-ami
 barely rain-IMP
 'it barely rains'
64. *hul meuroguddumis a ejju-t ka*

ከብረት ላይ ብዙም አጭር ይሆናል ብሎታል
 [hiɫ 'mɛɪrɔːgɔtɔːmɪʃ a'ɛjɔk_kɑ]
 hiɫ O-meurr-og=udd-u=miʃ a ejju-t ka
 slightly 3I.AG-difficult-COMP-3I.FUT TOP now TOP
 'it's going to be slightly more difficult this time'

65. *hisket tsmida mi galidneduts ai tsami*

ሆኖም ለሆኑት ምንም እንኳን አይታወቅምም
 [ˈhɪsket ˈtʃpɪmɛda mi gaˈliːɲɛdɔʊts æɪ ˈtsɑːmi]
 hisket ts-mid-a mi ga-lidn-eduts ai tsami
 well 2.AG-know-2° DET 1.AG-say-3°.HYP.OPT PRON.3I.ACC PRON.2.ACT
 'you know well what I mean'

1. *hukkylt tseygyddami kekwot*

በደብዳቤ ውስጥ ብዙም ቀደምት የለም
 [ˈhœːkɪvt ˈtʃɛygytɑːmi ˈkɛˈkʷɔt]
 hukkylt O-tsey=gydd-ami kekwot
 much 3i.ag-be.cold-comp-3i.prs today
 'it's much colder today'

66. *tsaskagi ho ihe hikva lulon*

በደብዳቤ ውስጥ ብዙም ቀደምት የለም
 [tsɑˈskaːgi hoː ˈiːhɛ ˈhiˈkʷɑ ˈluːlɔn]
 tsa-skag-i ho ihe hikva lulon
 2.AG-know-3° PART quite good language-ACC
 'you speak Pine quite well!'

67. *na keʃʃoskot ihhūt tammekkut gaulka, Tsakkava a iltñi-t da*

በደብዳቤ ውስጥ ብዙም ቀደምት የለም
 [næː ˈkɛʃʃɔːskɔt ˈihɪuːt ˈtamɛːkʊt ˈgaʊlka ˈtsɑːkaːwa a ˈiːt ɪɲiːd da]
 jo keʃʃ=oskot ihhūt tamme=kkut gaulka-O Tsakkava-O a iltñi-O-t da
 COP downstream.COMP much big.COMP village-ACT Tsakkava-ACT TOP name-ACT TOP
 'there is a much bigger village further downstream named Tsakkava'

68. *ollat kiasʃet lūbmi jağa ginttit nukkin*

በደብዳቤ ውስጥ ብዙም ቀደምት የለም
 [ˈɔlɑːc ˈcasˈtɛt ˈluːɓmi jaːɣɑ ˈɡɪntɪt ˈnoːkɪn]
 ollat kiasʃ=et O-lūbm-i jağa gind-φit nu=kk-vin
 DIST.like.that fast.ADV 3.AG.PST-speak-NLOC.PST that.NEG understand-CONNEG.ITR.HYP 1.AG.NEG.AUX.PST-LOC.HYP.pst
 's/he spoke so fast that I didn't understand'

69. *i moadnimut jaugga njuḱku hy na*

በደብዳቤ ውስጥ ብዙም ቀደምት የለም
 [iː ˈmaːɓniːmɔt ˈjaʊkɑ ˈɲɔːkʊ ɓyː naː]
 i moadn-imut jaugga njuḱku hy-O na
 COP.PST path-INNESS IMMENSELY MUCH ICE-ACT PRON.3I
 'there was a huge amount of ice on the path (lit. immensely much)'

70. *kuiggesset abmeurron dūt aiskat piḷulotsin ne na*

በደብዳቤ ውስጥ ብዙም ቀደምት የለም
 [ˈkoɪkɛːsɛh aːɓmɛɪrɔːn dɔɛh ˈæɪːkɑt piˈluːlɔːtʃɪn neː ɓa]
 kuiggesset aφ-meurr-on dūt aisk-at pi-lūl-o-tsin ne na

extremely 4-be.difficult-NLOC.DUB REP.PART learn-DEP POSS.2-language-ACC-POSS.PL.INCL COP PRON.3I
 ‘it is apparently extremely difficult to learn our language (they say)’

71. *lollī lajjūt ikku*

لوللي لاجيوت ايكو

[ˈlɔːli ˈlajːɔh ˈiːkuː]

h-lol-vi lajjūt ikku

3I.UNAG-go-3I.PST fairly well

‘it went fairly well’

72. *tsin ilajjūt sitselgāt tsħukket*

تسين ايلاجيوت سيتسلجات تسحككت

[ˈtsin iːˈlajːɔt siˈtseːlyat ˈtʃħoːket]

tsin i=lajjūt si-tselgāt-at ts-lukk-et

just just.right CIS-cook-DEP 2.AG-must-3°.PRS

‘you have to cook it just right’

73. *na mikku-t ke tsipegummettit mi ai-t ni?*

نا ميككو-ت كع تسيفيغومميتيت مي اي-ت ني؟

[na ˈmiːkʊk ˌke ˈtsiːpeːyɔːmɛːtɪt mi ʔiːt ni]

na mikku-t ke ts-i-pegūθ-vet-tit mi ai-t ni

INTER.PART really INTER.PART 2.AG-KIN-tell-3°.PST-1°.DIT DET PRON.3I.ACC MED.DET

‘did you really say that to her/him?’

74. *nitṇon nesilket tsolgossinnit njerħħit*

نيتنون نيسلكت تسولغوسنيت نجرححيت

[ˈnitṇon neˈsilːket ˈtʃɔːlgɔːsɪnɪt ˈnɛrħħit]

nitṇon ne-silk-et tsolgoss-innit njerħħit

a.little.bit 1.UNAG-smell-3°.PRS kitchen-ELAT smell.of.burning.food.ACC

‘I can smell a little bit of burning food coming from the kitchen’

75. *ohat hikva naukvis a tsami-t da!*

اهاث هيكفا ناوكفيس ا تسامي-ت دا!

[ˈɔːhat ˈhɪkˈwa ˈnaʊkˈvɪs ʔ ˈtsaːmɪd ˌda]

ohah hikva naukvis-Ø a tsami-t da

very good dog-ACT TOP PRON.2.ACT TOP

‘you’re a very good/such a good dog!’

76. *pisulgvannin o nju=kkut*

پيسولغفانين ا نيو=ككوت

[piˈsɔːlgˈvanːɪn ʔ ˈnjuːkˌkɔt]

pi-sulg-vannin o nju=kkut

2.UNAG.PST-love.PST-1°.RET.PST even more

‘s/he loved you even more’

77. *o-t ku oat mi na-t de*

او-ت كو اوت مي نا-ت دة

[ɔːk ˌkɔ ˈɑːm mi naːd ˌde]

o-t ku oat mi na-t de

especially.NEG not DET PRON.3I PROX.DEM

‘especially not this’

78. *i pukkuttusun tsey vaihegi*

١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠
 [i: 'pɒˈkɒts:ɒn tʃeɪ 'qæɪhe:gi]
i pukkut-tsun tsey vaihi-gi-O
 COP.PST too-also cold weather-PL-ACT
 'the weather was far too cold'

79. *lullit puogga mi nujiukvi ni*

١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠
 [ʔu:lɪt 'pɒʊkɑ mɪ 'nɔj:ɒˈkʰi ni]
O-lul-v=it puogga mi nujiuk=vi-O ni
 3A.AG-speak-NLOC.PST.PL too.much DET grandmother.PL-ACT PRON.3A.PL
 'the grandmothers/old ladies spoke too much'

80. *radnagit sisastat tsʰukwa*

١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠
 [raʔnɑ:gi:h sisˈaʃtat ʔʰʊkˈwɑ]
radnagit sis-aʃt-at ts-lukk-va
 completely CIS-stop-DEP 2.AG-must-LOC
 'you must stop completely'

81. *rau nutnuʰʰi*

١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠
 [rauˈ nɒtɒʔɪɪ]
rau O-nutn=uʰ-vi
 very 3A.UNAG-get.angry-NLOC.PST
 's/he got very angry'

82. *silluttattseppi tsin a ejju-t ka!*

١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠
 [sɪlˈʊtˈtatsɛˈpɪ ʔsin a ˈejʊkˌkɑ]
silluθ-a=ts-et=pi tsin a ejju-t ka
 do-IMPR.2.AG-3°-PART only TOP now TOP
 'do it just this time please!'

83. *intta-t ga tsinut tsəʰinnit sisilliat mujan*

١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠
 [ɪntagˌ ga ʔsinɒt ʔsæˈɪnnɪt sisˈɪlˌzɑh ˈmuʒɑn]
ind-φat ga tsinut tsəʰ-innit sis-ill-i-at m-u=i-an
 can-CONNEX.ITR merely water-ELAT CIS-live-DEP 4-NEG.AUX-NLOC PART
 'one cannot merely live off of water'

84. *i ojiia tsalla mitna niskegi ni*

١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠
 [i: ˈɔjɑ ʔʃalɑ ˈmɪtɒɑ nɪʃˌke:gi ni]
i o=jiia tsalla mitna niskegi-O-gi ni
 COP.PST DIST.DET.INESS quite many.DET person-ACT-PL PRON.3A.PL
 'there were quite a few people there'

85. *uk ullutgedikvi a sʰeu biujiu buodgne-t de him a niniayrʰʰenna-t da*

١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠
 [ˈʊkˈ ʊtˈʊxɛdɪkˈvi a: sʰeʊ ˈbiuj:ɒ ˈbɒʊðɪɛdˌ de him a ɲiˈ næyɾˌɪɛnˌɑdˌda]
uk ull-O-utg=ed-ikk-vi a sʰeu biujiu buodgn-e-t de him a ni-niayrʰʰ-en-va-t da

'my axe nearly got completely destroyed because of this damned hard tree stump'

- ### §6.4.2 Comparable Degree Adverbs

<i>ninut</i>	‘a little’
<i>nittut</i>	‘less’
<i>niX̄X̄yt</i>	‘least’
<i>kaunnut~ninkkãmi?</i>	‘how little?’
<i>husset</i>	‘badly, poorly’
<i>huisket</i>	‘more badly, more poorly, worse’
<i>ihuisket</i>	‘a lot more badly, a lot more poorly, a lot worse’
<i>mihuiskon</i>	‘as badly, as poorly’
<i>huispit</i>	‘somewhat badly, somewhat poorly’

93. *lūbmi hō nūkkut va kīasĀet*
 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖

§6.5 Temporal Adverbs

Temporal adverbs give information about the time when something is or occurs. They are most commonly found with verbs and may be found clause initially.

§6.5.1 Temporal Adverbs From Nouns

Temporal adverbs derived from nouns denoting times of the day and longer periods of time are given below. Often times, specific times are found in a special form of the asematic noun in -t, for example *hauddot* ‘this morning’ (from *haudda* ‘morning’), *hey* ‘tonight’ (from *hey* ‘night’), but *kekvt* ‘today’ (from *keggi* ‘day’) while non-specific times or adverbs denoting regular occurrences are found in the sematic plural or in a form similar to the sematic plural (occasionally differing from the sematic plural in one way or another, either with a lack of apophony, different apophony than in the regularly declined noun or with some shorter form of the sematic), such as *hautut* ‘in the morning(s)’ (cf. the sematic plural *haytyt* ‘mornings’), *hevvyt* ‘at night’, *keukvon* ‘during the day’, *ünnjot* ‘in the evening’ (cf. the sematic plural *vünnjyt*). Many such adverbs can be found with the initial *si-/sis-* that refer to some time tomorrow and *gi-/geg-* referring to some time yesterday, for example *sgeyt* ‘tomorrow night’ and *gikekvot* ‘yesterday’. The hyponomous verbal forms *lunnen* ‘last, preceding, having past’ and *mintten* ‘coming, following’ serve a similar purpose and are followed by the sematic singular, for example *lunnen hevvi* ‘last night, the previous night’ and *mintten keukvon* ‘the next day’. The adverb forming suffix *-deddet* indicates that something occurs every time, for example *keggededdet* ‘daily, every day’ or *gassededdet* ‘monthly, every month’.

<i>belyt</i>	‘afternoon’
<i>belüt</i>	‘this afternoon’
<i>gibelüt</i>	‘yesterday afternoon’
<i>spelüt</i>	‘tomorrow afternoon’
<i>beleyt~belliyt</i>	‘in the afternoon’
 <i>gassi</i>	 ‘month’
<i>gassededdet</i>	‘every month’
<i>gasset</i>	‘this month’
<i>gigasset</i>	‘last month’
<i>skasset</i>	‘next month’
<i>lunnen goakse</i>	‘last month, the previous month’
<i>mintten goakse</i>	‘next month, the next month’
 <i>haudda</i>	 ‘morning’
<i>hauddot</i>	‘this morning’
<i>gihauddot</i>	‘yesterday morning’
<i>sghauddot</i>	‘tomorrow morning’
<i>hauddogiÄkenet</i>	‘early in the morning’
<i>hauddopiïo</i>	‘early tomorrow morning’
<i>hauddoalljüt</i>	‘late in the morning, late tomorrow morning’
<i>hautut</i>	‘in the morning’
<i>lunnen hayti</i>	‘the previous morning’
<i>mintten hayti</i>	‘the following morning’
<i>oalljohauddot</i>	‘today before noon’
<i>oalljohautut</i>	‘before noon’
 <i>hey</i>	 ‘night’
<i>hevvyt</i>	‘at night’
<i>heydeddet</i>	‘every night’
<i>hey</i>	‘tonight’
<i>gihey</i>	‘yesterday night’
<i>sgeyt</i>	‘tomorrow night’

<i>lunnen hevvi</i>	‘the previous night’
<i>mintten hevvi</i>	‘the following night’
<i>niippeyt</i>	‘in the middle of the night, when it’s pitch black’
<i>hilda</i>	‘noon’
<i>hildot</i>	‘this noon’
<i>hilttit</i>	‘at noon’
<i>gihildot</i>	‘yesterday noon’
<i>sgildot</i>	‘tomorrow noon’
<i>oalljohildot</i>	‘this afternoon’
<i>oalljohilttit</i>	‘in the afternoon’
<i>keggi</i>	‘day’
<i>keggededdet</i>	‘every day’
<i>kekvot</i>	‘today’
<i>gikekvot</i>	‘yesterday’
<i>skekvot</i>	‘tomorrow’
<i>keukvon</i>	‘during the day’
<i>tsikvokeukvon</i>	‘in the middle of day, in full day light’
<i>lunnen keukvon</i>	‘the previous day’
<i>mintten keukvon</i>	‘the following day’
<i>piija</i>	‘dawn’
<i>piijodeddet</i>	‘every day at dawn’
<i>piijot</i>	‘today at dawn’
<i>piijt</i>	‘at dawn, early’
<i>pir̥ʌepiijt</i>	‘at first dawn, first thing in the morning’
<i>telmi</i>	‘dusk, twilight’
<i>telmededdet</i>	‘every day at dusk’
<i>telmet</i>	‘tonight at dusk’
<i>teulpmut</i>	‘at dusk’
<i>hurva~gaugunteulpmut</i>	‘very late, at late dusk’
<i>tuova</i>	‘year’
<i>tuovodeddet</i>	‘every year’
<i>tuovvo</i>	‘last year’
<i>tuovut</i>	‘this year’
<i>tyvyt</i>	‘for years’
<i>lunnen tyvi</i>	‘the previous year’
<i>mintten tyvi</i>	‘the following year’
<i>pigvut</i>³	‘week’
<i>pigvvo</i>	‘during the week’
<i>pigvot</i>	‘this week’
<i>pigvodeddet</i>	‘every week’
<i>lunnen pigvvo</i>	‘the previous week’
<i>mintten pigvvo</i>	‘the following week’

³ Traditionally the word *tsivvot* means the time between a full moon and a first quater moon, which is 7 days, as in *piigga* ‘seven’.

udñju		‘evening’
<i>udñjodeddet</i>		‘every evening’
<i>udñjot</i>		‘this evening’
<i>sisudñjot</i>		‘tomorrow evening’
<i>gegudñjot</i>		‘yesterday evening’
<i>unnjot</i>		‘in the evening’
<i>lunnen unnjen</i>		‘the previous evening’
<i>mintten unnjen</i>		‘the following evening’
heñju		‘winter’
<i>heñjodeddet</i>		‘every winter’
<i>heñjot</i>		‘this winter’
<i>heñjit</i>		‘in the winter’
<i>lunnen heñjo</i>		‘last winter’
<i>mintten heñjo</i>		‘next winter’
idñju		‘spring’
<i>idñjodeddet</i>		‘every spring’
<i>idñjot</i>		‘this spring’
<i>idñjit</i>		‘in the spring’
<i>lunnen idñjo(n)</i>		‘last spring’
<i>mintten idñjo(n)</i>		‘next spring’
kvoavva		‘summer’
<i>kvoavvodeddet</i>		‘every summer’
<i>kvoavvot</i>		‘this summer’
<i>kwayvyt</i>		‘in the summer’
<i>lunnen kwayvi</i>		‘last summer’
<i>mintten kwayvi</i>		‘next summer’
yķķi		‘fall’
<i>yķķeddeddet</i>		‘every fall’
<i>yķķet</i>		‘this fall’
<i>yğğyť</i>		‘in the spring’
<i>lunnen yğğķi(n)</i>		‘last spring’
<i>mintten yğğķi(n)</i>		‘next spring’
-gassi		‘month’
<i>-gasset</i>		‘in X month, this X month’
<i>bitkagasset</i>		‘in February’
-daldan		‘day’
<i>-dalttan</i>		‘on X day’
<i>-dalttamat</i>		‘on X days’
<i>istalttan~istoķa</i>		‘on Monday’
<i>miuddalttamat~miuddoķit</i>		‘on Sundays’

'*pidnia* is when the leaves in the trees change colour in the fall'

114. *bitkagasset nā usket kuššivū*
 bitka=gass-et nā: usket 'kōʃ:ɪwō]
bitka=gass-et nā usket kuššivū-Ø
 in.February COP often stormy.weather-ACT
 'there is often stormy weather in February'
115. *lemppat miuddo ʕit nukka*
 lem-pat miūt:ʔit nōʔka]
lamb-φat miud=do ʕ-it nu=kk=a
 work.CONNEG sunday-ACC.PL 1.AG.NEG.AUX.LOC.PRS
 'I don't work on Sundays'

§6.5.2 Other Temporal Adverbs

Other temporal adverbs are given below. Some are ultimately derived from nouns, such as *daliŋut* ‘sometimes’ from *dallŋi* ‘time’, but they are considered separately from temporal adverbs derived from nouns of time. The common temporal adverbs *diŋi(-t)* or commonly *diŋi-t di~da* and *(m)ego-t~(m)egu-t* (commonly found with *da* or *di*) are used as common when linking two utterances, either logically or temporally, and it’s also used as a universal hesitation filler word. It literally means ‘subsequently, after that, then (probably, apparently)’.

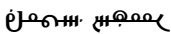
<i>njiddan, njidna</i>	'then, subsequently'
<i>aljin</i>	'soon'
<i>daljodeddet</i>	'every time'
<i>daljut</i>	'sometimes'
<i>digi(-t), digi-t di~da</i>	'then, so, well, in that case, uh, subsequently'
<i>ejeu~ajeu~ijeu</i>	'then, so (especially in enumerations)'
<i>gillit</i>	'early'
<i>gillittut</i>	'earlier'
<i>gitna olljet...illjet...</i>	'while, at the same time as'
<i>gvajjet, gvaaju, gveiddit</i>	'always'
<i>halukkaset, halut, halut</i>	'generally, normally'
<i>paveset, payset</i>	'rarely'
<i>inmik, inmit, innittsun</i>	'still, nonetheless, no matter'
<i>jo</i>	'now, then (without emphasis)'
<i>joa, joajja~iaja</i>	'now, at this time'
<i>joajit</i>	'now (more general), nowadays'
<i>kiasAet</i>	'quickly, shortly'
<i>kildet, kil</i>	'again, once again'
<i>kendaliyt, kenda(ljut)</i>	'nowadays'
<i>kuttset</i>	'twice'
<i>lunnen daljyt</i>	'lately'
<i>(m)ego-t~(m)egu-t~(m)egu-t</i>	'then, following that'
<i>mitnoset</i>	'often'
<i>midnet</i>	'once'
<i>njottset</i>	'for a long time, long'

<i>njoskut</i>	‘for a longer time, longer’
<i>njospen</i>	‘for some time, for a while’
<i>ni~n̥i, n̥ia, n̥ieŋ</i>	‘then, so’ (often linking sequential events)
<i>n̥ik̥it</i>	‘immediately’
<i>n̥iulla, n̥iul</i>	‘rarely, infrequently’
<i>n̥iulit</i>	‘from time to time, sometimes’
<i>neunyt, neundet</i>	‘regularly, often’
<i>oall̥it</i>	‘late’
<i>oall̥joskut</i>	‘later’
<i>oall̥jospen</i>	‘a little bit later’
<i>oall̥j̥in</i>	‘too late’
<i>ova~o̊va, o̊tto, o̊ts</i>	‘still’
<i>ovu~o̊vu, o̊tto, o̊ts</i>	‘still not’
<i>o̊</i>	‘then, at that time’
<i>skikkoset</i>	‘suddenly’
<i>sk̥ig̥it, sk̥ig̥i-t da</i>	‘suddenly, unexpectedly, without notice’
<i>tsettset</i>	‘for a short time, short’
<i>ts̥etsut, ts̥etsyt</i>	‘just (a moment ago), in just a moment, soon, shortly’
<i>tsesket</i>	‘for a shorter time, shorter’
<i>un...ni~n̥i~n̥iddan</i>	‘(first, initially)...then’
<i>unut</i>	‘first, firstly, only when, for the first time’
<i>unnuk~innuk (+ttsun)</i>	‘no longer, not anymore’
<i>usket</i>	‘often’
<i>ůn̥i̊, ůn̥ů</i>	‘a long time ago, in the distant past’
<i>edda, edd̥ůts̥ůn, e̊ts, e̊ts̥ůn</i>	‘already, yet’
<i>voah̥h̥iet, voah̥h̥iu</i>	‘never’

Certain temporal adverbs can instead appear as in a comparative sematic form in *-e/-o/-ů* when being compared to something, either derived directly from its adverbial form or from a derived comparative form not normally or rarely used otherwise. For example, *gillit* ‘early’ has a special adjectival comparative form *gillikk̥yt* ‘earlier’, which is then found as *gillikk̥ů~gillikk̥ysyt* when comparing something, for example *gillikk̥ysyt mit̥nut n̥iskegi n̥i* ‘more people than earlier, than previously’. Some speakers instead use *gillimyt*. This is also true of *halukk̥oset* ‘normally’, which appears as *halukk̥umit* or *halum(m)it*, as in *halum(m)it~halukk̥umit n̥iustut* ‘more than normally’, or *m̥ikset* which becomes *m̥ikse*, as in *m̥ikse mit̥no̊j̥iu* ‘more often than once’.

116. *sisk̥i̊ŋ̥idd̥jeva n̥iddan a j̥liyt up̥m̥in ka*

 [sisk̥i̊ŋ̥idd̥je:wa 'ɲitan a 'y:ɣyh 'ʊp̥m̥in ka]
sis-g-i-ŋidd̥je-va n̥iddan a j̥li-yt up̥m̥=in ka
 CIS-1.AG-KIN-slice-NLOC.PRS then TOP gills-GEN behind.ELAT TOP
 ‘I then incise (from) right behind the gills’

117. *bidno āl̥in!*

 [bɪɲtno 'æ:ɬin]
bidn-o āl̥in
 return-2.IMP soon
 ‘come back soon!’

125. *midđyt halukkaset lübmät skeibmidan nin ai tuija, a Nillju-t da*
 ⲙⲓⲁⲩⲧⲏⲧⲏⲧ ⲙⲁⲗⲁⲕⲕⲟⲥⲉⲧ ⲗⲓⲃⲙⲁⲧ ⲥⲕⲉⲓⲃⲙⲓⲁⲛ ⲛⲓⲛ ⲁⲓ ⲧⲓⲃⲓⲁ ⲁ ⲛⲓⲗⲗⲓⲥⲏⲧ ⲁ ⲁ
 [ˈmɪ:ðyt ˈhɑ:lʊˈkɔ:set ˈlʊ:ɕpmat ˈskeɪɕpmɪdan nɪn æɪ ˈtuɕɑ ɑ ˈnɪɫːɔd ˌda]
mid-φyt halukku-set lübm-at s-geibm-it-an nin ai t-i=i-a a Nilljut-O da
 like-CONNEG.TR habitual-ADV speak-DEP POSS.3A-state.of.mind-ACC.PL-POSS.NLOC COP.HYP PRON.3I.ACC 3A.AG-
 NEG.AUX-2°.PRS TOP Nilljut-ACT TOP
 ‘Nilljut doesn’t generally like to talk about his feelings’
126. *a nikava-t da nulin kajju ganegungi paveset tsidnat nin nammut*
 ⲁ ⲛⲓⲕⲁⲱⲁⲧ ⲁ ⲁ ⲛⲓⲗⲓⲛ ⲕⲁⲓⲥⲏ ⲕⲁⲛⲉⲕⲓⲛⲓ ⲕⲁⲛⲉⲕⲓⲛⲓ ⲕⲁⲛⲉⲕⲓⲛⲓ ⲕⲁⲛⲉⲕⲓⲛⲓ ⲕⲁⲛⲉⲕⲓⲛⲓ ⲕⲁⲛⲉⲕⲓⲛⲓ
 [ɑ nɪ:kawad ˌda ˈnɔ:lɪn ˈkajːɔ gɑˈne:ɡɔŋɪ ˈbɑ:ɕeset ˈtʃɪɕtnat nɪn ˈnamːɔt]
a n-ika-va da nummin ka=juu ga-neg-ungi pavi-set tsidn-at nin na=mmut
 top POSS.1-father.aCC-POSS.LOC TOP COP.HYP.POT when 1.AG-see-1°.PERF rare-ADV cry-DEP COP.HYP PRON.3I.INESS
 ‘I’ve rarely ever seen my father cry’
127. *jo gamma deija*
 ⲓⲟ ⲕⲁⲙⲙⲁ ⲁ ⲁⲓⲃⲓⲁ
 [jɔ ˈɡamːɑ ˈdeɕɑ]
jo g-aθ-va de=ija
 now 1-COP-LOC.PRS here.INESS
 ‘I’m here now’
128. *siminda a joa-t ka!*
 ⲥⲓⲙⲓⲛⲁ ⲁ ⲓⲟⲁⲧ ⲕⲁ
 [sɪˈmɪnːda ɑ jɔːk ˌkɑ]
si-mind-a a joa-t ka
 CIS-come-IMP.2 TOP now TOP
 ‘come here right now!’
129. *joaii-t ga nekkyt gilo mimitna diljunit i nütsettsagi*
 ⲓⲟⲁⲓⲓⲧ ⲕⲁ ⲛⲉⲕⲕⲏⲧ ⲕⲓⲗⲟ ⲙⲓⲙⲓⲧⲛⲁ ⲁⲓⲗⲓⲛⲓⲧ ⲓ ⲛⲓⲧⲥⲉⲧⲥⲁⲕⲓ
 [ˈjɔːɕɪg ˌɡɑ ˈneˈkvt ˈɡɪlɔ mɪˈmɪtɲɑ ˈduːɬɔːnɪh i ˈnʊːtsɛtʃːɑːɡɪ]
joa=iit-t ga neg-φyt gil-o mi=mitna diljun-it i nu=ts-et-tsa=gi
 nowadays PART see-CONNEG.TR before-ACC EQUI.many.DET eurasian.jay-ACC.PL PRON.3I.PL 2.AG-NEG.AUX-3°-PL.INC.AMB
 ‘nowadays we don’t see as many eurasian jays as before’
130. *simindus kiasXet*
 ⲥⲓⲙⲓⲛⲁⲩⲥ ⲕⲓⲁⲥⲭⲉⲧ
 [sɪˈmɪnːdʊʃ ˈcasːtʃet]
si-O-mind-us kiasX=et
 cis-3a.ag-come-nloc.fut quickly
 ‘s/he will come in shortly/quickly’
131. *kildettsu jo gebadvet tammellut sauXen*
 ⲕⲓⲗⲉⲧⲥⲧⲥⲱ ⲓⲟ ⲕⲉⲃⲁⲩⲱⲱⲧ ⲧⲁⲙⲙⲉⲗⲗⲱⲧ ⲥⲁⲱⲭⲉⲛ
 [ˈkɪlːdɛtsːɔe jɔ ɡeˈbɑðːɛt ˈtamːɛlɔt ˈsauːtʃɛn]
kildet=ttsu jo ge-badv-vet tammit-lut sauX-en
 again.as.well FOC 1.AG.PST-catch-3°.PST big-SUP fish-ACC
 ‘once again I caught the biggest fish’
132. *a kendäljy-t da, siğgyt mirtsema tuijas va gilu in jo gesillussinen*
 ⲁ ⲕⲉⲛⲁⲗⲓⲥⲏⲧ ⲁ ⲁ ⲥⲓⲕⲕⲏⲕⲏⲧ ⲙⲓⲣⲧⲥⲉⲙⲁ ⲧⲓⲃⲓⲁⲥ ⲱ ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲛ ⲓⲟ ⲕⲉⲥⲓⲗⲗⲱⲥⲓⲛⲉⲛ
 ⲙⲁⲕⲁⲗⲓⲥⲏⲧ ⲁ ⲁ ⲥⲓⲕⲕⲏⲕⲏⲧ ⲙⲓⲣⲧⲥⲉⲙⲁ ⲧⲓⲃⲓⲁⲥ ⲱ ⲕⲓⲗⲓⲛ ⲓⲟ ⲕⲉⲥⲓⲗⲗⲱⲥⲓⲛⲉⲛ

- [a 'ken:dæ:ʎvɫ da 'ʃi:y:vt 'mi:tʃe:ma 'tu:jas wa 'gi:ɫɔ:n jo ge'si:ɫɔ:s:ɛ:nen]
a kendaɫiyt-t da siḡḡ-φyt mirtse-ma t-u=i-a-s va giɫ-uin jo ge-siɫɫuθ-in=en
 TOP nowadays TOP chew-CONNEG.TR resin-ACC 3A.AG-NEG.AUX-2°-PL.SUPR and before-COM.PL FOC 1.AG.PST-do.PST-LOC.PL.PST
 ‘young people these days don’t chew on resin gum (alt. make do with little) like we used to’

133. *ets kuttse-t ga tsineskummat*
 ʕɛʈs kʊʈʈʃɛʈt ga tʃiːnɛskʊmmat
 [e:ʈs 'kʊʈʃɛg ga tʃiːnɛskʊm:at]
ets ku=ttset-t ga ts-i-nesk-umm=at
 already twice PART 2.AG-KIN-ask-0°.RET.PERF
 ‘I’ve asked you twice already’

134. *a lunnen dāliy-t da, gataḡvunga iḡaḡ mairrit giɫo miṇiukkunnit tuijen*
 ʔa lʊnːɛn dæ:ʎvɫ da ga taɣʷ:ɔŋːa ʔaɣa mæ:ɾɾit ɡi:ɫɔ miː ɲoʰkʊnːit tʊjːɛn
 [a 'lʊnːɛn dæ:ʎvɫ da ga taɣʷ:ɔŋːa ʔaɣa mæ:ɾɾit ɡi:ɫɔ miː ɲoʰkʊnːit tʊjːɛn]
a lunn=en dālɪ=yt-t da ga-tagḡ-vunga iḡa=ḡa mairr-φit giɫ-o mi-niukkonn-nit t=uij-ven
 TOP past time.ACC.PL TOP 1.AG-notice-LOC.PERF NEG.that laugh-CONNEG.ITER.HYP before-ACC EQUI-much.ADV 3A.AG-NEG.AUX-NLOC.HYP
 ‘lately I’ve noticed that s/he doesn’t laugh as much as before’

135. *mitnoset ʁiɫaʁʁan siṭtsukkin*
 miʈnɔːsɛʈ ʁi:ɫaʁʁan siʈʃ:ɔʰkin
 [miʈnɔːsɛʈ ʁi:ɫaʈʃːan 'siʈʃ:ɔʰkin]
mitna-set t-lul-aʁʁ-an s-iṭts-ukkit-an
 many-ADV 3A.AG-Talk-FREQ-NLOC.PRS POSS.3A-self-COM-POSS.NLOC
 ‘s/he often speaks to herself/himself’

136. *heijot ganegingetan tsin midnet kwaugamieskit*
 hejɔʈ ga ne:ɡɲiːɛtan ʈsin miːʔnet kʷaʎγːa miɛʃːkit
 [hejɔːt ga ne:ɡɲiːɛtan ʈsin miːʔnet kʷaʎγːa miɛʃːkit]
heij=ot ga-neg-inget-an tsin midn-et kwauga=miesk-it
 this.winter 1.AG-sec-3°.PERF-INFR.PL only one-ILLAT northern.light-ACC.PL
 ‘I’ve only seen northern lights once this winter’

137. *njottset gelembin kekvoṭ*
 ɲɔʈʃɛʈ geːlemːbɪn keʰkʷɔʈ
 [ɲɔʈʃɛʈ geːlemːbɪn keʰkʷɔʈ]
njottset ge-lemb-in kekvo=ot
 long.ADV 1.AG.PST-work-LOC.PST today
 ‘I worked long today’

138. *sišiwvappi njoskut!*
 siʃiʋaʈpi ɲɔːskʊt
 [siʃiʋaʈpi ɲɔːskʊt]
si-siwv-ats-pi njɔ=skut
 CIS-stay-IMP.2-PART longer
 ‘please stay longer!’

139. *keugeɫuleɫinen kin naspen, gimikwi ni~nji*
 keʎgeʈule:ɫɛnɛn kin naʃpɛn ɡiːmiɡʷi niː~ɲi
 [keʎgeʈule:ɫɛnɛn kin naʃpɛn ɡiːmiɡʷi niː~ɲi]
keu-ge-lul-el-inen kin na=spen gi-O-migg-vi ni~nji

together-1.AG.PST-talk-DIM-LOC.PST.PL first for.a.while TRANSL-3A.AG-go-NLOC.PST then
 ‘we talked for a while, and then s/he left’

140. *ohat n̄ulla siskami deissit*

ohat n̄ulla siskami deissit
 [ˈɔːhat ˈn̄ʊla ˈsis:kɑːmi ˈdeɪsɪt]
ohat n̄ulla sisk-ami dei=sit
 very rarely be.thunder-3I.PRES around.here
 ‘there is very rarely thunder around here’

141. *ganegingi n̄ūlit jo b̄iueʔʔi-t de gaylgi nykkyt*

ganegingi n̄ūlit jo b̄iueʔʔi-t de gaylgi nykkyt
 [gɑˈneːgɪŋɪ ˈn̄uːlɪt joː ˈb̄jvyʔʔɪd de ˈgæylːgi ˈnyʰkvt]
ga-neg-ini n̄ūl=it jo b̄iueʔʔi-t de gaylg-i ny=kkyt
 1.AG-sec-3°.PERF from.time.to.time DET.PRON.3A boy-ACC PROX.DET village-GEN close.by.COM
 ‘I’ve seen this boy from time to time around the village’

142. *ova t̄m̄iha keggialgn̄ats agivalbat nēinyt ȳtsey simmot nin ai n̄itsutt̄sukva*

ova t̄m̄iha keggialgn̄ats agivalbat nēinyt ȳtsey simmot nin ai n̄itsutt̄sukva
 [ɔːwa ˈt̄m̄iːha ˈkɛkiːalːgn̄ɑːts ɑːgiːwalːbat n̄ɔːnyh ˈyːtʃɛy ˈsimːɔt nɛn æi n̄iːtʃʊtʃːʊkˈva]
ova t-mih-a keggi=algn-ats a=gi-valb-at nēinyt ȳ=tsey simm-ot nin ai n̄i-tsutt̄suk-Ø-va
 still 3A.AG-like-2° day=start.ESS INCEP.TRANSL-swim-DEP regularly ice.cold lake-ILLAT COP.HYP PRON.3I.ACC POSS.1-
 grandfather-ACT-POSS.LOC
 ‘my grandfather still likes to regularly go for a swim in the ice cold lake to start the day’

143. *oall̄ju-t ga s̄ittsim̄indun giheyt bakvet, a tsami-t da!*

oall̄ju-t ga s̄ittsim̄indun giheyt bakvet, a tsami-t da!
 [ɑːʎɔg ga s̄its̄iːm̄ɪndʊn giˈheyt ˈbaʰkˈet a tsaːmɪd da]
oall̄i=ut-t ga sit-ts-i-mind-un gi=heyt bakv=et a tsami-t da
 late PART CIS-2.AG-KIN-come-LOC.PST.DUB yesterday.night home.ILLAT TOP PRON.2.ACT TOP
 ‘you certainly came home late yesterday night!’

144. *keūh̄ulattsut oall̄joskut*

keūh̄ulattsut oall̄joskut
 [keūˈh̄uːlatʃːʊh ˈɑːʎɔsːkʊt]
keu-h̄ul-attsut oall̄i=oskut
 together-talk-IMP.1.PL.INCL later
 ‘let’s talk together later’

145. *bidn̄us oall̄jospen*

bidn̄us oall̄jospen
 [bɪˈt̄n̄ʊʃ ˈɑːʎɔsːpen]
Ø-bidn-us oall̄i=ospen
 3A.AG-return-NLOC.FUT a.little.later
 ‘s/he will return a little later’

146. *siskik̄w̄o-t j̄i oall̄j̄in*

siskik̄w̄o-t j̄i oall̄j̄in
 [siskɪˈk̄w̄oːt̄ j̄i ˈɑːʎɔm̄]
sis-g-i-k̄w̄o-t j̄i oall̄i=j̄in
 CIS-1.AG-KIN-arrive-LOC.DUB PART too.late
 ‘I will probably be late’

[ˈɒnɔk keɪˈlulɒtɬat ˈnu:kɔn]
unnuk keu-lul-aʕʕ-ɸat n=u=k-on
 no.longer together-talk-FREQ-CONNEG.ITR 1.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.PL.EXCL
 ‘we no longer talk’

155. *uṭṭiṭ rūlṭinnit simiḥomigat aḥit nṭavvas mi beyṭmynnit ḥeddutussin mūṭṭir a*
 ⵓⵜⵜⵉⵜ ⵔⵓⵍⵉⵏⵏⵉⵜ ⵉⵎⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉⵖⵓⵜ ⵏ ⵏⵉⵔ ⵏ ⵎⵉ ⵔⵉⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵜ ⵏ ⵏⵉⵔⵔⵓⵙⵙⵉⵏ ⵎⵓⵜⵜⵉⵔ ⵏ ⵏⵉⵔ
 [ˈutːɪt ruːlɪnɪt siˈmiχomigah ˈaːhit ˈnɪavːas mi ˈbeytˌmɪnɪt ˈħeðˌtutɔsɪn ˈmɪtˌtɪr aː]
uṭṭiṭ rū=ḥṭnn-it si-miḥomig-at aḥit O-nṭav-van-s mi beyṭmṭ-ynnit h-ḥedd-vutuss-in mūṭṭir-O a
 long.ago burn.wound-ACC.PL CIS-tar-DEP IN.ORDER.TO 3A.AG.PST-use-2°.PST-PL.SUPR DET resin-ELAT
 3I.UNAG-boil-PASS-NLOC.HYP.PST omentum-ACC PRON.3I
 ‘in the old days, they used to use boiled caul fat with resin to treat burn wounds’

156. *na i-eddat ke tsneginget?*
 ⵏ ⵏⵉⵔⵔⵓⵙⵙⵉⵏ ⵏ ⵏⵉⵔⵔⵓⵙⵙⵉⵏ
 [na ietak ke ˈtsneːɡɪŋet]
na i-edda-t ke ts-neg-inget
 INTERR already INTERR 2.AG-see-3°.PERF
 ‘have you already seen it?’

157. *bjelkkyt voahḥiṭ na ḫārkken de niṭtsyt nuttsohetan*
 ⵔⵉⵙⵉⵕⵙⵉⵔ ⵏ ⵏⵉⵔⵔⵓⵙⵙⵉⵏ ⵏ ⵏⵉⵔⵔⵓⵙⵙⵉⵏ ⵏ ⵏⵉⵔⵔⵓⵙⵙⵉⵏ
 [ˈbjelˌkɪt ˈwaːɪjo naː ˈħæːrˌken de ˈnɪtˌtsɔet ˈnutˌsoːhetan]
bjelg-ɸyt voahḥiṭ na ḫārk-k-en de niṭts-yt vu=tts=oh-et-an
 trust.CONNEG.TR never DET.PRON.3i sea.shore-ACC PROX.DET wave-ACC.PL NEG.IMP.2.AG-3°-PL.SUPR
 ‘never trust the waves of this shore’

§6.5.3 Complex Temporal Adverbs

Complex temporal adverbs are postpositional phrases that have a temporal adverbial function. They are commonly formed of an adjective and a postpositional word, such as *dallji* ‘time’. The adjective, such as *njoddis* ‘long’ and *tsittsa* ‘short’ are either found in the same case as the postposition or in the asematic, although *dallḥein* only uses the genitive or asematic form of the adjective. The postpositional forms of *dallji* can be left out if the adjective is declined for case – *njottot dāljet*, *njotta dāljet* or simple *njottot* are all equally possible and all mean ‘(for a) long (time)’.

<i>njoddis dallji</i>	‘a long time’
<i>tsittsa dallji</i>	‘a short time’
<i>njoddis dāljen~njotta (dāljen)~njottset</i>	‘(for/during) a long time, long’
<i>tsittsa dāljen~tsitsu (dāljen)~tsittset</i>	‘(for/during) a short time’
<i>njoddis dāljet~njottot (dāljet)</i>	‘(for) a long time (intended/expected/negative duration)’
<i>tsittsa dāljet~tsitsot~tsitsyt (dāljet)</i>	‘(for) a short time (intended/expected/negative duration)’
<i>njoddis dāljin~njottin (dāljin)</i>	‘(since/from/starting) a long time (ago)’
<i>tsittsa dāljin~tsitsin (dāljin)</i>	‘(since/from/starting) a short time (ago)’

njotta~njoddis dalljein
tsitsu~tsittsa dalljein

‘(in/after) a long time’
‘(in/after) a short time’

§6.6 Locative & Temporal Adverbs

Locative adverbs include adverbs of deixis, such as *deja* ‘here’ and *nijjin* ‘from there’, cardinal orientation adverbs, such as *njillon* ‘in the north, up north’, and postpositional locative adverbs such as *sisset* ‘up’ and *gegget* ‘down’. Temporal adverbs also exist, such as *ejju* ‘at this time’, *ijju* ‘at that time’ and *ojju* ‘at that time, at such a time’.

§6.6.1 Spatial Deixis of Locative Adverbs

Spatial deictic adverbs give information about the location of an argument in relation to a reference point. Pine distinguishes three levels of deixis: the proximal, the medial and the distal-anaphoric deixis. Proximal deixis refers to a location close to the speaker while medial refers to a location either close to the addressee or further away. The third level of deixis has two functions. It can indicate distal spatial deixis, which refers to a location not visible or further away from the speaker. It can also function to indicate anaphoric deixis, which refers to a location previously mentioned, or alternatively as a prerelative location, which will be further described later in the statement.

The basic spatial deictic adverbs are given below. Such adverbs are found in the four locative cases, with the comitative functioning as a perlocative, indicating movement along, by, through or across a location, as well as a radius or area (of a surface), especially for example when referring to the body, as in *pakkami dejen* ‘it hurts here (pointing to an area of the body)’. They exist in specific (*deja* ‘here, right here’), general (*dessit* ‘around here, in this general area’), comparative (*dekkumit* ‘closer here’) and comparative general (*dekkusut* ‘closer around here’) and moderative forms (*deummit* ‘a little closer here’) and moderative general forms (*deubmusut* ‘a little closer around here’). General locative adverbs and their corresponding interrogative forms also mean ‘in this/that direction’, for example: *gimikvi nijjot* ‘s/he went that way’.

Proximal and medial adverbs have alternative forms without the initial consonant (*eja*, *ija*) which are more common in formal and poetic language, but in colloquial registers they have a more abstract meaning, for example: *eset silluttat eja hwa* ‘one does not do this here (not necessarily in this place)’, *eja na na* ‘here it is, here it comes’, *ijin temmami* ‘it stems from there (not necessarily an actual physical location)’. Additionally, proximal forms have forms in *de-* or *je-*, both of which are equally acceptable. Specific adverbs tend to be more commonly found with *je-* but general and comparative forms are more commonly found with *de-*. For some speakers, the distinction between *de-* and *je-* forms is one of precision or confidence, with *de-* being seen as more precise or more deliberate in delivery.

Specific and general inessive adverbs are sometimes found with alternative endings, namely the non-locative inessive *-mmut*, the illative plural *-ddit* and the inessive plural *-ssit*. The non-locative forms *emmut/immut/ommut* have a more literal connotation, or a very limited radius (‘right here/there’). The same is true for the illative plural forms *eddit/iddit/oddit*, which can be better translated as ‘to right here/there’. In comparative and moderative adverbs, the singular form is the ‘normal’ form and the plural forms *ekkusut/ikkusut/okkusut* are more limited in radius (‘closer right here/there’). The same is true of the illative forms *ekkuttut/ikkuttut/okkuttut*. The elative does not traditionally distinguish this difference between a general and more restricted area.

	PROXIMAL	MEDIAL	DISTAL

SPECIFIC	INESSIVE	<i>jejja~dejja~ejja~emmut</i> ‘here’	<i>nijja~nijmmut~immut</i> ‘there’	<i>ojja~ommut</i> ‘(over) there’
	ILLATIVE	<i>jejjet~dejjet~ejjet~eddit</i> ‘to here’	<i>nijjet~nijddit~iddit</i> ‘to there’	<i>ojjet~oddit</i> ‘to (over) there’
	ELATIVE	<i>jejin~dejin~ejjin</i> <i>jennit~dennit~ennit</i> ‘from here’	<i>nijin~nijn</i> <i>ninnit~innit</i> ‘from there’	<i>ojjin</i> <i>onnit</i> ‘from (over) there’
	COMITATIVE	<i>jejen~dejen~ejen</i> ‘by here’	<i>nijen~ijen</i> ‘by there’	<i>ojjon</i> ‘by (over) there’
GENERAL	INESSIVE	<i>jessit~dessit~essit</i> ‘around here’	<i>njissit~issit</i> ‘around there’	<i>vussut~(v)ossut~ussut</i> ‘around (over) there’
	ILLATIVE	<i>jeju(ttu)t~eju(ttu)t</i> <i>deju(ttu)t</i> <i>jettut~ettut~dettut</i> ‘to around here, this way’	<i>niju(ttu)t~iju(ttu)t</i> <i>nittut~ittut</i> ‘to around there, that way’	<i>vovuttut~(v)ottut~uttut</i> ‘to around (over) there, that way (over there)’
	ELATIVE	<i>jengit~dengit~engit</i> ‘from around here, from this direction’	<i>njengit~ingit</i> ‘from around there, from that direction’	<i>vovungit~(v)ongit</i> ‘from around (over) there, from that direction (over there)’
	COMITATIVE	<i>jejein~dejein~ejein</i> ‘by around here’	<i>nijjein~ijein</i> ‘by around there’	<i>vovuin~uijuin</i> ‘by around (over) there’
COMPARATIVE	INESSIVE	<i>jekkumit~dekkumit~ekumit</i> <i>jekkusut~dekkusut~ekkusut</i> ‘closer here’	<i>nijkkumit~ikkumit</i> <i>nijkkusut~ikkusut</i> ‘further there’	<i>okkumit</i> <i>okkusut</i> ‘further (over) there’
	ILLATIVE	<i>jekkot~dekkot~ekkot</i> <i>jekkuttut~dekkuttut~ekkuttut</i> <i>jektut ~ dektut ~ ektut</i> ‘to closer here’	<i>nijkkot~ikkot</i> <i>nijkkuttut~ikkuttut</i> <i>njektut ~ iktut</i> ‘to further there’	<i>okkot</i> <i>okkuttut</i> <i>oktut</i> ‘to further (over) there’
	ELATIVE	<i>jekkuin~dekkuin~ekkuin</i> <i>jekkungit~dekkungit~ekkungit</i> ‘from closer here’	<i>nijkkuin~ikkuin</i> <i>nijkkungit~ikkungit</i> ‘from further there’	<i>okkuin</i> <i>okkungit</i> ‘from further (over) there’
	COMITATIVE	<i>jekkugit~dekkugit~ekugit</i> <i>jekkuin~dekuin~ekkuin</i> ‘by closer here’	<i>nijkkugit~ikkugit</i> <i>nijkkuin~ikkuin</i> ‘by further there’	<i>okkugit</i> <i>okkuin</i> ‘by further (over) there’
MODERATIVE	INESSIVE	<i>jeummit~deummit</i> <i>jeubmusut~deubmusut</i> ‘a little closer here’	<i>njiummit</i> <i>njibmusut</i> ‘a little further there’	<i>obmumit~ummit</i> <i>obmusut</i> ‘a little further (over) there’
	ILLATIVE	<i>jeubmot~deubmot</i> <i>jeubmuttut~deubmuttut</i> ‘to a little closer here’	<i>njibmot</i> <i>njibmuttut</i> ‘to a little further there’	<i>obmot</i> <i>obmuttut~ummud</i> ‘to a little further (over) there’
	ELATIVE	<i>jeubmũn~deubmũn</i> <i>jeubmungit~deubmungit</i> ‘from a little closer here’	<i>njibmũn</i> <i>njibmungit</i> ‘from a little further there’	<i>obmũn~ummũn</i> <i>obmungit</i> ‘from a little further (over) there’
	COMITATIVE	<i>jeukkit~deukkit</i> <i>jeubmuin~deubmuin</i> ‘by a little closer here’	<i>njiukkit</i> <i>njibmuin</i> ‘by a little further there’	<i>okkit</i> <i>obmuin~ummuin</i> ‘by a little further (over) there’

158. *jeŋŋa jo gikna, a gami-t da*
 jeŋŋa jo gikna, a gami-t da
 [ʒe:ŋa jo 'gikŋa a 'ga:miɫ da]
 je=ŋŋa jo g-ikn-va a gami-t da
 here.INESS FOC 1.AG-live-LOC.PST TOP PRON.1.ACT TOP
 'this is where I live'
159. *uktattseppi nŋiŋŋet*
 uktattseppi nŋiŋŋet
 [ʊktat:sɛˈpɪ 'nɪ:ŋɛt]
 ukt-a=tts-et=pi nŋi=ŋŋet
 put-IMP.AUX.2.AG-3°-PART MED.there.ILLAT
 'put it there please (closer to you)'
160. *oŋŋon inuminni*
 oŋŋon inuminni
 [ɔ:ŋɔn inoˈmini]
 o=ŋŋon inu-O-min-vi
 there.DIST.COM around-3A.AG.PST-walk-NLOC.PST
 's/he was walking around there (far away, previously mentioned, not visible)'
161. *sisilgan jeddut hikva saŋi taŋmi alkŋin nankkas*
 sisilgan jeddut hikva saŋi taŋmi alkŋin nankkas
 [sisˈilɡan ˈjedɔt ˈhiˈkʷa ˈsæ:ŋi ˈtæ:ŋmi ˈat:kŋin ˈnan:kas]
 sis-O-ilg-an je=ddut hikva saŋ-i taŋm-i alkŋ=in nankkas
 CIS-4.AG-move-NLOC.PRS around.here.ILLAT good fishing-GEN situation-GEN due.to many.ACT
 'many people travel to these parts/this way for the good fishing opportunities'
162. *ikŋi nŋisit mi tsiŋipeŋummaddit sakvin jo*
 ikŋi nŋisit mi tsiŋipeŋummaddit sakvin jo
 [ikŋi ˈnɪ:sɪt mi ˈtsi:ŋiˈpe:ŋumːatit ˈsaˈkʷin joː]
 O-ikŋ-vi nŋi=isit mi ts-isi-peŋuθ-v=addit sakvin-O jo
 3A.AG.PST-live-NLOC.PST MED.there.INESS DET 2.AG-DO.1°-tell-0°.LOC.HYP.PST man-ACT PRON.3A
 'the man I told you about lived around there (pointing, visible)'
163. *...a ni-t da gimidmit vovuŋ hŋalkvogi*
 ...a ni-t da gimidmit vovuŋ hŋalkvogi
 [a niɫ da giˈmiɫmit ˈwɔ:wɔŋ ˈcatkːɔ:gi]
 ...a ni-t da gi-O-miɫm-vit vo=vuŋ hŋalkva-O-gi
 and.then TRANSL-3A.AG.PST-scatter-NLOC.PST.PL DIST.around.there.COM reindeer-ACT-PL
 'and then the reindeer scattered that way (far in the distance)'
164. *na tsiskva-t ken dekkot laukke sisuktat?*
 na tsiskva-t ken dekkot laukke sisuktat?
 [na ˈtsi:skʷak ken ˈdeˈkɔt ˈlaʊˈkɛ sisˈɔktat]
 na ts-isk-va-t kem de=kkot laukk-e sis-ukt-at
 INTERR 2.AG-Can-LOC.PRS INTERR closer.here.ILLAT log-ACC CIS-put-DEP
 'can you put the log closer here?'
165. *bikninat tsin nŋikkot nattset*
 bikninat tsin nŋikkot nattset
 [biˈkɪŋnat ˈtsin ˈnɪˈkɔt ˈnat:sɛt]
 [biˈkɪŋnat ˈtsin ˈnɪˈkɔt ˈnat:sɛt]

biknin-at tsin nji=kkot n=atts-et
 throw-DEP just MED.further.there.ILLAT IMP.AUX.2.AG-3°
 ‘just throw it further there’

166. *hijijami okkumit i gʻyʻʻky-t ni gallien, a Nurkuro-t da*
 ʻhijij-ami okk=umit i gʻyʻʻky-t ni gallien a Nurkuro-t da
 [ʔjæj:amɪ ʔʰkɔmmɪh i ɣy:ʔkyn ni ˈgaːɛn a ˈnɔʔkɔrɔd da]
 h-ijij-ami okk=umit i gʻyʻʻky-t ni gallien a Nurkuro-t-Ø-t da
 3I.AG-lie-3I.PRS DIST.further.there.INESS DET.PRON.3I.PL mountain-GEN.PL on.other.side.INESS TOP Nurkuro-t-ACT TOP
 ‘Nurkurot (‘Burnt Spring’) lies further on the other side of those mountains’

167. *simindats jeubmot*
 ʻsi-mind-ats jeu=bmot
 [sɪˈmɪnːdats ʔjɛuʔpmɔt]
 si-mind-ats jeu=bmot
 CIS-come-IMP.2 a.little.bit.closer.here.ILLAT
 ‘come a bit closer’

168. *ilgavats njiubmot pigəggəva nūgūskūt*
 ʻilg=av-ats nji=ubmot pi-gəggə-ā-va nūgū=sk=ūt
 [ɪlɡaːwats ʔjɪuʔpmɔt pɪˈɣæɣːæːwa ˈnœːɡœːskœt]
 ilg=av-ats nji=ubmot pi-gəggə-ā-va nūgū=sk=ūt
 move-IMP.2 MED.a.little.bit.further.ILLAT POSS.2-older.brother-GEN-POSS.LOC close.COMP.ILLAT
 ‘move there a little bit closer to your brother’

169. *hijijami ommit nibakveva*
 ʻhijij-ami o=mmit ni-bakvi-Ø-va
 [ʔjæj:amɪ ʔɔmɪt nɪˈbaʰkʰɛːwa]
 h-ijij-ami o=mmit ni-bakvi-Ø-va
 3I.AG-lie-3I.PRS DIST.a.little.bit.further.there.INESS POSS.1-house-ACC-POSS.LOC
 ‘my house lies a little bit further over there’

§6.6.2 Cardinal Orientation Adverbs

Cardinal orientation adverbs have unusual forms that are derived from the plural and singular locative cases, with the elative usually found as a shortened version of the plural ending (*nijilun* ‘from the north’ instead of *nijilungit*, which also exists, or alternatively *nijilūn*). These unusual case endings are found directly onto the asematic stem. A secondary set of cardinal orientation adverbs exist, which are not irregular and follow the normal declension of each noun. The regular forms of these nouns have specific meanings. Most commonly, the illative and elative are used and indicate either direction or spacial orientation or provenance, for example with winds, such that *nijillot* means ‘north-facing, northward’ and *goatskīn* means ‘coming from the south (wind, river, light)’. Also given below are the adjectives derived from cardinal orientation adverbs as well as corresponding winds.

	NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST
NOMINAL	<i>nijili</i> » <i>nijillu</i> ‘north’	<i>gaski</i> » <i>goaktse</i> ‘south’	<i>lōla</i> » <i>leüllen</i> ‘east’	<i>kekka</i> » <i>keiggon</i> ‘west’
INESSIVE	<i>nijillisit~nijillen</i> ‘in the north’	<i>gaskvisit~gaskven</i> ‘in the south’	<i>lōllisit~lōllen</i> ‘in the east’	<i>kekvisit~kekven</i> ‘in the west’

ILLATIVE	<i>nīlot</i> ‘to the north’	<i>gasket</i> ‘to the south’	<i>lōlot</i> ‘to the east’	<i>kekkeṭ</i> ‘to the west’
ELATIVE	<i>nīlun</i> ‘from the north’	<i>gaskin</i> ‘from the south’	<i>lōlun</i> ‘from the east’	<i>kekkin</i> ‘from the west’
COMITATIVE	<i>nīluin~nīllugit~nīllkkit</i> ‘along the north’	<i>gaskein~goakṣigut</i> ‘along the south’	<i>lōluin~leüllikkyt</i> ‘along the east’	<i>kekkein~keiggukkit</i> ‘along the west’
ADJECTIVE	<i>nīllullit</i> ‘northern’	<i>gakṣillit</i> ‘southern’	<i>lōllillit</i> ‘eastern’	<i>keggullit</i> ‘western’
WIND	<i>beuḡvas</i> ‘north wind’	<i>tšyltšy</i> ‘south wind’	<i>raṭḡa~uḡḡik</i> ‘east wind’	<i>(h)arḡḡaḡat~naksali</i> ‘west wind’

170. *hiknan nīllen smangen*

هكناڻ نيللن سمانڻ

[hɪkɪˈɲan ˈnɪlɛn ˈspmaɲːɛn]

h-ikn-an nīl=ven s-mangi-O-n

3O.AG-live-NLOC.PRS north.INESS POSS.3A-sister-ACT-POSS.NLOC

‘her/his sister lives up north’

171. *kwayvɪt tilgat gasket vūeknyttyt hīalkvogi*

کواسڤيټ ټلگات گاسکټ ويټکنيټټيټ هيالکڤوگي

[ˈkʷæyqɪt ˈtɪlɡat ˈgaːʃkɛt ˈvʊɛʔkɪyˈtɪt ˈɕaɪkˈɔːɡɪ]

kwayv=yt t-ilg-at gask=et vūekn-yttyt hīalkva-O-gi

in.the.summer 3A.AG-move-NLOC.PL south.ILLAT valley-ILLAT.PL reindeer-ACT-PL

‘the reindeer move south into the valleys in the summer’

172. *na sittsikvėvin ke lōluin?*

نا سټسټيکڤيڤين کي لولوين

[na sɪtsɪˈkʷeːvɪn kɛ ˈlɔːlɔɪn]

na sitt-ts-i-kvėv-in ke lōl=uin

INTERR CIS-2.AG.PST-KIN-arrive-LOC.PST INTERR east.COM

‘did you arrive (following) the east (coast)?’

173. *gvaiju gamihinget keiggon*

گڤايڄي گاميهنگيٽ کيگگون

[ˈgʷajɔ ɡaˈmɪːhɪɲːɛt ˈkɛɪkɔn]

gvai=ju ga-mih-inget keigg-on

always 1.AG-like-3°.PERF west-ACC

‘I’ve always liked the west (fjords)’

§6.6.2.1 Other Orientation Adverbs

Pine has other orientation adverbs related to often natural topography.

WIND

pidḡdot~pihut

‘tailwind, in the same direction as the wind, forward’

§6.6.3 Postpositional Locative Adverbs

Postpositional locative adverbs are words that indicate location that act as adverbs when they are not found with a noun, but act as postpositions when following a noun in the semantic case. For example, *sissen* ‘up’ can be used as an adverb, as in *gívvín sissen* ‘I climbed up’ or as a postposition, as in *geggimúvvín núeyki sissen* ‘I climbed up into the tree’. Usually, when such adverbs function as postpositions, the verb will require the motion preverb *i(m)*-. Postpositional locative adverbs are generally not found as postpositions when the comparative or superlative. Many such adverbs distinguish static location and dynamic location (movement to, from, along).

RIGHT/LEFT

<i>tsiddia~tsiddimmyt, tsittsa, tsiddyt</i>	‘on the right’
<i>tsiddet</i>	‘to the right’
<i>tsidden~tsiddikkut</i>	‘along the right (side)’
<i>gádmia~gámmyt, gápmia</i>	‘on the left’
<i>gádmēt, gápmēt</i>	‘to the left’
<i>gádmēn~gádmigyt, gápmēn~gápmigyt</i>	‘along the left (side)’

UP/DOWN

<i>sissen~sikkut</i>	‘up, up in (static)’
<i>sisset</i>	‘up, up into (movement to)’
<i>hilla</i>	‘above, on (static)’
<i>hillet</i>	‘above, onto (movement to)’
<i>hillin</i>	‘above, off (movement from)’
<i>hillēn~hill(ig)ut</i>	‘along the top, across, over’
<i>geggen~gikkut</i>	‘down, down in’
<i>gegget</i>	‘down, down into’
<i>baltia~bammūt</i>	‘below, under (static)’
<i>baltet~baddit</i>	‘below, under (movement to)’
<i>baltin</i>	‘below, under (movement from)’
<i>baltēn~bakkut~balt(ig)ut</i>	‘below (along), along the underside’
<i>baltte</i>	‘hidden underneath’

HIGH/LOW

<i>kállēn</i>	‘high (static)’
<i>kálllet</i>	‘high (movement to)’
<i>kálvēn~kálligyt~kálllyt</i>	‘along the top, high-pitched’
<i>balvēn~balgut~ballut</i>	‘low (static), along the bottom, low-pitched’
<i>balvet</i>	‘low (movement to)’
<i>bala</i>	‘at the foot, at the base, below (referent’s position in elevation)’

FORWARD/BACKWARD

<i>ildon~immut</i>	‘forward (static)’
<i>ildot~iddit</i>	‘forward (movement to)’
<i>ildūn</i>	‘forward (movement from)’

<i>ilet</i>	‘(leaning) against (static/movement)’
<i>pimen</i>	‘backward (static), along the back’
<i>pimet</i>	‘backward (movement to)’
<i>pimĩn</i>	‘backward (movement from)’
<i>pitnen</i>	‘leaning forward/against, askew (static)’
<i>pitnet</i>	‘leaning forward/against, askew (movement to)’
<i>pitnĩn</i>	‘leaning forward/against, askew (movement from)’

FRONT/BACK

<i>tekkia~temmyt</i>	‘in the front, forward, ahead, in the way’
<i>tekket~teddut</i>	‘to the front, forward, ahead, in the way’
<i>tekkĩn</i>	‘from the front, out of the way’
<i>tekven~tekk(ig)ut</i>	‘along the front’
<i>tege~tege</i>	‘in the front, facing forward’
<i>misten</i>	‘at the start, furthest in front’
<i>mistet~middut</i>	‘to the start, furthest to the front’
<i>mistĩn</i>	‘from the start, furthest from the front’
<i>upmia~ummut</i>	‘in the back, behind, backward, lagging’
<i>upmet~untit</i>	‘to the back, behind, backward’
<i>upmĩn</i>	‘from the back, from behind’
<i>upmen~ummikkut</i>	‘along the back, after (chasing)’
<i>umme</i>	‘in the back, facing back’
<i>duggon</i>	‘at the end, furthest back’
<i>duggot</i>	‘to the end, to furthest back’
<i>duggĩn</i>	‘from the end, from furthest back’
<i>dugo</i>	‘furthest back (and hidden), a long time ago’

CLOSE/FAR

<i>ĩaltsa~ĩammut</i>	‘far away, out (static)’
<i>ĩaltset~ĩaddit</i>	‘far away, out (movement to)’
<i>ĩaltsĩn</i>	‘far away, out (movement from)’
<i>ĩaltsven~ĩalttsen~ĩalts(ig)ut</i>	‘far away (along), along the farthest part’
<i>ĩaltsits</i>	‘out of reach, out of sight, out of earshot’
<i>milĩa</i>	‘close by, next to, beside (static)’
<i>milĩot</i>	‘close by, next to, beside (movement to)’
<i>milĩũn</i>	‘close by, next to, beside (movement from)’
<i>milĩon~milĩ(ug)it</i>	‘close by (along), along the closest part, along the side’
<i>nũga</i>	‘near (static)’
<i>nũget~nũgũt</i>	‘near, nearer (movement to)’
<i>nũgĩn~nygĩn~nygynnit</i>	‘near (movement from)’
<i>nũggen~nũggũn~nykkyt</i>	‘near (along), near by, in the vicinity’
<i>nũgũts</i>	‘within reach, within sight, within earshot, still visible’

<i>gakka</i>	‘by, next to, around, in a circle (movement to)’
<i>gakket</i>	‘by, next to, around, into a circle (movement to)’
<i>gakkin</i>	‘by, next to, around, from a circle (movement from)’
<i>gakven~gakkikkut</i>	‘along the edge, around’

INSIDE/OUTSIDE

<i>nanna</i>	‘inside (static)’
<i>nannet</i>	‘inside (movement to)’
<i>nannin</i>	‘inside (movement from)’
<i>nannen~nannikkut</i>	‘along the inside, through’
<i>nane</i>	‘inside (and loose)’
<i>askwa</i>	‘outside (static)’
<i>askvet</i>	‘outside (movement to)’
<i>askvin</i>	‘outside (movement from)’
<i>askven~askvikkut</i>	‘along the outside, covering’
<i>sassa</i>	‘inbetween (static)’
<i>sasset</i>	‘inbetween (movement to)’
<i>sassin</i>	‘inbetween (movement from)’
<i>sassen~sassikkut</i>	‘along the space between’
<i>sasi</i>	‘between (two points), currently happening, ongoing’

ON/OFF

<i>tellien</i>	‘on (static), on top of’
<i>telliet</i>	‘on (movement to), on top, in addition’
<i>tellin</i>	‘off (movement from), off’

THIS SIDE/OTHER SIDE

<i>pirien~piriigut</i>	‘on this side, along this side’
<i>spirien~spiriigut</i>	‘forward long this side’
<i>gipirien~gipiriigut</i>	‘backward along this side’
<i>piriet</i>	‘to this side’
<i>pirin</i>	‘from this side’
<i>gallien~galliigut</i>	‘on the other side, along the other side, across, (pass) away’
<i>skallien~skalliigut</i>	‘forward along the other side’
<i>gigallien~gigalliigut</i>	‘backward along the other side’
<i>galliet</i>	‘to the other side, across, (pass) away’
<i>gallin</i>	‘from the other side, across’

TOGETHER/APART

<i>keija~kemmyt</i>	‘together (static)’
<i>keijet~kessit</i>	‘together (movement to)’
<i>keiin</i>	‘together, apart, asunder (movement from), (divided) amongst’
<i>keissit</i>	‘amongst, in the middle (static)’
<i>keiddit</i>	‘amongst, in the middle (movement to)’
<i>keungit~kevvingit</i>	‘amongst, from the middle (movement from)’

‘turn right after at the crossroad’

179. *gādmən siminat tsʰukkotsin*

گادمن سيمينات تسوگوتسين

[gæːðmən sɪˈmɪnat ˈtsʰʊkɔt͡ʃɪn]

gādm=en *si-min*-at *ts-lukk-o*=*tsin*

along.left.side CIS-walk-DEP 2.AG-must-LOC.PL.INCL

‘we must walk along the left side’

180. *ʕōmus sissen mi kodmi ʔo*

ʕōmus sissen mi kodmi ʔo

[ʕoːmʊs ˈsɪsːɛn mi ˈkɔðpɪn ʔɔ]

t-lōm-us siss=en *mi kodmi*-*ʔo ʔo*

3A.AG-sleep-NLOC.FUT up.INESS DET guest-ACT PRON.3A

‘the guest will sleep upstairs’

181. *hivvami hillet mjoʔu*

hivvami hillet mjoʔu

[hɪvːɑːmi ˈhɪlɛt ˈmjɔːʔʊ]

h-ivv-ami hill=et *mjoʔ-u*

3I.UNAG-rise-3I.PRS above.ILLAT cream-PAT

‘the cream rises to the top’

182. *tūjjeŋvi gegget kuokkaukūktenen kissullit mi ikni ʔo*

tūjjeŋvi gegget kuokkaukūktenen kissullit mi ikni ʔo

[tɔjːɛvɪ ˈgɛkɛt ˈkʊkˈkɑukɔxtɛnːɛn ˈkɪsʊlɪt mi ˈɪkɲɪ ʔɔ]

ʔ-tūj-eh-vi gegg=et *ʔ-kuok=kauk=ūkten-ven kiss-ullit mi ikni*-*ʔo ʔo*

3A.AG.PST-dive.PST-SEMEL-NLOC.PST down.ILLAT 3I.UNAG-astound-3I.HYP speed-COM DET eagle-ACT PRON.3A

‘the eagle suddenly dove down with astounding speed’

183. *lidni mi bjuʔlu ʔo, ʔo negenut ʕi baltša valbɪn buoʕhʊt*

lidni mi bjuʔlu ʔo, ʔo negenut ʕi baltša valbɪn buoʕhʊt

[lɪːɾɪni mi ˈbʲɔtʊ ʔɔ ʔɔ ˈnɛːɡɛnʊt ʕɪ balt͡ʃa ˈvalɪbm ˈbʊɪʔʊt]

ʔ-lidn-vi mi bjuʔlu-*ʔo ʔo ʔo* *neg-enut ʕi bal*=*tša valb-in buoʕhʊt*-*ʔo*

3A.AG.PST-say-NLOC.PST DET boy-ACT PRON.3A that.DUB 3A.AG.PST-see-3°.HYP.DUB.PST PART under.INESS

swim-NLOC.HYP.PST seal.pup-ACC

‘the boy said that he saw a seal pup swimming below (the ice)’

184. *kāllet kāllet sivukvi kvaygǵet hveʕwedni va hvevvirattit ni gipiuŋvi*

kāllet kāllet sivukvi kvaygǵet hveʕwedni va hvevvirattit ni gipiuŋvi

[kæːlɛt kæːlɛt sɪˈwʊkˈvɪ ˈkʷæyɣːɛt ˈʔʷɛʔʷɛɾɪni wɑ ˈʔʷɛvɪrɑˈtɪt nɪ ɡɪˈpɪuŋvɪ]

kāl=et *kāl*=et *si-ʔ-vuk-vi kvaygǵ*-et *hveʕwedni*-*ʔo* va *hvevvir-at*=*tit ni gi-ʔ-piuŋv-vi*

high.ILLAT high.ILLAT CIS-3A.AG.PST-fly.PST-NLOC.PST sky-ILLAT snipe-ACT and winnow-ADV then TRANSL-3A.AG.PST-

swoop-NLOC.PST

‘the snipe flew high up into the sky and then swooped down winnowing’

185. *vuovats ballut*

vuovats ballut

[ˈwɔvɑts ˈbalʊt]

vuov-a=*ts bal*=*lut*

wait.hiding-IMP.2 low.COM

‘hang on’

186. *mindats ildot!*
 mindats ildot
 [ˈmɪndats ˈɪldot]
 mind-a=ts ild=ot
 come-IMP.2 forward.ILLAT
 ‘step forward!’
187. *pimet iu gatulaħħa*
 pimet iu gatulaħħa
 [ˈpimet ju gaˈtuːlatħa]
 pīm=et iu ga-tul-aħħ-a
 backward.ILLAT when 1.AG-Think-FREQ-LOC.HYP
 ‘when I think back’
188. *nikkat pitn̄n ġyħħin nattset*
 nikkat pitn̄n ġyħħin nattset
 [ˈɲɪˈkat ˈpɪtn̄n ˈɣyːtħœn ˈnatsɛt]
 nikk-at pitn̄=in ġyħħ-in na=tts-et
 take-DEP leaning.ELAT pole-GEN IMP.AUX.2-3°
 ‘bring the pole back (from leaning forward)’
189. *nikkattagats tekk̄in*
 nikkattagats tekk̄in
 [ˈɲɪˈkaːtaːgats ˈteˈkin]
 nikk-attag-ats tekk̄=in
 take-DIAT-IMP.2 front.ELAT
 ‘move out of the way’
190. *m̄gis t̄miggan mi misten nin iō*
 m̄gis t̄miggan mi misten nin iō
 [ˈm̄gis ˈt̄mɪɡːan mɪ ˈmɪstɛn nɪn jɔː]
 m̄ḡin-ts t̄migg-an mi mist=en nin iō
 first-ESS 3A.AG-go-NLOC.PRS DET furthest.in.front.INESS COP.HYP.NLOC PRON.3A
 ‘the first one (in line) goes first’
191. *up̄met sisilgisat tsħukkotsin*
 up̄met sisilgisat tsħukkotsin
 [ˈɔp̄mɛt sisˈɪlːɪsah ˈtsħɔˈkɔtʃɪn]
 up̄m=et sis-ilg=is-at ts-lukk-o=tsin
 back.ILLAT CIS-move-DEP 2.AG-must-PL.INCL
 ‘we must move to the back’
192. *nikkat duġġun a ġidna-t de va uktat mistet nattseppi*
 nikkat duġġun a ġidna-t de va uktat mistet nattseppi
 [ˈɲɪˈkat ˈduːɣun a ˈɣɪːt̄naɖ de wa ˈɔktat ˈmɪstɛt ˈnatsɛˈpɪ]
 nikk-at duġġ=un a ġidn-a-t de va ukt-at mist=et na=tts-et-pi
 take-DEP furthest.back.ELAT DET.PRON.3I box-ACC PROX.DET and place-DEP furthest.in.front.ILLAT IMP.2.AG-3°-PART
 ‘please take this box from the back and put it at the front’
193. *a iōa-t ka n̄a inttivummai ialt̄sa iō*
 a iōa-t ka n̄a inttivummai ialt̄sa iō

continue-IMP.2 CIS-this.side.INESS and 2.AG-find-3°.FUT
 ‘continue further along this side and you will find it’

201. *tilgīngan galliēt*

تِلْغِنْجَانْ جَالِيْةَ

[tɪlːgɪŋːan ˈgaːɫːet]

t-ilg-ingan galli-et

3A.AG-move-NLOC.PERF other.side.ILLAT

‘s/he has passed away’

202. *riškwat miš kejiin kūt nīlkkit i nattsetan*

رِيْشْكَوَاتْ مِيْشْ كَيْيِيْنْ كُوْتْ نِيْلْكِيْتْ اِيْ نَاتْسَيْتَانْ

[ɾiːʃːkʷat mɪʃ ˈkejiːn kʊt ˈniːlːkɪh iː ˈnatːsɛːtan]

riškw-at miš keji-in kūt nīlkk-it i na=tts-et-an

split-DEP PART together.ELAT DET.two piece-ACC.PL DET.PRON.3I.PL IMP.2-3°-PL.INFR

‘try to split the two pieces apart’

203. *usket reḡawan keungit iu niskekḡalda nin*

اُسْكَتْ رِيْغَاوَانْ كِيْنْجِيْتْ اِيُوْ نِيْسْكَكْغَالْدَا نِيْنْ

[ˈʊsːket ˈreːɣawan ˈkeuŋːit ju ˈniːʃːkeˈkɾalːda nɛn]

usket O-reḡ=aw-an keu=ngit iu niske=kḡalda-O nin

often 3A.AG-Pull.oneself-NLOC.PRS amongst.ELAT when person.ruckus-ACT COP.NLOC.HYP.PRS

‘s/he often retreats (lit. pulls herself/himself from being amongst [people]) when there is a lot of noise (from people)’

204. *hiḡḡiat kossen mi ḥwuokut i*

هِيْغْغِيَاتْ كُوْسْةَنْ مِيْ حْوَوكُوْتْ اِيْ

[ˈhiɣːɪat ˈkoːʃːɛn mi ɥwuɔkʊh iː]

h-iḡḡ-vi=at košs=en mi ḥwuok-ut i

3I.UNAG.PST-run.PST-3I.PST.PL apart.ILLAT plank-PAT.PL PRON.3I.PL

‘the planks fell apart’

205. *akna! kaugga sehja!*

اَكْنَا! كَاوْغْغَا سَهْجَا!

[aˈkɲa ˈkaɯːka ˈseːɟja]

akna-O ka=u=gga sehj-a

help-ACT COP.1 stuck.INESS

‘help! I’m stuck!’

206. *giḡvėvvi es ʃet naukvis*

غِيْغْوََوْوَِيْ اِسْ ʃَيْتْ نَاوْكَوِيْصْ

[giˈkʷeːvvi ˈesːtɛt ˈnaɯːkʷɪs]

gi-O-ḡvėv-vi es ʃ=et naukvis-O

TRANSL-3A.AG.PST-get.PST-NLOC.PST loose.ILLAT dog-ACT

‘the dog got itself free/loose (from being tethered)’

207. *bjodnat salljen mi biškegi nī*

بِيْوْدْنَاتْ سَالْجِيْنْ مِيْ بِيْشْكَغِيْ نِيْ

[ˈbjɔːɳnat ˈsaːɫːɛn mɪ biːʃːkeːgi niː]

O-bjodn-at sallj=en mi biski-O-gi nī

3A.AG-Play-NLOC.PL at.shore.INESS DET child-ACT-PL PRON.3A.PL

‘the children are playing down by the shore’

208. *sisaxaxaxat gihuollit nuomet*
 ሰሰጸጸጸጸጸጸ ጸጸጸጸጸጸጸጸ ጸጸጸጸጸጸጸጸ
 [sɪˈsɑtːɑtːɑt grˈhuɔlːɪt ˈnuɔmɛt]
si-saxax-at gi-Ø-huoll-v=it nuom=et
 CIS-fish-FREQ-DEP TRANSL-3A.AG.PST-row-NLOC.PST.PL out.on.water.ILLAT
 ‘they rowed out onto the lake to fish’
209. *na i-eddat ke nat bakven i?*
 ነጸ ነጸጸጸጸጸጸ ነጸ ነጸጸጸጸጸጸ ነጸ ነጸጸጸጸጸጸ
 [na ˈjɛtək ke næt ˈbaˈkʷɛn iː]
na i-edda-t ke na-t bakv=en i-Ø
 INTERR still INTERR COP.NLOC.PL home.INESS PRON.3A-ACT.PL
 ‘are they still at home?’
210. *geggilullon skekvot poi xaxot*
 ጸጸጸጸጸጸጸጸጸ ጸጸጸጸጸጸጸጸጸ ጸጸጸጸጸጸጸጸጸ
 [gɛkɪˈlʊlːɔn ˈskeˈkʷɔt ˈpɔɪtːɔt]
ge-g-i-hull-on si=kekv=ot poi xax=ot
 TRANSL-1.AG-KIN-leave-LOC.EXCL.PL TOMORROW away.ILLAT
 ‘we depart tomorrow, we leave home tomorrow’
211. *na nijiin ili na*
 ነጸ ነጸጸጸጸጸጸ ነጸ ነጸጸጸጸጸጸ
 [næː ˈnɪjɪɪn ˈɪli naː]
na nijiin=in ili na-Ø
 COP MED.there.ELAT opposite PRON.3I-ACT
 ‘it is opposite from there, across from there’
212. *a ni-t da stakain vaudgut sisuktat tsxukketan*
 ነጸ ነጸጸጸጸጸጸ ነጸ ነጸጸጸጸጸጸ ነጸ ነጸጸጸጸጸጸ ነጸ ነጸጸጸጸጸጸ
 [a nɪd da ˈstækæɪn ˈwaɪθːxɔt sɪsˈʊktat ˈtʃtʃɔˈkɛtɔn]
a ni-t da stakain vaudg-ut sis-ukt-at ts-lukk-et-an
 TOP then TOP criss.cross strip-ACC.PL CIS-place-DEP 2.AG-must-3°-INFR.PL
 ‘then you put the two strips perpendicular to each other’
213. *neitnattsut staggit stoaggat*
 ነጸጸጸጸጸጸጸጸ ነጸጸጸጸጸጸጸ ነጸጸጸጸጸጸጸ
 [neɪtˌnɑtsːɔt ˈstækɪt ˈstækːat]
neitn-attsut staggit stoaggat
 sit.down-IMP.2.PL criss cross
 ‘sit down each across from the other (in a line)’
214. *tannattsut deija uliin*
 ነጸጸጸጸጸጸጸጸ ነጸጸጸጸጸጸጸ ነጸጸጸጸጸጸጸ
 [ˈtɑnːɑtsːɔt ˈdeɪːɑ ˈœlœɪm]
tann-attsut de=ija uliin
 wait-IMP.2.PL here.INESS in.file
 ‘wait here in a line’
215. *jo uktat du xu pinjuog xudda nattsetan*

together-put-DEP gathered everything-ACC IMP.2-2°
 ‘put everything together, gather everything together’

223. *na nâ-t ken iṛu mi kvilnḡu na?*

ⲛⲁ ⲛⲁ-ⲧ ⲕⲉⲛ ⲓⲣⲓ ⲙⲓ ⲕⲱⲓⲗⲛⲓ ⲛⲁ?

[nɑ næ:k_ken 'iɾɔ mi 'kʰɪɫ:ɲɔ nɑ:]

na nâ-t ken iṛu mi kvilnḡu-O na

INTERR COP.NLOC INTERR through DET thread-ACT PRON.3I

‘is the thread through/in (the eye of the needle)’

§6.6.4 Deixis of Temporal Adverbs

Temporal adverbs have deictic form that correspond to their locative forms. Deictic temporal adverbs have a general form, a form in *-gūt* which indicates a terminative point in time (up to), and a form in *-gīn* which indicates an egressive point in time (from, since). There are also more general forms of the proximal and medial temporal adverbs, such as *ioa* ‘now’ and its derived forms *ioaḡit* ‘now(adays), now (generally)’, *ioaḡa* and *ioaḡiṛu* ‘now. currently’, as well as *mi* and *nīḡiṛu* ‘then’, and the sequential temporal form *o* ‘then, after that’.

In a few set expressions, temporal adverbs may be preceded by a noun in its genitive form (in which case d-/b- forms are used), for example *tyvi deḡiṛu* ‘at this time of the year’, *keukvon nīḡiṛu* ‘at that time of the day’, *dālḡen oḡḡogīn* ‘from that point on(wards)’. The form *oḡiṛu* is also found as *goḡiṛu* in the expression *(ai) goḡiṛu* ‘at that time, then, so’, often used as a filler word when hesitating.

	PROXIMAL	MEDIAL	DISTAL
GENERAL	<i>eḡiṛu~deḡiṛu</i> ‘at this time’ <i>ioa, ioaddan</i> ‘now’	<i>iḡiṛu~nīḡiṛu</i> ‘at that time, then’ <i>ni~nīḡiṛu, nīḡiddan, nīḡidna</i> ‘then’	<i>oḡiṛu</i> ‘at that time, then’
TERMINATIVE	<i>eḡḡogūt~deḡḡogūt</i> ‘until now’	<i>iḡḡogūt~nīḡḡogūt</i> ‘until then’	<i>oḡḡogūt</i> ‘until then’
EGRESSIVE	<i>eḡḡogīn~deḡḡogīn</i> ‘from now (on)’	<i>iḡḡogīn~nīḡḡogīn</i> ‘from then (on), since then’	<i>oḡḡogīn</i> ‘from then (on), since then’
DURATIVE	<i>e(n)ttsa~de(n)ttsa</i> <i>ettset~dettset</i> ‘for now, for this duration, this long’	<i>i(n)ttsa~nīḡi(n)ttsa</i> <i>ittset~nīḡittset</i> ‘for that duration, that long, during (then, that moment)’	<i>o(n)ttsa</i> <i>ottset</i> ‘for that duration, for that long, during that time, while’

224. *ioa gamiggusut bimedda*

ⲓⲟⲁ ⲓⲁⲙⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲩⲩⲧ ⲃⲓⲙⲉⲃⲃⲁ

[jɑ: ga'mikɔ:sɔt 'bɪmɛtɑ]

ioa ga-migg-us=ut bim-et-va

now 1.AG-go-LOC.OPT home-ILLAT-POSS.LOC

‘now I want to go home’

225. *a eḡiṛu-t ka tsiskva*

ⲁ ⲉⲓⲣⲓ ⲧ ⲕⲁ ⲧⲱⲱⲕⲱ

[ɑ 'ɛj:ɔk_ka 'tsɪs:kʷɑ]

a eḡiṛu-t ka tsisk-va

233. *detssa sišivvat tsiskva*

 [ˈdets̩ɑ sɪˈʃɪvːɑt ˈtsɪskʷɑ]
e=ts̩ɑ si-šivv-atts-isk-va d
 during this CIS-stay-DEP2.AG-Can-LOC.PRS
 ‘you can stay (here) during this time’

<i>intt(uss)ivuttattit</i>	‘possibly’
<i>inton, intummut, intukkit</i>	‘possibly, perhaps’
<i>lín</i>	‘apparently, supposedly’
<i>lontt(ut)oguttattit</i>	‘undoubtedly, definitely’
<i>lonttoset</i>	‘doubtfully, unlikely’
<i>luo~lú~lô (ga)</i>	‘certainly, definitely, absolutely, yes, of course’
<i>luoddot</i>	‘absolutely, definitely (often as an answer to a negative statement)’

235. *aiset ari skogmogán*

အိတ်ဆေတ် အရီ စကွမ်ဂေါ်

[æjsɛh 'ɑ:ri 'sko:mpɔ:gan]

ai=set ari O-skogmog-an

clearly very 3A.AG-be.drunk-NLOC.PRS

‘s/he’s clearly very drunk’

236. *ango-t ga tsipegummehput*

အင်္ဂ-တ ဂါ တ်စိပေဂွမ်မေ့ပုတ်

[aŋ:ɔg ga tsɪpe:ɣomɛɸpɔt]

angot-t ga ts-i-peguθ-vet-phut

definitely PART 2.AG.PST-KIN-tell-3°.PST-2.IO

‘I definitely did tell you about it’

237. *sniellon dūt*

စ်နီယဲလ်-ဝ် သုတ်

[stɲiɛl:ɔn dɔɛt]

s-niell-on dūt

3A.UNAG-be.sick-NLOC.DUB supposedly

‘s/he is supposedly sick’

238. *bielgimot tsin sXoman*

ဘီယဲဂိမုတ် တ်စိမ်-ဝ် စ်ဆုမာန်

[ˈbiɛl:ɡimɔt tsin 'stʰɔman]

bielgimot tsin s-lom-an

probably just 3A.UNAG-sleep-NLOC.PRS

‘s/he’s probably just sleeping’

239. *Xubman bielkkivuttattit soaltɲikkut*

ဆုမ်မာန် ဘီယဲကိဝုတ်တတ်တိတ် ဆုတ်ယိကုတ်

[tʰu:ɸpman ˈbiɛl:kiwɔtʰaˈtɪt ˈsoaltɲɪkɔt]

t-libm-an bielg=vivutt=at=tit soaltɲ-ikkut

3A.AG-speak-NLOC.PRS probably evasion-COM

‘s/he is assuredly being deceptive’

240. *bielkkutoɣuttattit hintussivuttami*

ဘီယဲကုတ်ဝုတ်တတ်တိတ် ဟိတ်သုတ်သိတ်

[ˈbiɛl:kɔtɔɣɔtʰaˈtɪt ˈhɪntɔsɪwɔtʰa:mi]

bielg=utoɣu=tt=at=tit h-ind-φuθ-ivut-ami

improbably 3L.UNAG-may-POT.PASS-3L.PRS

‘it’s not likely to be possible’

[spɪnɪjɔn dæh 'æjv'keɪɪrɔt a 'i:ka'kɪvɪd datsɔ]
s-mij-on dūt Āy̆keng=irrut a Īkaki-vi-t da=ttso
 3A.UNAG-be.warm-NLOC.DUB apparently *Āy̆kengir*.COM TOP *Īkaki*-PAT TOP.as.well
 'Īkaki' too apparently has a crush on *Āy̆kengir*'

249. *mīto-t ga ĵa lonttutoguttattit pitentsanemut*
 [mɪtɔg ga ĵa 'lɔn:tɔtɔɣɔ'ta'tɪt pɪ'teɪ:tsanɛmɔt]
mīt-o-t ga ĵa lont=tutogu=tt=at=tit pi-tents=an-emut
 knowledge-GEN PART that undoubtedly 2.UNAG-miss-1°.RET.HYP.DUB
 'I'm sure s/he undoubtedly misses you'

250. *keumintta-t vis lonttoset tūŋus*
 [keu'mɪntaɪ qɪs 'lɔn:tɔsɛh 'tɪŋɔ]
keu-mind-ŋat-t vis lonttoset t-ū=i-us
 together-come-CONNeg.ITR PART doubtfully 3A.AG-NEG.AUX-NLOC.FUT
 'I bet it's unlikely s/he won't come along'

251. *keumindus lū!*
 [keu'mɪn:dɔʃ lɪ:
keu-O-mind-us lū
 together-3A.AG-Come-NLOC.FUT certainly
 's/he will most certainly come along'

§6.8 Interrogative Adverbs

Interrogative adverbs are found in questions. Interrogative adverbs all begin with *k-* or *kis(k)-*. Interrogative adverbs function to replace adverbs in questions, both direct and relative interrogative hyponomous clauses. Interrogative adverbs have corresponding affirmative forms which can be adverbs (*kauvovun* 'how much more' and *vovun* 'much more'), conjunctive adverbs (*kiskillu* 'before when' and *gillu* 'before'), relative adverbs (*kamɪn~kannit* 'why', *namɪn* 'due to which') or postpositional adverbs (*kahɪn* and *hɪn* 'because'). Corresponding forms are given here for context, but a single interrogative adverb may have more than one corresponding forms, for example *kisʒat* 'how, in what way' can correspond to *ai laggi va* 'in such a way, such that' or *nallat* 'how, in such a way'.

§6.8.1 Temporal Interrogative Adverbs

INTERROGATIVE ADVERB	RELATIVE INTERROGATIVE ADVERB	MEANING	CORRESPONDING AFFIRMATIVE FORM	
<i>kajju</i>	<i>najju</i>	'when'	<i>ajju</i>	'then'
<i>kagɪn</i> <i>kajjogɪn</i>	<i>nagɪn</i> <i>najjogɪn</i>	'since when'	<i>agɪn</i>	'since'

‘when does this new rule go into effect (lit. this new rule is in effect starting from when)?’

263. *tsmitsajattsus kišnukvet?*

ᠲᠰᠢᠮᠢᠰᠠᠵᠠᠳᠲᠤᠰᠤᠰᠤ ᠬᠢᠰᠨᠤᠬᠤᠪᠡᠲᠤ?

[ʈspmɪtʃɑjɑtsɔʃ kiʃ:tnɔʰkʰɛt]

ts-mits-ajats-vus kis=nukvet

2.AG-Try-RESULT-LOC.FUT after:what

‘when will you finally try (i.e. what are you waiting for)?’

§6.8.2 Degree Interrogative Adverbs

INTERROGATIVE ADVERB	RELATIVE INTERROGATIVE ADVERB	MEANING	CORRESPONDING AFFIRMATIVE FORM	
<i>kāmi</i> <i>kauma</i>	<i>nāmi</i> <i>nauma</i>	‘how (much), what degree’	<i>nammi</i>	‘such a degree’
<i>kauvovun</i> <i>kovun</i>	<i>nauvovun</i> <i>novun</i>	‘how (much more, quality)’	<i>vovun</i>	‘much (more (quality))’
<i>kiskihūt</i> <i>kiskehūt</i>	<i>našnihūt</i> <i>našnehūt</i>	‘how (much more, quantity or quality)’	<i>ihhūt, ehhūt</i>	‘much (more, quantity or quality)’
<i>kauva</i> <i>kaḡḡa</i>	<i>nauva</i> <i>naḡḡa</i>	‘how much’	<i>njukkut</i>	‘much’
<i>kaunnut</i> <i>ninkkāmi</i>	<i>naunnut</i> <i>ninnāmi</i>	‘how little’	<i>ninut</i>	‘little’

264. *kāmi tammegami?*

ᠬᠠᠮᠢ ᠲᠠᠮᠮᠡᠭᠠᠮᠢ?

[kæ:mi ʈam:ɛgɑ:mi]

k=āmi O-tamm=eg-ami

how.much 3I.AG-be.big-3I.PRS

‘how big is it?’

265. *kauvovun tammikkuddami?*

ᠬᠠᠸᠠᠪᠣᠪᠤᠨ ᠲᠠᠮᠢᠬᠠᠳᠳᠠᠮᠢ?

[kɑuʋɔ:wɔn ʈamɪ:kɔtɑ:mi]

kau=vovun O-tammi=kkudd-ami

how.much.COMP 3I.AG-be.big.COMP-3I.PRS

‘how much bigger is it?’

266. *tsmigvusut kiskihūt njustut?*

ᠲᠰᠢᠮᠢᠭᠤᠪᠤᠰᠤᠲᠤ ᠬᠢᠰᠢᠬᠢᠭᠤᠲᠤ ᠨᠢᠵᠤᠲᠤ?

[ʈspmɪkʰ:ʋsɔt ʈɪ:kɪhɪtʰ ɲɔs:tɔt]

ts-migo-usut sk=ihhūt njust=ut

2.AG-eat-LOC.OPT how.much.COMP much.COMP

‘how much more do you want to eat?’

267. *pilōmin kauva?*

‘how much sleep did you get?’

- 'I can't express how little I care'

تسه ميگگ في كا اييت

[tse'mikim 'kaj:et]

tse-migg-in ka=ijet

2.AG.PST-go-LOC.PST where.ILLAT

'where did you go?'

271. *disʕami kajjin mi ai-t de?*

دس اامي كا اييت مي اي ت دة

[disʕa:mi 'kajjin mi 'æɪd de]

Ø-disʕ-ami ka=ijjin mi ai-t de

3I.UNAG-roll-3I.PRS where.ELAT DET PRON.3I.PAT PROX.DET

'where does this stem from?'

272. *pipakkeset kiskven?*

پي پاكك عت كيسفن

[pi'pa'ke:seɪt 'kiʃ:kʷen]

pi-pakk-eset kisk-vent

2.UNAG-hurt-3°.RET where-COM

'where does it hurt you?'

273. *nā kaisit mi valppaeltta na?*

نا كايسيت مي فالپايلتتا نا

[næ: 'kæisit mi 'walpa:elʔta na]

nā ka=isit mi valppa=eltta-Ø na

COP.NLOC where.abouts.INESS.PL DET swimming.sauna-ACT PRON.3I

'where abouts is the swimming pool?'

274. *gegiggi kajjomi hirttsi?*

جي جي جي كا جيومي هيرتسي

[geɡ'ɪyɪ 'kaj:ɔmi 'hɪrʔtsi]

gi-Ø-gig-vi kajj=omi hirttsi-Ø

TRANSL-3A.AG.PST-run-NLOC.PST where.abouts.ILLAT.PL thief-ACT

'in what direction did the thief run away?'

275. *moigami ioa kajjingt?*

مويامي اوا كا اييت

[moig'a:mi ja: 'kaj:ɪŋɪt]

moig-ami ioa kajj=ingit

blow-3I.PRS now where.abouts.ELAT.PL

'what direction is the wind blowing (from) now?'

276. *tṇaddagi kajjein sisnoḡvit?*

ت ندادجي كا اييت سيسنوغيوت

[tṇaɖ:ɑ:gi 'kaj:ɛɪn 'sis:ɪŋɔvʔɪt]

t-madd-a-gi kajj=ein sisnoḡv-it

3A.AG-hunt-2°-PL.AMBI where.abouts.COM stoat-ACC.PL

'along/around what are they hunting stoats?'

277. *hijjiami piḡḡun kakkuʕʕin spakven?*

هي جيامي بي غي غون كاككويين سباكفن

[ʔjæj'a:mi 'piɣ:ɔn 'ka'koʔɪn 'spa'kʷen]

h-iijj-ami piḡḡun-Ø kakku=ʕʕin s-bakvi-Ø-n

3I.AG-lie-3I.PRS fjord-GEN on.which.side.INESS POSS.3A-house-ACT-POSS.NLOC

‘on which side of the fjord is her/his house?’

278. *silttsoma kakku ʔʔet sineitnat tsaskanna?*

ᓂᓴᓴᓂᓐ ᓐᓐᓐᓐ ᓐᓐᓐᓐ ᓐᓐᓐᓐ ᓐᓐᓐᓐ

[ˈʃɪlʃɔmɑ ˈkaˈkʊtʃet sɪˈneitnat tsaˈskanɑ]

silttsom-a kakku=ʔʔet si-neitn-at tsa-skan-va

table-GEN on.which.side.ILLAT CIS-sit.down-DEP 2.AG-want-LOC.PRS

‘on which side of the table do you want to sit?’

279. *tsapi ʔʔilva piljomava kakku ʔʔinnit?*

ᓐᓐᓐᓐ ᓐᓐᓐᓐ ᓐᓐᓐᓐ ᓐᓐᓐᓐ ᓐᓐᓐᓐ

[tsɑˈpɪtʃɪlʃɑ ˈpɪˌɔmɑwɑ ˈkaˈkʊtʃɪnɪt]

tsa-pi ʔʔil-va p-iljom-a-va kakku=ʔʔinnit

2.AG-be.Pine-LOC.PRS POSS.2-family-GEN-POSS.LOC on.which.side.ELAT

‘on what side of your family are you Pine?’

§6.8.4 Interrogative Adverbs of Reason

INTERROGATIVE ADVERB	RELATIVE INTERROGATIVE ADVERB	MEANING	CORRESPONDING AFFIRMATIVE FORM	
<i>kahit</i>	<i>nahit</i>	‘why, for what reason/purpose’	<i>ahit</i>	‘for’
<i>kahin</i> <i>kahinnit</i>	<i>nahin</i> <i>nahinnit</i>	‘why, due to what cause’	<i>ahin</i>	‘because, due to’
<i>kamin</i> <i>kannit</i>	<i>namin</i> <i>nannit</i>	‘why’	<i>amin</i> <i>annit</i>	‘because’
<i>kiskaltsin</i>	<i>nasnaltsin</i>	‘due to what’	<i>au altsin va</i>	‘due to’
<i>kiskalkn̄in</i>	<i>nasnalkn̄in</i>	‘why, due to what, based on what’s’	<i>au alkn̄in va</i>	‘because, based on’
<i>kistis ʔʔin~kis ʔʔin</i> <i>kiddis</i>	<i>nastis ʔʔin~nas ʔʔin</i> <i>naddis</i>	‘as a result of what, how come’	<i>au dis ʔʔin va</i>	‘because, as a result of’
<i>kis ʔʔagin</i>	<i>nas ʔʔagin</i>	‘why, with what intention’	<i>au lagin va</i>	‘because’
<i>kiskillin~kis ʔʔin</i>	<i>nasnullin~nas ʔʔin</i>	‘why, how come’	<i>au hillin va</i>	‘because’

280. *sittsimindin kahit dejj̄et?*

ᓂᓴᓴᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓐᓐᓐᓐ ᓐᓐᓐᓐ

[sɪtsɪˈmɪnɪn ˈkaˈhɪt ˈdeːj̄et]

sit-ts-i-mind-in ka=h̄it de=jj̄et

CIS-2.AG.PST-KIN-come-LOC.PST what.for here.ILLAT

‘what did you come here for?’

281. *s̄n̄iggi kahin pinaukwava?*

ᓐᓐᓐᓐ ᓐᓐᓐᓐ ᓐᓐᓐᓐ ᓐᓐᓐᓐ

[ˈs̄n̄ɪɡɪ ˈkaˈhɪn pɪˈnauˈkʷɑwɑ]

s-nig-vi ka=hin pi-nauw-a-va
 3A.UNAG-die-NLOC.PST why POSS.2-dog-PAT-POSS.LOC
 ‘why did your dog die?’

282. *tsesillummet a kamin ka mi ai-t de?*
 [tse'stʰom:ɛh a 'ka:min ka mi æɪd de]
tse-sillum-vet a ka=min ka mi ai-t de
 2.AG.PST-do-3°.PST TOP why TOP DET PRON.3I.ACC PROX.DEM
 ‘why exactly did you do this?’

283. *asittsikommiggannat kiskaltsin?*
 [ɑ:sitsɪ'kɔmɪkkan:at 'kɪf:kaltʰsɪn]
a-met-ts-i-kommig-vannat kisk=altsin
 INCEP-CIS-2.AG.PST-KIN-visit-0°.LOC.PST due.to.what
 ‘why did you come and visit me?’

284. *tsateigget kiskalknin mi ai-t de?*
 [tsa'teɪkɛt 'kɪf:kalkɪn mi æɪd de]
tse-teigg-et kisk=alknin mi ai-t de
 2.AG-Claim-3° why DET PRON.3I.ACC PROX.DEM
 ‘why do you claim this? based on what do you claim this?’

285. *s-luggian kis(tis) Xin io tseytsi-t ni?*
 [stʰɔc:an 'kɪf:(tis)θɪn jɔ: tʰɛytsɪm ni]
s-luggi-an kisk=(dis) Xin io tseytsi-t ni
 3A.UNAG-limp-NLOC.PRS why DEM.PRON.3A old.man-PAT MED.DEM
 ‘why is that old man limping (as a result of what)?’

286. *tsineskat kisXagin?*
 [tsɪ'nes:kat 'kɪf:θaɡɪn]
ts-i-nesk-at kisk=lagin
 2.AG-KIN-ask-0°.LOC why
 ‘why are you asking me?’

287. *heuhami kiskillin kwauga?*
 [ʔø: na:mi 'kɪf:kɪlɪn 'kʷaɥɥa]
h-euh-ami kisk=hillin kwauga-0
 3I.AG-be.blue-3I.PRS why sky-ACT
 ‘why is the sky blue?’

§6.8.5 Interrogative Adverbs of Manner

t-libm-an na au kis=mi va pi a Anǻǻur-O da
 3A.AG-speak-LOC.PRS INTERR PRON.3O.GEN how and PART TOP Anǻǻur-ACT TOP
 ‘how does Anǻǻur speak (such that it reminds you of someone)?’
 ‘who does Anǻǻur remind you of again when he speaks?’

293. *pangesetsis a kiśmo-t ka piloakkogava?*

ᑭᐱᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐱ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᐱ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

[ˈpaŋːɛsɛtʃɪs a ˈkɪʃːpɪŋɔk ka pɪˈlaːˈkɔɡaːwa]

p-ang-eset-tsis a kiś=mo-t ka pi-loakkog-a-va

2.UNAG-help-3°.RETRO-PL.INCL.SUPR TOP how TOP POSS.1-plan-PAT-POSS.LOC

‘how exactly is your plan helping us?’

294. *i kiśni pikkava?*

ᐱ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

[iː ˈkɪʃːni ˈpɪˈkaːwa]

i kiś=ni p-ikka-O-va

COP.PST.NLOC what.kind POSS.2-father-ACT-POSS.LO

‘how/what kind of person was your father?’

§6.8.6 Alternative Interrogative Adverbs

INTERROGATIVE ADVERB	RELATIVE INTERROGATIVE ADVERB	MEANING	CORRESPONDING AFFIRMATIVE FORM	
<i>koillot~kaillūt</i> <i>kiśǻu</i>	<i>noillot~naillūt</i> <i>naśǻu</i>	‘which (of two options), whether’	<i>illot</i>	‘or’

The alternative interrogative pronoun *koillot~kaillūt* or *kiśǻu* is often found at the beginning of a clause, along with the particles *-t lu...-t lu*, or with *voillot~vaillūt* between the two alternatives. Some speakers use the interrogative particles *e...-t lu* as well, including versions with *il*, *illot*, *illu* and *lu*. It is also possible to use *koillot~kaillūt~kiśǻu* where *illot* would be found, before the first alternative.

koillot~kiśǻu siminda-t lu simigga-t lu tsaskanna?

koillot~kiśǻu simindat voillot simigga-t lu tsaskanna?

koillot~kiśǻu e siminda-t lu, e simigga-t lu tsaskanna?

koillot~kiśǻu e siminda-t lu il~illot~illu simigga-t lu tsaskanna?

koillot~kiśǻu e siminda-t lu il~illot~illu simigga-t lu tsaskanna?

tsaskanna koillot~kiśǻu simindat voillot simigga-t lu tsaskanna?

‘(which) do you want to come or go?’

§6.8.7 Indefinite Forms of Interrogative Adverbs

Interrogative adverbs also serve a secondary function without a true interrogative meaning. By the addition of the copular forms *ju*, *aummu*, *jummu* or most commonly *nummin* before an interrogative adverb, interrogative adverbs become positive indefinite adverbs, such that *nummin kajju* means ‘at anytime’, *nummin kajja* means

‘anywhere’. It can also be commonly found fused to the relative interrogative forms in *n-*, the form *nummin* is sometimes found as a prefix, such as *numminnaĵja* or *numinnaĵja* ‘anywhere’.

§6.8.8 Relative Forms of Interrogative Adverbs

Interrogative adverbs appear in a special relative form in indirect interrogative relative clauses. Such forms begin with *na-* in the positive and *nu-* in the negative rather than their interrogative forms in *ka-* and *ki-* (note that *kiski* becomes *našn*). Relative interrogative adverbs replace other relative pronouns in such constructions. Note that the relativised alternative interrogative pronoun *noillot~naillūt~našĶu* does not correspond to any relative pronoun, but can be used instead of the construction *e...-t lu...-t lu* ‘whether...or’.

RELATIVE INTERROGATIVE ADVERB: POSITIVE

295. *nūkin sikkat, našnen lidnot mi ĩski jo*

نۇكىن سىككات، نەشەن لىدنوت مى ئىسكى جو

[nʊːkɪn ˈsɪˈkɑt ˈnaʃːnɛn ˈlɪʔtɔt mɪ ˈɪːski jɔː]

n=ūk-in sigg-φat našn-en Ō-lidn-φot mi ĩski-Ō jo

1.AG.PST.NEG.AUX.PST-LOC.PST hear-CONNEG. ITR what.REL-ACC 3A.AG.PST-say-2°.HYP.PST.DUB DET woman-ACT PRON.3A

‘I did not hear what the woman said’

RELATIVE INTERROGATIVE ADVERB: NEGATIVE

296. *gamidda, nušnen lidnyt tuğğin mi ĩski jo*

گامىددا، نۇشەن لىدنەت تۇغغىن مى ئىسكى جو

[gɑˈmɪtɑ ˈnʊʃːnɛn ˈlɪʔnɪt ˈtʊɣːɪn mɪ ˈɪːski jɔː]

ga-mid-va nušn-en lidn-φyt t=ugğ-φin mi ĩski-Ō jo

1.AG-know-LOC.PRS what.REL.NEG-ACC say-CONNEG.TR 3A.AG.PST.NEG.AUX.PST-NLOC.HYP.PST DET woman-ACT
DET.PRON.3A

‘I know what the woman didn’t say’

297. *mittat nukka, noillot siminda-t lu oa-t lu tsaskana*

مىتتات نۇككا، نەيلىت سىمىندا-ت لۇ ئا-ت لۇ تىسكەنا

[mɪˈtɑt ˈnʊˈkɑ ˈnɑɪːtɔt sɪˈmɪndɑːt ˈlʊ ɑːt ˈlʊ tsaˈskɑnɑ]

mid-φat n=u=kk-a noa=illot si-mind-at-t lu oat-t lu tsa-skan-a

know-CONNEG. ITR 1.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.PRS whether.REL CIS-come-DEP or not or 2.AG-want-HYP.LOC.PRS

‘I don’t know whether you want to come or not’

§6.9 Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive adverbs are adverbs that introduce a clause that itself functions as an adverbial clause to the main clause to which it is connected. There are three types of conjunctive adverbs: non-coordinate conjunctive adverbs, conjunctions and coordinate conjunctive adverbs.

Non-coordinate conjunctive adverbs correspond to many conjunctions in English. They appear as the second word of the conjunctive clause, and they trigger the hyponomous.

Conjunctions are found directly linking two phrases and they do not trigger the hyponomous order for the conjunctive clause. There are only three conjunctions in Pine: *va/vu* ‘and/and not, nor’, *Ķa/Ķu* ‘but/but not’ and *illu/ullu* ‘or/or not’. Unlike other conjunctive adverbs, conjunctions have special negative forms.

Coordinate conjunctive adverbs consist of pairs, where the first element is found in the main clause and the second element is found in the conjunctive clause. Like their non-coordinate counterparts, coordinate

conjunctive adverbs generally occur as the second word of any clause, but they do not trigger the hyponomous order. For example, *kin...ni* is a very common coordinate conjunctive pair, where *kin* by itself means ‘first(ly)’ but as a coordinating conjunctive adverb it simply functions to announce that the second part of the clause, which contains *ni* will follow the first either in time or in logic, as in *gimiggin kin bakvin, aggitekvinnin ni ninemmudda* ‘I left home, then I met my friends’.

CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS	TRIGGERS THE HYPONOMOUS ORDER	POSITION	FORM	SENSITIVE TO NEGATION
NON-COORDINATE CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS	Yes	Second word of conjunctive clause	Single adverb	No
CONJUNCTIONS	No	Before the conjunctive clause	Single adverb	Yes
COORDINATE CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS		Second word of both initial and conjunctive clause	Paired adverbs	No

§6.9.1 Non-Coordinate Conjunctive Adverbs

A number of non-coordinate conjunctive adverbs are more commonly found without triggering the hyponomous. This is true of all non-coordinate conjunctive adverbs in more relaxed registers. Formerly, this was seen as incorrect and one of the more common ‘mistakes’ that older generations unsuccessfully tried to prevent, but nowadays, the hyponomous may not be triggered at all by non-coordinate conjunctive adverbs, especially in non-formal contexts. Some non-coordinate conjunctive adverbs are found clause initially and often introduce an addition to the main clause which itself is not a complete sentence, for example *jodda* ‘that is, in other words’ and *lakva* ‘like, as in’.

<i>adda(t)</i>	‘which makes sense as’	
<i>alḷi~alḷen</i>	‘thus, so, well (common filler word before hyponomous)’	
<i>ai hiḳʰa~aiḳʰa</i>	‘in addition’	
<i>ai iskven~aiskven</i>	‘since (then/when)’	
<i>ai teni~tenet</i>	‘nevertheless’	
<i>ai tsallen</i>	‘in fact’	
<i>aidni</i>	‘subsequently, then, after which’	
<i>aista</i>	‘consequently, so, as such’	
<i>appa(ttsun)~appi(ttsun)</i>	‘(and) also’	(-HYP)
<i>diṣʰet</i>	‘accordingly, as a result, as such’	
<i>giṇʰit</i>	‘incidentally, coincidentally’	
<i>giṭʰal</i>	‘likewise’	
<i>giṭʰon</i>	‘meanwhile’	
<i>giṭʰut~giṇʰut</i>	‘similarly, also, as well’	
<i>ḥiạʰʰot</i>	‘moreover’	
<i>ḥudda, p̣uṭtṣun</i>	‘besides, otherwise’	
<i>innik, innit, innitṭṣun</i>	‘still, nonetheless, no matter’	
<i>jodda</i>	‘that is, in other words, that is to say’	(clause initial)

<i>ien~iven</i>	‘thereby’	
<i>(-t) (nib)pu, (-t) (nib)pa</i>	‘hence, therefore, so, and’	(-HYP)
<i>nulin ʔiggo~nuʔʔik</i>	‘anyway’	
<i>kiau~hiau</i>	‘however’	
<i>ʔikkō~ʔik</i>	‘furthermore, what’s more’	
<i>lakwa, ai laggi va, ailat va</i>	‘like, as, as in’	(clause initial)
<i>miskut, miskuttsun</i>	‘(but) rather, instead’	
<i>mĩngut</i>	‘instead’	
<i>nekka</i>	‘indeed’	(-HYP)
<i>ova(-t ka), va-t ka(ttsun)</i>	‘still, nonetheless’	
<i>ottsun ka, ottsu-t ka</i>	‘still, nonetheless, regardless’	
<i>ovu-t kuttsun</i>	‘notwithstanding’	
<i>ottsu-t~ottsun kuttsun</i>	‘notwithstanding, still’	
<i>vu-t ku(ttsun)</i>	‘still not, nonetheless not’	
<i>ottsu-t~ottsun ku</i>	‘still not, nonetheless not, regardless not’	
<i>peũha</i>	‘otherwise’	
<i>peũhattsun, peũttsun</i>	‘still, anyway, as it is’	
<i>pi(ttsun)</i>	‘also, as well, in addition, even’	(-HYP)
<i>raĩia(ttsun)</i>	‘finally’	(-HYP)
<i>taha~toa</i>	‘certainly’	(-HYP)

298. *nā dakkut hikva soaʔʔebivi, hikva addat saʔʔi*
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309. *usket a-g-i-O-saġġ-aġġ-an usket ġitnal a-gi-O-mađd-aġġ-ven*
often INCEPT-TRANSL-KIN-3A.AG-fish-FREQ-NLOC.PRS often likewise INCEPT-TRANSL-3A.AG-hunt-FREQ-NLOC.HYP.PRS
's/he often goes fishing, likewise s/he often goes hunting'

310. *nā nuomen saġġaġġat nammūt jo, bakven ġitnon ganena*
نعمان ساجاجات ناموت جو، باكفن جيتنون گانينا
[næ: 'nu:men 'saʔaʔaʔat 'nam:ʊt jo: 'ba:kʰen 'git:nɔn ga'ne:nɔ]
nā nuom=en *saġġ-aġġ-at na*=mmut jo *bakv*=en *ġitnon ga-nen-a*
COP.NLOC out.on.water.INESS fish-FREQ-DEP PRON.3I.INESS PRON.3A.ACT home.INESS meanwhile 1.AG-sit-NLOC.HYP.PRS
's/he is out fishing on the lake, meanwhile I sit at home'

311. *nā hikva mađdi jo, hikva ġinṇūt tsēlġġi nin*
نعمان حكمة ماڊي جو، حكمة جينوت تسلاجي نين
[næ: 'hi:kʰa 'maʔɔ: jo: 'hi:kʰa 'ġin:ʊt tʃel:ɣi nin]
nā hikva mađd=fi-O jo *hikva ġinṇūt tsēlġġi-O nin*
COP.NLOC good hunter-ACT PRON.3A.ACT GOOD as.well cook-ACT COP.3A.HYP
's/he is a good hunter, and s/he is a good cook as well'

312. *nā hikva mađdi jo, hikva ħjaġġot tsēlġġi nin*
نعمان حكمة ماڊي جو، حكمة حجات تسلاجي نين
[næ: 'hi:kʰa 'maʔɔ: jo: 'hi:kʰa 'caʔtɔ: tʃel:ɣi nin]
nā hikva mađd=fi-O jo *hikva ħjaġġot tsēlġġi-O nin*
COP.NLOC good hunter-ACT PRON.3A.ACT good moreover cook-ACT COP.3A.HYP
's/he is a good hunter, moreover s/he is a good cook'

313. *agisaġġaġġat tiṇus, siġve ħiṭtsūn*
اجيساجاجات تينوس، سيجف حيتسون
[a:gi'saʔaʔaʔat 'tu:jos 'si:ɣi: 'ħeʔts:ɔ:n]
a-g-i-saġġ-aġġ-φat t-ūj-us siġġ-ve ħiṭtsūn
INCEP-TRANSL-KIN-fish-FREQ-CONNEG.ITR 3A.AG.NEG.AUX-NLOC.OPT rain-IMP.HYP.PRS besides
's/he doesn't want to go fishing, besides it's raining'

314. *ġimarġi teiṇnon bakkut va gegaskiġganin tsettsōġit jo, tsetsuknosħin ien*
جيمارجي تيننون باككوت فا جيجاسكيگانين تسيتسوجيت جو، تسيتسوكنوشين اين
[gi'ma:ɾi 'te:nɔn 'ba:kʰɔt va geg'aʔ:ki:kɔ:nɪm tʃetʃ:ɔ:ɣit jo: tʃetʃ:ʊʔkɔ:ʔtɪm 'i:en]
gi-O-marħ-vi teiṇn-on ba=kkut va *geg-O-askiġ-van-in tsettsōġ-it jo O-tsetsuk*=nosħ-in *ien*
TRANSL-3A.AG.PST-cut-NLOC.PST belly-GEN below.COM and TRANSL-PRON.3A.AG.PST-remove-2°-INFR.PL
gut-ACC.PL 3A.UNAG.PST-get.covered.in.guts-NLOC.HYP.PST thereby
's/he cut down along the fish's belly and removed the guts, thereby getting covered in them'

315. *urtoġġi, tsetsuknošsen in*
ورتوججي، تسيتسوكنوشين اين
[ʊ:ʔtɔʔi tʃetʃ:ʊʔkɔ:ʔtɪm in]
O-urt-oħ-vi O-tsetsuk=nošs-ven in
3A.AG.PST-gut-FREQ.PST-NLOC.PST 3a.ag-be.covered.in.guts-NLOC.HYP.PRS hence
's/he was gutting fish, hence s/he is covered in fish guts'

316. *mittat nukka, na batrun lu reikno-t lu giktsēma, sauħen nasħit batrun*

a...-t da or *a...-t ʁa*, then *a...-t dattsun/ʁattsun*, or with *o* and comparatives, for example *o tammikkuttsun* ‘still even bigger, even bigger still, bigger yet’ or *ki-t dattsun, go-t kattsun* ‘on the one hand..., on the other hand...’

tsami va gamittsun
‘you, and I (as well)’

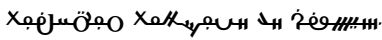
oattsu-t tsu, oattsu, uattsu
‘not at all’

o mitnuttsun kekvegi ni
‘still/even a few more days’

a Ejjak dattsun, na keumindus ke jottsun?
‘what about *Ejjak*, is *he* coming as well?’

The conjunction *na* (or *na n-* before vowels) has a number of functions in Pine, but generally indicates that the following clause will add information or somehow clarify the preceding clause, and it can also function as a complementiser. Etymologically, it used to function solely as a complementiser (and it can still be found in some cases where one would expect a complementiser, for example *nevokket na...* ‘I’m afraid that...’) but did not trigger the hyponomous, or no longer does, and just as modern complementisers are closely related to the copula, it appears that *na* itself is also derived from the hyponomous dubitative (*no*). Pine speakers also use *na* (often *nana*, *nanu*, *na n-ejju*, *nanu n-ejju*, *na-n da*, *nanu-n da*) as a filler word when thinking or hesitating. The negative form *nu* also has a reduplicated form in *nanu(n-)* which is less formal. It is however quite common to hear *nu* (or *nu n-* before vowels) in normal or colloquial registers nowadays. It is used as a complementiser when the following clause explains, clarifies or somehow contextualises the preceding clause.

<i>va</i>	‘and’
<i>vu</i>	‘and (not), nor’
<i>-t</i>	‘and’ (enumerative, concatenative)
<i>uattsu(n)</i>	‘and, as well as, also’
<i>-ttsu(n)/-ttsu(n)/-ttsun</i>	‘as well, and, too, including’
<i>ʁa</i>	‘but, however’
<i>ʁu</i>	‘but, however (not)’
<i>na(n-)</i>	‘as, since, because, that’
<i>(na)nu(n-)</i>	‘as, since, because (not), that (not)’
<i>illu</i>	‘or’
<i>ullu</i>	‘nor’

328. *gebadvet giktsema va reikno*

 [geˈbaðːet ˈgikt͡ʃɛːma wa ˈreɪ̯kno]
ge-baðv-vet gikt͡s-ema va reikn-o
 1.AG.PST-catch-3°.PST salmon-ACC and trout-ACC
 ‘I caught a salmon and a trout’

329. *gebadvet giktsema va reikno uattsu gvivi nalto ʁa*

330. *gebadvet giktsema gamittsun*
 I.AG.PST-catch-3°.PST salmon-ACC and trout-ACC and large northern.pike-ACC
 ‘I caught a salmon and a trout as well as a large northern pike’

331. *aggisaħħaħħin, vu batvut vuogga nukkan*
 INCEP-TRANSL-1.AG.PST-KIN-fish-FREQ.PAST-LOC.PST and.NEG catch-CONNeg.TR nothing-ACC 1.AG.NEG.AUX.PST-2°.PST
 ‘I went fishing and I didn’t catch anything’

332. *badvan sauħen, ħa nı ninnut gişkin go*
 3A.AG.PST-catch-2°.PST fish-ACC but COP.3O.PST small salmon-ACT PRON.3O.ACT
 ‘s/he caught a fish, but it was a small salmon’

333. *badvan giktsema, ħu tammikkat nujiı na*
 3A.AG.PST-catch-2°.PST salmon-ACC but.NEG be.big-conneg.itr 3I.PST.NEG.AUX.PST.NLOC PRON.3I.ACT
 ‘s/he caught a salmon, but it wasn’t big’

334. *esseddan giktsema, nanu nujiı tammikkat a*
 3A.AG.PST-release-2°.PST salmon-ACC as.NEG 3I.PST.NEG.AUX.PST.NLOC be.big-CONNeg.ITR PRON.3I.ACT
 ‘s/he released the salmon, as it wasn’t big’

335. *nişpan giktsema, na-n tammegauggimin go*
 3A.AG.PST-keep-2°.PST salmon-ACC as 3A.AG.PST-be.big-SUFF-PST.NLOC.OBV PRON.3O.ACT
 ‘s/he kept the salmon, as it was big enough’

336. *badvan reikno, illu giktsema*

በታወቀው የገቢት ገቢት ገቢት ገቢት

[ˈbaðˈʋːan ˈɣɛɪʔkɪɔ ˈɪtɔ ˈɡɪktʃɛma]

O-baḍv-van reikn-o illu giktše-ma

3A.AG.PST-catch-2°.PST trout-ACC or salmon-ACC

‘s/he caught a trout or a salmon’

337. *batvut reikno, ullu giktšema tujjan*

በታወቀው የገቢት ገቢት ገቢት ገቢት

[ˈbaˈtˈʋːt ˈɣɛɪʔkɪɔ ˈɪtɔ ˈɡɪktʃɛma ˈtɔjːan]

baḍv-ḥut reikn-o ullu giktše-ma t-u=jj-van

catch-CONNeg.TR trout-ACC NEG.or salmon-ACC 3A.AG.PST-NEG.AUX.PST-2°.PST

‘s/he didn’t catch a trout nor a salmon’

§6.9.3 Coordinate Conjunctive Adverbs

<i>illot...voillot~vaillūt</i>	‘either...or’
<i>illot...vuillot</i>	‘either...or not’
<i>jo va...pi-t ka</i>	‘(just) as...so’
<i>lu...lu</i>	‘whether...or’ (autonomous dubitative in disjunctive adverbial clause)
<i>miskut...Xu</i>	‘rather...than’
<i>(kin)...(-n) da</i>	‘so, as, then’
<i>kin...go</i>	‘however, but’ (weakly contrastive)
<i>kinda~ki-t da...go-t ka</i>	‘however, but, while...also’ (strongly contrastive)
<i>ki-t dattsun...go-t kattsun</i>	‘on the one hand..., on the other hand...’
<i>kinda~u-t da...go-t ku</i>	‘however, but, while...also not’ (strongly contrastive)
<i>kinda~u-t da...Xu-t ka</i>	‘however, but, while...also’ (strongly contrastive)
<i>kinda~u-t da...Xu-t ku</i>	‘however not, but not’ (strongly contrastive)’
<i>kin...ain</i>	‘so, therefore, as such’
<i>kin...hin</i>	‘as, because’
<i>kin...(-t) (nip)pu/pa</i>	‘so, as a result, and, then’
<i>kin...(-t) pu/pa-t ka/ku</i>	‘and then, then, after that, finally’
<i>kin...jo</i>	‘now, then, so’
<i>kin...ni(kkut)</i>	‘then, and’
<i>kin...ō, (n)ikkut</i>	‘next’
<i>kin...pi-t ka</i>	‘while...also...’
<i>kin...kin</i>	‘both, also’
<i>kin...ēt(s)~edda-t ka/ku</i>	‘yet, still, however (not)’ (strongly adversative and contrastive)
<i>va(ttsun)...va(ttsun)</i>	‘both...and’
<i>va-t da...va-t ka</i>	‘both...and’ (emphatic)
<i>vu(ttsun)...vu(ttsun)</i>	‘neither...nor’
<i>va...ittsūn</i>	‘...and (as well/including/also/too)...’
<i>vu...mīgut</i>	‘not...but rather’
<i>vutsūn...pi-t ka~ku</i>	‘not only...but (not either)’
<i>vu-t da...vu-t ku</i>	‘neither...nor’ (emphatic)

Note that the adverb *kin* is also found as *ki* and *kinda* commonly found as *kidda* alternatively *ki-t da*, *kinda-t da*. The forms *ki* are more common before consonants, while *ki-t da* (or *kidda*) are considered less formal than *kinda*.

338. *Xullots illot kekʷot, voillot njoskut sisivət tōhots*

 [t̪ʰɔlɔt̪ʃ ˈɬɔt ˈkɛᵂkʷɔt wɑt̪ɔt ˈnɔs.kɔt sɨˈfɪvət ˈtoːt̪ʃ]
t-hull-ots illot kekw=ot, voillot njo=s-kut si-siv-at t-oh-ot-s
 3A.AG-leave-NLOC.FUT.PL either today, either longer CIS-stay-DEP 3A.AG-need-NLOC.FUT.PL
 ‘they will either leave today or have to stay longer’

340. *mǐgvuats ʔo va ʔll̥iit, mǐgvusot ʔo p̥i sagvemu*
 ʔm̥kʷ.ʔɑʔs ʔo wa ʔl̥iit ʔm̥kʷ.ʔsot ʔo pi: ʔsɑʔ:ɛm̥ot]
h-mǐgva-at-s ʔo va ʔll̥i-it h-mǐg-vus-ot ʔo p̥i sa=g-v-em=ut
 3I-eat-3I.PL-OPT PART and animal-PAT.PL 3I-eat-OPT-3A.PL PART as.well man-PAT.PL
 ‘just as animals need to eat, people need to it too’

342. *aggisa* ǂǂǂǂǂǂǂǂǂǂ *miskut*, *ganednatsat* ǂu *bakven*

 [akɿ'satʰatʰ:atʰsat 'miskot ga'neɳtɪnɪtʃat tʰu 'ba'kʰɛn]
a=gi-g-i-sa ǂǂ=ǂǂǂ-*phatsat* *miskut* *ga-nen-phatsat* ǂu *bakv*=*en*
 AND-1.AG-KIN-fish-LOC.COND rather 1.AG-sit-LOC.COND but.not at.home
 'I would rather go fishing than sit at home'

344. *sigg̃a ki-t da, muija go-t ka askva*
 ᠰᡳᠭᠦᠨ ᠴᡳᠲᠤ ᠮᡠᡵᡆ ᠭᠣᠲᠤ ᠬᠠ ᠠᠰᠢᠪᠠ
 ['sɯx̥ɑ kɪd̥ɑ ˈmuj̥ɑ ɡɔk̥ ʁɑ ʌf.ɟ̥ːɑ]
sigg̃-a ki-t da muij̥-a go-t ka askva
 rain-NLOC.PRS ADV TOP be.warm-NLOC.PRS but TOP outside.INESS

ṛilgami kindā dāltten, mūṣṣat go-t ku askwa nūṣa

346. *mũja ki-t da, ɾilkkat go Xu-t ku nũja dɔltten*

347. *sigga kinda askva, agisaλλaλλa-t pu nuḱin*

348. *rilgvi-t kin dältten, aggisaλλaλλin io*

349. *gurtoddetin ki sauħut, geleskuddetin ni*

350. *gurtaddetan kin sauħut, galeiskaddetan ikkut*

351. *sauχut sisurtat tsχukketan kin, it sileiskat pɪ tsχukketan*

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[mɪˈkʰyt wəd da ˈmæːtɛn ˈɒŋːɔn wək kə ˈnuːket ˈgamːa ɪ tɪap pa ˈsattɪ]
migv-ɸyt vu-t da māv-en um̄no-n vu-t ku n=i=k-et g-aθ-va a_χa_t pa saχχ=φi-Ø
 eat-CONNeg.TR and.NEG TOP meat-ACC fish.meat-ACC and.NEG TOP 1.AG.NEG.AUX-3° COP.1.PRS yet fisherman-ACT
 ‘I eat *neither* meat *nor* fish, yet I’m a fisherman’

360. *naʒju sisiksatsimidat tsʰukva, va naʒju sivuovat ũtsʰin simidat tsʰukva*

ⲛⲁⲓⲗⲓⲥⲓⲕⲥⲁⲧⲥⲓⲙⲓⲁⲧⲧⲥⲰⲕⲱⲁⲥⲱⲛⲁⲓⲗⲓⲥⲓⲕⲥⲁⲧⲥⲓⲙⲓⲁⲧⲧⲥⲰⲕⲱⲁ
 [ˈnaʒːɔ sisˈiksats siˈmɪdat ˈtsʰɔˈkʷa wɪ ˈnaʒːɔ siˈvuɔvɪh ˈætsːɛn siˈmɪdat ˈtsʰɔˈkʷa]
na=ʒju sis-iks-at si-mid-at ts-lukk-va va na=ʒju si-vuov-at ũtsʰin si-mid-at ts-lukk-va
 when.REL CIS-shoot.arrow-DEP CIS-know-DET 2.A-must-LOC.PRS and when.REL CIS-lie.in.wait-DEP ALSO CIS-know-DEP
 2.A-must-LOC.PRS
 ‘you must know when to shoot, and you must know when to hold off’ as well’

§6.9.4 Prerelative Coordinate Conjunctive Constructions

Some conjunctive constructions in Pine are expressed with prerelative adverbs, but unlike other coordinate conjunctive adverbs, the prerelative adverbs precede the verb. The conjunctive clause is found in the hyponomous, but with the parallel conjunctive clauses of the type *aukkit...akkut* ‘the more...the more’ or *omut....amut...*, the two clauses are asyndetic, meaning they are not linked by any conjunction and both usually appear in the autonomous, or rather the latter asyndetic clause is not hyponomous to the first clause.

The conjunctive constructions *ollat/oma/ommi...va* can all be translated as so X, that..., but with slight nuances: *ollat* is the most general, while *ommi* only applies to adjectives of degree, and *oma* is used with adverbs and indefinite pronouns. For example, *ollat/ommi tāmmeḡgimi va* ‘it was so big that’ or ‘it was as big as’, but *oma niukkut mǫḡvi va* ‘s/he ate so much that...’ or ‘s/he ate as much as...’. They therefore function to indicate a comparison (as...as) or a consequence or sorts (so much/little/great, that...).

<i>ommukkut...</i> , <i>ammikkīt</i>	‘the more...the more, as (QUANTITY)...as’
<i>min̄justunnit...va</i>	‘as much...as’
<i>min̄ittunnit...va</i>	‘as little...as’
<i>ollat...va</i>	‘like, so...that’
<i>oll̄in...va</i>	‘as soon as’
<i>omut Ø...</i> , <i>amut~amit Ø</i>	‘the (COMP)...the (COMP)’
<i>ommi...va</i>	‘as/so (DEGREE)...as/that’
<i>oma...va</i>	‘as/so (ADV/IND.PRON)...as/that’
<i>oll̄iet~oddan...va</i>	‘while, as’

361. *ommukkut uskettut tsabeuioχχa, ammikkīt n̄justa tsaskagoš*

ⲛⲁⲙⲙⲓⲕⲕⲓⲧⲧⲥⲱⲕⲉⲧⲧⲱⲧⲥⲁⲃⲉⲩⲱⲓⲟⲭⲭⲁⲥⲱⲛⲁⲙⲙⲓⲕⲕⲓⲧⲧⲥⲱⲕⲉⲧⲧⲱⲧⲥⲁⲃⲉⲩⲱⲓⲟⲭⲭⲁ
 [ˈɔmɪɔˈkʰkʰ ˈɔsːkɛˈtʊt tsaˈbeuʒtɪa wɪ ˈamɪˈkʰkɪt ˈn̄ɔstɪa tsaˈtɛlɪxɛː]
ommukkut usket=tut tsa-beuʒ-aχχ-va immikkīt n̄jst-a tsa-t̄l̄g-ũs
 the.more often.COMP 2.AG-practise-FREQ-LOC.PRS the.more much.COMP-ACC 2.AG-can-2° FUT
 ‘the more often you practise, the more you will be able to do’

362. *mikvats min̄justunnit va tsmiha*

ⲙⲓⲕⲱⲧⲥⲱⲧⲥⲱⲕⲉⲧⲧⲱⲧⲥⲁⲃⲉⲩⲱⲓⲟⲭⲭⲁⲥⲱⲛⲁⲙⲙⲓⲕⲕⲓⲧⲧⲥⲱⲕⲉⲧⲧⲱⲧⲥⲁⲃⲉⲩⲱⲓⲟⲭⲭⲁ
 [mɪˈkʰˈaʦ mɪˈn̄jɔstɔn̄ɪh wɪ ˈtsmɪˈhɪhɪ]
migv-ɸats m̄i=n̄juston=n̄it va ts-mih-a
 eat-IMP.2 EQU.much.ADV and 2.AG-want-LOC.HYP.PRS

‘eat as much as you want’

363. *peḡuttat miniddoma natts-a va tsiska*
 [pɛːyʊʔtat miːnitɔːma ˈnatsːa wa ˈtsisːka]
peḡuṭ-at mi=niṭtoma na=tts-a va ts-isk-a
 tell-DEF EQU.little.EQ-ACC IMP.AUX.2.AG-2° and 2.AG-can-LOC.HYP.PRS
 ‘say as little as you can, as little as possible’

364. *ollat ḫulan va sikkayan*
 [ˈɔlat ˈħulan wa ˈsɪkˌaɾyan]
ollat t-lul-an va s-ikkaḡa-Ø-n
 like 3A.AG-speak-NLOC.PRS and POSS.3A-father-ACT-POSS.NLOC
 ‘s/he speaks like her/his father’

365. *ollat va vukvi*
 [ˈɔlat wa ˈwʊʔkʰiː]
ollat va vukvi-Ø
 like and bird-ACT
 ‘like a bird’

366. *ollin tmindus va tmyngavvūs*
 [ˈɔɫim ˈtɾmɪnɪdʊʃ wa ˈtɾmɪŋɾavːʊʃ]
ollin t-mind-us va t-myngav-vūs
 as.soon.as 3A.AG-Come-NLOC.FUT and 3A.AG-be.ready-NLOC.HYP.FUT
 ‘s/he will come as soon as s/he will be ready’

367. *ommi tammegami va mi na-t de*
 [ˈɔmɪ ˈtamːɛḡaːmɪ wa mi naːd de]
ommi Ø-tammeg-ami va mi na-t de
 as 3I.AG-be.big-3I.PRS and DET PRON.3I.ACT PROX.DET
 ‘it is as big as this, it is this big’

368. *nāt dakkut oma mitṭa noalttogi va niḫogi*
 [næt ˈdaˈkøħ ˈɔma ˈmitṭa ˈnaɫtːɔḡɪ wa ˈniːħɔḡɪ]
nā-t da=dkkut oma mitṭa noaltta-Ø-gi va niḫa-Ø-gi
 COP.NLOC.PL PRON.3A.COM as many.DEM tooth-ACT-PL and face-ACT-PL
 ‘s/he has as many teeth as faces (not trustworthy)’

369. *oddan sigḡa va bjoḡnas askva*
 [ˈɔtan ˈsɪɾːa wa ˈbjoḡnas ˈaʃkːwa]
oddan sigḡ-a va Ø-bjoḡn-as askva
 as rain-NLOC.PRS and 3A.AG-Play-NLOC.HYP.PL outside.INESS
 ‘it rains as they play outside’

370. *omut tsapiska n̄usta, amit tsaginda n̄usta*
 ʊmʊt tsapiska n̄usta ʊmʊt tsaginda n̄usta
 ['ɔmʊt tsɑ'pɪska 'n̄ʊstɑ 'ɑmɪt tsɑ'ɡɪndɑ 'n̄ʊstɑ]
omut tsa-pisk-a n̄ust=a amit tsa-gind-a n̄ust-a
 so.much 2.AG-listen-2° much.ACC that.much 2.AG-understand-2° much.ACC
 'the more you listen, the more you understand'

371. *omut tammekkuddami, amit higguddami*
 ʊmʊt tammekkuddami ʊmʊt higguddami
 ['ɔmʊt 'tɑmɛːkʊtɑmɪ 'ɑmɪt 'hɪkʊtɑmɪ]
omut Ø-tamme=kk=udd-ami amit h-igg=udd-ami
 by.that 3I.AG-big=UPERL-3I.PRS by.it 3I.AG-good=UPERL-3I.PRS
 'the bigger the better'

§7 ADPOSITIONS

Adpositions are words whose function is to show spatial, temporal and other semantic relations to nouns. They are closely related to adverbs. In Pine, postpositions are used more frequently than prepositions, with only a very small number of the latter. Many postpositions are identical to their corresponding adverbs or conjunctive adverbs, but differ in that they govern a specific case when used with nouns. They can also be used with possessive affixes when the head of the adpositional phrase is a pronoun, although this normally only applies to people.

§7.1 Prepositions

Pine has only a few prepositions, most of which can also appear as postpositions. For instance, when used prepositionally, the word *sāsi* only has a temporal meaning, but postpositionally, it can have either a temporal or locative meaning. All prepositions govern the genitive case. Unlike postpositions, prepositions cannot be used with possessive affixes. Some prepositions, such as *mige* and *gige*, are neutral with regard to movement, as they only have one form which is not specific to the inessive, illative, elative, or comitative cases. Note that *āve* can be used with a noun and the particles *a...-t ka* to mean something like ‘there goes Ø again, how typical of Ø’ as in *āve a Ejiōga-t ka* ‘(this is/how) typical of *Ejiōk*’ or *āve a tsamu-t ka* ‘there you go again’.

<i>āve</i>	‘as is typical/natural for’
<i>gige</i>	‘in the lower part/section, part below’
<i>il</i>	‘against, contrary to’
<i>ir</i>	‘through (temporal), the whole (temporal)’
<i>is</i>	‘starting, as soon as’
<i>lul</i>	‘to quote, as Ø would say, as one says’
<i>āigo</i>	‘throughout’
<i>mige</i>	‘in the upper part/section, part above’
<i>nuk</i>	‘per, for every’
<i>sāsi</i>	‘between (temporal)’
<i>vovu</i>	‘past, by’

372. *āve niḡāḡḡāva, lulli giṇuggaddat nīn auḡḡet*
 ʔəʔe nɪˈyæːɾæwɑ ˈlulɪ ɡɪˈnʊkɑtɑt nɪn ˈɑʊyːɛt
āve ni-ḡāḡḡ-ā-va Ø-lull-vi gi-nugg-add-at nīn auḡḡet
 typically POSS.1-older.brother-GEN-POSS.LOC 3A.AG.PST-leave-NLOC.PST TRANSL-greet-FREQ-DEP
 COP.NLOC.HYP.PST without
 ‘as is typical for my brother, he left without saying goodbye’
373. *tikṇan gige vūekni*
 tɪˈkɲɑn ˈɡɪɡe ˈvʊɛkɲɪ
t-ikṇ-an gige vūekn-i
 3A.AG-live-NLOC.PRS in.lowerpart valley-GEN
 ‘s/he lives in the lower part of the valley’

ሰላም ስለሚገኝ ወር ወር ይገኛል ሰላም
 [sə:si na: 'gə:kseɫ de wa 'min:ten 'gə:kseɫ]
sāsi na goaks-e-t de wa min=tten goaks-e
 between PRON.3I month-GEN PROX.DEM and coming month-GEN
 'between this month and next month'

382. *minni vōvu nibimava*
 ሰላም ስለሚገኝ ወር ወር ይገኛል ሰላም
 ['min: 'wə:wəɫ pɪ'bi:mawəɫ]
O-min-vi vōvu ni-bim-a-va
 3A.AG.PST-walk.PST-NLOC.PST past POSS.1-home-GEN-POSS.LOC
 's/he walked past my home'

§7.2 Postpositions

In Pine, postpositions are the primary adpositions used. The majority of postpositions govern the genitive case, while a few govern other cases. Many postpositions also function as adverbs, but their meaning may differ when used as postpositions. For pronouns referring to living things, particularly people, possessive affixes are attached to postpositions when the referent is a pronoun referring to a person, rather than using a pronoun followed by postposition. In rare cases, possessive affixes may also be used instead of a third-person inanimate pronoun. All postpositions that govern the genitive are listed below, and those that govern other cases are described in a separate section.

Postpositions with an elative ending are usually found either with the normal elative singular endings *-innit/-unnit/-ynnit* or short forms in *-in/-ün/-yn*, but when a postposition has personal affixes, only the short form is normally found. Because short forms are common to both and differ from the normal elative endings, they are given in lists in the following subsections.

§7.2.1 Temporal Postpositions

Temporal postpositions are usually found with words denoting time.

<i>aggen</i>	'as soon as'
<i>agin</i>	'since'
<i>agit</i>	'until'
<i>aiju</i>	'at the time of'
<i>däljen</i>	'during, while'
<i>däljet</i>	'for (future duration)'
<i>däljin</i>	'since, from such a time before'
<i>dalljein</i>	'in (set time), in (time until)'
<i>dalljits</i>	'while (something is still happening)'
<i>ekkot, e(i)got</i>	'after, following, in the wake of'
<i>gillit</i>	'early'
<i>gillittut</i>	'earlier'
<i>gillu</i>	'before'
<i>iskven, ismut</i>	'starting, since'
<i>juja(t), ijuja(t)</i>	'through, until the end, the entire'
<i>kegget</i>	'until (such a day that)'
<i>mahu~maddu</i>	'after'
<i>miuddet</i>	'at the same time as'

397. *piḡattsandesetsis heḡjo ḡiḡja tsoallava*
[pɪˈgʌtsːanːdeset͡ʃis ˈheɪjɔ ˈḡiḡja t͡ʃaːlaːwa]
pi-gattsand-eset-tsis heḡjo ḡiḡja tsoalla-va
2.UNAG-suffice-3°.RET-SUPR.PL.INCL winter-GEN through dried.meat-PAT
‘we have enough dried meat to last us through the winter’
398. *ḡiḡttsuXuats kūt goaksit i nanu mi keukvut i*
[ˈḡiḡtsːuḡoʈ͡ʃ kʊt ˈgoːksɪh i ˈnaːnʊ mi ˈkeuḡkʷoʈ͡ʃ i]
h-ḡiḡttsuXuats=kūt goaks-it i nanu mi keukvut i
3I.UNAG-start.getting.longer-3I.FUT.PL two month-GEN.PL PRON.3I.PL once DET day-PAT.PL PRON.3I.PL
‘in two months’ time, days will start to grow longer’
399. *hevvi oallḡu ikkin sāktsen tūladattsattaddit nḡn nammut*
[ˈhevu ˈaːʎu ˈikkin ˈsæːktsen ˈtuːlatatsaːʔatɪn nḡn ˈnamːʊt]
hevvi oallḡu i=kk=in sākts-en tūlad-add-aḡ-ts-aḡ-addit nḡn na=mmut
night-GEN late.ADV COP.1.PST awake-GEN think-FREQ-DEP-2.AG-COCOP-0°.RET.LOC.HYP.PRS COP.HYP.PST PRON.3I.INESS
‘I lay awake late at night thinking of you’
400. *sibidnuḡ keukvon oallḡoskut pikkava*
[sɪˈbeːʔnʊʃ ˈkeuḡkʷɔn ˈaːʎoːskʊt ˈpɪˈkaːwa]
si-O-bidn-us keukv-on oallḡ-oskut p-ikka-O-va
CIS-3A.AG-arrive-NLOC.FUT day-GEN late.ADV.COMP POSS.1-father-ACT-POSS.LOC
‘your father will arrive later today’
401. *kaukus hīlḡto ḡiḡkvḡn oḡḡa*
[ˈkaukʊʃ ˈhiːlḡto ˈḡiḡkʷiːn ˈoḡḡa]
ka=u=k=us hīlḡto ḡiḡkvḡn o=ḡḡa
COP.1.FUT noon-GEN around DIST.there.INESS
‘I will be there around noon if all goes well’

§7.2.2 Causal-Circumstantial Postpositions

<i>ain~aiija</i>	‘because, due to, seeing, considering’
<i>alkın</i>	‘because, due to, based on (indicates reason, reasoning, basis)’
<i>altsın</i>	‘because, due to (indicates reason)’
<i>peğgin</i>	‘because, due to, for (indicates explanation)’
<i>diskın</i>	‘due to, because, as a result of, for (indicates result, logical consequence or goal)’

<i>enkvîn, enkvîn</i>	‘due to, because (indicates negative consequence or influence)’
<i>(a)hîn</i>	‘because, due to (indicates cause)’
<i>(h)illîn</i>	‘because, due to, as a result of, for (indicates cause)’
<i>lagîn</i>	‘because, for (indicates intention)’
<i>xiġkîn</i>	‘seeing, because, due to (indicates situation)’
<i>maddîn, (m)eggîn</i>	‘following, as a consequence of, after (indications what follows)’
<i>monet</i>	‘for, towards, because (indicating goal or way to goal, favour)’
<i>tekven</i>	‘because, in case of, due to (indicates what might happen)’

402. *i hikna aîn hikva keggi, a kekwot-t da*

هه ځيکنا ااین ځيکوا کيکي، ا کيکوټ-ټ دا

[i: 'hi:ʔkɲa 'a:in 'hiʰkʷa 'kɛkɪ a 'kɛʰkʷɔd_ da]

i hikn-a aîn hikva keggi-O a kekwot-t da

COP.NLOC.PST good.weather-GEN because good day-ACT TOP today TOP

‘today was a good day because of the still weather’

403. *galûbma kisnohû alkqîn*

ګالوبما کيسنوهو اَلکځين

[ga'lu:ʔpma 'kistɒɔ:hur 'aɫkɟin]

ga-lûbm-va kisnoh-û alkqîn

1.AG-speak-LOC.PRS experience-GEN based.on

‘I speak based on experience’

404. *sikvêvat iskat sXeiannon altsîn nukînen*

سيکوهوات ايسکات سخيانون اَلتسين نوكين

[sɪkʷɛ:wat 'iskat 'st̪ɛmɔ:n 'aɫsɪn 'nu:kɪnɛn]

si-kvêv-at isk-φat sXeiinn-on altsîn n=û=k-inen

CIS-arrive-DEP can-CONNNEG.ITER heavy.rain-GEN because 1.AG.PST-NEG.AUX.PST-HYP.PST.PL.EXCL

‘we couldn’t make it in time because of the heavy rain’

405. *a sɒoaknen da, sid̪net iġĠġîn va daġa git̪naisi bjuêĠĠit keungit iġġimmiddûn peġġîn*

ا سږواکڼن دا، سډنټ ځيکځين وا داڭا گيتنايسي بځيککيت کيکيگيټ ځيکيگميډډون پيکيکين

[a 'sɒɔ:ʔkɲɛn da 'sɪd̪ɲɛh 'jɪt̪ɛɪn wa 'daɣa 'git̪nɔ:ɪɪɪɪ 'bjuɛɟɪt 'kɛuŋɪt̪ 'jɪkɪm:ɪd̪ɔ:n 'peɟɪɪn]

a s-oaokn-e-n da O-sid̪n-vet i-iĠĠġ-y-n va daġa git̪naisi bjuêĠĠ-it keu=ngit i-iggim=mid̪d-û-n peġġîn

TOP POSS.3A-sister-PAT-POSS.NLOC TOP 3A.UNAG.PST-envy-3°.PST POSS.3O-beauty-GEN-POSS.NLOC and PRON.3A.GEN same.old boy-GEN.PL amongst.ELAT POSS.3O-popularity-GEN-POSS.NLOC for

‘she envied her sister because/for her beauty and popularity with the boys her₁ age’

406. *niggi îrs Xiînnidan disXîn mi kalttsema jo*

نځيکي ايرس ځيکينډان ډيسځين مي کالتسيما جو

[ni:kɪ iɾːst̪ɪnɪ:dan 'disɪt̪ɪn mi 'kalɫɕɛma jo]

O-nig-vi îr=s-lînn-it-an disXîn mi kalttse-ma jo

3A.UNAG.PST-die-NLOC.PST arrow.POSS.3A-wound-GEN.PL-POSS.NLOC as.a.result DET male.elk-PAT PRON.3A

‘the male elk died as a result of its arrow wounds’

407. *giniskômat pukvi kuokkullit siŋmonan enkvîn*

گينسکومات پوکوي کيوکوليت سينمونان انکوين

[gɪˈniɪɸko:mat 'pɒʰkɪ 'kuɒkʷulɪt siŋmɔ:nan 'ɛŋkɪn]

gi-niskôm-at O-puk-k-vi kuokkullit s-iŋmon-an enkvîn

TRANSL-speak.Pine-DEP 3A.AG-stop.PST-NLOC.PST foreign POSS.3A-wife.GEN-NLOC.POSS due.to

‘s/he stopped speaking Pine because of her/his foreign wife’

408. *sillummin tsinut onnava tseilkkon ahin a XuoXxi-t de jo*
 sillummin tsinut onnava tseilkkon ahin a XuoXxi-t de jo
 [sɪlʊmmin tsinʊt ʊnːɑwɑ tseɪlkkɔn ʰɑhin ɑː tʰɔɪtʰɪd de joː]
 O-silluθ-vin tsinut onnava tseilkk-on ahin a Xuo-Xxi-t de jo
 3A.AG.PST-make-1°.PST merely beautiful girl-GEN because PRON.3I whole-ACC PROX.DET PRON.3A.ACT
 ‘s/he did all of this just because of a beautiful girl’
409. *nindāts gilulli suolkken illin siššidan joḡvūnat nummava*
 nindāts gilulli suolkken illin siššidan joḡvūnat nummava
 [nɪmːdæːts ɡɪˈlʊlɪː ˈsʊɪlkkɛn ˈɪlɪn ˈsɪʃːɪdan ˈjoɣːvːunɑt ˈnʊmːɑwɑ]
 ninda-ts gi-O-lull-vi suolkk-en illin s-is=φit-an i-oḡv-ūn-at η-umma-O-va
 young-ESS TRANSL-3A.AG.PST-leave.PST-NLOC.PST heart-GEN due.to POSS.3A-parent-GEN.PL-POSS.NLOC POSS.3O-home-ELAT-POSS.NLOC.PL POSS.1-mother-ACT-POSS.LOC
 ‘my mother left her parents’ home for love at a young age’
410. *sisastattavi iggineulon lagin nikkava*
 sisastattavi iggineulon lagin nikkava
 [sɪˈsastɑːtɑːvɪ ˈɪkkɪnˈeɪlɔn ˈlɑːɡɪn ˈnɪˈkɑːwɑ]
 si-O-sast-atta-vi iggin=eul-on lagin η-ikka-O-va
 CIS-3A.AG.PST-move-DIA-NLOC.PST prosperity-GEN due.to POSS.1-father-ACT-POSS.LOC
 ‘my father moved here for prosperity’
411. *a ḡveudnu-t da Xikkin, a joa-t ka silullat tsXukkotsin*
 a ḡveudnu-t da Xikkin, a joa-t ka silullat tsXukkotsin
 [ɑː ˈɣːeɪvːnʊt da tʰɪˈkɪn ɑːˈjɑːk kɑ sɪˈlʊlɑːh tʰɪˈkɔːtʃɪn]
 a ḡveudn-u-t da Xikkin a joa-t ka si-lull-at ts-lukk-otsin
 TOP wind-GEN TOP because TOP now TOP CIS-leave-DEP 2.AG-must-LOC.PRS.PL.INCL
 ‘we must leave right now because of the wind’
412. *gaygget bāggaXxen maddin pi sibiɛlgat iskat nukka*
 gaygget bāggaXxen maddin pi sibiɛlgat iskat nukka
 [ɡæɪkɛt ˈbæːkɑːtʰɛn ˈmɑːdɪn piː sɪˈbɪɛlːɡɑːh ˈɪskɑt ˈnʊˈkɑ]
 gaygget b-āgg-aXx-en maddin pi si-biɛlg-at isk-φat n=u=kk-va
 crazy.person.GEN POSS.2-behavior-FREQ-GEN following PRON.2.PAT CIS-trust-DEP can-CONNEG 1.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.PRS
 ‘I can’t trust you following your crazy behavior’
413. *geljēdvēt pimonēdda ullon*
 geljēdvēt pimonēdda ullon
 [ɡɛˈlɛdːvɛt pɪˈmɔːnɛtɑ ˈʊlːɔn]
 ge-ljēdd-vet pi-monet-va ullō-n
 1.AG.PST-boil-3°.PST POSS.2-for-POSS.NLOC coffee-ACC
 ‘I brewed the coffee for you (as a favour to you, not so you can drink it yourself)⁵
414. *mintta-t Xi hallikXoma tsivēbmi tekven tujjon*
 mintta-t Xi hallikXoma tsivēbmi tekven tujjon
 [mɪntɑtʰ tʰɪ ˈhɑːlɪkʰtʰɔːmɑ tʃɪˈvɛːbmi ˈtɛˈkʰɛn ˈtɔːjɔn]
 [mɪntɑtʰ tʰɪ ˈhɑːlɪkʰtʰɔːmɑ tʃɪˈvɛːbmi ˈtɛˈkʰɛn ˈtɔːjɔn]

⁵ The postposition in this example indicates that brewing coffee was done ‘for you’ not so that the recipient may drink it, but because it was requested as a favour. Compare: *genjēigtvet bimonēdda* ‘I bought it for you (because you asked me to)’ and *tsinjēigtvepput* ‘I bought it for you (as a gift to you)’

mind-φat-t Xi hallikX-oma tsvüebm-i tekven t-u=ü-von
 come-CONNNEG PART getting.lost-GEN danger-GEN because 3A.AG-NEG.AUX-NLOC.DUB
 ‘s/he said s/he won’t come because of the danger of getting lost’

§7.2.3 Postpositions of Goal, Result & Manner

<i>agget</i>	‘for (indicates benefit)’
<i>ailat</i>	‘like, in the way of (indicates similarity)’
<i>gattse(t)</i>	‘enough of’
<i>(a)hüt</i>	‘for, to (indicates goal)’
<i>laggi</i>	‘like’
<i>Xikven, Ximmut</i>	‘for (indicates intent)’
<i>niavvet</i>	‘for (indicates use or intent)’
<i>nultset</i>	‘for (indicates reason, explanation, root cause)’
<i>skanin, skammut</i>	‘for (indicates will, want)’
<i>tsabben</i>	‘for (indicates hope)’
<i>vohven, votgen</i>	‘for, because (indicates fear)’

415. *nemiagla nibiktsudda agget*

نمیاگلا نیبیکتسودا اگت

[nɛ'miay:la ni'biktʃʊtɑ 'akɛt]

ne-miagl-va ni-biktš-ut-va agget

1.UNAG-struggle-LOC.PRS POSS.1-child-ACC.PL-POSS.LOC for

‘I struggle for (the benefit of) my children’

416. *Xubman a sikagan aila-t ka mi biullu io*

خوبمان ا سیکاگان ایلا-ت کا می بیوللو یو

[ˈtʰu:ɹpman a 'sika:ɣan 'æɪlak_ka mi 'bjʊlɫu jɔ]

t-lubm-an a s-ikağa-n ailat-t kax mi biullu-Ø io

3A.AG-speak-NLOC.PRS TOP POSS.3A-father.GEN-POSS.NLOC like TOP DET boy-ACT PRON.3A

‘the boy speaks just like his father’

417. *nå nikkut soaXen gattse pikuX Xusutsin*

نآ نیککوت سواخن گاتتسه پیکوX خسوتسین

[næ: 'ni'kʊt 'sɑ:ɬɛn 'gatsɛ pr'ku:ɬʊsʊ:ɬɪm]

nå ni=kkut soaX-en gattse pi-küX=usut-otsin

COP.NLOC PRON.1.COM fish-GEN enough POSS.2-BOTH.AN.PL.ILLAT-POSS.1.PL.INCL

‘I have enough fish for the both of us’

418. *mittohu hit piiskidotsin sipiskat tsXukkotsin*

میتوھو ھیت پیسکیدوتسین سپیسکات تسخوکوتسین

[ˈmɪtʊ:hʊ 'hit sɪ'pɪskɑt 'bi:ɬkɪdʊ:ɬɪm 'tsɬʊ'kʊ:ɬɪm]

mittoh-u hit p-isk=id-otsin si-pisk-at ts-lukk-otsin

wisdom-GEN for POSS.2-old.ACC.PL-POSS.LOC.PL.INCL CIS-listen-DEP 2.AG-must-LOC.PL.INCL.PRS

‘we must listen to our elders for wisdom’

419. *utnuttuvi iojja sXomun naukva laggi*

420. *palgǵan saġġaġġat tammet šimma nuomen nīn ai ġikven*
 [ˈpɑlɣɑˈtɔːɾi ˈjɔːɑ ˈʃimːɑn ˈnauˈkʷɑ ˈlakɪ]
Ø-utŋ-atta-vi joŋŋa s-lōm-un nauk-a la=ggī
 3.AG.PST-appear-DIA-NLOC.PST that.dub 3A.UNAG.PST-sleep-NLOC.HYP.DUB dog-GEN like
 ‘s/he pretended to sleep like a dog’
421. *nā nolgŋen nīgto nīavvet a, a oġulnīgta-t da*
 [næː ˈnɔlɣen ˈnixɪtɔ ˈnauːɛh ɑː ɑ ˈɔːjɔʌ ˈnixɪtad da]
nā nolgŋ-en nīgŋt-o nīavvet a a oġul=nīgŋtat-Ø-t da
 COP.NLOC birch.bark-GEN removing-GEN for PRON.3I.ACT TOP oġulnīgŋtat-ACT TOP
 ‘an oġulnīgŋtat is a (knife) for removing birch bark’
422. *a seynġi-t da nūltset io sīllumman*
 [ɑ ˈseɣɲɪd da ˈnɔltʃet ɔ ˈsɪlːomːan]
a seynġ-i-t da nūltset io Ø-sīlluθ-van
 TOP honor-GEN TOP for FOC 3A.AG.PST-do.PST-2°.PST
 ‘s/he did it for honor’
423. *gamigvet nīukku umŋon a raykvyġat nus ai skanīn*
 [gɑˈmɪkːet ˈnɔˈkɔ ˈomːɔn ɑː ˈræɣˈkʷɪːt nɔːs æɪ ˈskɑːnɪn]
ga-migv-et nīukku umŋon a raykvyġ-at nus ai skanīn
 1.AG-eat-3°.PRS DET.much fish.meat-ACC PRON.3I become.stronger-DEP COP.NLOC.HYP.OPT PRON.3I.GEN for
 ‘I eat a lot of fish to become stronger’
424. *gemindenin pūgēūt seġġot nāgvi tsabben*
 [gɛˈmɪnːdɛnm ˈpɔːɣɔt ˈseɣːh ˈnæːkʷɪ ˈtsapːɛn]
ge-mind-enin pū=gūt seġġot nāgv-i tsabben
 1.AG.PST-come-LOC.PST.PL PRON.2.ILLAT safe birth-GEN in.hopes.of
 ‘we came to you in hopes of a safe birth’
425. *a uštiddon da, vohven iksyt vōskveha nukkin*
 [ɑ ʊʃˈtɪtːɔn da ˈwɔːpʷɛn ˈɪksyt ˈwɔːskʷɛha ˈnɔˈkɪn]
a us=didd-on da vohven iks-φyt vōskve-ha n=u=k-k-vin
 TOP mistake-GEN TOP out.of.fear shoot-CONNeg.TR elk-GEN 1.AG.PST-NEG.AUX.PST-1°.PST
 ‘I didn’t shoot the elk out of fear of (making a) mistake’

§7.2.4 Concessive Postpositions

TOP bad air-GEN.PL given, CIS-go-CONNeg.ITR.HYP 1.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.HYP.FUT.PL 1.AG.PST-decide-LOC.PST.PL
'given the bad weather, we have decided that we will not go'

- [illegible]

'we might leave this evening depending on the weather'

<i>biksven</i>	‘the equivalent of, as little as, equating’
<i>lakven, lamut</i>	‘like, in the way of’
<i>mila(ga)t~lağat</i>	‘just like, in the same way as’
<i>mimonnen~mimon</i>	‘just like, just the same’
<i>mimmut</i>	‘just like, just the same, likewise’
<i>monnen</i>	‘like, indicating, as a sign of’
<i>nixven, nixet</i>	‘like, similar to, reminiscent of’
<i>raixven</i>	‘the equivalent of, as much as, equating’

- ١٠٢٣

'it is possible to survive on as little as one little fish per day, they say'

- [illegible]

‘you must dress like a Pine to observe this ceremony’

- የጋራ ሕይወት ለማስፈጸም ማስፈጸሚያ ማድረግ

‘you sound just like a native’

- بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ስታክኩ ነፃነት ምሽት

[ˈstɪkɪ ˈjɛɪtɪts ˈpɪdɔt]

s-nig-vi nɛiʌʌts-O piddot

3A.UNAG.PST-die.PST-NLOC.PST sudden.sickness-GEN as.a.result.of
‘s/he died as a result of a sudden sickness’

448. *lulli nipiddodda*

ስታክኩ ነፃነት ምሽት

[ˈlɒlɪ ɪ ɪˈpɪdɔtɔ]

O-lull-vi nɪ-piddot-va

3A.AG.PST-leave.PST-NLOC.PST POSS.1-in.the.same.direction-POSS.LOC
‘s/he left in the same direction as me’

449. *higguttattsami mi ai-t de piddot*

ስታክኩ ነፃነት ምሽት ምሽት ምሽት

[ˈɪkɔˈtɪtʃɔmi mi æɪd de ˈpɪdɔt]

h-igg=udd-ɸattami mi ai-t de piddot

3I.AG-be.better-3I.COND.PRS DET PRON.3I.GEN PROX.DEM compared.to
‘it would be better compared to that’

450. *nā pimiññohālidūtsin rengit mi na-t de*

ስታክኩ ነፃነት ምሽት ምሽት ምሽት

[næ: pɪ mɪnɔːhæːlɪdɔːtʃɪn ˈrɛŋɪt mi naɪd de]

nā pi-miñño=hāl-it-ūtsin rengit mi na-t de

COP.NLOC.PRS POSS.1-tradition-GEN.PL-POSS.LOC.PL.INCL against DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX
‘this is against our traditions’

451. *tsesillummet midkvelidnogit rengit*

ስታክኩ ነፃነት ምሽት ምሽት ምሽት

[tseˈsɪlɒmɔːt miθ:kʰeˈliːɪnɔːgɪt ˈrɛŋɪt]

tse-sillum-vet midkve=lidnog-it rengit

2.AG.PST-do.PST-3°.PST law-GEN.PL regardless.of
‘you did it regardless of the law’

452. *nā dāʌʌen rengit vapnulgat nē na*

ስታክኩ ነፃነት ምሽት ምሽት ምሽት

[næ: ˈdæːʌːen ˈrɛŋɪt ˈvapɪnɔːɪt nɛː naː]

nā dāʌʌ-en rengit vapnulg-at nē na

COP.NLOC.PRS health-GEN against smoke-DEP COP.HYP.PRS PRON.3I.ACT
‘smoking is bad (lit. against, counterproductive) to health’

453. *smiagli gebmesayhit skekven nūmava*

ስታክኩ ነፃነት ምሽት ምሽት ምሽት

[spɪaɪɪlɪ ˈgeɪpmɛˈsæyhit ˈskeˈkʰɛn ˈnɪmaːwa]

s-miagl-vi gebme=sayh-it si=gekven n-ūma-va

3A.UNAG.PST-struggle.with-NLOC.PST mental.illness-GEN.PL against POSS.1-mother.PAT-POSS.LOC
‘my mother struggled with/against mental illness’

454. *ivvi boaldut skekven nikkava*

ስታክኩ ነፃነት ምሽት ምሽት ምሽት

[ɪvɪ ˈbɔːldɔt ˈskeˈkʰɛn ˈɪˈkʰaːwa]

O-iv-vi boaldut-O migekeven ŋ-ikka-O-va
 3A.AG.PST-rise.PST-NLOC.PST hierarchy-GEN up POSS.1-father-ACT-POSS.LOC
 ‘my father rose up in the hierarchy’

455. *tsergǝis ʕummi stihon gigekeven*
 ʕʊmˤiːstihon ɡiˈgeˈkʰɛn
 [ˈtserˤɪsˤtʰomˤiː ˈstihon ɡiˈgeˈkʰɛn]
O-tsergǝ=is ʕuθ-vi stih-on gi=gekeven
 3A.UNAG.PST-recover-NLOC.PST injury-GEN from
 ‘s/he recovered from an injury’

456. *geggǝartsin nuskvema gigekeven*
 ɡɛɡˤɡɛartsin nuskvema ɡiˈgeˈkʰɛn
 [ɡɛɡˤiˈɹartsin nuskvema ɡiˈgeˈkʰɛn]
ge-g-i-ǝarts-in nuskv=ve-ma gi=gekeven
 TRANSL-1.AG.PST-KIN-escape-LOC.PST murderer-GEN from
 ‘I escaped from a murderer’

§7.2.8 Locative Postpositions

Locative postpositions are mostly identical to their adverb forms in meaning and otherwise.

§7.2.8.1 Right/Left

<i>tsiddyt~tsiddia~tsimmyt</i>	‘on the right of’
<i>tsiddet</i>	‘to the right of’
<i>tsidden~tsiddigyt~tsikkyt</i>	‘along the right (side) of’
<i>gǝdmyt~gǝdmia~gǝmmyt</i>	‘on the left of’
<i>gǝdmet</i>	‘to the left of’
<i>gǝdmen~gǝdmigyt~gǝkkyt</i>	‘along the left (side) of’

457. *hǝjǝjami aǝjajama tsiddyt ŋibakveva*
 ʕjɛjɛami ʕajajama ʕiˈtɪtɪt ŋiˈbakˤveːwa
 [ˈʕjɛjɛami ˈʕajajama ʕiˈtɪtɪt ŋiˈbakˤkʰɛːwa]
h-ǝjǝj-ami aǝjajama tsidd=yt ŋi-bakvi-O-va
 3I.AG-lie-3I.PRS school-GEN right.INESS POSS.1-house-ACT-POSS.LOC
 ‘my house is on the right of/from the school’

458. *tussats ŋiboagveva tsiddet*
 tʊsˤats ŋiˈbakˤkʰɛːwa ʕiˈtɪtɪt
 [ˈtʊsˤats ŋiˈbakˤkʰɛːwa ʕiˈtɪtɪt]
tuss-ats ŋi-boagv-e-va tsidd-et
 turn-IMP.2.SG POSS.1-house-GEN-POSS.LOC right-ILLAT
 ‘turn right from my house’

459. *geggǝgi seuvu gǝkkyt*

ḡḡḡ'iyɪ 'seɪwɔ 'gæ:ð:men]

geg-Ø-ig-vi sew-u gā-kkyt
TRANSL-3A.AG.PST-run-NLOC.PST river-GEN left-COM

‘s/he ran away along the left side of the river’

§7.2.8.2 Up/Down

The postpositions in *hil(l)-* are found as *il(l)-* with possessive affixes, especially when used to indicate putting on or taking off clothes, and the form *hillet* has a short form in *-ild-* for example *sisuktat sildan eimmon ne' na* ‘to put on a scarf’.

<i>sissen</i>	‘up, up in (static)’
<i>sisset</i>	‘up, up into (movement to)’
<i>(h)illa</i>	‘above, on (static)’
<i>(h)illet, ild-</i>	‘above, onto (movement to)’
<i>(h)illin</i>	‘above, off (movement from)’
<i>(h)ilven~(h)ill(ig)ut</i>	‘along the top, across, over’
<i>gegen</i>	‘down, down in’
<i>gegget</i>	‘down, down into’
<i>baltsa~bammut</i>	‘below, under (static)’
<i>baltet~baddit</i>	‘below, under (movement to)’
<i>baltin</i>	‘below, under (movement from)’
<i>baltven~ballut~baltigut</i>	‘below (along), along the underside’
<i>baltte</i>	‘under (and hidden by)’

460. *nā nūeyki sissen skinit*

ḡḡḡ'iyɪ 'seɪwɔ 'gæ:ð:men]

[næ: 'n̩eyki 'sis:en 'skinit]

nā nūeyk-i siss-en skinit-Ø

COP.NLOC.PRS tre-GEN up-COM ball-ACT

‘the ball is up in the tree’

461. *kaikinats ju tsmina jūektsi hilla*

ḡḡḡ'iyɪ 'seɪwɔ 'gæ:ð:men]

[kæɪkinats ju ts'pminə 'jvyktsi hila]

kaikin-ats ju ts-min-a jūektsi-i hilla

be.careful-IMP,2.SG when 2.AG-walk-LOC.HYP ice-GEN on.STAT

‘walk carefully on the ice’

462. *sisivi boage sisset mi kyssi jo*

ḡḡḡ'iyɪ 'seɪwɔ 'gæ:ð:men]

[sis'ivi 'baɪe 'sis:et mi 'kyʃi jo]

sis-Ø-iv-vi boag-e siss-et mi kyssi-Ø jo

CIS-3A.AG.PST-climb-NLOC.PST branch-GEN up-ILLAT DET squirrel-ACT PRON.3A

‘the squirrel climbed up the branch’

463. *i sillan tammet nukkohin*

የገረጽ ትላልቅ ስላሳ ስላሳ

[iː ˈsɪlːan ˈtɑmːɛt ˈnʊkːɔːhɪn]

i s-illa-n tammet nukkohin-Ø

COP.NLOC.PST POSS.3A-on.STAT-POSS.NLOC big hat-ACT

‘s/he had a big hat on’

464. *sisuktvan sildan beyvi*

የሰው ስላሳ ስላሳ

[sɪsˈʊktˈvan ˈsɪlːdan ˈbɛyvi]

sis-Ø-ukt-van s-ild-an beyvi-Ø

CIS-3A.AG.PST-put-2°.PST POSS.3A-on.ILLAT-POSS.NLOC regalia-ACC

‘s/he put regalia on his/her self’

465. *geguktvan sillinan ilppi*

የሰው ስላሳ ስላሳ

[gegˈʊktˈvan ˈsɪlːinan ˈilpi]

geg-Ø-ukt-van s-illin-an ilppi-Ø

TRANSL-3A.AG.PST-put-2°.PST POSS.3A-on.ELAT-POSS.NLOC summer:dress-ACC

‘she took off her summer dress’

466. *vukvibbi tsāxen hillut mi sneħħi jo*

የሰው ስላሳ ስላሳ

[ˈwʊkˈvɪbɪ ˈtsæːxen ˈhɪlːʊt mɪ ˈsneħħi jo]

Ø-vukv-ib-vi tsāħ-en hil-lut mi sneħħi-Ø jo

3A.AG.PST-fly-DIM.PST-NLOC.PST water-GEN on.COM DET butterfly-ACT PRON.3A

‘the butterfly fluttered across the water’

467. *nāt iħħen geggen niħyggeva*

የሰው ስላሳ ስላሳ

[næːh ˈiːħen ˈgekːen nɪħyːkɛːva]

nā-t iħħ-en gegg-en ni-ħy=ggi-va

COP.NLOC.PRS-PL bush-GEN down.COM POSS.1-ski.PL.ACT-POSS.LOC

‘my skis are down(there) in the bush’

468. *gipaitni nūeyki gegget mi skineva na*

የሰው ስላሳ ስላሳ

[gɪˈpɑɪtɪni ˈnʊeyki ˈgekːet mɪ ˈskɪnɛva nɑː]

gi-Ø-paitn-i nūeyk-i gegg-et mi skin-eva na

TRANSL-3I.UNAG.PST-fall-3I.PST tree-GEN down-ILLAT DET ball-PAT PRON.3I

‘the ball fell down the tree’

469. *nā deĵja gālppi baltša ōka*

የሰው ስላሳ ስላሳ

[næː ˈdeːjɑ ˈgæːlpi ˈbaltʃɑ ˈoːkɑ]

nā de=ĵja gālpp-i baltša ōka-Ø

COP.NLOC.PRS here.INESS earth-GEN under.INESS spring-ACT

‘there is a spring here under the ground’

470. *geggihiððin tsáʕen baltet*
 ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ ጸጽጸጽጸጽ ጸጽጸጽጸጽ
 [gɛkɪˈhiðɪn ˈtsæːtʃen ˈbaltet]
ge-g-i-hidd-in tsáʕ-en balt-et
 TRANSL-1.AG.PST-KIN-dive-LOC.PST water-GEN under-ILLAT
 ‘I dove down under the water’
471. *gasigget noalmen baltinnit*
 ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ
 [gɑˈsɪkɛt ˈnoːlmɛn ˈbaltɪnɪt]
ga-sigg-et noalm-en balt-innit
 1.AG-hear-3°.PRS floor-GEN under-ELAT
 ‘I hear it under the floor’
472. *tvalban linkka bakkut mi řengu io*
 ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ
 [ˈtʰalːban ˈlɪŋːka ˈbaˈkɔt mi ˈɾɛŋːɔ jɔː]
t-valb-an linkk-a ba=kkut mi řengu-O io
 3A.AG-swim-NLOC.PRS boat-GEN under.COM DET trout-ACT PRON.3A
 ‘the trout is swimming under the boat’

§7.2.8.3 High/Low

<i>kállen</i>	‘high (static, movement from)’
<i>kállet</i>	‘high (movement to)’
<i>kálven~kálligyt~kállyt</i>	‘(high) along the top, (high) over’
<i>balven~ballut</i>	‘low (static, movement from), along the bottom’
<i>balvet</i>	‘low (movement to)’
<i>bala</i>	‘at the foot of’
473. *trukvan voidðu kállen mi řirka io*
 ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ
 [ˈtʰɔˈkʷan ˈwɔɪðːɔ ˈkæːtʃen mi ˈɾɪːka jɔː]
t-vukv-an voidð-u káll=en mi řirka-O io
 3A.AG-fly-NLOC.PRS air-GEN high.STAT DET raven-ACT PRON.3A
 ‘the raven is flying high up in the air’
474. *sisilgan biggo kállet*
 ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ
 [sɪsˈɪlːɡan ˈbɪkːɔ ˈkæːtʃet]
sis-O-ig-an bigg-o káll-et
 CIS-3A.AG-Travel-NLOC.PRS mountain.side-GEN high-ILLAT
 ‘s/he is going high up into the mountain side’
475. *trukvan boagve kállyt*
 ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ ጸጽጸጽጸጽጸጽ
 [ˈtʰɔˈkʷan ˈbɔːkʷe ˈkæːɪt]
 [ˈtʰɔˈkʷan ˈbɔːkʷe ˈkæːɪt]

476. *inupivnan kiko ballut*

 [ɪnʊˈpivˌnɑn ˈkiko ˈbalʊt]
inu-O-pivn-an kik-o bal=lut
 around-3A.AG-sneak-NLOC.PRS forest-GEN low.COM
 ‘s/he is sneaking around (low) along the bottom of the forest’

§7.2.8.4 Forward/Backward

<i>ildon</i>	‘forward, facing (static)’
<i>ildot</i>	‘forward, facing, for (the benefit, to help) (movement to)’
<i>ildûn</i>	‘forward, facing (movement from)’
<i>ilet</i>	‘(leaning) against, facing, in favour (static/movement, abstract)’
<i>pîmen</i>	‘in the back of (static), along the back’
<i>pîmet</i>	‘to the back of, against (an idea)’
<i>pîmûn</i>	‘from the back of’
<i>pitnen</i>	‘leaning forward/against, askew (static)’
<i>pitnet</i>	‘leaning forward/against, askew (movement to)’
<i>pitnûn</i>	‘leaning forward/against, askew (movement from)’

479. *tussats nildova*

 [ˈtʊːsːɑːt̪ ˈnɪːldɔːvɑː]
tuss-ats n-ild-ot-va
 turn-IMP.2.SG POSS.1-forward-ILLAT-POSS.LOC
 ‘turn to me, facing me’

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turn-CONNEG.ITR POSS.1-forward-ELAT-POSS.LOC NEG.IMP.AUX-2.SG
 ‘don’t turn away from me’

481. *kaugga ai ilet*

كاوگغا اي ايلت

[ˈkaɪkka æi ˈiːlet]

ka=ug=va ai il=et

COP.1.PRS PRON.3I.GEN in.favour.of

‘I am in favour of it’

482. *t̪iʃpattagan p̪uelgi p̪imen*

تښپاتگان پوئلگي پيمن

[t̪iʃpaˈtaːgan ˈpyɛlːgi ˈpiːmen]

t-niʃp-attag-an p̪uelg-i p̪im=en

3A.AG-hide-MED-NLOC.PRS hut-GEN behind.STAT

‘s/he is hiding behind/along the back of the hut’

483. *uḡun ai p̪imet nukka*

اوغون اي پيمت نوككا

[ˈuːɣʊn æi ˈpiːmet ˈnʊˈkka]

uḡun ai p̪im-et nu=kk=va

be.CONNEG PRON.3I.GEN behind-ILLAT 1.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.PRS

‘I’m not against it’

484. *siṇiktat n̪uektsen p̪im̪in nattset*

سښکتات نيوکتن پيمين ناطتسټ

[sɪˈɪktat ˈn̪yɛktsen ˈpiːmin ˈnat̪set]

si-n̪ikt-at n̪uekts-en p̪im-in n=atts-et

CIS-take-DEP bag-GEN behind-ELAT IMP.AUX.2.AG-3°.PRS

‘take it (out) from the back of the bag’

485. *tannan ittson pit̪nen*

تانن ایتسون پیتنن

[ˈtanːan ˈiːtsɔn ˈpit̪nɛn]

Ø-tann-an itt̪s-on pit̪n=en

3A.AG-stand-NLOC.PRS wall-GEN against.STAT

‘s/he is leaning against the wall’

486. *sisatt̪si kuokki pit̪net mi n̪ueyki na*

سیساتس کوککي پیتنټ مي نيوکي نا

[sisˈat̪si ˈkʊɪˈki ˈpit̪net mi ˈn̪ueyki naː]

sis-Ø-att̪s-vi kuo=kki pit̪n-et mi n̪ueyk-i na

CIS-3I.UNAG.PST-fall-3I.PST other.GEN against-ILLAT DET tree-PAT PRON.3I

‘the tree fell against another’

487. *geggivadvet ittson pit̪n̪in mi spuon̪xu n̪ueyki na*

گېگيواډوت ایتسون پیتنښي مي سپوونځو نيوکي نا

[gekiˈwat̪ːɛh ˈiːtsɔn ˈpit̪n̪in mi ˈspuon̪xu ˈn̪ueyki naː]

get-g-i-vadd-vet itt̪s-on pit̪n̪-in mi spuon̪xu=n̪ueyk-i na

TRANSL-1.AG.PST-KIN-lift-3°.PST wall-GEN against-ELAT DET splitting.LOG-ACC PRON.3I

‘I lifted the wood splitting log up from against the wall’

§7.2.8.5 Front/Back

<i>tekkia</i>	‘in the front, forward, ahead of’
<i>tekket</i>	‘to the front, forward, ahead of’
<i>tekkĩn</i>	‘from the front’
<i>tekven~tekk(ig)ut</i>	‘along the front’
<i>tege~teḡe</i>	‘in front, facing forward’
<i>misten</i>	‘at the start of, furthest in front of’
<i>mistet</i>	‘to the start of, furthest to the front of’
<i>mistiĩn</i>	‘from the start of, furthest from the front of’
<i>upmĩa~upmut~ummĩut</i>	‘in the back of, behind’
<i>upmet</i>	‘to the back of, behind’
<i>upmĩn</i>	‘from the back of, from behind’
<i>upmen~ummikkut</i>	‘along the back of, after (chasing)’
<i>umme</i>	‘behind, facing backward’
<i>dugḡon</i>	‘at the end of, furthest back, all the way at’
<i>dugḡot</i>	‘to the end of, to furthest back, all the way to’
<i>dugḡuĩn</i>	‘from the end of, from furthest back, all the way from’
<i>dugõ</i>	‘furthest back (and hidden), the furthest reaches, a long time since’

488. *tsauttsa ladgadihummut nitekkiawa*

ጥሳፒፒሳ ለፈገገፈገህሙሙት ከፕቴክካወላ

[tsaʊtsaː ˈlaðːgaː dihomːot nɪˈteˈkɪqwa]

tsa=u=ts=va ladga=dih-ummut ni-tekk-ia=va

COP.2.PRS race-INESS POSS.1-in.front-INESS-POSS.LOC

‘you are ahead of me in the race’

489. *sisuktat lĩanttsiĩn tekket vũaḁven nattset*

ሶስዐክተ ለክላንቲስኒን ቴክቴ ህህፈቪን ነፐቲሰቲ

[sisˈʊktat ˈlæntʃɪən ˈteˈkɪt ˈvʊəðːen ˈnatsɛt]

sis-ukt-at lĩantts-ĩn tekk-et vũaḁv-en v=atts-et

CIS-put-DEP kick.sledge-GEN in.front-ILLAT basket-ACC IMP.AUX.2.AG-3°

‘put the basket to the front of the sledge’

490. *gimĩtsʃvi lĩnkka tekkinnit mi lĩuvvi jõ*

ገሙፒፒሶፒ ለክክፒንኒት ሙ ለህቪ ጎ

[gɪˈmɪtsʃʋɪ ˈlɪŋːka ˈteˈkɪnɪt mɪ ˈlʊvɪ jɔː]

gi-O-mitsʃ-vi lĩnkka-a tekk-in mi lĩuvvi-O jõ

TRANSL-3A.AG.PST-move.on.water-NLOC.PST boat-GEN in.front-ELAT DET common.loon-ACT PRON.3A

‘the loon moved away (on the water) from the front of the boat’

491. *hwalppi lĩnkka tekkut a tũkwa ballu-t ka*

ከወልፒፒ ለክክፒ ቴክህተ ላ ቲኩዋ ባሊህተ ካ

[ˈʔwalpɪ ˈlɪŋːka ˈteˈkʊh a ˈtʊuːkˈa ˈbalːʊk ˌka]

h=walb-vi lĩnkka-a tekk-ut a tũkw-a bal=hut-t ka

3I.AG.PST-swim-3I.PST boat-GEN in.front-COM PART surface.of.water-GEN under.COM PART

'it swam along the front of the boat just below the surface'

492. *kauḡga pīru misten*
 כאַקאָ פֿיר אַ מיסטען
 [ˈkaʊkɑ ˈpiɾə ˈmistən]
ka=u=k-vā pīr-u mist=en
 COP.1.PRS line-GEN at.front.STAT
 ‘I’m at the front of the line’

493. *geguktat linkka mistet pitsalidda nattsetan*
 געגאָקטאַ לינקאַ מיסטעט פֿיטסאַלידא נאַטצעטאַן
 [gɛɡˈʊktat ˈlɪŋkɑ ˈmɪstet piˈtsælɪtɑ ˈnat͡sɛtan]
geg-ukt-at linkk-a mist-et pī-tsāl-it-va na=its-et-an
 TRANS�-put-DEP boat-GEN at.front-ILLAT POSS.2-thing-ACC.PL-POSS.LOC IMP.AUX.2.AG-3°-PL.INFR
 ‘put your things (down) at the front of the boat’

494. *pil̥xet guktvetin boagve mistinnit laukkut*
 פֿילֶחעט גאָקטװעטין באָגעװע מיסטִינניט לאַוקוט
 [ˈpit͡lɛt ˈgʊktʷɛtin ˈbakʷɛ ˈmɪstɪnɪt ˈlaʊˈkʊt]
pil̥x-et g-ukt-vet-in boagv-e mist-innit laukk-ut
 pile-ILLAT 1.AG.PST-put.PST-3°.PST-PL.INFR.PST house-GEN at.front-ELAT log-ACC.PL
 ‘I stacked the logs in a pile from the front of the house’

495. *nå boagve ummut mi kaihat a*
 נאַ באָגעװע אומּמאט מי קאי האַט אַ
 [næ: ˈbakʷɛ ˈʊmʱʊt mɪ ˈkæɦah a:]
nå boagv-e um=mut mi kaihat-O a
 COP.NLOC.PRS house-GEN behind.INESS DET shovel-ACT PRON.3I
 ‘the shovel is behind the house’

496. *guktvet nendopma upmet pinüektsenna*
 גאָקטװעט נענדאָפּמאַ אַפּמעט פינעקצסענאַ
 [ˈgʊktʷɛt ˈnenːdɔpmɑ ˈʊpmɛt piˈnykʲtsɛnɑ]
g-ukt-vet nendo-pma upm-et pī-nüekt-en-va
 1.AG.PST-put-3°.PST chair-GEN behind-ILLAT POSS.2-bag-ACC-POSS.LOC
 ‘I put your bag behind the chair’

497. *pivinauhats deset nüpminna!*
 פֿיווינאַהאַטס דעזעט נופּמינאַ!
 [ˈpiːviˌnaʊʔats ˈdeset ˈnʊpmɪnɑ!]
pivín-auht=ats de=set n-upm-in-va
 sneak-NEG.IMP.2.SG like.this POSS.1-behind-ELAT-POSS.LOC
 ‘don’t sneak up from behind me like this’

498. *xuoiju inugigitsan tseilkkit ummikkut*
 חוואַייז אינגיגיצאַן צײַלקקיט אומּמיקאָט
 [ˈt͡xuojz iˌnoɡˈɪɣitsan ˈtsɛɪlkɪh ˈʊmʱikʰʊt]
xuo=iju inug-O-iğ=its-an tseikk-it umm-ikkut
 whole.time around-3A.AG-run.aimlessly-NLOC.PRS girl-GEN.PL behind-COM
 ‘s/he is always running around after girls’

499. *nǎ onnava tammet sinnen a seuwu-t de duggon*
 𐌲𐌺𐌰 𐌲𐌺𐌰𐌶𐌰 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰 𐌰𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰 𐌰 𐌰𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰-𐌲 𐌳𐌺 𐌳𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰
 [næ: 'on:ɔ:wa 'tam:et 'ʃɪn:ɛn a 'seu:woɫ de 'dɔy:ɔn]
nǎ onnava tammet sinnen-O a seuw-u-t de dugg-en
 COP.NLOC.PRS beautiful big lake-ACT PRON.3I river-GEN PROX.DEM at.the.end.of.STAT
 'there is a big beautiful lake at the end of this river'
500. *gotts-at aikka linkka duggot nattset*
 𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰-𐌲 𐌰𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰 𐌳𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰
 [gɔtʃ:at 'æɪ'ka 'lɪŋ:ka 'dɔy:ɔt 'nat:sɛt]
gotts-at aikka linkk-a dugg-of n=atts-et
 push-DEP quite boat-GEN at.the.end-ILLAT IMP.COP.2.AG-3°
 'push it all the way to the back of the boat'
501. *gemindin aikka niboagveva duggũn deijet*
 𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰-𐌲 𐌰𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰-𐌲 𐌳𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰-𐌲 𐌳𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰 𐌳𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰
 [gɛ'mɪn:dm 'æɪ'ka nɪ'boakʰɛ:wa 'dɔy:uɪn 'deɪ:ɛt]
ge-mind-in aikka ni-boagv-e-va dugg-ũn de=ijet
 1.AG.PST-come.PST-LOC.PST quite POSS.1-house-GEN-POSS.LOC at.the.end-ELAT here.ILLAT
 'I came here all the way from my house'

§7.2.8.6 Far/Close

<i>ialtsa</i>	'far away (static) from'
<i>ialtset</i>	'far away (movement to) from'
<i>ialtsin</i>	'far away (movement from) from'
<i>ialtsven~ialts(ig)ut</i>	'far away (along) from, along the farthest part of'
<i>ialtsits</i>	'out of reach, out of sight'
<i>milja</i>	'close by, next to, beside (static)'
<i>miljot</i>	'close by, next to, beside (movement to)'
<i>miljũn</i>	'close by, next to, beside (movement from)'
<i>miljon~milj(ug)it</i>	'close by (along), along the closest part of, along the side of'
<i>nũga~nũgũ</i>	'near (static)'
<i>nũget~nũgũt</i>	'near, nearer (movement to)'
<i>nũgũn~nygynnit</i>	'near (movement from)'
<i>nũggen~nũggũn~nykkyt</i>	'near (along), near by, in the vicinity of'
<i>nũgũts</i>	'within reach, within sight, within earshot'
<i>gakka</i>	'by, next to, around, in a circle (movement to) around'
<i>gakket</i>	'by, next to, around, into a circle (movement to) around'
<i>gakkin</i>	'by, next to, around, from a circle (movement from) around'
<i>gakven~gakkikkut</i>	'along the edge of, around'

502. *tiknat deijin ialtsa, a nũlgerbiškevagi-t da*
 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰-𐌲 𐌳𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰 𐌰𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰 𐌰 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰-𐌲 𐌰𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰-𐌲 𐌰𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰-𐌲 𐌰𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌰-𐌲
 ['tikɲat 'deɪ:ɪn 'jaɪtsa a 'nɪl:ger'bi:ʃkɛwa:ɡɪɫ da]
t-ikn-at de=ijin ialtsa a n-ũlger=biski-O-va-gi-t da
 3A.AG-live-NLOC.PRS.PL here.ELAT far.STAT TOP POSS.1-cousin-ACT-POSS.LOC-PL TOP

‘my cousins live far away from here’

503. *gisastattavi soġvinan ialtset a nīmīlīknaassemmeġġenan da*

ḡisastattavi soġvinan ialtset a nīmīlīknaassemmeġġenan da

[gɪˈsastatˈtaviː ˈsoɣˈviːnan ˈjaltset a nɪˈmiːlɪˈkɪnasɛːmɛːɣːɛnan da]

gi-O-sast-atta-vi s-oġv-in-an ialts-et a nī-milī=ikn-assemmeġ ven-a-n da

TRANSL-3A.AG.PST-move-MED-NLOC.PST POSS.3A-home-ELAT-POSS.NLOC far-ILLAT TOP POSS-neighbor-DEF.REL-ACT-POSS.1.PL.EXCL TOP

‘our old/former neighbor moved far away from her/his home’

504. *gegginy’kva ialtsin, keiggukkit niġġemi ġalppinnit*

gegginy’kva ialtsin keiggukkit niġġemi ġalppinnit

[gekiˈnyːkˈva ˈjaltsin ˈkeɪkʊˈkɪt nɪːɣɛːmi ˈɣælˌpɪnɪt]

get-g-i-nykk-va ialts-in keigg-ukkit ni=ġġemi ġalpp-in

TRANSL-1.AG-KIN-originate-LOC.PRS far-ELAT west-COM COP.3I.HYP.PRS land-ELAT

‘I come from far away, from a land to the west’

505. *huollaħħan nuomen šimma ialtsut obmindan*

huollaħħan nuomen šimma ialtsut obmindan

[ˈhuɒlˌtʰaːn ˈpuɒˌmɛn ˈʃɪmːa ˈjaltʃʊt ɔˈpɪmɪːdan]

O-huoll-aħħan nuom=en si=mma ialts=ut oφ-minda-O-n

3A.AG-row-FREQ-NLOC.PRS out.on.water.STAT lake-GEN far.COM POSS.3O-daughter-ACT-POSS.NLOC

‘her/his₂ daughter is out rowing along the furthest part of the lake’

506. *kaugguš gvaġġogit pīmīlġova, aġassa mi nō na*

kaugguš gvaġġogit pīmīlġova aġassa mi nō na

[ˈkaɪkʊʃ ˈgˈvajːɔːɡɪt pɪˈmiːlɔːwa ˈaɟasːa mɪ nɔː na]

ka=u=k-vuš gvai=ġġogit pī-milī=o-va aġ-assa mi nō na

COP.1.FUT for.ever POSS.2-next.to.STAT-POSS.LOC COP.IMP-3I.SG DET COP.3I.HYP.DUB PRON.3I.ACT

‘I will always be next to you, no matter what’

507. *asinena pīsāsseva mīlġot*

asinena pīsāsseva mīlġot

[asiˈnɛːna pɪˈsæːsɛːwa ˈmiːlɔt]

a-si-nen-o pī-sāss-e-va mīlġ-ot

INCHO-CIS-sit-IMP.2.AG POSS.2-sister-GEN-POSS.LOC next.to-ILLAT

‘come sit next to your sister’

508. *aginetni nīmīlġinna iu gegiliskvimman*

aginetni nīmīlġinna iu gegiliskvimman

[aːɡɪˈnɛːtɪ nɪˈmiːlɔːna ju ɡɛɡˈɪlɪskˈvɪmːan]

a-gi-O-netn-i nī-milī-ūn-va iu geg-il=isk-vimman

INCHO-TRANSL-3A.AG.PST-sit.down-NLOC.PST POSS.1-next.to-ELAT-POSS.LOC when 1.AG.PST-recognise-1°.RET.HYP.PST

‘s/he went to sit (away from) next to me when s/he recognised me’

509. *sīsūva ħārgen mīlġugit joġġa-t tsneguddi-t gi*

sīsūva ħārgen mīlġugit joġġa-t tsneguddi-t gi

[sɪˈʃɪuːa ˈħæːrɣɛn ˈmiːlɔːɡɪt ˈjoɟːatʃ ˈtsnɛːɡʊdːɪt ɡɪ]

si-sūv-a ħārg-en mīlġ-ugit joġġa-t ts-neg-uddit-t gi

CIS-stay-IMP.2.AG shore-GEN next.to-COM that.DUB 2.AG-see-0°.LOC.HYP.DUB PART

‘stay here close to the shore so I can see you’

510. *nā būrggi niboagveva nūga~nūgū*
 ناسر ناسر ناسر ناسر ناسر ناسر ناسر ناسر ناسر ناسر
 [næ: 'bœ:ɾɪ ɲɪ'baɪk'ɛwa 'nœ:ga~'nœ:ɡœ]
nā būrggi-O nī-boagv-e-va nūga~nūgū
 COP.NLOC.PRS foaming.rapids-ACT POSS.1-house-GEN-POSS.LOC close.to.STAT
 'there are foaming rapids close to my house'
511. *miggauho řvűekki nūgūt ik pīnērdattakkattsīn*
 مگگاوھو رڤوئککي نۇگۇت ىک پىنەرداتتاککاتسىن
 [mɪk:auɥʔɔ 'ɾʷyœʰkɪ 'nœ:ɡœt 'ikʷ pɪ'nœ:ɾdaʰtaʰkatʃɪm]
migg-auh=o řvűekk-i nūg-ūt ik pī-nērd-attag-φattsīn
 go-PROH.IMP.2.AG fire-GEN close.to-ILLAT lest 2.UNAG-burn-MED-LOC.HYP.COND
 'don't go close to the fire, lest you burn yourself'
512. *gisastas řvűekki nygynnit*
 گىساستاس رڤوئککي نىگىننىت
 [ɡɪ'sastas 'ɾʷyœʰkɪ 'ny:ɡynɪt]
gi-sast-as řvűekk-i nyg-ynnit
 TRANSL-move-IMP.2.AG fire-GEN next.to-ELAT
 'move away from (being close to) the fire'
513. *nā kuoka gaulka na mi řivēt ai nykkyt*
 ناسر کواک گاولکا نا مى رىڤەت اى نىککىت
 [næ: 'kuɔka 'ɡauɫka na mi 'ɾɪvœt æɪ 'nyʰkvt]
nā kuoka gaulka-O na mi ři=vet ai ny-kkyt
 COP.NLOC.PRS other.DET village-ACT PRON.3I DET PRON.1.GEN.PL.EXCL PRON.3I.GEN next.to-COM
 'there is another village close to ours'
514. *ĀisĀat nīn nammūt nennit řvűekki gakkā*
 آيسآات نىن ناممۇت نەننىت رڤوئککي گاککا
 [ʔɪsɪːtɬah nɪn 'nam:ɔt 'nœnɪt 'ɾʷyœʰkɪ 'ɡaʰka]
ĀisĀ-at nīn na=mmūt Ō-nen-vīt řvűekk-i gakk=a
 sing-DEP COP.HYP.PST PRON.3I.LINESS 3A.AG.PST-sit-NLOC.PST.PL fire-GEN around.STAT
 'they sat around the fire singing'
515. *řvűekki gakkēt skemāĀĀaĀĀat asineitnas*
 رڤوئککي گاککەت سىکەماآآآاآآات اسىنەيتناس
 [ɾʷyœʰkɪ 'ɡaʰket skem'æ:ɫɬat ɑsɪ'neɪtɲas]
řvűekk-i gakk-et si-kem-āĀĀ=aĀĀ-at a-si-neitn-as
 fire-GEN around-ILLAT CIS-along-HANG.OUT-DEP INCHO-CIS-sit.down-IMP.2.AG.SG
 'come sit around the fire and hang out with us'
516. *tselittson gakkīn tojīt sisiggupuijīat na tsiskva-t ken?*
 تسەلئتسون گاکكىن تويىت سىسىگۇپويىيات نا تسىسكۋا-ت كەن؟
 [tɕeɪɫtɕɔn 'ɡaʰkɪn 'tojɪt sɪsɪkʷo'pɔjɪat na 'tsɪskʷak_ken]
tselitts-on gakk-in tojī-it sis-ig=gu-puijī-at na ts-isk-va-t ken
 tseltsu-GEN around-ELAT rock-ACC.PL CIS-INCHO.TRANSL.around-pick-DEP INTERR 2.AG-Can-LOC.PRS INTERR
 'can you go around and remove the rocks from around the tseltsu (entrance to hulǵgu/hut/tipi)?'
517. *tiknan kiko gakkikkut ođknot sakvīn*

‘a strange man lives along the edge of the forest’

528. asineitna-t dō n̄isassedon
 ᐱᓂᑎᑦᑕᑦᑎᐱ-ᑦ ᑦᑲ ᑎᑦᓂᓈᑭᑦᑕᑦᑎ ᐱᓂᑎᑦᑕᑦᑎ
 [ɑ:sɪˈnɛɪtɲad do: n̄ɪˈsasːɛdon]
a-si-neitn-a-t dō n̄i-sass-et-on
 INCHO-CIS-sit.down-IMP.2.AG come.on POSS.1-between-ILLAT-POSS.NLOC.PL
 ‘come on, sit between us!’
529. atskvas kūt boagvut i sassin̄ nūeyki mi sakvingi n̄i
 ᐱᓂᑭᓋᓌᓐᓂ ᑕᓃᑦ ᑲᑦᑭᖅᑐᑦ ᑦᑳ ᓂᓈᓂᑦ ᑎᓄᑦᙵᑦᑕᑦ ᑎᑦ ᓂᓕᑭᖅᑕᑦ ᑎᑦᑦ
 [ʔatʃ:kˈwas ku:t ˈba:kˈwəh i: ˈsasɪn̄ ˈn̄uˈeyki mɪ ˈsaˈkʷɪŋɪ n̄i:
Ø-atšk-van-s kūt boagv-ut i sass-in̄ nūeyk-i mi sakvin̄-Ø-gi n̄i
 3A.AG.PST-fell-2° .PST-PL.SUPR two.DET house-GEN.PL PRON.3I.PL between-ELAT tree-ACC DET man-ACT-PL PRON.3A.PL
 ‘the men felled the tree (from) between the two houses’
530. sistat i kūt tmissi-t de n̄i sassikkut nātsn̄en nattsets
 ᓂᑦᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕ ᑦᑳ ᑕᓃᑦ ᑦᑳᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕ ᑦᑳ ᑦᑳᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕ ᑦᑳ ᑦᑳᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕ ᑦᑳ ᑦᑳᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕ
 [ˈsɪstah i: ku:t ˈtpmɪsɪd de ni: ˈsasɪˈkət ˈnæ:tsn̄en ˈnatsets]
sist-at i kūt tmiss-it-t de n̄i sass-ikkut nātsn-en n=atts-et-s
 pull.tight-DEP PRON.3I.PL two.DET boulder-GEN.PL PROX.DEM PRON.3I.PL between-COM rope-ACC IMP.AUX.2.AG-3° -PL.SUPR
 ‘pull the rope tight between these two boulders’
531. Xallaukkat Migisi va Migimā sāsi nūja moni
 ᐱᓂᑭᓋᓌᓐᓂ ᑕᓃᑦ ᑕᓃᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕ ᐱᓂᑭᓋᓌᓐᓂ ᓂᓈᓂᑦ ᑎᓄᑦᙵᑦᑕᑦ ᑎᑦᑦ
 [ˈtlaakuˈkat ˈmrgɪˈsɪ wa ˈmrgɪˈmæ: ˈsæ:sɪ nuˈja ˈmoɹni]
Xall-augg-φat Migi=sɪ-Ø va Migi=mā-Ø sāsi n=u=j-a moni-Ø
 long-EXCESS-CONNEG.ITR Migisivi-GEN and Migimağat-GEN between 3I.AG.NEG.AUX.3I.PRS road-ACT
 ‘the road between Migisivi and Migimağat is not too long’

§7.2.8.8 This Side/Other Side

The postpositions in *piri-* refer to ‘this side’, traditionally of a river or lake and *galli-* for ‘the other side’. These words can refer to any two sides separated by some space, and they can be augmented by cis- or translocative prefixes. The static forms *spirjen/gipirjen* and *skallien/gigallien* refer to movement along the sides (of some body of water), with the cislocative often indicating movement following the flow of water, but nowadays often movement towards the speaker, up or closer to some reference point, while the translocative *gipirjen/gigallien* have the opposite meaning: in the opposite direction of the flow of water, away from some point of reference or down. It can be difficult for non-native speakers who are not familiar with the geography of a particular place to know what a Pine speaker means using these postpositions, as the direction of rivers or the directionality of a lake may not be immediately obvious. With geographical or topological landmarks, *si-* often indicates movement towards the sea and *gi-* away from the sea, but some people may instead use a more salient feature such as a large mountain or fjord as the point of origin, using the translocative to mean away from that feature (and often towards the sea, especially in the north-western and eastern fjords, which project dramatically out to sea).

<i>pir̥ien~pir̥iigut</i>	‘on this side of, along this side of’
<i>sp̥ir̥ien~sp̥ir̥iigut</i>	‘forward along this side of’
<i>gip̥ir̥ien~gip̥ir̥iigut</i>	‘back(ward) along this side of’
<i>pir̥iet</i>	‘to this side of’
<i>pir̥iın</i>	‘from this side of’
<i>gallien~galliigut</i>	‘on the other side of, along the other side of, across from’

<i>skalljen~skalljigut</i>	‘for(ward) along the other side of’
<i>gigalljen~gigalljigut</i>	‘back(ward) along the other side of’
<i>galljet</i>	‘to the other side of, across from’
<i>galljin</i>	‘from the other side of, across from’

532. *tiknan mi sewu pirjen nijemi geggummut a, a Ujjak da*

ᠲᠢᠭᠨᠠᠨ ᠮᠢ ᠰᠡᠠᠭᠤ ᠫᠢᠷᠢᠵᠡᠨ ᠨᠢᠵᠡᠮᠢ ᠭᠡᠭᠭᠤᠮᠤᠲᠤ ᠠ, ᠠ ᠤᠵᠢᠭᠠᠭ ᠳᠠ

[tikʰan mi 'seuwo 'pirʰjen nijɛmi 'gekʰom:ʰɔh ʌ ʌ 'ɔj:ak da]

t-ikn-an mi sew-u pirj=en ni=ijemi gegg-ummut a a Ujjak-O da

3.AG-live-NLOC.PRS DET river-GEN other.side.STAT COP.3I.HYP.PRS hill-INNESS PRON.3I TOP *Ujjak*-ACT TOP

‘*Ujjak* lives on that hill on this side of this river’

533. *huolvit tannmi spirjen va tsaungummit*

ᠬᠤᠯᠪᠢᠲᠤ ᠲᠠᠨᠨᠢ ᠰᠢᠫᠢᠵᠡᠨ ᠪᠠ ᠲᠰᠠᠭᠤᠨᠤᠮᠢᠲᠤ

[hʊlʰit tænni 'spirʰjen wa ʰtsaʊŋ:ʊmat]

O-huoll-vit tann-i si=pirj=en va O-tsa=unguθ-vit

3A.AG.PST-row.PST-NLOC.PST.PL main.river-GEN this.side.STAT and 3A.AG.PST-disappear.pst-NLOC.PST.PL

‘they rowed forward along this side of the main river and disappeared’

534. *migeḡits va vuolttūmmut geminin kiko gipirjen*

ᠮᠢᠭᠡᠭᠢᠲᠤ ᠪᠠ ᠪᠤᠯᠲᠤᠲᠤᠮᠤᠮᠤᠲᠤ ᠭᠡᠮᠢᠨᠢᠨ ᠬᠢᠭᠠ ᠭᠢᠫᠢᠭᠢᠵᠡᠨ

[mi:ge:γits wa 'vuɔlt:ʊm:ʊt ge'mɪnɪn 'kiko gi'pirʰjen]

migeḡit=ts va vuolt-tūmmut ge-min-in kik-o gi=pirj=en

alone and darkness-INNESS 1.AG.PST-walk-LOC.PST forest-GEN that.side.STAT

‘I walked back along this side of the forest along and in the dark’

535. *gesastvet nilōbmanepṃava pirjet boldopṃa*

ᠭᠡᠰᠠᠰᠲᠪᠡᠲᠤ ᠨᠢᠯᠣᠪᠮᠠᠨᠢᠫᠤᠮᠤᠨ ᠫᠢᠭᠢᠲᠤ ᠪᠣᠯᠳᠣᠫᠤᠮᠤᠨ

[ge'sastʰet nɪ'lo:ʔbma'nɛp:ṃa:wa 'pirʰjet 'bɔldɔp:ṃa]

ge-sast-vet ni-lōbma=nepṃ-a-va pirj-et boldopṃ-a

1.AG.PST-move-3°.PST POSS.1-bed.room-GEN-POSS.LOC this.side-ILLAT bed-ACC

‘I moved the bed to this side of my bed room’

536. *tsisna pīru pirjin*

ᠲᠰᠢᠨᠠ ᠫᠢᠷᠤ ᠫᠢᠷᠢᠵᠡᠨ

[tsɪʰtʰa 'piɾʊ 'pirʰjin]

ts-isn-va pīr-u pirj-in

2.AG-begin-LOC.PRS line-GEN this.side-ELAT

‘you start from this side of the line’

537. *a Nilljūt-t ʒa, tiknan vovun sewu galljen*

ᠠ ᠨᠢᠯᠢᠵᠤᠲᠤ ᠲ ᠵᠠ, ᠲᠢᠭᠨᠠᠨ ᠪᠣᠪᠤᠨ ᠰᠡᠠᠭᠤ ᠭᠠᠯᠢᠵᠡᠨ

[ʌ 'nɪl:ʊtʰ tʰɔ 'tikʰan 'vɔ:vʊn 'seuwo 'ga:lɛn]

a Nilljūt-O-t ʒa t-ikn-an vov=un sew-u gallj=en

TOP Nilljūt-ACT TOP 3.AG-live-NLOC.PRS over.there.INNESS river-GEN other.side.STAT

‘*Nilljūt*, on the other hand, lives over there on the other side of the river’

538. *agitsugtseḡgi hānni skalljen mi kaltsin jo*

ᠠᠭᠢᠲᠢᠰᠦᠭᠲᠡᠭᠡᠭᠢ ᠬᠠᠨᠨᠢ ᠰᠠᠯᠢᠵᠡᠨ ᠮᠢ ᠬᠠᠯᠲᠢᠰᠢᠨ ᠵᠠ

[ɑ:giʰtʰɔxtʰɛɣɪ 'hænnɪ 'ska:lɛn mi 'kaltʰɪn jɔ:]

§7.2.8.10 Stuck/Loose

<i>seḥi̯a</i>	‘stuck in/on (static)’
<i>seḥi̯ot</i>	‘stuck into/onto (movement to)’
<i>seḥi̯u̯n</i>	‘stuck in/on (movement from)’
<i>eṣʰen</i>	‘loose in/on, not tethered to (static)’
<i>eṣʰu̯n</i>	‘loose in/on, from being tethered to (movement from)’

550. *kaugga ṣʰiggo seḥi̯a, ṃo̯ṛi̯ot!*

𐎧𐎠𐎭𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹

[ˈkaʊkka ˈst̪iːkko ˈseːʔja ˈṃo̯ṛi̯ot]

ka=u=k=va ṣʰiggo-o seḥi̯a ṃo̯ṛi̯ot

COP.1.PR.S mud-GEN stuck-IN.ESS damn

‘I’m stuck in the mud, damn it!’

551. *kẉa̯hein siksi ṇu̯eyki seḥi̯ot Op̣mava̯ʰʰi*

𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹

[ˈkʷaːheɪn ˈsɪksɪ ˈṇu̯eyki ˈseːʔjoh ˈɔp̣mava̯ʰʰi]

kẉa̯h=ein s-iks-vi seḥi̯ot Op̣ma=vaʰʰi

accidentally 3A.UNAG.PST-shoot.arrow-NLOC.PST stuck-ILLAT *Op̣mava̯ʰʰa*-PAT

‘*Op̣mava̯ʰʰa* accidentally shot (an arrow that got) stuck into the tree’

552. *geggireg̣get ky̯ni seḥi̯u̯n ʔ̣ren*

𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹

[gekiˈreːʒet ˈky̯ni ˈseːʔjun ʔ̣ren]

get-g-i-reg̣-vet ky̯n-i seḥi̯u̯n ʔ̣ren

TRANSL-1.AG.PST-KIN-pull-3°.PST oak-GEN stuck-ELAT arrow-ACC

‘I pulled the arrow out of the oak (where it was stuck)’

553. *n̄a būiʰʰu̯n eṣʰen mi naukvis ʔ̄o*

𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹

[ˈn̄aː ˈb̄u̯iʰʰu̯n ˈeṣʰten mi ˈnaukˈkʷis ʔ̄o]

n̄a būiʰʰu̯n eṣʰen mi naukvis-Ø ʔ̄o

COP.NLOC.PRS leash-GEN loose.STAT DET dog-ACT PRON.3A

‘the dog is loose (from being tethered to the tree)’

554. *giḷigvi būiʰʰu̯n eṣʰu̯n mi naukvis ʔ̄o*

𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎡𐎭𐎡𐎹

[ɡɪˈlikˈvi ˈb̄u̯iʰʰu̯n ˈeṣʰu̯n mi ˈnaukˈkʷis ʔ̄o]

gi-Ø-ligg-vi būiʰʰu̯n eṣʰu̯n mi naukvis-Ø ʔ̄o

TRANSL-3A.AG.PST-get.oneself.loose-NLOC.PST leash-GEN loose-ELAT DET dog-ACT PRON.3A

‘the dog got loose from the leash’

§7.2.8.11 Home/Away

<i>bakven</i>	‘at home’
<i>bakvet</i>	‘home (movement to)’
<i>bakv̄n</i>	‘home (movement from)’

§7.2.8.12 Other Positions

<i>ili(gut)~ilein</i>	‘opposite to’
<i>staggi stakkats</i>	‘criss-cross from, across from, opposite to’
<i>duXu(git)~duXuin</i>	‘interlocking with, together with’
<i>unmu(git)~unmuin</i>	‘back-to-back to, with its back facing’
<i>lahu(git)~lahuin</i>	‘clustered, tied together with, tight together with’
<i>ranu(git)~ranuin</i>	‘attached to (one after the other)’
<i>gaku(git)~gakuin</i>	‘in a circle around’
<i>Xungi(gut)~Xungein</i>	‘clustered, gathered around’
<i>mita(t)~mitak~mitagit</i>	‘beyond, more/other than, further’

561. *neitnats nileva*

ነይትናት ከቢላ

[neitnats nilewa]

neitn-ats n-ili-va

sit.down-IMP.2.AG POSS.1-opposite.to-POSS.LOC

‘sit down opposite to me’

562. *hijūjāt sewu staggit staggats i kūt mitsnēgi-t de nī*

ከገህጋት ሰው ስታገገት ስታገገሽ ከካት ማትሰንግዮት ድኒ

[ʔjəjæ:t 'sewu 'stæ:kɪt 'sta'kats i kʊt 'mitsnɛ:gid de ni]

h-iūj-āt sew-u staggit staggats i kūt mitsni-Ø-gi-t de nī

3LAG-lie-3I.PRS.PL river-GEN criss-cross PRON.3I two.DEM cabin-ACT-PL PROX.DEM PRON.3I.PL

‘the two cabins lie criss-cross on either side of the river’

563. *uktat laukkut duXu nattsetan*

ዐክታት ላውክህት ድክህ ከታቲሰቲን

[ʊktat 'laʊ'kʊt 'dɔ:tʃɔ 'natsɛ:tan]

ukt-at laukk-ut duXu n=atts-et-an

put-DEP log-ACC.PL interlocking IMP.2.AG-3°.PRS-PL.INFR

‘put them interlocking with the logs’

564. *piriddat ittson unmu tsilloXit nattsetan*

ፒሪደድ ላይትሰን ህንጢ ከታቲሰቲን

[pɪrɪdɪtəh 'ɪtsɔn 'ɒnɔ 'tsɪlɔ:tʃɪt 'natsɛ:tan]

piridd-at ittson unmu tsilloX-it n=atts-et-an

line.up-DEP wall-GEN back.to.back frame-ACC.PL IMP.2.AG-3°.PRS-PL.INFR

‘line the frames up with their back to the wall’

565. *genegimminin dyrūma snjoaḥnudan lala*

ገነጽጽጽጽጽጽ ከድህማ ከታቲሰቲን

[ge'ne:gɪmɪnɪn 'dʏrɔma 'stjɔ:ptɪɲɔdan 'lɑ:lɔ]

ge-neg-iḥ-vin-in dyrū-ma s-njoaḥn-ut-an lala

1.AG.PST-see-SEMELF-3°.PST-PL.INFR.PST female.elk-aCC POSS.1-calf-GEN.PL-POSS.LOC clustered.around

‘I saw the female elk with her youngs close around her’

566. *tiknat skukkūwat ranu mi kiselduttugunnas i*

ቲክናት ስክህክህወት ራኑ ሙ ከክሰልድህተገንኖናት ከ

[tɪkɨjət 'sku:kʊ:wət 'rɑnɔ mi ki'seldɔ'tʊgʊnɪas i]

pi-gǎgg-ǎ-va tsallen ge-neg-vin gi=kekvoṭ

POSS.2-brother-GEN-POSS.LOC speaking.of 1.AG.PST-see-1°.PST yesterday

‘speaking of your brother, I saw him yesterday’

§7.3 Non-Genitive Governing Postpositions

Not all postpositions govern the genitive. Non-genitive governing postpositions are not numerous but many are very common. Because these do not govern the genitive, they cannot normally be found with possessive affixes, although *uġġit* is sometimes found with affixes, for example *nūġġidda* ‘without me’, although it is more common to hear *nikkut uġġit* or *nikkūġġit* ‘without me’ in less colloquial registers.

<i>aukka</i>	‘except’	+ELAT
<i>ırra~ıtsa</i>	‘through (static)’	+INESS
<i>ırra~ıtsa</i>	‘through (movement)’	+ILLAT
<i>lidno(t)</i>	‘according to’	+COM
<i>neggot</i>	‘in view of’	+COM
<i>siggot</i>	‘within earshot of’	+COM
<i>uggıt</i>	‘without’	+COM

579. *idvinin nivvin aukka gvaiddit*
 ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 [ʔitʰi:ɪɪm ʔnɪvɪn ʔaʊʰka ɡʰæɪtɪt]
 Ø-idd-vin-in ɪi=vin aukka gvaidd-it
 3A.AG.PST-thank-1°.PST-PL.INFR.PST PRON.1.ELAT except everyone-ACC.PL
 ‘s/he thanked everyone except me’
580. *nā soaʔimut iʔya mi edki na*
 ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 [næ: ʔsa:ʔimɔh ʔi:ʔa mi ʔeθki na:]
 nā soaʔ-imut iʔya mi edki-Ø na
 COP.NLOC.PRS fish-INNESS through DET spear-ACT PRON.3I
 ‘the spear is through the fish’
581. *minni salgoget iʔya*
 ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 [minɪ ʔsalɡo:geh ʔi:ʔa]
 Ø-min-vi salgo-et iʔya
 3A.AG.PST-walk-NLOC.PST doorway-ILLAT through
 ‘s/he walked through the doorway’
582. *lulli linkkussit simmukkin lidnot, a Ojjiir da*
 ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ
 [ʔlɔlɪ ʔlɪŋkɔsɪt ʔsimɔʔkim ʔlɪʔnɔt a ʔɔjɪr da]
 Ø-lull-vi linkk-ussit s-imɪ-ukkit-an lidnot a Ojjiir-Ø da
 3A.AG.PST-leave.PST-NLOC.PST boat-COM POSS.3A-wife-COM-POSS.NLOC according.to TOP Ojjiir-ACT TOP
 ‘Ojjiir left by boat according to his wife’
583. *ɲipaitɲin gvaiddein neggot*
 ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ ᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠᎵᎠ

[nɪˈpæɪtɪnɪm ˈgʰæɪtɛɪn ˈnɛkːɔt]
nɪ-paɪn-in gʰaidd-ein neggot
 1.UNAG.PST-fall-LOC.PST everyone-COM.PL in.view.of
 ‘I fell in view of everyone’

584. *lidni sissuinan siggot jojjā-t sulgedu-t ʕi*
 ፩፻፲፱፻፲፱ ስፊሳቸው ያገኘውን ስላገደውት ይገባል
 [ˈlɪɖni ˈsɪʃːɔɪnan ˈsɪkːɔt ˈjɔjːab ˈsolːgeːdɔtʰ ʕi]
Ø-lidn-vi s-isφ-uin-an siggot jojjā-t Ø-sulg-edut-t ʕi
 3A.AG.PST-say-NLOC.PST POSS.3A-parent-COM.PL-POSS.NLOC within.earshot.of that.DUB 3A.UNAG-love-3°.DUB.HYP REP
 ‘s/he₁ said that s/he₁ loved her/him₂ within earshot of his/her₁ parents’

585. *mikkat piṇuojakkudda ugǧit nutǧats*
 ማገገጥን በገንዘብ ዘይብሉት ይገባል
 [mɪˈkʰat pɪˈɲuɔjjaˈkɔtɒ ˈɔɣɪh ˈnɔxːats]
migg-φat pi-ṇuoja-kkut-va ugǧit nutǧ-ats
 go-CONNeg.ITR POSS.2-winter.coat-COM-POSS.LOC without NEG.IMP.AUX-2SG
 ‘don’t go outside without your winter coat’

§8 VERBS

Pine's verbal morphology can be intimidating and rightly so – Pine is a very verb heavy language, meaning much information is encoded in the verb through various means. Most notably, Pine verbs can be polypersonal – information about all participants of the verb is found inside the verb itself. Perhaps the most unusual feature of the polypersonal Pine verb is that object and subject markers are not fixed – the ending *-i* in the indicative present may refer to a third-person animate, a fourth person, a third-person inanimate or an third-person obviate, depending on what the other argument of the verb is. For example, *neg-* ‘see’ can be combined with various pronominal prefixes and *-i* to yield different subject-object alignments:

<i>ga-neg-i</i>	‘I see her/him’	(<i>ga-</i> ‘I’)
<i>t-neg-i</i>	‘s/he sees someone/something’	(<i>t-</i> ‘s/he’)
<i>mi-neg-i</i>	‘someone sees it’	(<i>mi-</i> ‘someone’)
<i>neg-i</i>	‘it sees it’	(<i>Ø-</i> ‘it’)

The suffix *-i* thus does not mark an object directly but rather tells us about the relationship between the pronominal prefix and the object. If it is instead following by *-em-*, then it tells us about the relationship between the object pronominal prefix and the subject:

<i>ga-neg-em-i</i>	‘s/he sees me’
<i>t-neg-em-i</i>	‘someone sees her/him’
<i>mi-neg-em-i</i>	‘it sees someone’

This is a fundamental mechanism in polypersonal verbs – one participant is overtly marked and its relationship to the other participant is expressed through endings.

Verbs are by far the most morphologically complex and rich category of the language, boasting a large array of prefixes, suffixes, modifiers, root elements, extensive derivational morphology and a complex pronoun system. Pine verbs have a fusional morphology, meaning each affix can carry a range of morphemes. In addition, many ideas commonly expressed with nouns, adverbs and adjectives in English instead appear as verbs in Pine, most notably predicative adjectives – while the adjective *tammet* ‘big’ can stand before a noun as an attributive adjective like in English, as in *tammet vukwi* ‘a big bird’, it appears as a verb when it is the argument of the verb ‘to be’ in English, as in *tammegan vukwi* ‘a/the bird is big’, literally ‘a/the bird bigs’. Verbs are an open and very productive class that can accommodate new roots easily. The various elements of Pine verbs are organised around the root into slots, which can or must be filled with various components which give information beyond that found in the basic meaning of the root.

Valency greatly affects the morphology of verbs. Monovalent verbs, those which only have one participant (whether singular or plural) differ markedly from polyvalent verbs, which have more than one participant (transitive and ditransitive verbs). This is because participants are directly and indirectly marked on the verb. The alignment system of polyvalent verbs in Pine is remarkably different from that found in most European languages. Pine indicates polyvalency by means of a system of alignment called *coordinate positional alignment*. Participants are ordered hierarchically, and only the hierarchically higher participant, called the *suprapositional* pronoun, is overtly marked. Moreover, the first and second person are grouped together as ‘local’ pronouns while other pronouns, namely the third-person animate (3A), the fourth person (4), the third-person inanimate (3I) and the third-person obviate (3O) are called non-local pronouns.

PINE PRONOMINAL HIERARCHY

[2 » 1] [3A » 4 » 3I » 3O]

All non-suprapositional participants are encoded into the verb as a function of their distance and direction from the suprapositional pronoun. For example, the marker *-i* indicates one degree of distance from the suprapositional pronoun. Therefore, *ga-Ø-i* indicates 1»3A (I VERB her/him), while *t-Ø-i* indicates 3a»4 (s/he VERBs someone/something). The distance is measured in degrees of separation from the suprapositional pronoun based on its relative hierarchical position to the suprapositional pronoun. For example, the marker *-i* is said to be of the 1° (first degree). The direction of this distance is measured as preceding from the top of the hierarchy to the bottom. Moving in the opposite direction to the hierarchy (from lower to higher) is the retrograde alignment (which in the examples above is encoded by the marker *-em-*), while moving with the hierarchy (from higher to lower) is called the prograde alignment. The form *ga-Ø-em-i* is therefore in the 1° retrograde and indicates 3A»1 (s/he VERBs me).

Thus, information about participants in a verb is given as a sort of grammatical coordinates. As such, polyvalent verbs may have a prograde (from higher to lower hierarchical position) or retrograde alignment (from lower to higher hierarchical position) of anywhere between the zeroeth degree to the fourth degree (0°, 1°, 2°, 3° or 4°). This is true of both participants in transitive verbs, and the position of the direct object in ditransitive verb, which is anti-ergative (meaning the indirect object of a ditransitive verb is treated as the direct object of a transitive verb, which in Pine grammar has been called the *antergate*, a syntactic indirect object but morphologically a direct object), is relative to the suprapositional pronoun as well. In other words, instead of thinking about who the various participants of a verb are, a Pine speaker thinks of their distance and direction in relation to which ever participant is hierarchically highest. Rather than stating directly who is the subject and who is the object, polyvalent Pine verbs tell us about one participant and how to get from there to the other participants, while also telling us whether the reference point is the subject or the object. This is a very different way of thinking about participants than what most are used to, and requires a good level of familiarity with verbal morphology. As such, polyvalent verbs can represent the biggest hurdle to students of Pine.

Beyond the complex polypersonal nature of verbs, Pine also overtly differentiates agentivity – whether an actor is in control, acts willingly or consciously, or whether the action is experienced by the actor rather than controlled, occurring without their willing or conscious intent. Aspect and translativity are also prominent features of Pine verbal morphology, with stative and translative verbs differing markedly from active verbs in various ways, as will be described in this section.

§8.1 Overview of Verbal Morphology

It is important to separate Pine verbal morphology into two distinct categories. Monovalent verbs behave very differently from polyvalent verbs (transitive verbs with two participants and ditransitive verbs with three participants), and they must be considered separately. However, many elements are common to both. This section aims to detail those elements which form the common core of all verbs in Pine.

The core of the Pine verb is a root, which carries the fundamental meaning of the verb and cannot be analyzed further. The root is what is left when all affixes have been removed, for example *migv-* ‘eat’. The verbal root can change depending on tense. The past tenses (past and pluperfect) of the realis moods causes the nucleus of the root to change through a type of ablaut called rhizal apophony, either called fronting or backing apophony, for example *migv-* ‘eat’ » *mígv-* ‘ate’. A verbal root cannot stand alone, which is why it is written with a hyphen. Affixes added onto the verbal root are either called prorrhizal (coming before the root), such as *ga-* ‘I, me’ or metarrhizal (coming after the root), for example *-va*, which indicates a local subject of an intransitive verb in the autonomous indicative present. Combining pro- and metarrhizal affixes yields grammatical, conjugated forms of verbs, for example *ga-migv-a* ‘I eat’. The most important affix of verbal morphology is called the theme, which is metarrhizal. The theme houses the majority of the information contained in a conjugated form of a verb. Verbs rely heavily on changes to the theme to convey information beyond the bare meaning of the root.

Pine verbs convey a great deal of information through inflection, a combination of various morphemes. Inflections give information about voice (whether the participant acts, acts upon itself, changes state or is the

recipient of an action), order (main or subordinate clause), mood set (whether the statement is real or unreal), evidentiality (whether the information is reliable and actual or whether there is a measure of doubt about it), tense (the time at which the action takes place) and participants. The aforementioned categories are obligate, meaning a verb form cannot be grammatical without specifying this information. Other parts of the verb may appear or be left out without causing the verb to be ungrammatical. These morphemes are called facultative, and they include aspectual markers. Order, mood sets, evidentiality, moods and tenses combine to give 30 possible combinations. The result of each combination, for example the autonomous realis assertive indicative present, is called an *inflection*.

Obligate inflectional categories are given below with a description of their function and meaning:

VOICE - information about the relationship between the action and its participants

ACTIVE - *the participant performs or experiences the action*

MIDDLE - *the subject and the object are one and the same*

TRANSLATIVE - *the participant experiences a change of state*

PASSIVE - *the patient of a transitive verb is promoted to the subject of an intransitive passive verb*

ORDER - information about the type of clause

AUTONOMOUS - *main clause*

HYPONOMOUS - *subordinate clause*

MOOD SET - information about whether the statement is real or not

REALIS - *the event or statement is factual, real*

IRREALIS - *non-factual events, either conditions or potential events*

MOOD - further information about the relationship of the verb to mood set and evidentiality

IRREALIS MOODS - the statement is not factual, true

CONDITIONAL - *the statement would be factual (if...)*

POTENTIAL - *the statement could be factual (if...)*

REALIS MOODS - the statement is either inferential or assertive

ASSERTIVE - *the statement is reliable, first-hand information, factual*

INDICATIVE - *the statement is true/declarative*

IMPERATIVE - *the statement is a declarative command*

INFERENTIAL - *the statement is either dubitative or optative*

DUBITATIVE - *the statement is may or may not be factual*

OPTATIVE - *the statement represents a wish, command, hope, desire*

TENSE - information about time

PRESENT - *the event is concurrent to the frame of reference*

PAST - *the event precedes the frame of reference*

PERFECT - *the event occurs and ends before the frame of reference*

PLUPERFECT - *the event had occurred before a past reference point*

FUTURE - *the event will occur at some time beyond the current reference point*

DEPENDENT FORMS - forms required to form connegatives, relatives and connegative relatives

CONNEGATIVE - *dependent form of a negative verb*

DEPENDENT - *basic dependent form of a non-negative verb*

§8.1.1 Voice

Voice gives information about the relationship between the action and its participants. The active voice shows that the subject performs or experiences an action, which is the default voice of verbs. The middle voice, whose formant is *-VttV(g)-* is found in verbs whose subject and object are one and the same, meaning the subject acts upon itself, and as such corresponds to reflexive verbs, for example *gaddet* 'I control it's but *gadduttuwa* 'I control

myself, I have discipline’. The translative voice indicates that the subject undergoes a change of state, and as such all translative verbs are obligate unagentive. Lastly, the passive voice transforms the recipient or object of a transitive verb into the experiencer of an intransitive verb, and corresponds roughly to the passive of English.

§8.1.2 Order

Pine verbs can appear in one of two *orders* called the *autonomous* and *hyponomous* order. The autonomous order is found in main clauses, while the hyponomous order is found in subclauses, relative clauses and in certain specific constructions. Hyponomous can thus best be described as a conjugation pattern that is *not* found in main clauses. For example, *gamikva* ‘I go’ is in the autonomous order (*ga-Ø-v-a*) but *ju gamigga* ‘when I go’ is in the hyponomous order (*ga-Ø-a*), where the pronoun *ga-* ‘I’ is unchanged but the ending *-v-a* becomes *-a*. This ending contains multiple layers of information, such as locality, order, mood, tense and assertivity.

§8.1.3 Mood Sets

All verbs also have two main sets of moods called the *realis* and the *irrealis*. Mood sets are a higher order classification than moods, and therefore all moods are part of either the realis or irrealis mood set. Furthermore, the realis mood set distinguishes three moods which are either assertive (the indicative mood) or inferential (the dubitative and optative moods). Thus, each mood is classified according to its evidentiality and mood set.

The irrealis set contains conjugation paradigms that confer to the verb a sense that the information is not realised, not true. For example, *gamikva* simply means ‘I go’ and is in the realis (more specifically in the indicative mood) because the information is understood to be real or accurate. There are three realis moods: the indicative (*gamikva* ‘I go’), the dubitative (*gamikvu* ‘I may go, I apparently go’) and the optative (*gamiggusut* ‘I want to go, may I go’). The form *gamikkaja* ‘I would go’ on the other hand is in the irrealis (more specifically the conditional) because the action of going has in fact not occurred and is conditional or imagined. There are two irrealis moods called the conditional (*gamikkaja* ‘I would go’) and the potential (*gamikkulut* ‘I could go’). The root of a verb in the irrealis mood set is not affected by tense, which sets the irrealis mood set apart from the realis mood set, where past tenses are affected by a change in the nucleus of the root through a process called *rhizal apophony*. Rhizal apophony is also dependent on order. The realis mood set in the autonomous undergoes fronting, and backing in the hyponomous, while the opposite is true of the irrealis mood, which has backing when autonomous and fronting when hyponomous.

§8.1.4 Evidentiality

The realis mood set further distinguishes *evidentiality*. All realis verb forms can either be assertive, meaning the utterance is seen as factual, true or that the information comes from first-hand knowledge, or they can be inferential, which indicates some level of doubt, that the information is not confirmed, that the information is perceptual or sensory or that it is second-hand information or reported. As such, the realis mood combines with the assertive to form the indicative mood, and with the inferential to form the dubitative and optative mood. For example, *gamidda ja ohakittsu tsesilluttun* ‘I know that you did something’, where *tsesilluttun* ‘you did (something)’ has assertive evidentiality (in the indicative mood) contrasts with *mittyt kukka, ohakittsu e tsesilluttun lu* ‘I don’t know whether you did something’, where *tsesilluttun* has inferential evidentiality (in the dubitative mood), because it is a statement of doubt. The dubitative and optative moods have a pluperfect form found only in the hyponomous order, and the dubitative also has a future tense in both orders. The only distinction between *gamikva* ‘I go’ and *gamikvu* is that the first statement ‘I go’ is seen as factual or gnomic, while the second statement ‘I may/

apparently go’ tells us that the information conveyed is not entirely factual, is not first hand information, unconfirmed, speculative or otherwise not guaranteed. Because of their intrinsic unagentive nature, translative verbs lack an optative and instead, the same endings in the translative instead have an inchoative meaning, indicating that the change of state is beginning, for example *miggumi* ‘it apparently goes’ (unagentive) gains an inchoative meaning with the addition of the translative marker *-uχ-*: *migguxumi* ‘it starts to go, it gets going’.

§8.1.5 Mood

Pine has five moods: the indicative, the dubitative, the optative, the conditional and the potential. Moods are classified by evidentiality (assertive, inferential) and mood set (realis, irrealis). Irrealis moods do not distinguish evidentiality as evidentiality is a feature of realis moods.

MOOD SET	REALIS			IRREALIS	
EVIDENTIALITY	ASSERTIVE	INFERENTIAL			
MOOD	INDICATIVE	DUBITATIVE	OPTATIVE	CONDITIONAL	POTENTIAL

Each mood has its own set of tenses. For example, the dubitative and optative have a pluperfect not found in the indicative (an obligate hyponomous tense), while the dubitative contains the future tense, and irrealis moods only have a present and past, while all realis moods have a perfect tense.

§8.1.6 Tense

Pine distinguishes six tenses. Verbs can be found in the present to indicate that an action is happening now or happens in general, in the past to show that the action occurred before the present, the perfect to indicate that an action occurred and ended before the present, the pluperfect to show that an action occurred and ended before a set reference point in the past (which must appear in the autonomous order, while the pluperfect action must always occur in the hyponomous order), the future to show that an action will or is likely to occur in the future (and is part of the inferential, which confers a certain sense of uncertainty), and finally the imperative to indicate that the action is a command.

§8.1.7 Participants

Participants are the people or things that are involved in the action described by the verb. Intransitive verbs have one participant, transitive verbs have two and ditransitive have three. Participants in intransitive verbs always appear as prorrhizal pronominal affixes, such as *ga-* ‘I’ or *mi-* ‘some(one/thing)’. Polyvalent verbs are also found with only one pronominal affix, and the other participant is indicated through metarrhizal elements found mostly in the theme. Pine distinguishes two types of participants based on their agentivity. Agentivity refers to the level of control the subject of a verb has. A subject which is seen to be aware, in control or willing will be found in the agentive, while a subject which is seen to be unaware, not in control, acting by accident, unwillingly or seen as more of an experiencer will be in the unagentive. Pronominal affixes convey this information, meaning there is one set of pronouns called the agentive pronominal set and a second set called the unagentive pronominal set. For example, *ga-* ‘I’ is agentive, while *ne-* ‘I’ is unagentive. This means that the verb form *g-ilg-va* ‘I move’ indicates that the first person is acting of its own volition, while its unagentive counterpart *n-ilg-va* ‘I move’ indicates that the moving is involuntary. Agentivity can be obligate (meaning a verb is only considered

grammatical if the pronominal set is either agentive or unagentive) or facultative (meaning both agentive and unagentive pronominal sets are grammatical) as in the example of *ilg-* ‘move’.

The participants in Pine are given here in their hierarchical order:

PARTICIPANT	ABBREVIATION	TRANSLATION
second person	2	‘you’
first person	1	‘I’
third-person animate	3A	‘s/he’, occasionally ‘it’
fourth person	4	‘someone, something’ or indefinite pronouns
third-person inanimate	3I	‘it’
third-person obviate	3O	‘s/he ₂ ’

§8.1.8 Overview of Inflections

The combination of order, mood set, evidentiality, mood and tense combines to give the main inflectional forms of verbs. The table below summarises these combinations. When talking about an inflected verb, it is enough to specify its order, mood and tense, as mood sets and evidentiality combine to form moods.

ORDER	AUTONOMOUS				
MOOD SET	REALIS			IRREALIS	
EVIDENTIALITY	ASSERTIVE	INFERENTIAL			
MOOD	INDICATIVE	DUBITATIVE	OPTATIVE	CONDITIONAL	POTENTIAL
TENSE	present	present	present	present	present
	past	past	past	past	past
	perfect	perfect	perfect		
		future			

ORDER	HYPNOMOUS				
MOOD SET	REALIS			IRREALIS	
EVIDENTIALITY	ASSERTIVE	INFERENTIAL			
MOOD	INDICATIVE	DUBITATIVE	OPTATIVE	CONDITIONAL	POTENTIAL
TENSE	present	present	present	present	present
	past	past	past	past	past
	perfect	perfect	perfect		
		future			
			pluperfect		

Pine verbal morphology is complex and rich and goes far beyond these fundamental elements. In order to properly describe how verbs work, intransitive and transitive verbs will be described separately in much greater detail below. First however, components common to both transitive and intransitive verbs will be described here.

§8.2 Structure & Components of Verbs

The Pine verb is structured around its root. Elements assemble around the root in a fixed and predictable way. The various elements of the inflected verb have a fairly rigid internal order. The internal structure of the verb can be described as being composed of slots. A slot is a fixed position relative to the root and other positions, which can be filled or left empty by verbal elements. Elements may appear in a certain slot in one case, but in a different slot if other elements force it to move to that slot. For example, the first-person pronoun *ga-* always appears in the same slot, but it can be preceded and followed by other elements. Elements that form the core of the inflected verb are called *nucleic elements*. Other elements are termed *non-nucleic elements*, and can be conditionally obligate, meaning they *must* appear in combination with other elements, or they can be facultative, meaning their presence or absence does not determine the grammaticality of an inflected verb. Non-nucleic elements are categorised by their position relative to the root – initials appear first, medials appear after the root, and finals are found as the last elements of a verb.

At the most abstract, elements are classified by their position in relation to the root – prorrhizal elements come before the root while metarrhizal elements follow it. There are three prorrhizal slots and three metarrhizal slots. Slots may also contain subslots, which also show a rigid internal order. Slots are numbered starting from the root. The furthest slot before the root is numbered -3, the next -2, and the slot immediately preceding the root is numbered -1. Similarly, metarrhizal elements may appear directly after the root (1) or in either of the following slots (2, 3 or 4). Thus, one can say that there are three prorrhizal slots and three metarrhizal slots, for a total of six main slots. Additionally, verbs can be found with clitics, which are not technically part of the verb (although it could be argued that they in fact are), which are hyphenated to the verb.

The general internal structure of the verb can be abstracted in the following way, with nucleic elements in bold:

PRORRHIZAL ELEMENTS			ROOT	METARRHIZAL ELEMENTS		
INITIALS	PRONOUNS	PREVERBS		MEDIALS	THEME	FINALS
-3	-2	-1		1	2	3
motion location manner	agentive unagentive	direction ditransitivity		category type manner aspect	thematic/ athetic elements	telethetic elements plural locality

§8.2.1 The Root

The root is the most fundamental part of the verb – the part which cannot be further analyzed. Only one verb in Pine has no clear root, the copula. Although it has a dependent form in *naḡan* and a connegative form in *uḡun*, it may not be useful to think of the inflected copula as consisting of a root. Some have analyzed it to have a present root in *-a-* and a past root in *-i-*, but even that may not be completely accurate in all cases. Unfortunately for students of Pine, the copula is irregular in nearly all aspects and differs enormously from regular verbs.

Regular verbs however always consist of a root with elements arranged around it. The root can never stand alone, but the dictionary included in this book lists verbs as their bare roots. For example, *ḡul-* ‘talk, speak’

is the root given in the dictionary. By combining the root with *ga-Ø-va* to form the first person singular, present indicative form of the autonomous order, one can generate the conjugated form *gaḥilla* ‘I speak’.

The vast majority of verb roots in Pine are mono- or bisyllabic, and all end in a consonant.

The root *-skw-* ‘come/be/proceed in a certain order’ is unique in that it contains no nucleus, and must appear with a kinetic initial, such as *s-awa-skw-* ‘come first, be first, happen first’ and *g-awa-skw-* ‘come second, be second, follow, be subsequent’.

§8.2.1.1 Prosthophonic Roots

Most verbal affixes, excluding medials, are weakly prosthothesising, meaning they have no specific front-rounded versions. For example, the intransitive dubitative ending *-u* in *siḡḡu* ‘it apparently rains’ has no specific front-rounded form, and therefore prosthothesises to *-ũ*, for example in *mũertnimũ* ‘it apparently drizzles’. Prosthothesis is therefore only triggered by the presence of prosthophonic vowels in the word, except in a small number of verbs where no prosthophonic vowels exists but which still trigger prosthothesis. These roots are called prosthophonic roots, and all are otherwise ambiphonic. Prosthophonic roots are:

<i>illi-</i>	‘live’	(eastern dialects only)
<i>king-</i>	‘catch’	
<i>tell-</i>	‘coat, cover’	
<i>tser-</i>	‘have fever’	
<i>riḍ-</i>	‘weave’	

In these verbs for example, the dubitative uses prosthophonic endings: *pitserri* ‘you apparently have fever’ rather than the expected **pitseru*.

§8.2.2 Verbal Slots

Verbal slots represent the internal position of inflectional verbal elements in relation to others. Slots can be composed of subslots when there is internal order within a slot. Pine verbs have 8 slots, but only two must always be filled, the pronominal and thematic slot, with the exception of impersonal verbs which have an empty pronominal slot and can appear with only the thematic slot (although many speakers include a final). The pronominal slot may have a zero surface form, which means that the surface form of a verb may only have one slot occupied.

For example, the impersonal verb *siḡḡ-* ‘rain’ can have the present form *siḡḡa* ‘it rains’ (alongside *siḡḡan* or *siḡḡami*, all acceptable). The form *hiḍḍan* ‘s/he dives’ is an example of a minimally filled verb with a non-local person, where *-a-* is the thematic slot and *-n* is a final (the pronominal slot has an underlying *t-* ‘s/he’, which has no surface form before *h-*). Likewise, *gaḥiḍva* ‘I dive’ only has two occupied slots, the pronominal slot (*ga-* ‘I’) and the thematic slot (*-va*). It is acceptable to drop the first-person pronoun with monovalent verbs, so the form *hiḍva* ‘I dive’ may also be heard, where the pronominal slot is empty (or alternatively has a 0 surface form pronoun) and only the thematic slot containing *-va*.

§8.2.2.1 Slot -3

Slot -3 or the *tritomeric prorrhizal slot* is the first slot of the verb. It houses initials, and contains two subslots, numbered -3A and -3B. Initials are morphemes that give information about location, motion and manner. Examples of this include kinetic initials such as the translocative initial *gi-/ge(g)-* ‘from, away, down’ and the cislocative initial *si(s)-*, which appear in the subslot -3B, as well as adverbial initials such as *us(sa)-* ‘wrong, incorrectly, with difficulty’ or *keu-/kem-* ‘together, along’, which are found in the subslot -3A. When directly

preceding the local pronouns *g-i(m)-/n-(i)m-* and *ts-(i)m-/p-(i)m-*, the kinetic initials appear as *si-/gi-* and cause changes of the pronoun, such that *si-g-i* » *siski-*, *si-n-i* » *sitni-*, *si-ts-i* » *sittsi-*, *si-p-i* » *sippi-* and *gi-g-i* » *geggi-*, *gi-n-i* » *getni-*, *gi-ts-i* » *gettsi-* and *gi-p-i* » *geppi-*.

TRITOMERIC PRORRHIZAL SLOT -3	
-3A	-3B
adverbial initials	kinetic initials

In the examples below, the tritomic prorrhizal slot is in bold:

ge -ggiminna	‘I walk <i>away/down/out/there</i> ’	min-	‘walk’
keu=si -ttsimigvilgotsin	‘we dine together here’	migvilg-	‘eat a meal’
si -ttsibidnuš aljīn	‘you will arrive <i>here</i> soon’	bidn-	‘arrive’
kil=issu -giggeddit	‘they gathered (here) again’	issu-gigged-	‘gather’

Adverbial initials are a type of imbedded adverb, which may be semantically obligate, meaning it may be necessary for an alternative meaning of a verb. For example, *tsūll-* alone means ‘carry’ but **key**-*tsūll-* means ‘mean, signify, imply’.

Kinetic initials are also semantically obligate in some cases, and are conditionally obligate with the motion preverb *-i-*. The two most common kinetic initials are the cislocative *si(s)-* and the translocative *gi-/ge(g)-*. The cislocative can mean a variety of things, most commonly that the actions occurs here, now or that there is movement up, closer, towards the subject or inside. Conversely, the translocative indicates that the action occurs there, then or that there is movement down, further or away from the subject of outside. Kinetic initials are very common, and Pine speakers often use them generously. Kinetic initials can appear in combination with each other, for example *in(u)-* ‘around’ and the trans- and cislocative combine to form *iss(u)-* and *igg(u)-*, ‘around here’ and ‘around there’ respectively. Likewise, the inceptive *a-* ‘go and, start’ can appear as *asi(s)-* and *agi-/age(g)-* ‘come (here) and’ and ‘go (there) and’ respectively, or with lengthening as *assi(s)-* and *aggi-/agge(g)-*, although the sequence *a-ge-g-i-* (inceptive with first-person agentive pronoun *g(a)-*) is commonly found as *ag-ge-g-i* or *a-g-g-i-*.

§8.2.2.2 Slot -2

Slot -2 or the *deuteromeric prorrhizal slot* houses pronouns. Pine has two distinct sets of pronouns, the agentive and unagentive pronominal sets. The agentivity of the pronominal sets always refers to the agentivity of the subject (objects have no agentivity per se as they do not act), whether it be suprapositional (overtly marked) or infrapositional (inferred). Each set of pronoun has a distinct present and past form. This means that four different sets of pronouns may appear in the deuteromeric prorrhizal slot. The table below shows the four different forms of the second, first and second-person pronouns.

	DEUTEROMERIC PRORRHIZAL SLOT -2			
	AGENTIVE		UNAGENTIVE	
	PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT	PAST
2	<i>ts(a)-</i>	<i>ts(e)-</i>	<i>p(i)-</i>	

1	$g(a)$ -	$g(e)$ -	$n(e)$ -	$n(i)$ -
3A	(t) -	$\emptyset$ -	(s) -	
4	$m(i)$ -			
3I	(h) -		(h) -	
3O	(t) -	$\emptyset$ -	(s) -	

Below are examples of verbal pronouns of the deuteromeric prorrhizal slot -2:

<i>ts-</i> <i>ḫulla</i>	‘you speak’	(* <i>ts-ḫul-va</i> » <i>tsḫulla</i>)
<i>tse-</i> <i>midin</i>	‘you knew’	
<i>pi-</i> <i>ṇeḷva</i>	‘you are (feeling) sick’	
<i>pi-</i> <i>saskin</i>	‘you awoke’	
<i>ga-</i> <i>ḫulla</i>	‘I speak’	
<i>ge-</i> <i>midin</i>	‘I knew’	
<i>ne-</i> <i>ṇeḷva</i>	‘I am (feeling) sick’	
<i>ni-</i> <i>saskin</i>	‘I awoke’	
<i>ḫulan</i>	‘s/he speaks’	(* <i>t-ḫulan</i> » <i>ḫulan</i>)
<i>middi</i>	‘s/he knew’	(* <i>Ø-mid-vi</i> » <i>middi</i>)
<i>s-ṇeḷlan</i>	‘s/he is (feeling) sick’	
<i>saski</i>	‘s/he awoke’	(* <i>Ø-sask-i</i> » <i>saski</i>)

§8.2.2.3 Slot -1

Slot -1 or the *proteromeric prorrhizal slot* houses preverbs and immediately precedes the verb root. By far the most common preverb is the kinetic preverb *-i(m)-*. Preverbs are elements that come in between pronouns and the root, and they are conditionally obligate. The kinetic preverb has two main functions: to mark motion and to indicate ditransitivity. A less common preverb is *-av(a)-*, which indicates (temporal) ordering. Motion preverbs are required when certain kinetic initials are present. Commonly, the kinetic preverb *-i(m)-* is required to indicate movement, to indicate location (here or there), but it is generally absent with the simple kinetic initial *inu-*, and to indicate the promotion of an object to the role indirect object (ditransitive verbs), whether a direct pronoun is found or not (hemiditransitive and anthemiditransitive verbs).

<i>sisk-i-minna</i>	‘I walk here’
<i>gegg-i-minna</i>	‘I walk there/away’
<i>inuga-minna</i>	‘I walk around’
<i>issugg-i-minna</i>	‘I walk around here’
<i>iggugg-i-minna</i>	‘I walk around there’
<i>agg-i-minna</i>	‘I begin/set off walking’
<i>asisk-i-minna</i>	‘I begin/set off walking here’
<i>agegg-i-minna</i>	‘I begin/set off walking there/away’
<i>g-im-alkettit</i>	‘I give it to him’

A second, less common motion preverb is *-ava-*, which is found in the special case of the verb *-škw-* ‘come in a specific order’ in combination with the trans- and cislocation: *s-ava-škw-* ‘come/be first’ and *g-ava-šk-* ‘come/be second/then’, which is also possible to chain directly onto regular verbs instead, for example:

s-ava-škwami kin ja tsħeddisitsis, g-ava-škwami go ja tsatsēlggīsitsis
or *škwami kin ja ts-ava-ħeddisitsis, škwami go ja ts-ava-tsēlggīsitsis*
‘first we boil it, then we roast it’

In some instances, the preverb *-ava-* can be shortened to *-av-* and precede ditransitive preverbs, for example *inu-g-av-im-alk-et-tit* ‘first I go around giving it to her/him/them’.

The ditransitive preverb *-i(m)-* does not give any information about the relationship between the subject and the objects, only that the verb itself has an increased valency. Instead, ditransitive alignment is expressed through two different sets of suffixes. Retrograde markers are found in subslot 2d, indicating that the degree shown by the ditransitive paragogic final proceeds in the retrograde direction from the subject. Ditransitive paragogic finals are found in subslot 3c and show either a relative coordinate of the indirect object (1°, 2° or 3°), or an absolute indirect object (3O, 2 and 1).

There are two ditransitive retrograde markers (*-ħi-/ħen-* and *-nnu-/nnon-*), the former being the suprapositional retrograde marker (indirect object is suprapositional to the suprapositional pronoun, sometimes called *ultrapositional*) and the latter being an ipsigrade (retrograde) marker, indicating that the indirect object and subject are at a 0° degree position from one another (not the same agent but the same person).

<i>g-im-alket-tit</i>	‘I give it to her/him’	(1)3a»3i)
<i>m-i-nis-i-kin-nit</i>	‘someone brings it to her/him’	(4)3i»3a)
<i>m-i-nis-i-nnunnit</i>	‘someone brings something to it’	(4)4»3a)

§8.2.2.4 Slot 1

Slot 1 or the *proteromeric metarrhizal slot* is the first slot immediately following the root, and it houses medials. It is complex, meaning it contains three subslots numbered 1A, 1B and 1C.

PROTEROMERIC METARRHIZAL SLOT		
1		
1A	1B	1C
voice medials	derivative medials	aspectual medials

Medials are semantically obligate or facultative. In other words, they can add aspectual information or be required with certain verbs, altering the root’s meaning. Many medials are sensitive to tense, and they may have a present and past form. There are three categories of medials: voice medials housed in subslot 1A, derivative medials housed in subslot 1B and aspectual medials, housed in subslot 1C.

There are only two common types of voice medials: translative medials such as *-uħ-* or *-uθ-*, and the passive voice medial *-φut=uθ-* (along with its augments: *-φ(uss)=iw=uθ-* ‘-able’ and *-φ(ut)=oġ=uθ-* ‘un-Ø-ed, un-Ø-able’, where the initial part of the medial *-ut-/uss-* can be dropped, but the initial archephonemic *-φ-* is present). The translative voice medials can sometimes be preceded by *-(i)s-* (which indicates an inchoative translative) or *-(i)n-* (which indicates an automatic translative), both are also elements of other medials, for example *-isħuθ-* and *-unguθ-*. However, these elements are generally fused with the root, and as such stand somewhere between a vestigial premedial and a root augment. Both are semantically obligate. The passive voice medial *-ut=u-* can also

be found in special augmented forms in $-\phi(uss)=iv=u\theta$ - ('can be Ø-ed), $-\phi(ut)=og=u\theta$ - ('un-Ø-ed' or 'un-Ø-able') to form verbs in $-\phi(uss)ivu\theta$ - and $-\phi(ut)ogu\theta$ -, which indicate the possibility or impossibility of a passive respectively, for example *mikw-utuθ*- 'be eaten', *mikw-(uss)ivuθ*- 'be eadible' and *mikw-(ut)oguθ*- 'be inedible, be uneaten'. In a few cases, the translative voice medial can also be combined with $-iv$ - and $-og$ -.

<i>tsint-tutu-tt-ami</i>	'it is drunk'
<i>tsint-t(uss)ivu-tt-ami</i>	'it is drinkable'
<i>tsint-t(ut)ogu-tt-ami</i>	'it is undrinkable, undrunk'
<i>tsint-iv-uχ-ami</i>	'it becomes drinkable'
<i>tsint-og-uχ-ami</i>	'it becomes undrinkable'

Derivative medials are used to form new verbs from other roots, be they nouns, adverbs, adjectives or even pronouns, and as such they are semantically obligate. Some derivative medials cause phonological changes in the root, either diaphony, rhizal apophony or both. For example, the derivative medial $-ig$ - is a transitivity marker for non-verbs (causing diaphony) – from the noun *vabna* 'smoke', the verb root *vapn-ig*- 'smoke (food/skin)' is formed. The reason these elements are considered medials not an integral part of the root is that some are sensitive to tense, and only the nucleus of a root is affected by rhizal apophony (hence its name) in the past. One of the most common derivative medial is $-isχu\theta$ -, which forms a so-called unagentive automatic verb (often corresponds to English 'get Ø-ed'). It is closely related to the translative $-uχ$ -, and in fact was originally a combination of $-uχ$ -, $-is$ -, a vestigial inchoative marker and $-u\theta$ -, a stative medial.

Aspectual medials are a rather large and varied set of affixes, many of which are polysemantic, and can be both semantically obligate or more commonly facultative. Their function is to give information on the aspect of the verb, for example making the verb semelfactive ($-ill$ -, $-i\theta$ -, $-ig$ -, $-isk$ -, $-itn$ -, indicating various manners of short duration, a single quick or sudden occurrence as in *all-ill*- 'change quickly', *kauk-isk*- 'strike once', *tāi-itn*- 'sneeze', *sask-iθ*- 'wake up quickly'), modulative ($-ib$ -, $-is$ -, $-ir$ -/ur-, indicating endearment, diminutive or augmentative aspects, *tāi-ib*- 'sneeze (once, a little, cutely)', *tāi-ir*- 'sneeze loudly', *pai-ur*- 'for something large to fall', *lul-is*- 'speak (in an endearing/diminutive way)', durative ($-ulg$ -, $-ilg$ -, indicating a longer duration as in *migv-ilg*- 'eat a meal, feast', *hūlk-ulg*- 'fall/snow/rain for a long time'), irresultative ($-its$ -, indicating that the action does not reach an end point as in *all-its*- 'change over time, slowly, shift', *doll-its*- 'continue, go on') or frequentative ($-aχχ$ -, $-add$ -, $-ast$ -, indicating a repeated or recurring action, an activity or that something happen casually, habitually or is distributive, as in *tselkw-aχχ*- 'camp, tent', *itil-add*- 'ponder, reflect', *beved-add*- 'decorate many things').

§8.2.2.5 Slot 2

Slot 2 or the *thematic slot* is the most central and complex slot of the Pine verb. It houses the theme, which is a combination of obligate inflectional affixes that house morphemes related to order, mood set, evidentiality, mood, tense and alignment and more. The theme is made up of various elements, and although it is said to be housed in a medial slot, thematic elements can and do appear as finals. The theme can be thought of as the core of the verb, whose elements appear in the thematic slot, but which can also appear as finals. As such, thematic elements are not purely defined by their location inside the verb, but by their location and their morphosyntactic role. Under certain conditions, some thematic elements occur in the thematic slot, and under other conditions, they may appear both in the thematic slot or in final position. Thematic elements found in the thematic slot are called *nucleic elements*. Thematic elements found outside the thematic slot are called *non-nucleic thematic elements*.

THEME

core inflectional part of the verb

THEMATIC SLOT	slot that houses most thematic elements
NUCLEIC ELEMENTS	elements found exclusively in the thematic slot
NUCLEIC THEME	thematic slot elements which are not retrograde markers
NON-NUCLEIC THEMATIC ELEMENTS	elements of the theme that appear as finals

The thematic slot itself is composed of multiple subslots and exhibits mesotomy in polyvalent verbs, which is the splitting and shifting of elements between the subslots or to a final position. At the core of the thematic slot is the *nucleic theme*. The nucleic theme is usually a vowel specific to an inflection, and is separate from other parts of the theme such as *-v-* versioners, plurality markers or alignment markers. A distinguishing feature of the nucleic theme is that it excludes any finals. For example, in the inflected form *tsnegimmuts* ‘I want to see you’, the theme is *-imm-u-t-s*. The nucleic theme is *-i-*, the retrograde marker is *-imm-Ø-t*, which itself is composed of the medial *-imm-* and the final *-t*. The thematic slot houses both the retrograde marker *-imm-* and the nucleic theme *-i-* (and it can be said that its underlying form also houses the optative marker *-s-*). Likewise, the optative *-s-* here is normally a medial, but it has migrated to the final position through a process called sigmatropic migration, and as such cannot be considered to be part of the nucleic theme, as it can only appear in medial position.

Mono- and polyvalent themes are markedly different. For example, the intransitive theme in the inflected form *gamin-na* ‘I walk’ has the underlying form *-v=a* (the sequence *-n-v=a* has the surface form *-nna*), with the so-called *-v-* versioner which indicates locality in the singular autonomous indicative present, and similarly the nucleic theme which has the form *-a-*, which is common to the autonomous indicative present. Both the *-v-* versioner and the nucleic theme are found within the thematic theme in this particular example.

The same inflection in the transitive with a third-person inanimate object, *gamin-e-t* ‘I walk it’ has a completely different theme, which is composed of the nucleic theme *-e-*, which is specific to the autonomous indicative present, and the final *-t*, which combine to show a 3° prograde autonomous indicative present inflection. The fusional nature of the theme makes it difficult to assign a specific semantic or morphosyntactic role to each component. In other words, the theme is *-e=t*, which is composed of the nucleic element *-e-* and the non-nucleic thematic element *-t*.

§8.2.2.6 Slot 3

Slot 3 or the *teleutameric metarrhizal slot* houses finals. Finals are suffixes which are by definition the last elements of an inflected verb. The teleutameric metarrhizal slot is composed of three subslots (termed 3a, 3b and 3c) belonging to two categories.

TELEUTAMERIC METARRHIZAL SLOT		
3		
3A	3B	3C
PROGOGIC FINALS	PARAGOGIC FINALS	
obviate inclusive finals	non-polyvalent paragogic finals	polyvalent paragogic finals

The first final subslot houses progogic finals. There are three types of progogic finals – three obviate and one inclusive progogic final. Obviate progogic finals exclusively found in polyvalent verbs and are the obviate markers *-mi-* and *-ni(n)-*, which respectively indicate a prograde third-person obviate infrapositional object to a local subject and a retrograde third-person obviate infrapositional subject to a local object. In other words, if a verb has either *-mi-* or *-ni(n)-* as its progogic final, the third-person obviate and a second or first person are involved. The inclusive progogic final include *-tsi-*, which is the first-person plural inclusive pluraliser (you and me, we) of intransitive verbs. The intransitive obviate marker *-mi-* also appears in the progogic slot.

<i>tsnegemi-nin</i>	's/he ₂ sees you'
<i>tsnegi-mi</i>	'you see her/him ₂ '
<i>tsajaχχo-tsi-n</i>	'we two study'
<i>ju tsajaχχa-tsi-t</i>	'when we two study'

Paragogic finals those that appear in subslots 3B, 3C and 3D. There are two types of paragogic finals: non-polyvalent (3A and 3B) and polyvalent paragogic finals (3C). Non-polyvalent paragogic finals include the past marker *-n*, three non-polyvalent pluralisers (which themselves have an internal hierarchy and cannot co-occur), and the sigmatropic optative *-s-* (the optative element *-s-* which moves to the paragogic position through a phenomenon called sigmatropic migration). Polyvalent paragogic finals are polyvalent pluralisers, the very last elements of transitive and ditransitive verbs.

<i>smairra-t</i>	'they laugh'	
<i>tsnegit-s</i>	'you want to see it'	
<i>tsenegganni-n</i>	's/he saw you'	
<i>tseneggannin-in</i>	'they saw you'	
<i>tsaruoddek-ki</i>	'you (pl.) burn them'	(« <i>tsa-ruodd-et-(a)gi</i>)

§8.2.2.7 Verbal Clitics

Verbal clitics are clitics which directly follow the verb, without being part of it. They are hyphenated to the verb. There is a number of clitics, but perhaps the most common is the particle *-(d)di* which indicates a probability when combined with the dubitative, for example *χullum di* 's/he's probably leaving'. A word cannot be hyphenated on both ends – instead, only the initial hyphen is used.

§8.2.3 Verbal Pronouns

Verbal pronouns are elements of the verb that indicate one participant. They occupy the deuteromeric prorrhizal slot, and are obligate. Pine only ever overtly marks one person through its pronominal set. In the case of intransitive verb, the only participant of the verb will be housed in this slot. Polyvalent verbs similarly only overtly mark one pronoun in the deuteromeric prorrhizal slot, while the rest of the arguments are encoded through other means. The deuteromeric prorrhizal slot is one of two obligate slots of Pine verbs along with the thematic slot. Some pronouns, namely the third-person animate and inanimate, may have no overt surface form, meaning the slot appears to be unfilled.

Pine verbs have two pairs of pronominal sets: one agentive and one unagentive pronominal set. Each pronominal set has a present (found in the present, future and perfect, the *present pronominal set*) and past form (found in the past and pluperfect, the *past pronominal set*), which gives rise to four distinct pronominal sets.

Pine has six verbal pronouns. Pronouns are organised according to a hierarchy, which is extremely important in polyvalent verbs, but which does not affect monovalent verbs, given here in their hierarchical order. Pronouns are either local (the second and first person) or non-local (the third-person animate, fourth person, third-person inanimate and the third-person obviate).

LOCAL	2	you
	1	I

NON-LOCAL	3A	he, she, it
	4	one, someone, something, indefinite/interrogative pronouns
	3I	it
	3O	he ₂ , she ₂ , (they ₂) it, they (which...)

All pronouns except the third-person obviate can be found in the plural, and there is a distinction between an inclusive first person plural (*you (and others) and me*) and an exclusive first person plural (*I and others, excluding you*). Pronoun pluralization occurs through different mechanisms in monovalent verbs and in polyvalent verbs. Additionally, the non-local pronouns are sensitive to animacy. Animacy is not a very a salient feature of Pine, but speakers do distinguish animacy when it comes to the choice of a third-person pronoun. People are obligate animates, and many living things such as animals, plants, even natural phenomenon, can be referred to with an animate pronoun. Generally speaking however, the third-person animate mostly refers to people or animals. The third-person inanimate exclusively refers to non-persons, whether living organisms or not.

§8.2.3.1 The Fourth Person

The fourth person (*m(i)*- irrespective of tense *or* agentivity) is a pronoun which refers to an indefinite person or pronoun. Generally if the fourth person is agentive, it will refer to ‘someone’ or ‘one’, or can be equivalent to a sort of impersonal or more general ‘we’ (much like ‘one’ can be used for a more impersonal ‘we’ in English). When unagentive, or the object of a polyvalent verb, the fourth person can equally refer to ‘someone’, ‘one’ or ‘something’. In addition, indefinite pronouns (*daddas*, *ohakammi* ‘someone’, *gaggas*, *ohakiski* ‘something’, *gvaiddas*, *gvaidgas* ‘all, everyone’) and interrogative pronouns (*kammi* ‘who’, *kammet* ‘who pl.’, *kiski* ‘what’) must be referred to with the fourth person.

<i>siljeddat mi-lukki-t kin</i>	‘one/we must first boil it’
<i>mi-ljeddi daddas</i>	‘someone boils it’
<i>mi-paitni ohakittsu</i>	‘something fell’
<i>mi-midat gvaiddaski</i>	‘everyone knows’

§8.2.3.2 Obviation

Pine distinguishes two third person animate by function: the third person animate and the third person obviate. Obviation refers to the ranking of two third person animate arguments, where obviation demotes one third person to a secondary role, among other things.

The third-person obviate has three functions. Firstly, it distinguishes between two third-person animate pronouns within the same verb, for example *negget* ‘s/he saw her/him’. This means that two third-person animate pronouns in a verb cannot co-exist, and one of the two third-person animate arguments must be obviated – the obviated argument is most commonly the object. Its second role is very similar, but extends beyond a single verb and operates on a discourse level, where the third-person obviate refers to less salient animate participants. Obviation in Pine is used to distinguish two third-person animate participants of opposing salience. The obviate third person is non-salient compared to the third-person animate (sometimes called the third person proximate when contrasting the two third animate third persons). For example, in the phrase ‘he

<i>peġummet ja s-niġlin</i>	he ₁ told him ₂ that he ₁ was sick
<i>peġummet ja s-niġli-mi-n</i>	he ₁ told him ₂ that he ₂ was sick

[illegible]

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§8.2.4 Pronominal Sets

Pine has two sets of pronouns depending on the agentivity of the subject: the agentive and the unagentive pronominal set. The agentive pronominal sets appear when the subject of a verb has agentivity, regardless of the positionality of the pronoun – agentivity is always encoded in the suprapositional pronoun, and only subjects are affected by agentivity (as all patients are unagentive), which means that the agentivity of the suprapositional pronoun always reflects that of the subject, whether the suprapositional pronoun is the subject or the object. For intransitive verbs, an agentive subject will automatically require the agentive pronominal sets, but this is not true of polyvalent verbs. Likewise, the unagentive pronominal set is used whenever the subject (regardless of whether it is supra- or infrapositional) is unagentive.

The third person obviate and third person animate share the same pronominal prefix but are distinguished from one another through an obviate suffix in intransitive verbs.

The table below shows pronominal prefixes for the agentive set. Pluralization is marked through metarrhizal elements, which are valency specific, such that monovalent pluralisers differ from polyvalent pluralisers.

PERSON	AGENTIVE		UNAGENTIVE	
	PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT	PAST
2	<i>tsa-</i> , <i>ts-</i>	<i>ts(e)-</i>	<i>p(i)-</i>	
1	<i>g(a)-</i>	<i>g(e)-</i>	<i>n(e)-</i>	<i>n(i)-</i>
3A	<i>t-</i> , Ø-	Ø-	<i>s-</i> , Ø-	
4	<i>m(i)-</i>			
3I	<i>h-</i> , Ø-		<i>h-</i> , Ø-	
3O	<i>t-</i> , Ø-	Ø-	<i>s-</i> , Ø-	

In its present form, the second-person pronoun *tsa-* will appear without a vowel (*ts-*) before certain consonants, for example *tsmihet* ‘you like it’ (<**tsa-mid-et*). The first-person pronouns *ga-* likewise appears in its short form *g-* before vowels, but it can also be dropped all together, which is very common in non-formal registers. In the past form, the second person does not cluster with the onset of a verb, but if a verb begins with a vowel or the pronoun is followed by one, then *ts-* and *g-* are used. In other words, the second-person pronoun contracts in the present but not the past.

Likewise, the third-person animate and inanimate only appear in certain environments. For the animate pronoun, it only appears before vowels and certain to consonants in the present, and is completely absent in the past. The third-person inanimate pronoun *h-* only appears before vowels and does not distinguish tense forms. The fourth person is *mi-* before consonants and *m-* before vowels irrespective of tense or agentivity, and the third-person obviate is identical to the third person animate.

Here is the agentive set used with the conjugated verb *lul-* ‘speak’ in the present and past indicative autonomous, and the unagentive set is illustrated with the verb *sask-* ‘wake up, be woken up’.

	AGENTIVE		UNAGENTIVE	
	PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT	PAST

SINGULAR				
2	<i>tsʰulla</i> 'you speak'	<i>tseḷulin</i> 'you spoke'	<i>pisaskva</i> 'you wake up'	<i>pisaskin</i> 'you woke up'
1	<i>(ga)ḷilla</i> 'I speak'	<i>(ge)ḷilin</i> 'I spoke'	<i>ṇesaskva</i> 'I wake up'	<i>ṇisaskin</i> 'I woke up'
3A	<i>ḷulan</i> 's/he speaks'	<i>ḷilli</i> 's/he spoke'	<i>saskan</i> 's/he wakes up'	<i>saskvi</i> 's/he woke up'
4	<i>miḷulan</i> '(some)one speaks'	<i>miḷilli</i> '(some)one spoke'	<i>misaskan</i> '(some)one wakes up'	<i>misaskvi</i> '(some)one woke up'
3I	<i>ḷilami</i> 'it speaks'	<i>ḷilli(mi)</i> 'it spoke'	<i>saskami~haskami</i> 'it wakes up'	<i>saskvi(mi)~haskvi(mi)</i> 'it woke up'
3O	<i>ḷulamin</i> 's/he ₂ speaks'	<i>ḷillimi</i> 's/he ₂ spoke'	<i>saskamin</i> 's/he ₂ wakes up'	<i>saskvimin</i> 's/he ₂ woke up'
PLURAL				
2	<i>tsʰulon</i> 'you speak'	<i>tseḷulinin</i> 'you spoke'	<i>pisaskon</i> 'you wake up'	<i>pisaskinin</i> 'you woke up'
1.INCL	<i>tsʰulotsin</i> 'you and I speak'	<i>tseḷulinetsin</i> 'you and I spoke'	<i>pisaskotsin</i> 'you and I wake up'	<i>pisaskinetsin</i> 'you and I woke up'
1.EXCL	<i>(ga)ḷulon</i> 'we speak'	<i>(ge)ḷulinin</i> 'we spoke'	<i>ṇesaskon</i> 'we wake up'	<i>ṇisaskinin</i> 'we woke up'
3A	<i>ḷulat</i> 'they speak'	<i>ḷillit</i> 'they spoke'	<i>saskat</i> 'they wake up'	<i>saskvit</i> 'they woke up'
4	<i>miḷulat</i> '(people) speak'	<i>miḷillit</i> '(people) spoke'	<i>misaskat</i> '(people) wake up'	<i>misaskvit</i> '(people) woke up'
3I	<i>ḷiloat</i> 'they speak'	<i>ḷilliat</i> 'they spoke'	<i>saskoat~haskoat</i> 'they wake up'	<i>saskviat~haskviat</i> 'they woke up'

§8.2.4.1 Pronominal Mesoclis

The present agentive pronominal set contains forms with a long and short form – the second and first person have both short and long forms, while the third-person animate and inanimate have has a short form. The third-person inanimate agentive has a short form only found before vowels, while the third-person animate short form can appear before vowels and certain consonants. In other words, short forms appear systematically before vowels, such as **ts-*oarva*** 'you drive', but they may also combine with the onset of verbs in the absence of proteromeric elements, as in **ts-*migva*** 'you eat'. The rules that describe how pronouns are prefixed to verbs are called *pronominal mesoclis*.

§8.2.4.1.1 Second-Person Mesoclis

The second-person agentive present pronoun *ts-* appears conditionally before consonants with which it can form a legal initial cluster. In the past, it is *tse-* before consonants and *ts-* before vowels. The table below shows what initial consonants require the short form of the second-person pronoun *tsa-*.

PRESENT SHORT FORM	VERB ONSET	SURFACE FORM	EXAMPLE
ts-	<i>m-</i>	<i>tsm-</i>	<i>mind-</i> ‘come’ » <i>tsmindva</i> ‘you come’
	<i>m̥-</i>		<i>mairr-</i> ‘laugh’ » <i>tsmairva</i> ‘you laugh’
	<i>v-</i>	<i>ts(a)v-, ts-</i>	<i>vukv-</i> ‘fly’ » <i>tsvukva</i> ‘you fly’
	<i>n-, n̥i-</i>	<i>tsn-, tsn̥i-</i>	<i>neg-</i> ‘see’ » <i>tsneget</i> ‘you see it’
	<i>n̥-, n̥i̇-</i>		<i>nuvv-</i> ‘shake’ » <i>tsnuvvet</i> ‘you shake it’
	<i>l-, l̥i-</i>	<i>tsʰ-</i>	<i>laih-</i> ‘greet’ » <i>tsʰaihi</i> ‘you greet her/him’
	<i>ʰ-</i>		<i>ʰisʰ-</i> ‘sing’ » <i>tsʰisʰva</i> ‘you sing’
	<i>l̥-, l̥i̇-</i>		<i>linʰ-</i> ‘be boring’ » <i>tsʰimʰva</i> ‘you are boring’
	<i>s-</i>	<i>ts-</i>	<i>saskod-</i> ‘awake’ » <i>tsaskotsi</i> ‘you awake her/him’
	<i>h-</i>	<i>ts-, tsah-</i>	<i>hadg-</i> ‘swear’ » <i>tsadget</i> ‘you swear it’
	<i>g̊-</i>	<i>ts̥g̊-</i>	<i>gopp-</i> ‘knock’ » <i>ts̥goppa</i> ‘you knock’

The present contracted form *tsʰulla* ‘you speak’ therefore becomes *tselulin* in the past (not **tsʰulin*). Verbs with an onset in *v-*, *s-* and *h-* can also be commonly found with the long form, especially in more formal language, such that *tsadget* ‘you swear’ is commonly found as *tsahadget*. The short form never occurs before *hi-*.

Some idiolects also allow further contractions, such as *ts-k-* / *ts-g-* » *tsk-*, *ts-r-* » *ts̥g-* and even *ts-t-* / *ts-d-* » *tst-*, though these contractions are mostly restricted to familiar registers, or specific dialects. Western dialects for example tend favor contractions.

§8.2.4.1.2 First-Person Mesocclisis

The first-person pronouns do not form clusters with verb onsets like the second person. However, it is generally acceptable to drop the first-person pronoun if it is agentive. In some western dialects, the first person can form onset clusters, but only in familiar registers, with the following onsets:

<i>g-m-</i>	»	<i>gm-</i>
<i>g-m̥-</i>	»	<i>km̥-</i>
<i>g-n(i)-</i>	»	<i>gn(i)-</i>
<i>g-(n̥)i-</i>	»	<i>kn̥(i)-</i>
<i>g-v-</i>	»	<i>gv-</i>

Forms *gm-* and *gn-* have become somewhat more acceptable or common in eastern dialects in younger generations. Forms in *gv-* are acceptable across all dialects but tend to be more common amongst men.

The past agentive form *ge-* appears before consonants and *g-* before vowels. Likewise, the present unagentive forms are *ne-/n̥-* and in the past they are *ni-/n̥-*.

§8.2.4.1.3 Third-Person Animate & Obviate Mesocclisis

The third-person animate agentive and third person obviate, who both share the same pronouns, has two possible forms in present tenses. Before certain consonants and vowels, it has the form *t-*. In all other cases, it does not appear at all. In the past, the agentive form is always *Ø-*. In the unagentive, there is no tense distinction, and the pronoun has the form *s-* before certain consonants and vowels, otherwise *Ø-*. Before any element in slot -3B (the initials *si(s)-*, *gi-/geg-*, *inu-/inug-*, *issu-/issug-*, and *iggu-/iggug-*), the third-person animate and obviate are *-Ø-*, and the short forms of the initials are used without their vowel, becoming *s-i-/g-i-*. The third-person animate and obviate pronoun retains its surface form in the past with the negative auxiliary copula and the copula. For certain verbs, the third-person animate therefore has no surface form at all, regardless of agentivity of tense.

There are six conditions which trigger the appearance of one of the three forms in the present set:

PRESENT SHORT FORM	VERB ONSET	SURFACE FORM	EXAMPLE
AGENTIVE			
<i>t-</i>	<i>m-</i>	<i>tṃ-</i>	<i>mind-</i> ‘come’ » <i>tṃindan</i> ‘s/he comes’
	<i>m-</i>		<i>ṃairr-</i> ‘laugh’ » <i>tṃairva</i> ‘you laugh’
	<i>v-</i>	<i>tv-</i> or <i>d-</i>	<i>vukv-</i> ‘fly’ » <i>tvukvan~dukvan</i> ‘s/he flies’
	<i>n-, nṡ-</i>	<i>tṇ-, tṇṡ-</i>	<i>neg-</i> ‘see’ » <i>tṇega</i> ‘s/he sees it’
	<i>n-, nṡ-</i>		<i>ṇuvv-</i> ‘shake’ » <i>tṇuvva</i> ‘s/he shakes it’
	<i>l-, lṡ-</i>	<i>Ḳ-, Ḳṡ-</i>	<i>laiḥ-</i> ‘greet’ » <i>Ḳaiḥet</i> ‘s/he greets her/him’
	<i>Ḳ-</i>		<i>ḲisḲ-</i> ‘sing’ » <i>ḲisḲvan</i> ‘s/he sings’
	<i>l-, lṡ-</i>		<i>ḷinḲ-</i> ‘be boring’ » <i>ḲinḲan</i> ‘s/he is borings’
	<i>s-</i>	<i>ts-</i>	<i>saskod-</i> ‘awake’ » <i>tsaskodet</i> ‘s/he awakes her/him’
	<i>ṡ-</i>	<i>tṡ-</i>	<i>ṡajog-</i> ‘prepare’ » <i>tṡajoga</i> ‘s/he prepares it’
	<i>ṡ-</i>		<i>ṡoakk-</i> ‘attack’ » <i>tṡoakket</i> ‘s/he attacks her/him’
	<i>ḡ-</i>	<i>tḡ-</i>	<i>ḡopp-</i> ‘knock’ » <i>tḡoppa</i> ‘you knock’
UNAGENTIVE			
	<i>m-</i>	<i>sṃ-</i>	<i>migvisig-</i> ‘be hungry’ » <i>sṃigvisigan</i> ‘s/he is hungry’
	<i>m-</i>		<i>ṃuoṡuḲ-</i> ‘get warmer’ » <i>sṃuoṡuḲan</i> ‘s/he is getting warmer’
	<i>p-</i>	<i>sp-</i>	<i>piskv-</i> ‘become upset’ » <i>spiskvan</i> ‘s/he gets upset’
	<i>b-</i>		<i>baiḷless-</i> ‘give heartburn’ » <i>spaiḷlessema</i> ‘it gives her/him heartburn’
	<i>t-</i>	<i>st-</i>	<i>tabnuḲ-</i> ‘make a mistake’ » <i>stabnuḲan</i> ‘s/he makes a mistake’
	<i>d-</i>		<i>uṡ-tid-</i> ‘misstep’ » <i>uṡṡastidan</i> ‘s/he missteps’
	<i>n-/nṡ-</i>	<i>sn-</i> or <i>snṡ-</i>	<i>neguḲ-</i> ‘be visible’ » <i>sneguḲan</i> ‘s/he is visible’

s-	n-/n̥-/tn̥(i)-	s̥n̥-, s̥n̥l̥-	n̥ird- ‘shake’ » s̥n̥irdan ‘s/he is shaking’
	l-/l̥-	s̥X-, s̥X̥l̥-	l̥om- ‘sleep’ » s̥X̥oman ‘s/he sleeps’
	X-		X̥aiX̥yX̥- ‘fracture’ » s̥X̥aiX̥yX̥an ‘s/he gets a fracture’
	l-/l̥-		l̥isk- ‘slip’ » s̥X̥isk̥an ‘s/he slips’
	k-	sk-	kvavvutuθ- ‘be fooled’ » skvavvututtan ‘s/he is fooled’
	g-		gid̥d- ‘forget’ » skid̥da ‘s/he forgets it’
	h-	sg̥-	hallunguθ- ‘get lost’ » sg̥allunguttan~hallunguttan ‘s/he gets lost’
	g̥-		gun̥n̥i- ‘snore’ » sg̥unn̥ian ‘s/he snores’

Most speakers have the zero form Ø- before *h-*, such that *sg̥allunguttan* ‘s/he gets lost’ is most commonly heard as *hallunguttan*. The opposite is true of *v-*, which many speakers realise *s-v-* as *s-*

The table below summarises the mesoclitic rules of the third-person animate:

	FORM	EXAMPLE
AGENTIVE FORMS		
BEFORE VOWEL	t-	ilg- ‘travel, go’ » tilgan ‘s/he travels’
ONSET CLUSTER		mid- ‘know’ » tmidan ‘s/he knows’
PAST	Ø-	migg- ‘go’ » mikvi ‘s/he went’
ZERO FORM		raġin- ‘chat’ » raġinan ‘s/he chats’
ZERO FORM WITH KINETIC INITIAL		si-mind- ‘come here’ » simindan ‘s/he comes here’
UNAGENTIVE FORMS		
BEFORE VOWEL	s-	oġn- ‘yawn’ » soġnan ‘s/he yawns’
ONSET CLUSTER		kalkk- ‘starve’ » skalkkan ‘s/he is starving’
ZERO FORM	Ø-	skukkis- ‘be tired’ » skukkisan ‘s/he is tired’
ZERO FORM WITH KINETIC INITIAL		mi-piškviġ- ‘react’ » mipiškviġan ‘s/he reacts’

§8.2.4.1.4 Third-Person Inanimate Mesoclis

The third-person inanimate has three forms which are not sensitive to tense: *h-* or Ø- when agentive and *h-* or Ø- when unagentive. The agentive form *h-* only occurs before vowels (and *i-* and *v-*, though this glides often result in zero-form), whereas Ø- occurs everywhere else. The unagentive form *h-* also occurs before vowels but also devoices consonants which can be devoiced (*m-*, *v-*, *i-* *n-*, *n̥-*, *l-*, *l̥-* and *r-*), and for most speakers, deletes an onset in *s-* to form *h-*. Like its animate counterpart, the third-person inanimate does not have a surface form after kinetic initials in the subplot 3B, and the cis- and translocative elements combine with the preverb *-i-* in their short form.

PRESENT SHORT FORM	VERB ONSET	SURFACE FORM	EXAMPLE
UNAGENTIVE			
<i>h-</i>	<i>m-</i>	<i>m̥-</i>	<i>ûl-min-</i> ‘be related’ » <i>ûlp̥minami</i> ‘it is related’
	<i>v-</i>	<i>p̥-</i>	<i>vattuθ-</i> ‘be closed’ » <i>pattuttami</i> ‘it is closed’
	<i>ḷ-</i>	<i>hḷ-</i>	<i>ḷunχ-</i> ‘get compressed’ » <i>hḷunχami</i> ‘it gets compressed’
	<i>n-, nḷ-</i>	<i>n̥-, nḷ̥-</i>	<i>nḷlg-</i> ‘bend’ » <i>nḷlgami</i> ‘it bends’
	<i>l-, lḷ-</i>	<i>l̥-, lḷ̥-</i>	<i>lunkv-</i> ‘accumulate’ » <i>lunkvami</i> ‘it accumulates’
	<i>r-</i>	<i>r̥-</i>	<i>rūv-</i> ‘burn’ » <i>rūvami</i> ‘it burns’
	<i>s-</i>	<i>h-</i> or <i>s-</i>	<i>sissuχ-</i> ‘stretch out’ » <i>hissuχami~sissuχami</i> ‘it stretches out’

The table below summarises the mesoclitic rules of the third-person inanimate:

	FORM	EXAMPLE
AGENTIVE FORMS		
BEFORE VOWEL	<i>h</i> -	<i>aḷ</i> - ‘be clear’ » <i>naḷami</i> ‘it is clear’
ZERO FORM	Ø-	<i>beyχ</i> iss- ‘be important’ » <i>beyχ</i> issami ‘it is important’
ZERO FORM WITH KINETIC INITIAL		<i>mi-ḷūḷ</i> - ‘lie here’ » <i>mīḷūḷami</i> ‘it lies here’
UNAGENTIVE FORMS		
BEFORE VOWEL	<i>h</i> -	<i>ell</i> - ‘grow’ » <i>hellami</i> ‘it grows’
ONSET CLUSTER		<i>lald</i> - ‘glow’ » <i>laldami</i> ‘it glows’
ZERO FORM	Ø-	<i>χukχ</i> - ‘fit’ » <i>χukχami</i> ‘it fits’
ZERO FORM WITH KINETIC INITIAL		<i>geg-esχuθ</i> - ‘start flowing (of ice)’ » <i>gimesχuttami</i> ‘it starts flowing’

§8.2.4.1.5 Fourth-Person Mesoclis

The fourth-person pronouns are similar in that they distinguish neither tense nor agentivity. They do differ in that the fourth person has a plural form but the third-person obviate is normally never pluralised, at least in the standard language. The fourth person appears as *mi-* before consonants and *m-* before vowels.

§8.2.4.2 Overview of Pronominal Sets

The table below outlines the unagentive and agentive pronominal sets.

	AGENTIVE		UNAGENTIVE	
	PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT	PAST
2	<i>ts(a)-</i>	<i>ts(e)-</i>	<i>p(i)-</i>	
1	<i>g(a)-</i>	<i>g(e)-</i>	<i>ṇ(e)-</i>	<i>ṇ(i)-</i>
3A	<i>t-, Ø-</i>	<i>Ø-</i>	<i>s-, Ø-</i>	
4	<i>m(i)-</i>			
3I	<i>h-, Ø-</i>		<i>h-, Ø-</i>	
3O	<i>t-, Ø-</i>	<i>Ø-</i>	<i>s-, Ø-</i>	

§8.2.4.3 Impersonal Verbal Pronouns

Impersonal verbs monovalent are verbs with no subject or agent. Impersonal verbs have no pronominal prefixed but have a non-local form, generally without any *-n* in non-past tenses. This is equivalent to a third person inanimate without a pronoun and without the *-mi* marker.

<i>iedda</i>	‘water runs, flows’
<i>piʔʔa</i>	‘the ground is red’
<i>hōgʔva</i>	‘the wind is warm’
<i>sigga</i>	‘it rains’

§8.2.5 Pronominal Pluralization

Pluralization of verbal pronouns in Pine is marked through finals. These elements appear as the last element of a verb and give show that a participant is plural. Because intransitive verbs only have a subject, monovalent pluralisers are fairly uncomplicated. Monovalent pluralization is localised, such that local and non-local pronouns have different pluralisers. In addition, pluralization of intransitive verbs also involves the alternating presence or absence of the locality marker *-v-*. Polyvalent pluralization differs from monovalent pluralization in that it is not localised, and instead gives information about the position of the pluralised participants.

§8.2.5.1 Monovalent Pluralization

There are two sets of pluralization markers for all monovalent pronouns, both agentive and unagentive. One is found in the autonomous order and the other in the hyponymous order. Pluralization of pronouns is localised, meaning one set of ending occurs with local pronouns (2 and 1), and a second set of ending occurs with non-local pronouns (3A, 4, 3I, the third-person obviate has no plural form). These plural markers are mesotomic. Pluralization will yield for other telethetic markers, such as the past marker *-n* (the sequence *-t-n* is not allowed, and has the surface form *-n*).

In the autonomous order, local pronouns have a plural marker in $-(V)n$ (either $-on/-un$ or $-en/-in$, harmonizing with the alignment of the previous vowel) while the non-local pronouns gain a $-(V)t$ (either $-ot/-ut/-at$ or $-et/-it$, harmonizing with the alignment of the previous vowel) or in the case of the third-person inanimate, $-a=t$. Note that unlike other plural finals, the third person undergoes sigmatropic migration, whereby the form $-a-t$ (progogic $-a-$ and paragogic $-t$) becomes $-at-s$ (progogic $-at-$ and paragogic $-s$).

In the hyponomous order, local pronouns have a plural marker in $-ot/-ut/-at$ or $-et/-it$, while non-local pronouns have a plural in $-(V)s$ (either $-us/-as$ or $-is$), harmonizing with the alignment of the previous vowel). Animacy is not conserved in the plural of the hyponomous order, which means that the third-person animate and inanimate plural is identical.

The plural marker's vowel does not appear at all if the theme of the verb a diphthong:

<i>ju gamigvinga</i>	‘when I have eaten’
<i>ju gamigvingat</i>	‘when we have eaten’
<i>gamigvinga</i>	‘I have eaten’
<i>gamigvingon</i>	‘we have eaten’

The first person plural inclusive appears with the second-person pronoun and the element $-tsi-$ inserted between the vowel and the plural marker, while the first person plural exclusive lacks this element and appears with the first-person pronoun.

Pluralization can thus be summarised as follows:

	AUTONOMOUS ORDER	HYPONOMOUS
LOCAL	$-on, -un$ $-en, -in$ $-n$	$-ot, -ut, -at$ $-et, -it$ $-t$
1.INCL	$-o-tsi-n, -u-tsi-n$ $-e-tsi-n, -i-tsi-n$ $-tsi-n$	$-o-tsi-t, -u-tsi-t, -a-tsi-t$ $-e-tsi-t, -i-tsi-t$ $-tsi-t$
NON-LOCAL	$-ot$ $-et, -it$ $-t$	$-us, -as$ $-is$
3I.PL	$-a=t$ $-t$	

§8.2.5.1.1 Monovalent Locality & Pluralization

Monovalent verbs have comarkers of both locality, pluralization and tense. The $-v-$ versioner is a thematic element which sometimes co-occur depending on the locality, number and tense of a specific inflected form. For example, in the autonomous indicative, the $-v-$ versioner is found in local singular pronouns in the present, but in non-local singular *and* plural pronouns in the past. As such, simply knowing which monovalent pluraliser to use is not enough to grammatically encode plurality or tense in monovalent verbs – one also has to know in which case the $-v-$ versioner is required for each tense and for which pronouns. In polyvalent verbs, $-v-$ versioners do not comark plurality, but instead mostly depend on tense.

<i>ga-mind-v-a</i>	‘I come’
<i>t-mind-an</i>	‘s/he comes’
<i>ga-mind-on</i>	‘we (excl.) come’

but

<i>ge-mind-in</i>	‘I came’
<i>mind-v-i</i>	‘s/he came’
<i>mind-v-it</i>	‘they came’

§8.2.5.2 Polyvalent or Positional Pluralization

Polyvalent verbs (verbs with a valency of two or more) have so-called *positional pluralization*, where the pluraliser gives information about whether it applies to a suprapositional pronoun, infrapositional pronoun or both (called *ambigrade*). Unlike monovalent pluralisers, polyvalent pluralisers are not localised, instead they only give information about the number of the participants and their position. There is a total of six positional pluralisers, though it can also be described as three pluralisers that can also appear with the first-person inclusive pluraliser *-tsi-*: the suprapositional pluraliser *-s*, the infrapositional pluraliser *-n* and the ambigrade pluraliser *-gi*. Like pronouns, positional pluralisers have a present form (found in the present, future and perfect) and a past form (found in the past and pluperfect). The present form appears with an *-a-* if the preceding element ends in a consonant and the past form appears with an *-i-* if preceded by a consonant:

<i>tsnegetan</i>	‘they see you (sg.)’	(<i>-a-n</i>)
<i>tseneggassitin</i>	‘they saw you (sg.)’	(<i>-i-n</i>)

The six polyvalent pluralisers are:

SUPRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL

Only the suprapositional pronoun is plural.

INCLUSIVE SUPRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL

The first person inclusive plural is suprapositional and the infrapositional pronoun is singular.

INFRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL

Only the infrapositional pronoun is plural.

INCLUSIVE INFRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL

The first person inclusive plural is infrapositional and the suprapositional pronoun is singular.

AMBIGRADE PLURAL

Both supra- and infrapositional pronouns are plural.

INCLUSIVE AMBIGRADE PLURAL

Both participants are plural and there is a first person inclusive plural involved.

Polyvalent pluralization can be summarised in the table below:

PLURALIZATION	POSITION		FORM	
	SUPRAPOSITIONAL	INFRAPOSITIONAL	PRESENT	PAST

SUPRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL	plural	singular	-(a)s	-(i)s
INFRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL	singular	plural	-(a)n	-(i)n
AMBIGRADE PLURAL	plural	plural	-(a)gi	-(i)gi
INCLUSIVE SUPRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL	1pl.incl	singular	-tsi-s	
INCLUSIVE INFRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL	singular	1pl.incl	-tsi-n	
INCLUSIVE AMBIGRADE PLURAL	1pl.incl	plural	-tsagi	-tsigi
	plural	1pl.incl		

§8.2.6 The Theme

The theme is the core inflectional element of a verb. Thematic elements are combined to inflect a verb, in addition to pronominal sets, plurality markers and other markers. The theme is very sensitive to valency, and for that reason, monovalent and polyvalent themes must be considered separately.

§8.2.6.1 The Monovalent Theme

The theme of intransitive and impersonal verbs is significantly less complex than that of transitive and ditransitive verbs, which is not to say that it is simple. The monovalent theme is composed of elements found in various subslots of the thematic and/or teleutameric metarrhizal slot, whose elements can shift and move between slots. The exact configuration for the theme is dependent on many factors. One element may appear in a specific slot under certain conditions, but the presence of a second element may shift the first element to a different position. For that reason, the monovalent theme is best described according to its order. Elements common to both autonomous and hyponymous intransitive verbs are described below.

§8.2.6.1.1 -v- Versioner

The -v- versioner in monovalent verbs is involved in contrasting locality and number across mood, tense in the autonomous order for transitive verbs and in both orders in intransitive verbs. It is called a locality and number *staggered comarker*, as it does not have a meaning in and of itself, but is dependent on the co-occurrence or absence of other markers, and conditionally appears or lacks in opposing patterns. In the indicative autonomous present, it indicates a singular local pronoun, but in the indicative autonomous past it indicates a non-local person, both plural and singular. It also appears in transitive and ditransitive verbs but serves a different purpose with a similarly staggered or contrasting pattern. The -v- versioner does not always appear as is, but instead may coalesce with a presending consonant resulting in a geminate.

ORDER	TENSE	LOCALITY	SINGULAR	PLURAL

AUTONOMOUS	PRESENT	local	-v-	-Ø-
		non-local	-Ø-	-Ø-
	PAST	local	-Ø-	-Ø-
		non-local	-v-	-v-

§8.2.6.1.1.1 -v- Versioner Coalescence

One characteristics of the -v- versioner is that it coalesces with a number of preceding consonants or consonant clusters (either the root onset or a medial) in predictable ways. The result may be a geminate (-n-v- » -nn-), a labialised geminate (-ʃʃ-v- » -ʃv-), a labialised lenis cluster or a delabialised fortis cluster (-ld-v- » -ldv- or -lvt-) or a labialised fortis cluster (-mb-v- » -mʃp-). Labials form a special category as they only ever become geminate (-bb-) or fortis when part of a cluster (-Cʃp-). A number of clusters are unaffected by the v-versioner, and other clusters cannot be labialised.

Lenis clusters in *l*-, *r*- and *n*- excluding those containing a labial (-ld-, -lg-, -rd-, -rg-, -nd-) have two alternative form, either labialised and lenis or delabialised and fortis (-lvt-, -lkk-, -rvt-, -rkk-, -nvt-), which are more formal. In some contexts, fortis forms are preferred, such as in medials (the affective medial -ir-, the opinionative medial -end- and the iterative medial -ild-) or when the verb root already contains -v-.

The consonants that coalesce with the v-versioner are listed below and grouped by the outcome of the coalescence.

ONSET	ONSET + v- VERSIONER	EXAMPLE
GEMINATE		
-n-, -nn-	-nn-	<i>min</i> - ‘walk’ » <i>tsminna</i> ‘you walk’
-m-, -mm-	-mm-	<i>tem</i> - ‘flow’ » <i>temmi</i> ‘it flowed’
-p-, -ʃp-, -b-, -bb-	-bb-	<i>skaip</i> - ‘cut wood’ » <i>gaskaibba</i> ‘I cut wood’
-d-	-dd-	<i>mid</i> - ‘know’ » <i>tsmidda</i> ‘you know’
-d-, -h-	-dd-	<i>mih</i> - ‘like, want’ » <i>gemiddet</i> ‘I liked/wanted it’
-s-, -ss-	-ss-	<i>imis</i> - ‘crawl’ » <i>gimissa</i> ‘I crawl’
-ʃ-, -ʃʃ-	-ʃʃ-	<i>ultnoʃʃ</i> - ‘be sooty’ » <i>tsultnoʃʃa</i> ‘you are sooty’
-ts-	-tts-	<i>its</i> - ‘fall’ » <i>hittsi</i> ‘it fell’
-tʃ-	-tʃʃ-	<i>mits</i> - ‘try’ » <i>gamittsa</i> ‘I try’
-l-	-ll-	<i>kiskal</i> - ‘thresh’ » <i>gekiskallet</i> ‘I threshed it’
-ʃ-	-ʃʃ-	<i>ainyʃ</i> - ‘become clear’ » <i>hainyʃʃi</i> ‘it became clear’
-l-	-ll-	<i>tsoal</i> - ‘walk’ » <i>gatsoalla</i> ‘I walk’
-r-	-rr-	<i>gvir</i> - ‘jump’ » <i>tsgvirra</i> ‘you jump’

-g-	-gg-	<i>takkog-</i> ‘point out’ » <i>getakkogget</i> ‘I pointed it out’
-ġ-	-ġġ-	<i>reġ-</i> ‘pull’ » <i>gereġġet</i> ‘I pulled it’
-θ-	-mm-	<i>kjo̊kviθ-</i> ‘check out’ » <i>gekjo̊kvimmet</i> ‘I checked it out’
-h-	-hh-	<i>o̊h-</i> ‘need’ » <i>gōhha</i> ‘I need to’
-i̊-, -i̊i̊-	-i̊i̊-	<i>sij-</i> ‘understand’ » <i>gesijiet</i> ‘I understood her/him’
-hi̊-, -hhi̊-	-hhi̊-	<i>ahi̊-</i> ‘sweat’ » <i>nahhi̊a</i> ‘I sweat’

LABIALISED GEMINATE

-t-, -dd-	-dv-	<i>diudd-</i> ‘hum’ » <i>gadiudva</i> ‘I hum’
-tt-	-tv-	<i>si-datt-</i> ‘stop here’ » <i>sittsidatva</i> ‘you stop here’
-dd-	-dv-	<i>gidḍ-</i> ‘forget’ » <i>niḡiḡvet</i> ‘I forgot it’
-tts-	-tsv-	<i>tsuotts-</i> ‘fart’ » <i>tsatsuotsva</i> ‘you fart’
-tts-	-ttsv-	<i>aitts-</i> ‘fall (of tree)’ » <i>haittsvi</i> ‘it fell’
-ll-	-lv-	<i>vall-</i> ‘read’ » <i>tsavalva</i> ‘you read’
-λλ-	-λλv-	<i>aiaλλ-</i> ‘study’ » <i>gaiaλλva</i> ‘I study’
-ll-	-lv-	<i>niell-</i> ‘be sick’ » <i>neniellva</i> ‘I am sick’
-rr-	-rv-	<i>mairr-</i> ‘laugh’ » <i>tsmairva</i> ‘you laugh’
-rr-	-rv-	<i>airr-</i> ‘have doubts, be reluctant’ » <i>nairva</i> ‘I am reluctant’
-k-, -gg-	-gv-	<i>sigg-</i> ‘hear’ » <i>gesigvet</i> ‘I heard it’
-kk-	-kv-	<i>ohakk-</i> ‘sting’ » <i>hohakvi</i> ‘it stung’
-ġġ-	-ġv-	<i>siġġ-</i> ‘chew’ » <i>gasigva</i> ‘I chew’
-tġ-	-tġv-	<i>otġ-</i> ‘be thick’ » <i>hotġvi</i> ‘it was thick’
-hh-	-pp-	<i>muhh-</i> ‘sigh’ » <i>tsmuppha</i> ‘you sigh’
-hḡ-	-hḡv-	<i>aiḡh-</i> ‘make a mistake’ » <i>naiḡva</i> ‘I make a mistake’

LABIALISED LENIS CLUSTER

-ld-	-ldv- -litt-	<i>ṇuld-</i> ‘burn oneself’ » <i>neṇuldva~neṇultta</i> ‘I burn myself’
-lg-	-lgv- -lkk-	<i>ilg-</i> ‘go, travel’ » <i>gilgva~gilkka</i> ‘I travel’
-rd-	-rdv- -rtt-	<i>ṇird-</i> ‘shake’ » <i>ṇirdven~ṇirtten</i> ‘shaking’
-rg-	-rgv- -rkk-	<i>birg-</i> ‘need’ » <i>niḃirgviddat~niḃirkkiddat</i> ‘I need it’
-nd-	-ndv- -ntt-	<i>mind-</i> ‘come’ » <i>tsmindva~tsminntta</i> ‘you come’

LABIAL FORTIS CLUSTER		
<i>-mɸɸ-, -mɸ-, -mb-</i>	<i>-mɸɸ-</i>	<i>lemb-</i> ‘work’ » <i>tsʰemɸɸa</i> ‘you work’
<i>-lɸɸ-, -lɸ-, -lb-</i>	<i>-lɸɸ-</i>	<i>valb-</i> ‘swim’ » <i>tsvalɸɸa</i> ‘you swim’
<i>-rɸɸ-, -rɸ-, -rb-</i>	<i>-rɸɸ-</i>	<i>darɸ-</i> ‘hit, strike’ » <i>gedarɸɸet</i> ‘I struck it’

Clusters that are unaffected by the *v*-versioner are:

ONSET	EXAMPLE
CLUSTERS IN -t	
<i>-ntt-, -nt-</i>	<i>tsint-</i> ‘drink’ » <i>gatsintta</i> ‘I drink’
<i>-tst-</i>	<i>notst-</i> ‘prevent’ » <i>tsenotstvet</i> ‘you prevented it’
<i>-l tt-, -lt-</i>	<i>telt-</i> ‘mark’ » <i>tseteltvet</i> ‘you marked it’
<i>-rtt-, -rt-</i>	<i>skirtt-</i> ‘shake’ » <i>geskirttvet</i> ‘I shook it’
<i>-kt-, -ğt-</i>	<i>ħokt-</i> ‘choke’ » <i>neħoktva</i> ‘I choke’
CLUSTERS IN -ts	
<i>-ntts-, -nts-</i>	<i>unts-</i> ‘dance’ » <i>tsuntsva</i> ‘you dance’
<i>-rtts-, -rts-</i>	<i>hırts-</i> ‘steal’ » <i>gehırtsvet</i> ‘I stole it’
<i>-ltts-, -lts-</i>	<i>kılts-</i> ‘light a fire’ » <i>gakıltsva</i> ‘I light a fire’
<i>-kts-, -ğts-</i>	<i>okts-</i> ‘shake, agitate’ » <i>goktsvet</i> ‘I shook it’
CLUSTERS IN -tʂ	
<i>-nttʂ-, -ntʂ-</i>	<i>lɛaintʂ-</i> ‘go by kicksled’ » <i>tsɛaintʂva</i> ‘you go by kicksled’
<i>-rttʂ-, -rtʂ-</i>	<i>gartsʂ-</i> ‘escape’ » <i>gagartsʂva</i> ‘I escape’
<i>-l ttʂ-, -ltʂ-</i>	<i>nılttʂ-</i> ‘weave’ » <i>tsnılttʂva</i> ‘you weave’
<i>-ktʂ-</i>	<i>ħuktʂ-</i> ‘tie’ » <i>geħuktʂvet</i> ‘I tied it’
CLUSTERS IN -k, -g	
<i>-nkk-, -nk-, -ng-</i>	<i>tsunkk-</i> ‘cut into pieces’ » <i>tsetsunkkvet</i> ‘you cut it into pieces’
<i>-dk-, -dg-</i>	<i>lɛudk-</i> ‘wet’ » <i>gelɛudkvet</i> ‘I wet it’
<i>-tk-</i>	<i>natk-</i> ‘measure’ » <i>tse natkvet</i> ‘you measured it’
<i>-tsk-, -sk-</i>	<i>isk-</i> ‘can’ » <i>gıskva</i> ‘I can’
<i>-tʂk-, -ʂk-</i>	<i>pıtsk-</i> ‘be quiet’ » <i>pıtskvi</i> ‘it was quiet’
<i>-rkk-, -rk-</i>	<i>pırk-</i> ‘whistle’ » <i>tsapırkva</i> ‘you whistle’
<i>-lkk-, -lk-</i>	<i>telk-</i> ‘write’ » <i>gatelkva</i> ‘I write’

- <i>ʃk-</i>	<i>ruʃk-</i> ‘frown’ » <i>tsaruʃkva</i> ‘you frown’
CLUSTERS IN - <i>ḡ</i>	
- <i>ntsḡ-</i>	<i>intsḡ-</i> ‘spring back’ » <i>hintḡvi</i> ‘it sprang back’
- <i>tḡ-</i>	<i>otḡ-</i> ‘be thick’ » <i>hotḡvi</i> ‘it was thick’
- <i>tsḡ-</i> , - <i>sḡ-</i>	<i>biltsḡ-</i> ‘request’ » <i>gabiltsḡva</i> ‘I request’
- <i>rḡḡ-</i> , - <i>rḡ-</i>	<i>ḡirḡ-</i> ‘shriek’ » <i>gaḡirḡva</i> ‘I shriek’
- <i>lḡḡ-</i> , - <i>lḡ-</i>	<i>saulḡ-</i> ‘jump out of the water’ » <i>gasaulḡva</i> ‘I jump out of the water’
- <i>ʃḡ-</i>	<i>taʃḡ-</i> ‘go down (on four legs)’ » <i>taʃḡvi</i> ‘s/he got down (on four legs)’
CLUSTERS IN - <i>ʃ</i>	
- <i>nʃʃ-</i> , - <i>nʃ-</i>	<i>bynʃʃ-</i> ‘quern’ » <i>gabynʃʃva</i> ‘I quern’
- <i>tsʃ-</i> , - <i>sʃ-</i>	<i>ritsʃ-</i> ‘skive’ » <i>tseritsʃvet</i> ‘you skived it’
- <i>rʃʃ-</i> , - <i>rʃ-</i>	<i>pirʃʃ-</i> ‘wattle’ » <i>gepirʃʃvet</i> ‘I wattled it’
- <i>kʃ-</i> , - <i>ḡʃ-</i>	<i>tsiungʃ-</i> ‘trim’ » <i>getsiungʃvet</i> ‘I trimmed it’

All other clusters delete the *v*-versioner all together. This includes all clusters containing a labial, nasal, -*s*- or -*ʃ*-, for example *lidn-* ‘say’ » *galidna* ‘I say’.

These rules apply equally to verbs as they do to possessive suffixes of local pronouns on nouns and postpositions, with some exceptions, namely that case endings in -*t* combine with -*v*- to form -*vv*-, as in *bakvet* ‘home (ILLAT)’ but *ḡibakvedda* ‘to my home’, not **ḡibakvetva* as would be expected if it was a verb.

§8.2.6.1.2 -*φ*- Versioner

The -*φ*- versioner is similar in function to the -*v*- versioner, it functions as a staggered comarker and occurs in various paradigms of verbs. For example, the connegatives -*φit*/-*φat*/-*φut*, the passive -*φutuθ*- and all endings of the conditional and potential regardless of order or tense. It is also found in the agent marker -*φi*, for example *telg-* ‘write’ and *telkki* ‘writer’. The -*φ*- versioner causes fortition of the preceding consonant or consonant cluster.

§8.2.6.1.3 Perfectives

Perfectives are infixes that appear within the theme of the monovalent verb and indicate that the verb is in the perfect or pluperfect tense. For example, the autonomous indicative perfective is -*ung*-/-*ing*-, while the optative intransitive perfective is -*ut*-. There is also the pluperfective -*an*- of transitive and intransitive verbs.

<i>ga-minn-ing-a</i>	‘I have walked’
<i>na tsammunga-t ke deḡḡa?</i>	‘have you been here?’
<i>...ge-tsintt-an-un...</i>	‘...I had drunk....’

Note that the perfective marker for the optative autonomous can combine with optative *-s-*, but the latter is subject to sigmatropic migration in the third-person inanimate plural:

<i>tsa-tsintt-ut-s-ut</i>	‘you have wanted to drink’
<i>tsintt-ut-u-a-t-s</i>	‘they have wanted to drink’

§8.2.6.1.4 Nucleic Theme

The nucleic theme carries most of the inflectional information, and as such is sensitive to order, mood set, evidentiality, mood, tense and locality. For example, the nucleic theme is *-a-* for the indicative autonomous present, *-i-* for the indicative autonomous past, and *-us-* for the indicative optative autonomous:

<i>ga-tsint-v-a</i>	‘I drink’
<i>ge-tsint-i-n</i>	‘I drank’
<i>ga-tsint-us-ut</i>	‘I want to drink’

§8.2.6.1.5 Locality Markers

Locality markers are fusional elements that are required by the of a singular local subject in the autonomous optative and potential. They are a type of local augment found on the nucleic theme, and have five forms:

<i>-us=ut</i>	AUTONOMOUS OPTATIVE PRESENT
<i>-is=it</i>	AUTONOMOUS OPTATIVE PAST
<i>-ut-s=ut</i>	AUTONOMOUS OPTATIVE PERFECT
<i>-ul=ut</i>	AUTONOMOUS POTENTIAL PRESENT
<i>-il=it</i>	AUTONOMOUS POTENTIAL PAST

The reason for locality markers being considered separately from the theme is that the optative perfect theme *-ut-* causes the appearance of the optative *-s-* before the locality marker (*-ut-s-ut*) in singular. Their absence in the hyponymous likewise causes *digammatropic migration* of the *-v-* versioner from subplot 2A to 2D, fusing with the nucleic theme resulting in gemination.

§8.2.6.1.6 Teleutameric Finals

Teleutameric finals are the last elements of the monovalent verb. Many teleutameric finals have multiple functions, such as the final *-n*, which can indicate a local plural (autonomous local pluraliser), or a local singular (as in the autonomous indicative present). It is also found in the past tenses of singular non-local pronouns and plural local pronouns. Many of the teleutameric finals have an alternating distribution, being found in one case and absent in the opposite case. The varied function and distribution of teleutameric finals makes a detailed description in isolation from other elements of the intransitive verb futile. However, a rough overview of their form and function is given below.

TELEUTAMERIC FINAL	FUNCTION
	locality

-n	past tense
	autonomous local pluraliser
	pluperfective singular final
-t	hyponomous local pluraliser
	autonomous non-local pluraliser
-s	hyponomous non-local pluraliser

§8.2.6.2 Polyvalent Theme

Like its monovalent counterpart, the polyvalent theme is made up of various elements with internal order. However, because polyvalent verbs must intrinsically encode more information due to their higher valency, the polyvalent theme is significantly more complex. Although they both encode the same type of information (order, mood set, mood, tense, valency and alignment as well as tense), the morphology of polyvalent themes is markedly different from that of monovalent themes. Transitive and ditransitive verbs do not differ greatly in terms of their theme – ditransitive verbs have extra grade markers, but otherwise their theme is identical.

One difference between mono- and polyvalent themes is that finals in polyvalent verbs are exclusively pluralization markers, where as finals and theme elements are less well delimited in monovalent verbs.

Two important phenomena affect the polyvalent theme, which are termed *mesotomy* and *sigmatropic migration*. Mesotomy describes the splitting up of thematic elements, while sigmatropic migration describes the movement of an element -s- from within the theme to a final position.

§8.2.6.2.1 Polyvalent Thematic Elements & Order: Autonomous Order

The polyvalent theme has here seven subslots in the autonomous thematic slot, numbered 2A through 2G. At minimum, only one subslot is occupied (the nucleic theme in subslot 2C), for example *neg-i* ‘it₁ sees it₂’, and at most five are occupied, for example *m-im-alk-imm-u-ssi-t-s* ‘someone will want to give something to someone. Transitive verbs lack the subslot 2D all together, and prograde verbs also lack subslot 2B.

AUTONOMOUS THEMATIC SLOT 2							TELEUTAMERIC METARRHIZAL SLOT
2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2F	2G	3
versioners	transitive retrograde markers	nucleic theme	ditransitive retrograde markers	obviatives	marker finals	future marker	polyvalent pluralisers
perfectives						optative marker	ditransitive markers

Because the irrealis mood set has mesotomy, the thematic slots in the autonomous order are structurally more like the hyponomous theme.

§8.2.6.2.2.1 Versioners

Like monovalent themes, the polyvalent autonomous theme can contain a *-v-* or *-φ-* versioner, but their role differs markedly from the role of the monovalent *-v-/φ-* versioner. In the autonomous, the versioners takes part in comarking the past tense in the realis mood set, and as such is not sensitive to number, as number in polyvalent verbs is exclusively marked through pluraliser finals.

§8.2.6.2.2.2 Perfectives

As in monovalent verbs, autonomous polyvalent verbs also have a perfective subplot. There are three perfective markers in the autonomous, which are only found in the prograde alignment, as the retrograde alignment has had their retrograde markers and perfective marker fuse together. The indicative prograde perfective marker is *-ung-/ing-* as in intransitive verbs, but the retrograde perfective is *-umm-*. The pluperfective *-an-* is found in the dubitative exclusively, as the optative uses the *-atts-* (originally *-an-s-* » *-antts-* » *-atts-*). The table below summerises the different perfectives of polyvalent verbs. For the autonomous retrograde forms, the first form listed is for the 0°, 1°, 2° and 4° while the second form is in the 3°. For the hyponymous retrograde forms, the first perfective is for the 1°, 2° and 4° while the second form below is for the 0° and 3°.

	INDICATIVE		DUBITATIVE		OPTATIVE	
	PROGRADE	RETROGRADE	PROGRADE	RETROGRADE	PROGRADE	RETROGRADE
PERFECTIVE	<i>-ung- / -ing-</i>	<i>-umm-</i>	<i>-ung- / -ing-</i>	<i>-umm-</i>	<i>-ung- / -ing-</i>	<i>-umm-</i>
PLUPERFECTIVE	Ø		<i>-an-</i>		<i>-atts-</i>	

§8.2.6.2.2.3 Retrograde Markers

Retrograde markers of polyvalent autonomous verbs indicate that the direction of the subject-object relation is opposite to that of the pronominal hierarchy. There are two types of retrograde markers in polyvalent verbs, which do not co-occur and as such are mutually exclusive. Transitive retrograde markers exclusively indicate that the suprapositional pronoun is *not* the subject but rather the subject. These transitive retrograde markers are sensitive to inflection. The second type of retrograde markers is only found in ditransitive verbs, and their function is to indicate that the coordinate alignment between the indirect object and the subject occurs in the opposite direction to that of the pronominal hierarchy. Whereas there are many forms of each retrograde marker depending on the specific inflection of the verb, ditransitive retrograde markers are not sensitive to inflection, and remain the same throughout the conjugation pattern of ditransitive verbs. There are only two sets of ditransitive retrograde markers. The ditransitive retrograde marker is *-kin-*, and the ditransitive ipsigrade marker is *-mun-*. The ditransitive ipsigrade marker indicates that the indirect and subject are one and the same gramamtical person (but not necessarily referent), and as such are used for ditransitively reflexive verbs.

§8.2.6.2.2.4 Nucleic Theme

The nucleic theme in polyvalent verbs serves much the same purpose as that of monovalent verbs – it serves as the core inflectional element of the theme. The polyvalent nucleic theme, like its monovalent equivalent, is

composed of numerous elements that are sensitive to tense, order and mood, but most importantly to degree and grade. It is the nucleic theme that carries most of the coordinate information of polyvalent verbs – the distance and direction of the distance to from the supra- to the infrapositional pronoun. In the irrealis mood set, the nucleic theme is fused with an irrealis mood marker, for example *-i-* (1° prograde) becomes *-ϕatts=i-* in the conditional. The two irrealis moods are always found with the *-ϕ-* versioner in the autonomous order, whereas the realis moods has no versioner in the present, and the *-v-* versioner in the past autonomous. All moods and tenses have a *-ϕ-* versioner in the hyponomous. Therefore, all hyponomous forms of verbs are fortified before the theme. Likewise, hyponomous past forms end in a paragodic *-n*, whereas hyponomous present forms end in a paragodic *-t* (which attracts the optative *-s* and future *-ṡ*). However, because a paragodic final in *-n* precludes the optative and future markers (*-s/-ṡ*) from appearing, the optative and dubitative hyponomous past forms are not distinguished formally, but forms in *-s* do exist and are common in informal registers. The same is true of the third degree hyponomous marker *-isi-*, which does not distinguish any mood in the present within the realis mood set: the past hyponomous indicative, dubitative and optative are identical, while the present indicative and dubitative are also identical (the optative is distinguished by the presence of *-ṡ*). Some speakers combine the optative *-ṡ* with a past final *-n* to form *-ṡ* instead of the normal *-n*, but this is considered a form of hypercorrection, but it may be considered acceptable to distinguish the dubitative/indicative from the optative if necessary for disambiguation.

In the autonomous indicative, the nucleic theme forms are *-i-* (1°), *-a-* (2°) and *-e=t* (3°), with one additional form found in the zeroeth degree, which in the autonomous is the 2° nucleic theme augmented by a marker final (*-t*), which in the retrograde co-occurs with the 1° retrograde marker (*-emm-a=t*), but in the hyponomous it is the 2° nucleic theme with a 2° retrograde marker (*-i=dd=u=t*).

If only true nucleic themes are considered (1° and 2°), there are five possible autonomous nucleic themes: *-i-* or *-e-* and *-a-* or *-o-* or *-u-*.

The table below summarises the nucleic theme of polyvalent verbs by mood, tense and degree in the prograde.

	INDICATIVE		DUBITATIVE		OPTATIVE		CONDITIONAL		POTENTIAL	
	PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT	PAST
AUTONOMOUS										
0°	<i>-a-t</i>	<i>-V-a-t</i>	<i>-u-t</i>	<i>-V-u-t</i>	<i>-u-t=s</i>	<i>-V-u-t=s</i>	<i>-ϕatts-a-t</i>	<i>-ϕuts-u-t</i>	<i>-ϕull-a-t</i>	<i>-ϕil-a-t</i>
1°	<i>-i</i>	<i>-V-i-n</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>-V-e-n</i>	<i>-i=s</i>	<i>-V-i=n</i>	<i>-ϕatts-i</i>	<i>-ϕuts-e-n</i>	<i>-ϕull-i</i>	<i>-ϕil-i-n</i>
2°	<i>-a</i>	<i>-V-a-n</i>	<i>-o</i>	<i>-V-o-n</i>	<i>-u=s</i>	<i>-V-u=n</i>	<i>-ϕatts-a</i>	<i>-ϕuts-o-n</i>	<i>-ϕull-a</i>	<i>-ϕil-a-n</i>
3°	<i>-e-t</i>	<i>-V-e-t</i>	<i>-i-t</i>	<i>-V-i-t</i>	<i>-i-t=s</i>	<i>-V-i-t=s</i>	<i>-ϕatts-e-t</i>	<i>-ϕuts-i-t</i>	<i>-ϕull-e-t</i>	<i>-ϕil-e-t</i>
4°	<i>-i-mi</i>	<i>-V-i-mi-n</i>	<i>-e-mi</i>	<i>-V-e-mi-n</i>	<i>-i-mi=s</i>	<i>-V-i-mi-n</i>	<i>-ϕatts-i-mi</i>	<i>-ϕuts-e-mi-n</i>	<i>-ϕull-i-mi</i>	<i>-ϕil-i-mi-n</i>
HYPONOMOUS										
0°	<i>-ϕ-usu-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-usu-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-usu-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-usu-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-usu-t=s</i>	<i>-ϕ-usu-s</i>	<i>-ϕutts-usu-t</i>	<i>-ϕutts-usu-n</i>	<i>-ϕill-usu-t</i>	<i>-ϕill-usu-n</i>
1°	<i>-ϕ-i-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-i-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-e-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-e-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-e-t=s</i>	<i>-ϕ-e-s</i>	<i>-ϕutts-i-t</i>	<i>-ϕutts-i-n</i>	<i>-ϕill-i-t</i>	<i>-ϕill-i-n</i>
2°	<i>-ϕ-u-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-u-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-o-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-o-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-o-t=s</i>	<i>-ϕ-o-s</i>	<i>-ϕutts-u-t</i>	<i>-ϕutts-u-n</i>	<i>-ϕill-u-t</i>	<i>-ϕill-u-n</i>
3°	<i>-ϕ-isi-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-isi-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-isi-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-isi-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-isi-t=s</i>	<i>-ϕ-isi-s</i>	<i>-ϕutts-isi-t</i>	<i>-ϕutts-isi-n</i>	<i>-ϕill-isi-t</i>	<i>-ϕill-isi-n</i>
4°	<i>-ϕ-i-mi-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-i-mi-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-e-mi-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-e-mi-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-e-mi-t=s</i>	<i>-ϕ-e-mi-s</i>	<i>-ϕutts-i-mi-t</i>	<i>-ϕutts-i-mi-n</i>	<i>-ϕill-i-mi-t</i>	<i>-ϕill-i-mi-n</i>

The table below summarises the nucleic theme of polyvalent verbs by mood, tense and degree in the retrograde:

	INDICATIVE		DUBITATIVE		OPTATIVE		CONDITIONAL		POTENTIAL	
	PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT	PAST
AUTONOMOUS										
0°	<i>-emm-a-t</i>	<i>-V-ann-a-t</i>	<i>-imm-u-t</i>	<i>-V-u-t</i>	<i>-imm-u-t=s</i>	<i>-V-ann-u-t=s</i>	<i>-ϕatts-emm-a-t</i>	<i>-ϕutts-an-a-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-ull-em-a-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-ill-em-a-t</i>
1°	<i>-em-i</i>	<i>-V-ann-i-n</i>	<i>-em-e</i>	<i>-V-e-n</i>	<i>-em-i=s</i>	<i>-V-ann-i-s</i>	<i>-ϕatts-em-i</i>	<i>-ϕutts-an-i-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-ull-em-i</i>	<i>-ϕ-ill-em-i-n</i>
2°	<i>-em-a</i>	<i>-V-ann-a-n</i>	<i>-em-o</i>	<i>-V-o-n</i>	<i>-em-u=s</i>	<i>-V-ann-u-s</i>	<i>-ϕatts-em-a</i>	<i>-ϕatts-an-a-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-ull-em-a</i>	<i>-ϕ-ill-em-a-n</i>
3°	<i>-es-e-t</i>	<i>-V-ass-i-t</i>	<i>-is-i-t</i>	<i>-V-i-t</i>	<i>-is-i-t=s</i>	<i>-V-ass-i-t=s</i>	<i>-ϕatts-es-e-t</i>	<i>-ϕatts-ass-i-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-ull-es-e-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-ill-es-e-t</i>
4°	<i>-em-i-nin</i>	<i>-V-ann-i-nin</i>	<i>-em-e-nin</i>	<i>-V-e-mi-n</i>	<i>-em-i-ni=s</i>	<i>-V-ann-i-ni-s</i>	<i>-ϕatts-em-i-nin</i>	<i>-ϕatts-an-e-mi-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-ull-em-i-mi</i>	<i>-ϕ-ill-em-i-mi-n</i>
HYPONOMOUS										
0°	<i>-ϕ-idd-u-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-idd-u-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-idd-u-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-idd-u-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-idd-u-t=s</i>	<i>-ϕ-idd-u-s</i>	<i>-ϕutts-idd-u-t</i>	<i>-ϕutts-idd-u-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-ill-idd-u-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-ill-idd-u-n</i>
1°	<i>-ϕ-imm-i-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-imm-i-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-imm-e-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-imm-e-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-imm-i-t=s</i>	<i>-ϕ-imm-i-s</i>	<i>-ϕutts-imm-i-t</i>	<i>-ϕutts-imm-i-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-ill-imm-i-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-ill-imm-i-n</i>
2°	<i>-ϕ-imm-u-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-imm-u-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-imm-o-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-imm-o-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-imm-u-t=s</i>	<i>-ϕ-imm-u-s</i>	<i>-ϕutts-imm-u-t</i>	<i>-ϕutts-imm-u-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-ill-imm-u-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-ill-imm-u-n</i>
3°	<i>-ϕ-idd-i-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-idd-i-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-idd-i-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-idd-i-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-idd-i-t=s</i>	<i>-ϕ-idd-i-s</i>	<i>-ϕutts-idd-i-t</i>	<i>-ϕutts-idd-i-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-ill-idd-i-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-ill-idd-i-n</i>
4°	<i>-ϕ-imm-i-ni-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-imm-i-ni-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-imm-e-ni-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-imm-e-ni-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-imm-i-ni-t=s</i>	<i>-ϕ-imm-i-ni-s</i>	<i>-ϕutts-imm-i-ni-t</i>	<i>-ϕutts-imm-i-ni-n</i>	<i>-ϕ-ill-imm-i-ni-t</i>	<i>-ϕ-ill-imm-i-ni-n</i>

§8.2.6.2.2.5 Obviatives & Marker Finals

Obviatives are two elements (*-mi* and *-ni=n*) that indicate a third-person obviate participant, which exhibit splitting. The final *-n* of the obviatives appears conditionally based on the type and presence of absence of marker finals.

Marker finals are elements of the theme that are involved in comarking coordinate position. There are two such marker finals in polyvalent verbs: *-n*, and *-t*. The first marker *-n* is involved in comarking the past tense, and appears conditionally in the absence of a *-t* marker in the autonomous, but always in the hyponomous. The second marker final is called the *distal marker final* (or simply *distal marker*) is involved in indicating a 0° and 3° alignment, which can sometimes cause a change in the nucleic theme – combining 1° nucleic theme with the *-t* marker final does not yield **-i-t* in the indicative autonomous but instead *-e=t* (this is not true of the inferential however, where it is *-i-t*).

The first obviate marker *-mi* is used with a local suprapositional subject and a third-person obviate object (meaning it is a prograde comarker) and is added onto the 1° nucleic theme, for example *ga-neg-i-mi* ‘I see her/him₂’. The second obviate marker *-ni=n* is found in the retrograde, and indicates the opposite alignment to *-mi*, meaning a local suprapositional object and a third-person obviate subject, and also requires the 1° nucleic theme and 1° retrograde marker (*-em-i*), for example *ga-neg-em-i-nin* ‘s/he₂ sees me’. The obviate markers’ final *-n* does not always appear, if for example a non-past optative marker *-s* appears, it supercedes the final *-n* to give *-mi-s* and *-ni-s*.

§8.2.6.2.2.6 Future & Optative Markers

The last element of the autonomous polyvalent theme are the future (-s-) and optative (-s-) markers, which as their names indicate are markers of the future and optative respectively. They are sensitive to sigmatropic migration, which is a phenomenon whereby these markers migrate from their normal position in polyvalent verbs (2G) to the paragodic final position in the presence of a paragodic -t. For example, *g-īlis-es* ‘I want to meet her/him’ its optative -s- in the thematic subslot 2G, but should a hyponomous marker final -t appear in the hyponomous, the sequence becomes reversed (-s-t » -t-s) to *īa g-īliss-e-t-s* ‘that I want to meet her/him’, in which case the marker final is now in the thematic subslot 2G and the optative -s- occupies the paragodic slot.

§8.2.6.2.2.7 Marker Final & Optative Marker Hierarchy

The optative marker -s- does not always have a surface form. There is a three-tier hierarchy of theme-final elements (which include marker finals in -t and -n and the optative marker -s in the case of autonomous polyvalent verbs), which dictates that -t supercedes -n, which in turn supercedes -s:

$$-t \gg -n \gg -s$$

This means that whenever the past marker final -n should occur, but a marker final in -t would also be present, then the -n marker does not appear. However, the presence of a marker final in -t can co-occur with the optative marker -s-. This means that in the absence of a marker final in -t and in the presence of a past marker final -n, the optative -s- simply does not appear. For past optative verbs, this procludes the optative marker -s- from appearing in the 1°, 2° and 4° retrograde, but it does appear in the 0° and 3°. It is common for the optative marker to appear instead of an -n, but not in standard language.

<i>tse-nuskv-ann-u-t-s</i>	‘I wanted to kill you’	(-t allows -s)	RETROGRADE 0°
<i>īa tse-nuskv-imm-e-s</i>	‘s/he wanted to kill you’	(-n deletes -s)	RETROGRADE 1°

Note that the pluraliser final -s is extremely commonly found to delete a final -n. The distinction between the behavior of the optative -s and the plural -s is mostly a issue of register. In normal and standard registers, the pluraliser -s can supercede -n, but the optative only does so in informal registers.

§8.2.7 Initials

Initials are the very first elements of the Pine verb, and are housed in the tritomeric prorrhizal slot -3, which has two subslots (-3a and -3b). There are two types of initials, called adverbial and kinetic initials. Kinetic initials are fewer and may be conditionally obligate in many cases, and include true kinetic initials (which indicate movement or location) and ditransitive preverbs (which indicate the direct object of a ditransitive verb). In contrast, adverbial initials are more varied, and constitute a more open class, and are never conditionally obligate, but may be semantically obligate, meaning the presence of an adverbial initial may change the meaning of a verb entirely, and to maintain that meaning, the adverbial initial is obligate.

§8.2.7.1 Adverbial Initials

Adverbial initials can be thought of as adverbs that have been incorporated into the verb, and are found in subslot -3a. They mostly add information about the manner in which the action takes place. Unlike kinetic initials, adverbial initials do not trigger the presence of preverbs. Adverbials do not affect the form of the third-person pronouns, while kinetic initials do. For example, *tsnegemat* ‘I see you’ changes its meaning when found with the adverbial initial *iss(i)-* ‘well, right’: *issitsnegemat* ‘I like/understand you’. The most common adverbial initials are as follows:

ADVERBIAL INITIAL	MEANING
<i>uś(sa)-/uśś-</i>	wrongly, incorrectly, mis-, poorly, with difficulty, hardly, untrue

The preverb *uś(sa)-* (*uś-* before consonants with which it can form a legal cluster, often causing devoicing of initial voiced stops and *uśśa-* before other consonants) or *uśś-* (before vowels) indicates that an action is not performed properly (*uś-ħūbm-* ‘speak incorrectly, mispronounce, lie’), correctly or successfully or that it happens poorly or somehow has a negative outcome (*uś-nīkk-* ‘steal’ cf. *nīkk-* ‘take’). Note that the sequence *uś-g(a/e)-* is realised as *uśk(a/e)-*.

<i>uś-ka-minna</i>	‘I walk (with difficulty)’	<i>min-</i>	‘walk’
<i>uśśa-tsħūbma</i>	‘you misspeak, you speak lies’	<i>lūbm-</i>	‘speak’
<i>uśśa-tñikka</i>	‘s/he steals it’	<i>nīkk-</i>	‘take’
<i>uśśa-tsalkva</i>	‘you refuse’	<i>alk-</i>	‘give’

<i>iss(i)-/issi(t)-</i>	properly, correctly, rightly, truthfully, easily, well

This preverb is opposite to *iss(i)/issi(t)-* in that it indicates that an action is performed correctly (*issi-tem-* ‘go well’ cf. *tem-* ‘flow’ or *issi-sigv-* ‘understand, confirm’ or ‘hear well’ cf. *sigv-* ‘hear’), in the right or proper way (*issi-lūbm-* ‘speak the truth/correctly’ or ‘pronounce’ cf. *lūbm-* ‘speak’), easily or well (*iss-alk-* ‘look good/promising’ cf. *alk-* ‘give’). The preverb *issi-* combines with the second-person pronoun as *issit-ts(a/e)-* and *-issip-p(i)-* and with the first person as *issik-k(a/e)-* and *issit-n(e/i)-*.

<i>issik-kaminna</i>	‘I obey, follow’	<i>min-</i>	‘walk’
<i>issi-tsħūbma</i>	‘you speak correctly, the truth’	<i>lūbm-</i>	‘speak’
<i>issi-tñikka</i>	‘s/he accepts/appreciates it’	<i>nīkk-</i>	‘take’
<i>issi-teman</i>	‘it goes well, fluently’	<i>tem-</i>	‘flow’
<i>issi-tsnegemat</i>	‘I like/understand you’	<i>neg-</i>	‘see’
<i>issi-ħalkami</i>	‘it looks good/promising’	<i>alk-</i>	‘give’
<i>issi-tsnīšpi</i>	‘you take care of her/him’	<i>nīšp-</i>	‘keep’
<i>issi-(t)tsigva</i>	‘you understand, confirm’	<i>sigv-</i>	‘hear’

<i>keu-/kem-</i>	together; along, after, with, well

The preverb *keu-/kem-* indicates that an action is performed accordingly (*keu-min-* ‘work, function correctly’ cf. *min-* ‘walk’) or is consequential (*keu-nen-* ‘follow, agree’ cf. *nen-* ‘sit’), and can be added to plural forms to show that participants perform the action together (*keu-lūbm-its-* ‘discuss, debate’ cf. *lūbm-its-* ‘discuss, small talk, debate’).

<i>keu-neni</i>	‘it follows/agrees with it’	<i>nen-</i>	‘sit’
<i>keu-tsħūbmitsotsin</i>	‘we discuss, debate’	<i>lūbm-its-</i>	‘discuss’
<i>keu-tsmīgvilgotšin</i>	‘we dine/feast’	<i>mīg-īlg-</i>	‘dine, feast’
<i>keu-minami</i>	‘it works, fits’	<i>min-</i>	‘walk’
<i>keu-tsūlli</i>	‘it means X’	<i>tsūll-</i>	‘carry’

<i>īllu(l)-</i>	separately, differently

The preverb *illu(l)-* indicates that an action is performed separately (*illul-all-* ‘become different from’), not accordingly (*illu-nen-* ‘disagree’), or in a way that results in discrete, separate or scattered objects (*illu-marX-add-* ‘cut into pieces’). It is also found in some cases where it means ‘of others’

illu-ganenna	‘I disagree’	<i>nen-</i>	‘sit’
illu-gagindetan	‘I distinguish them’	<i>gind-</i>	‘understand’
illu-gagiggedetan	‘I separate them’	<i>gigged-</i>	‘gather’
illu-tsmarXaddet	‘you cut it apart’	<i>marX-add-</i>	‘cut’
illu-moaktvinin	‘it blew them apart, scattered’	<i>moakt-</i>	‘blow’

i(ts)- through, completely, successfully, thoroughly, very

The preverb *i-*, found as *its-* before vowels, shows that an action was successfully (*i-lukk-* ‘succeed’ cf. *lukk-* ‘pierce, puncture’), happened all the way (*i-tsull-* ‘finish, complete’ cf. *tsull-* ‘carry’), despite struggles (*i-tann-* ‘remain, stay’ cf. *tann-* ‘stand, wait’) or may simply emphasise the degree at which the action happens (*i-gidd-* ‘completely forget’ cf. *gidd-* ‘forget’), and as such is often found where English may use adverbs such as ‘very’ or ‘a lot’ (*i-sigg-* ‘rain a lot’ cf. *sigg-* ‘rain’). It is one of the most ubiquitous adverbial initials.

i-Xukkan	‘s/he succeeds’	<i>lukk-</i>	‘pierce’
i-temami	‘it works, succeeds’	<i>tem-</i>	‘flow’
i-rilgami	‘it is transparent/very clear’	<i>rilg-</i>	‘shine’
i-nigiddin	‘I completely forgot’	<i>gidd-</i>	‘forget’
i-gatanna	‘I remain, stay, survive’	<i>tann-</i>	‘stand’
i-bjiella	‘s/he considers/reflects on it’	<i>bjell-</i>	‘think’
i-tsatsullet	‘you complete/finish it’	<i>tsull-</i>	‘carry’

il(da)- forward, ahead

The preverb *il-*, found as *ilda-* before vowels, shows that an action proceeds forward (*il-did-* ‘step forward, volunteer’ cf. *did-* ‘step’), ahead (*il-neguX-* ‘is visible ahead’ cf. *neguX-* ‘is visible’), ahead of time (*ilda-radn-* ‘finsih early’ cf. *radn-* ‘come to an end’), and it is found in many verbs that relate to offering or giving (*il-mieg-* ‘present, offer’ and *il-g-i-mieg-* ‘explain’ cf. *mieg-* ‘tell, inform’). It can appear as *ilt-* before *n-*, *s-*, *š-* and *s-n-* and *ilp-* before *m-*, and the combination *il-h-* is often found as *ill-*

il-diddan	‘s/he volunteers’	<i>did-</i>	‘step’
ilt-neguXami	‘it is visible ahead’	<i>neguX-</i>	‘is visible’
ilda-radnami	‘it ends early’	<i>radn-</i>	‘end’
il-tmiega	‘s/he presents it’	<i>mieg-</i>	‘show’
ill-ellan	‘it progresses’	<i>ell-</i>	‘grow’
ilp-miudan	‘s/he passes on, dies’	<i>miud-</i>	‘breath’
ilt-snega	‘s/he looks forward to it’	<i>neg-</i>	‘see’

kil(a)- again, still

Verbs found with the preverb *kil(a)-* denote that an action happens again (*kil-tadniθ-* ‘stand up again’ cf. *tadniθ-* ‘stand up’) or still (*kil-neguX-* ‘still visible’ cf. *neguX-* ‘visible’) but it may also modify the meaning of

the verb as well (*kil-iks-* ‘try again’ cf. *iks-* ‘shoot an arrow’). It can appear as *kilt-* before *ŋ-*, *s-*, *ʃ-* and *kilp-* before *m-*.

<i>kil-saskan</i>	‘s/he wakes up again’	<i>sask-</i>	‘wake up’
<i>kil-temami</i>	‘it works again, continues’	<i>tem-</i>	‘flow’
<i>kilt-neguʕami</i>	‘it is still visible’	<i>neguʕ-</i>	‘be visible’
<i>kil-niguʕan</i>	‘it calms down (of weather)’	<i>niguʕ-</i>	‘calm, die’

gilli(t)- before, first, in advance

The preverb *gilli(t)-* usually indicates that an action occurs before (*gillit-tem-* ‘precede’ cf. *tem-* ‘flow’), in advance (*gillin-neg-* ‘predict’ cf. *neg-* ‘see’) or first (*gillim-min-* ‘lead, walk first’ cf. *min-* ‘walk’ or *gillin-naǵv-* ‘first born’ cf. *naǵv-* ‘be born’). It causes the following consonant to be geminate, and in the case of the first person *ga-/ge-*, also voiceless (*gillikka-/gillikke-*), but with *ne-/ni-*, the usual form is *giltne-/giltni-*, as well as with *si(s)-* and *gi-/geg-* as *giltsi(s)-* and *gilkki-/gilkkeg-*.

<i>gilli-temi</i>	‘it precedes it’	<i>tem-</i>	‘flow’
<i>gilli-tnega</i>	‘s/he predicts it’	<i>neg-</i>	‘see’
<i>gillik-katsūlletan</i>	‘I lead them’	<i>tsūll-</i>	‘carry’
<i>gillits-tsadna</i>	‘s/he discovers it’	<i>tsadn-</i>	‘find’

eǵo-/eǵ- after, last

The preverb *eǵo-/eǵ-* (also found as *eǵǵo-/eǵǵ-*) indicates that an action occurs after something (*eǵ(o)-tem-* ‘follow, come from’ cf. *tem-* ‘flow’) or last (*eǵ-all-* ‘be left, survive’ cf. *all-* ‘become’) or behind something (*eǵ-ǵk-* ‘regret’ cf. *ǵk-* ‘watch, look’).

<i>eǵ(o)-temi</i>	‘it follows/comes after it’	<i>tem-</i>	‘flow’
<i>eǵ(o)-ŋǵket</i>	‘I regret it’	<i>ǵk-</i>	‘watch’
<i>eǵo-palla</i>	‘you survive, you are left’	<i>all-</i>	‘become’

ūll(ū)-/ull(u)- nearly, close to

The preverb *ūll(ū)-/ull(u)-* indicates that the action does not quite happen but very nearly so (*ūllū-paitŋ-* ‘nearly fall’ cf. *paitŋ-* ‘fall’), barely so (when negated, *u-Ø ūllū-kvi-* ‘barely feel’ cf. *kvi-* ‘feel’) or that the action is just about to happen (*ullu-nakŋuʕ-* ‘about to break’). In some cases it appears as *ūl-* (usually only before *t-* and *k-*).

<i>ūllū-pinigŋin</i>	‘you nearly died’	<i>nig-</i>	‘die’
<i>ullu-nakŋuʕami</i>	‘it is about to break’	<i>nakŋuʕ-</i>	‘break’
<i>ullu-pakkat ūja</i>	‘it barely hurts’	<i>pakk-</i>	‘hurt’
<i>ūllū-neguʕʕat ūja</i>	‘it is barely visible’	<i>neguʕ-</i>	‘be visible’
<i>ūl-mini</i>	‘it is related to it’	<i>min-</i>	‘walk’

akn(a)- help, assist

The preverb *akn(a)-* indicates that the subject assists an object in performing the action of the verb. It makes transitive verbs from intransitive verbs. Transitive verbs are rarely found with this preverb, but

they may be found in some cases, where the object of the original verb is found as the direct object while the subject becomes the indirect object. Such assistive verbs generally require an animate or agentive subject.

akna -gamini	‘I help you walk’	min-	‘die’
akna -gadulpet	‘I help you sew it’	dulp-	‘sew’
akna -gemedgnandvanin	‘s/he helped me to mend it’	medgnand-	‘mend’
akna -tsatsēlggāt	‘I will help you cook’	tsēlgg-	‘cook’

gaḡ(va)- circularly, in a circle, cyclically, recurrently

The preverb *gaḡ(va)*- indicates that the action occurs cyclically, circularly, ends and begins again, or may also indicate natural cycles. It is preferred to *kil-* with many verbs depicting natural cycles. For example, *gaḡ-āb-* ‘born again, be reincarnated’, *gaḡ-niav-* ‘reuse, recycle, cycle through use’, *gaḡva-tem-* ‘reoccur (cyclically), come around’, *gaḡva-min-* ‘patrol, guard’, *gaḡ-ell-* ‘regrow, be perennial’, *gaḡ-tūl-aḡḡ-* ‘obsess’, *gaḡ-ilpp-ed-* ‘bloom again’ and *gaḡva-sask-* ‘reawaken, come back to life’. It is found as *gaḡ-* before *v-*, *n-/ṇ-*, *m-/ṃ-*, *p-*, *l-/ḷ-/ḻ-* and *t-/ts-/tš-*.

gaḡva -ganjavets	‘we reuse it, recycle it’	niav-	‘use’
gaḡ -tūlaḡḡa	‘s/he obsesses over it’	tūl-	‘think’
gaḡva -saskvi	‘it reawoke, back back to life’	sask-	‘awake’
gaḡva -sḡmōnan	‘s/he hibernates’	lōm-	‘sleep’
gaḡva -hellami	‘it regrows, is perennial’	ell-	‘grow’

tsĩ(t)/tsid(a)- away from/towards the middle, in/from all directions, radially

The preverb *tsĩ(t)-* or *tsid(a)-* indicates that the action starts from a centre and moves away from it,, or converges to the centre, proceeds in or from different or all directions or radially. It is found as *tsĩt-* before consonants that can be geminated, *tsida-* or *tsĩ-* before consonants or clusters and *tsid-* before vowels. Examples include *tsĩ-tem* ‘flow out from’, *tsĩn-ṇakṇ-* ‘break from the centre, break (such that pieces fly everywhere)’, *tsid-ell-* ‘grow out (radially), spread into all directions’, *tsĩl-labb-* ‘splatter around, in all directions’, *tsid-ilg-* ‘radiate, permeate’, *tsĩr-riḡ-* ‘radiate’, *tsid-ilpp-ed-* ‘have umbel inflorescence’ and *tsid-iḡ-* ‘scatter into all directions’, *tsĩg-gigg-* ‘converge, gather, contract’

tsĩn -ṇakṇuḡḡi	‘it broke from the middle’	nakṇ-	‘break’
tsĩl -labbi ḡuoḡḡet	‘it splattered everywhere’	labb-	‘splatter’
tsĩr -riḡven dalda	‘radiating sun’	riḡ-	‘sun’
tsid -ilppēddemi ilbi	‘an umbel flower’	ilppēd-	‘bloom’
tsĩg -gigvīt ṛvūekket	‘they gathered around the fire’	gigg-	‘gather’

iggi(t)/iggin- well, pleasantly, nicely

The preverb *iggi(t)-* or *iggin-* indicates that an action occurs or goes well, pleasantly or nicely. It is found as *iggit-* before consonants that can be geminated, *iggi-* before consonants or clusters and *iggin-* before vowels. Examples of verbs with this preverb include *iggiḡ-ḡigg-im-muutu-* ‘be likeable, be personable’, *iggiḡ-ḡiḡḡ-* ‘sing well, sound good, be melodic, is harmonious’, *iggit-tem-* ‘go well, go smoothly’, *iggis-sill-* ‘be odorant, perfumed’, *iggin-utṇ-* ‘look good, seem good’, *iggiṇ-vapṇōdd-* ‘burn or smoke such that it

produces a pleasant smell’, *iggin-ell-* ‘grow nicely, prosper’, *iggiṛ-ṛiddi-* ‘cut precisely, cut well’ and *iggin-njal-* ‘hang, fit nicely (of clothes)’.

iggiḶ -ḶisḶvemi Ḷlulut	‘euphonic language’	ḶisḶḶ-	‘sing’
iggin- njallemi tuḶḶnu	‘clothes that hang/fit nicely’	njal-	‘hang’
iggiḶ -Ḷillami	‘it smells nicely’	sill-	‘smell’
iggin- elven minḶnu	‘a prosperous nation’	ell-	‘grow’

Ḷu(t)-/Ḷud(a)- unwell, unpleasantly, badly, clashingly

The preverb *Ḷu(t)-* or *Ḷud(a)-* indicates that an action occurs or goes unwell, unpleasantly or clashes. It is found as *Ḷut-* before consonants that can be geminated, *Ḷuda-* or *Ḷu-* before consonants or clusters and *Ḷun-* before vowels. Examples of verbs with this preverb include *ḶuḶḶ-Ḷigg-im-mutu-* ‘is disagreeable, is unpleasant’, *ḶuḶḶ-ḶisḶḶ-* ‘sing poorly, sound bad, be cacophonic’, *Ḷut-tem-* ‘go poorly, regress’, *Ḷus-sill-* ‘be malodorous, stink’, *Ḷun-utḶ-* ‘look bad, seem bad’, *ḶuḶ-vapḶoḶḶ-* ‘burn or smoke such that it produces an acrid smell’, *Ḷun-ell-* ‘grow poorly, fail, wither, collapse’, *Ḷuṛ-ṛiddi-* ‘cut poorly’ and *Ḷun-njal-* ‘not fit (of clothes)’.

ḶuḶḶ -ḶisḶḶvemi Ḷlulut	‘cacophonic language’	ḶisḶḶ-	‘sing’
Ḷun- njallemi tuḶḶnu	‘clothes that do not fit’	njal-	‘hang’
ḶuḶ -Ḷillami	‘it stinks’	sill-	‘smell’
Ḷun- elven minḶnu	‘a collapsing nation’	ell-	‘grow’

Other and rarer preverbs include *mita(Ḷ)-* ‘beyond, more than, further’ and *all(a)-* ‘variously, in a changing way’.

§8.2.7.2 Kinetic Initials

Kinetic initials are housed in the subplot -3b, only preceded by adverbial initials. Kinetic initials show movement (the most common of which being the cislocative *s-i-* and the translocative *g-i-*) and are sometimes optional but in many cases are obligate elements of verbs.

Kinetic initials must co-occur with the motion preverb *-i(m)-* (or other motion preverbs in a few rare cases) in conjugated forms of the verb, but the motion preverb is generally not found with dependent forms of verbs or copulas, for example *sis uktat ne na* ‘to put (in)’ but *sis k im ukt et* ‘I put it in’. The two most common kinetic initials are the cislocative *s(i)-/si(s)-* and the translocative *g(i)-/ge(g)-*, which are found abundantly and have a wide variety of functions and meaning. Many verbs of movement have obligate kinetic initials (along with their motion preverb), and in many cases both cis- and translocative occur according to the direction of the motion. Kinetic initials are also obligate in non-copular infinitives found in relative clauses, and may be strongly favoured on the copula of copular infinitives found in main clauses. In the case of a zero surface form pronoun, the locatives generally appear in their short form *s-* and *g-*. If a pronoun does have a surface form, the sequence **gi-Ḷ-i* is not allowed, and instead forms in *ge(g)-Ḷ-i* instead occur. In other words, locatives do not have an *-i-* if they are separated from the motion preverb *-i(m)-* by a pronoun (*-gi-Ḷ-i* becomes *-ge-Ḷ-i*).

s-i- mind-an	‘s/he comes’
sis- k-i-mind-v-a	‘I come’
g-i- taiḶḶp-an	‘s/he ₂ sneezes (turning away)’

The cislocative, when it precedes certain initials, is reduced to *s-*, as is the case with the sequence *si-keu-/kem-* » *skeu-/skem-*. Likewise, when the cislocative is found on a dependent infinitive before a verb that normally takes a translocative prefix, the result is *s-ki-/s-keg-* instead of the expected *si-gi-/si-geg-*

With dependent infinitives, the cis- and translocatives required by the governing verb come *before* any adverbial initials:

skeumindat giʔʔiggedin

'I decided to come along'

(not **keu-si-mindat*)

gagga skegatnat tsʔukka

'you must choose something'

(not **si-geg-atnat*)

§8.2.7.2.1 Cislocative

s(i)/si(s)-

here, up, in, towards speaker, forward

This kinetic initial is called the cislocative and indicates a motion which is by or towards the speaker or addressee (if together), upward motion, motion into something or motion forward. It is extremely common, and can replace the locative adverb *deʔja*, *deʔhet* 'here, to here' completely, especially when motion is involved. It can also be used to emphasise a telic or conclusive, often future action, for example *gaskagga* 'I can, I am able' but ***sis-k-i-skaget*** 'I can do it, I can make it'. The cislocative is a very common feature of dependent phrases where the action is set to happen, will happen, or it can indicate a goal (with *hɨt* 'in order to'), an intention, a future time point (with *agɨt* 'until') or even a need or necessity.

sis-*kimindva*

'I come here'

mind-

'come'

sis-*kisivvus*

'I will stay (here/in)'

siw-

'stay'

s-i-*niššan*

's/he brought it (here/in)'

niš-

'bring'

si-*tts-i-bidn-ɔ kəʔju?*

'when will you arrive (here)?'

bidn-

'arrive'

s-i-*bertsʔvan*

's/he threw it here/up'

bertsʔ-

'throw'

s-im-*iwvami*

'it rises up'

iwv-

'rise'

sisilliat ahɨt gamigva

'I eat to stay alive'

sinigat agɨt gamigvus

'I will eat until I die'

simiggat gagaiʔheset

'I need to go'

sisaskat agɨt lɔmmi

's/he slept until it woke up'

The cislocative can be augmented by *a-* (*a-s(i)-/a-si(s)-*), which often translates to 'come and' or 'come to', indicating moving to a cislocative position before or while performing the action, which is especially common in commands. This is called the *venitive kinetic initial*:

a-s-im-*angat nattsat*

'come help me, come (here) and help me'

a-sis-k-i-*skednet*

'I came and looked at it'

§8.2.7.2.2 Translocative

g(i)/ge(g)-

there, down, out, away from speaker, backward

This kinetic initial is called the translocative and indicates a motion which is away from the speaker or addressee (if together), downward motion, motion out of something or motion backwards – it is opposite to the cislocative. It is extremely common, and can replace the locative adverb *nījja/ojja*, *nījjet/ojjet* and *dejin* ‘there, to there’ and ‘from here’ completely, especially when motion is involved. Like the cislocative, the translocative is a very common feature of subordinated copular phrases where the action already happened, or it can indicate a cause, effect, reason or result (with *(a)hin* ‘because’), a lack (with *uḡḡit* ‘without’) or a past time point (with *agin* ‘since’).

<i>ge-ggimikva</i>	‘I go there’	<i>migg-</i>	‘go’
<i>ge-ggipegēddet</i>	‘I described it’	<i>gi-peged-</i>	‘describe’
<i>g-i-niššan</i>	‘s/he took it (out/away)’	<i>niš-</i>	‘bring’
<i>ge-tts-i-lull-ō kajju?</i>	‘when will you leave (here)?’	<i>lull-</i>	‘leave’
<i>g-i-bertsħvan</i>	‘s/he threw it there/down’	<i>bertsħ-</i>	‘throw’
<i>g-im-iivami</i>	‘it goes down’	<i>iiv-</i>	‘rise’
<i>ge-ggitemma dejin</i>	‘I come from here’	<i>gi-tem-</i>	‘originate’
<i>g-i-vukvit</i>	‘they flew away’	<i>vukv-</i>	‘fly’
<i>gimigvat ahin gillieva</i>	‘I am alive because I eat’		
<i>gisigḡat raḡni</i>	‘it stopped raining’		
<i>gimindat agin nallunan gvaigga</i>	‘everything has changed since (they) came’		
<i>gisaskauḡḡet lōmmi</i>	‘s/he slept without waking up’		

The translocative can also be augmented by *a-* (*a-g(i)-/a-ge(g)-*), which often translates to ‘go and’ or ‘go to’, indicating moving to a translocative position before or while performing the action, which is especially common in commands. This is called the *andative kinetic initial*. This andative kinetic initial has a short form that has fused with the first-person pronoun *-g-*, such that the sequence *a-ge-g-i-* is found as *a=g=g-i-*.

<i>a-gg-im-angat nattsī</i>	‘go (there) and help her/him’
<i>a-g-g-i-skednet</i>	‘I went and looked at it’

§8.2.7.2.3 Circumlocative

inu(g)-

around, here and there

This kinetic initial is called the circumlocative and indicates a motion around a general location. Whereas the cislocative indicates movement to the speaker and translocative away from the speaker, the circumlocative does not have a specific destination but rather an abstract radius around a location. It can also have a meaning of distributive location, especially in combination with a distributive medial such as *-aħħ-/add-*, for example *inugalkaħħ-* ‘distribute’ from *alk-* ‘give’. The circumlocative kinetic initial is the only kinetic that is found without the motion preverb, though many speakers still use it. Both are considered grammatical.

<i>inu-ga-skedn-a</i>	‘I look around’	<i>skedn-</i>	‘look’
<i>inu-ga-min-na</i>	‘I walk around’	<i>min-</i>	‘walk’
<i>inu-ge-neskūħħanin</i>	‘I asked people around (about it)’		
<i>inu-g-im-alkoħħepissit</i>	‘I distributed it to them’		

Like the cis- and translocative, the circumlocative also has a venitive and andative form, in which case the motion preverb is obligate. The venitive circumlocative has the form *s-inu(g)*- ‘come around and’ while the andative circumlocative has the form *igg(u)*-/*igge(g)*- ‘go around and’, although forms in *issu(g)*- and *iggu(g)*- also exist. With the kinetic preverb *-i-*, *issug-* and *iggug-* cause gemination of local prefixes just as *me-* and *ge-* do.

<i>issu-tts-i-giggedinetsin</i>	‘we gathered around/together’
<i>iggu-gg-i-neskūʕʕanin</i>	‘I went around asking people (about it)’

§8.2.7.2.4 Inceptive

a(n)- start, begin

The inceptive (INCE) *a(n)*- kinetic initial shows that an action begins. It is nearly exclusively used with agentive subjects. Within Pine grammar, the inceptive has an inherently agentive meaning while the inchoative is an obligate unagentive aspect, which is not marked through kinetic initials. It is often found without the preverb *-i-*.

<i>a-g-i-minin~a-ge-minin</i>	‘I started walking’
<i>a-ts-i-lull-inetsin</i>	‘we started leaving’
<i>a-ts-i-mygawinetsin</i>	‘we started getting ready’

§8.2.8 Preverbs

Preverbs are elements housed in slot -1 or the *proteromeric prorrhizal slot*, immediately preceding the root. With very few exceptions, preverbs are exclusive elements, meaning only one can occur at the same time. There are two types of preverbs: movement preverbs and ditransitive preverbs, ditransitive preverbs, which function to indicate the presence of an indirect object, either a true indirect object or the antergate – an indirect object promoted to direct object. The kinetic preverb (-KIN-) *-i(m)*- is required on ditransitive and hemiditransitive but not on anthemiditransitive verbs. There are two motion preverbs, *-i(m)*- which is found when kinetic initials are present, and much less commonly there is also the so-called precedative preverb (-PREC-) *-av(a)*-, which comes instead of the kinetic preverb *-i(m)*- and despite the name does not truly indicate motion in space but order in time, and can be combined with the cislocative to form *m-ava-* ‘first’ and *g-ava-* ‘then’, as in *mavamindats* ‘come here first’.

<i>galket</i>	‘I give it’	<i>gimalkepput</i>	‘I give it to you’
<i>tsɲikket</i>	‘you take it’	<i>tsɲikketnut</i>	‘you bring it to me’
<i>tsuktet</i>	‘you put it’	<i>tsimukteppissit</i>	‘you put it on her/him’
<i>tsuktwet</i>	‘you put it’	<i>tsimukteppissit</i>	‘you put it on her/him’

In finite verbs, the kinetic preverb *-i-* appears as *-iϕ-* if a non-local pronoun is dropped – this is true of the third person animate/obviate and third person inanimate. The sequence *h-i-Ø* and *h-i-Ø* (for the third person inanimate) and *Ø-i-Ø* (for a zero-form third person animate/obviate) are replaced by *iϕ-Ø*.

Likewise, in these same conditions (*Ø-im-*, *h-im-* or *h-im-*) if the kinetic preverb has the form *-im-*, such as in verbs beginning with a vowel, the initial *-i-* is dropped with the third-person inanimate and the third person animate agentive past form:

PERSON	PRONOMINAL PREFIX	BEFORE CONSONANT	BEFORE VOWEL
3A	Ø-	<i>iφ-</i>	<i>m-</i>
3I	<i>h-</i>		
	<i>h-</i>		
3O	Ø-		

§8.2.9 Medials

Medials are verbal elements housed in slot 1 which immediately follow the root. Medials are a rather large set of infixes that give additional information about aspect or voice, or may function as derivative infixes to create new verbs. There are three classes of medials, each housed in a specific subplot of slot 1.

SLOT 1 - MEDIALS		
1A	1B	1C
voice medials	derivative medials	aspectual medials

The first class of medials which are housed in subplot 1A are voice medials, which are involved in marking the four overtly marked voices of Pine – the transitive, the stative, the middle and the passive voice. With the exception of the passive, voice medials generally form a semantically and syntactically distinct verb and therefore cannot be freely added or removed like many other aspectual medials. The passive medial is found on verbs that are originally transitive and in some rarer cases ditransitive.

The second class of medials are called derivative medials and are found in subplot 1C. Derivative medials are often verbalizing formants whose purpose is to form verbs from a number of different roots. Some derivative medials can be found on verbal roots, modifying the function of the verb, such as *-isχuθ-* which generate a new verb stem that has an automatic transitive meaning such as ‘get Ø-ed’. Nominal incorporative medials are used as nominal verbalisers, such as *-(i)neg-* ‘have OBJECT as one’s NOUN’ in *tsɛnnegemat* ‘I have you as my friend’ or ‘you are my friend’.

The third class of medials are *aspectual medials* housed in subplot 1C, which modify the aspect of a verb, such as *-ig-* which confers a subitive-intensive aspect. Aspectual medials are perhaps the most flexible class of medials as many verbs can accept aspectual medials when the speaker wishes to emphasise a specific aspect.

One difference between voice and derivative medials and aspectual medials is that both voice and derivative medials have specific nominalizative forms while aspectual medials are found as-is in deverbalised nouns, with the medial inserting before the last vowel of the result or more commonly action noun of a verb. For example, the causative medials *-ed-/od-* regularly derive their deverbalised noun forms by *-iddun/-uddun*, while for example *-ask-* in *oall̥i-ask-* ‘procrastinate’ is inserted into *oall̥i* ‘tardiness, being late’ as *oall̥i-ask-a* ‘procrastination’, which does not otherwise affect the semantic form of the noun (*oall̥i* » *āl̥en* and *oall̥iaska* » *āl̥iasken*)

The main types of medials and their subcategories are:

VOICE MEDIALS

TRANSLATIVE MEDIALS

STATIVE MEDIALS

PASSIVE MEDIALS

DERIVATIVE MEDIALS

DIATHETIC MEDIALS

DENOMINATIVE MEDIALS

ADJECTIVAL MEDIALS

CAUSATIVE MEDIALS

ASPECTUAL MEDIALS

Some medials are sensitive to tense, and together with the theme and personal pronouns as well as changes in the root through rhizal apophony are the only verbal elements that participate in tense marking. However, whole classes of medials are unaffected by tense, such as voice, adjectival and causative medials. Slot 1 has three subslots, each housing one of the three types of medials: 1a houses voice medials, 1b houses derivative medials and 1c houses aspectual medials.

Medials can be semantically obligate, meaning their presence can be required to change the meaning of a root verb, or they can be fully facultative, as is the case with many aspectual medials.

§8.2.9.1 Voice Medials

Voice medials are housed in subslot 1A and are the first medials to follow the root. There are four voice medials: the translative, the passive and the middle medials.

TRANSLATIVE	-u $\check{\chi}$ -	change of state
STATIVE	-u θ - / -is-	changed state
PASSIVE	- ϕ utu θ -	promotion of object to subject of monovalent verb
MIDDLE	-VttV(g)- / -av-	subject acts upon itself

The translative and passive medials can be combined with further elements, such as the habilitive -i v - which can precede a passive medial (- ϕ (uss)i v u θ -) to indicate that the action can be performed, as in *tsint-tussivut θ* ‘be drinkable’.

§8.2.9.1.1 Translative Medial -u $\check{\chi}$ -

	VOWEL	-v- VERSIONER	- ϕ -
FRONT AND BACK VOWELS	-u $\check{\chi}$ -	-u $\check{\chi}$ -v- » -u $\check{\chi}\check{\chi}$ -	-u $\check{\chi}$ - ϕ - » -u $\check{\chi}\check{\chi}$ -
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	-y $\check{\chi}$ -	-y $\check{\chi}$ -v- » -y $\check{\chi}\check{\chi}$ -	-y $\check{\chi}$ - ϕ - » -y $\check{\chi}\check{\chi}$ -

Translative verbs are verbs denoting a change of state. All translative verbs are exclusively unagentive. The most common translative medial is *-uʃ-*, which can be combined with additional translative elements such as *-s-* (inchoative, automatic) and *-n-* (automatic).

The translative medial *-uʃ-* can replace other medials, such as the causative medials *-ed-/ -od-* or *-eg-/ -og-*, as they cannot co-occur. For example, *maġl-od-* means ‘untie, take seams apart’, which can be transformed into a translative verb by replacing *-od-* by *-uʃ-*, yielding *maġl-uʃ-* ‘become untied, come undone (of seams)’.

Two important elements of translativity often co-occur with the translative medial, called translative augments – the automatic augmented translative *-(i)n-uʃ-* and the inchoative-automatic augmented translative *-(i)s-uʃ-*. In many cases, these augments have fused with the root and are no longer considered to be infixes, but in the cases where the *-i-* is present, it is sensitive to tense and appears as *-e-* in past tenses. The automatic translative indicates a change of state which occurs by itself (without outside forces), while the inchoative-automatic translative indicates a gradual change of state, or the start of a change of state which happens by itself. Another augment of the translative medial is *-elk-uʃ-* which indicates an accidental change of state. A significant number of augmented translative verbs exist in pairs contrasting the automatic and inchoative nature of the action. Although the element *-(i)s-* has a mostly inchoative meaning, when it fused with other elements it often functioned as an automatic marker.

AUTOMATIC AUGMENTED TRANSLATIVES

<i>rekk-</i>	‘open’	»	<i>rek-n-uʃ-</i>	‘open up’
<i>vaudn-</i>	‘close’	»	<i>vat-n-uʃ-</i>	‘close down’
<i>heũkkeg-</i>	‘separate’	»	<i>heũk-n-ɣʃ-</i>	‘separate, split’
<i>iosʃing-</i>	‘loosen’	»	<i>iosʃik-n-uʃ-</i>	‘loosen up’
<i>liudk-</i>	‘wet’	»	<i>liuts-n-uʃ-</i>	‘get wet/saturated’
<i>ʃiggiġ-</i>	‘orient, guide’	»	<i>ʃik-n-uʃ-</i>	‘turn out to be’
<i>miġta</i>	‘loud’	»	<i>miġt-in-uʃ-</i>	‘get louder’
<i>nakn-</i>	‘break’	»	<i>nakn-(in)-uʃ-</i>	‘break’
<i>njoddis</i>	‘long’	»	<i>njot-n-uʃ-</i>	‘get longer, stretch out’
<i>aṡi</i>	‘clear’	»	<i>ai-n-uʃ-</i>	‘get clearer/clarified’
<i>daldet</i>	‘sunny’	»	<i>dalt-n-uʃ-</i>	‘become sunnier’
<i>gyllyik</i>	‘runny’	»	<i>gyllyik-n-uʃ-</i>	‘become runny’
<i>balk-</i>	‘fill up’	»	<i>balt-n-uʃ-</i>	‘become filled, fill up’

INCHOATIVE AUGMENTED TRANSLATIVES

<i>miġta</i>	‘loud’	»	<i>miġt-is-uʃ-</i>	‘start getting louder’
<i>iṣṣi</i>	‘old’	»	<i>iṣṣ-is-uʃ-</i>	‘start getting older’
<i>kjorrot</i>	‘dry, crumbly’	»	<i>kjorr-is-uʃ-</i>	‘start getting crumbly’
<i>njoddis</i>	‘long’	»	<i>njott-s-uʃ-</i>	‘start getting longer’
<i>aṡi</i>	‘clear’	»	<i>ai-s-uʃ-</i>	‘start getting clearer’
<i>daldet</i>	‘sunny’	»	<i>dalt-s-uʃ-</i>	‘start becoming sunnier’

ACCIDENTAL AUGMENTED TRANSLATIVES

<i>hiulk-</i>	‘fall off’	»	<i>hiulk-elk-uʃ-</i>	‘be so unlucky as to’
<i>oallju</i>	‘late’	»	<i>oallj-elk-uʃ-</i>	‘be late’
<i>nũw-</i>	‘burn’	»	<i>nũw-elk-uʃ-</i>	‘burn by accident’

UNAUGMENTED TRANSLATIVES

<i>neg-</i>	‘see’	»	<i>neg-uʃ-</i>	‘be(come) visible’

§8.2.9.1.2 Stative Medials -uθ-/-is-

	VOWEL	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
FRONT AND BACK VOWELS	-is- -uθ-	-is-v- » -iss- -uθ-v- » -umm-	-is-φ- » -iss- -uθ-φ- » -ypp-
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	-is- -yθ-	-is-v- » -iss- -yθ-v- » -ymm-	-is-φ- » -iss- -yθ-φ- » -ypp-

There are two stative medials, -uθ- and -is-. Stative verbs containing the medial -uθ- indicate the result of a change of state, or in other words, a changed state, usually without any reference to an agent and therefore have an automatic connotation. Stative verbs are nearly always unagentive.

The stative medial -is- often implies a resultative sensory experience or some sort of mental state, but in certain verbs it can imply some sort of reflective action and in a handful of cases, -is- can have both a stative and translative meaning, as in the verbs *il-is-* ‘be/become acquainted with’, *mil-i-is-* ‘approach/be close to’, *apṁ-is-* ‘curl up/be curled up’, *tuw-is-* ‘turn/be turned towards’, *loji-is-* ‘slow down/be slowed down’ and *kiasχ-is-* ‘speed up/be sped up’. In other words, -is- generally refers to states experienced by a conscious agent. Both can be combined into -isuθ- which is often in free variation with -is-, and sometimes conveys a sense of an external agent:

<i>neskukkissa</i>	‘I am/feel tired’
<i>neskukkisumma</i>	‘I am/feel tired (now, after something has happened)’

The medial -uθ- is also called the perfective translative medial. It is found in a small number of verbs by itself, which indicate a state resulting from a change, but more commonly -uθ- is found combined with other elements, such as -(i)s-uw-, which also have a stative meaning. Both -uχ- and -uθ- are also found in derivative medials, such as -isχuθ- (originally -is-uχ-uθ-). Etymologically, -uθ- is related to the perfective formant found in transitive prograde verbs, such as *ganegui* ‘I have seen her/him’. It is therefore not surprising that stative medials confer a perfective aspect to the verbs in which they are found. Translative forms that have corresponding stative forms often are defective in the perfect tense, for example *χunχ-uman* ‘s/he has become buried’ is often replaced by *χun-uttan* ‘s/he is buried’, although there may be a slight nuance – the translative perfect form literally means that the action of becoming or getting buried is now completed, while the stative form indicates that the subject has undergone a change of state to being buried and is currently in that state. Substitutive perfect statives does occur, especially when the nuance between the translative perfect verb and the stative verb is very slight. Translative forms are also generally associated with movement locative cases (illative and elative) while stative use mostly the static inessive case.

TRANSLATIVE PERFECT

χunχunami pjuojot vālpṁimyt mi boagve na
‘the house has become buried under snow during the storm’

STATIVE PRESENT

χunuttami pjuojumit mi boagve na
‘the house is buried in snow’

A number of verbs which have incorporated the translatable *-uχ-* into their stem have a separate stative form, for example *esχ-* ‘become loose’ and *ess-uθ-* ‘be loose’, *ysχ-* ‘freeze’ and *yss-yθ-* ‘be frozen’ or *χunχ-* ‘bury’ and *χunuθ-* ‘be buried’. There are also verbs which have augmented translatable medial in *-(s-/n-)uχ-* which lose their augment but gain the stative medial *-uθ-*, such as *nakn-uχ-* ‘break’ and *nakk-uθ-* ‘be broken’, *toltn-uχ-* ‘rip’ and *tolt-uθ-* ‘be ripped’, *vatn-uχ-* ‘open’ and *vatt-uθ-* ‘be open’ or *rekn-uχ-* ‘close’ and *rekk-uθ-* ‘be closed’. Stative verbs do not occur with translatable augments. Note that in *ulbn-uχ-* ‘become swollen’ and *ulbn-uθ-* ‘be swollen’, the *-n-* is part of the root and is not a translatable augment.

There is a small number of stative verbs in *-ig-uθ-*, which denote a state resulting from a semelfactive, subitive, momentane or otherwise rapid or sudden change of state. Nearly all such verbs have to do with a mental state. All have a corresponding translatable form in *-igχuθ-*. The most notable of these verbs is slightly irregular, namely *nigχuθ-* ‘die (suddenly)’ and *nig-uθ-* ‘be dead’, although originally it meant ‘be dead after dying suddenly’ but the semelfactive aspect has been lost in modern Pine.

Abstract nouns in *-ehit/-ohut/-ihyt* or some other nouns denoting measurable or quantifiable qualities may have derivative forms in *-uθ-* that indicate that the subject of the verb is of such and such a quality, for example *tammohut* ‘size’ and *tammuhθ-* ‘be of such and such a size, to measure’, or *tunkvohut* ‘weight’ and *tunkvuθ-* ‘be of such and such a weight, weigh’.

STATIVE MEDIALS IN *-uθ-*

<i>es-χ-</i>	‘become loose’	»	<i>ess-uθ-</i>	‘be loose’
<i>χun-χ-</i>	‘become buried’	»	<i>χun-uθ-</i>	‘be buried’
<i>ys-χ-</i>	‘become frozen’	»	<i>yss-yθ-</i>	‘be frozen’
<i>nak-n-uχ-</i>	‘break’	»	<i>nakk-uθ-</i>	‘be broken’
<i>pit-n-uχ-</i>	‘lean’	»	<i>pidd-uθ-</i>	‘be leaning’
<i>pyk-s-uχ-</i>	‘begin swelling’	»	<i>pykk-yθ-</i>	‘be swollen’
<i>ulb-n-uχ-</i>	‘become swollen’	»	<i>ulbn-uθ-</i>	‘be swollen’
<i>rekn-uχ-</i>	‘open (up)’	»	<i>rekk-uθ-</i>	‘be open’
<i>vat-n-uχ-</i>	‘close (down)’	»	<i>vatt-uθ-</i>	‘be closed’
<i>tolt-n-uχ-</i>	‘become ripped, torn’	»	<i>tolt-uθ-</i>	‘be torn, ripped’
<i>tsorv-uχ-</i>	‘become rotten’	»	<i>tsorv-uθ-</i>	‘be rotten’
<i>tulp-n-uχ-</i>	‘become cracked’	»	<i>tulp-uθ-</i>	‘be cracked’
<i>seg-n-uχ-</i>	‘become safe again’	»	<i>segg-uθ-</i>	‘be safe again, no longer dangerous’
<i>ull-uχ-</i>	‘become weak, unwell’	»	<i>ull-uθ-</i>	‘be weak, unwell’
<i>utg-uχ-</i>	‘decay, go into ruins’	»	<i>utg-uθ-</i>	‘be in ruins, abandoned’
<i>skugl-uχ-</i>	‘become crooked’	»	<i>skugl-uθ-</i>	‘be crooked’
<i>nots-n-uχ-</i>	‘become clogged’	»	<i>notts-uθ-</i>	‘be clogged’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-uθ-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-uvvun</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-uwoma</i>

STATIVE MEDIALS IN *-is-*

<i>skukk-</i>	‘tire’	»	<i>skukk-is(-uθ)-</i>	‘be/feel tired’
<i>lōm-</i>	‘sleep’	»	<i>lōm-is(-uθ)-</i>	‘be/feel sleepy’
<i>notts-uθ-</i>	‘be clogged’	»	<i>notts-is-</i>	‘be/feel clogged, stuffed’
<i>liuosš-od-</i>	‘infect’	»	<i>liuosš-is-</i>	‘be/feel sick, feel sick (with infection)’

NOMINALISED FORM OF $-\dot{\zeta}s-$ STATIVE MEDIALS IN $-ig-u\theta-$

NOMINALISED FORM OF $-ig-u\theta$

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‘are you annoyed with me?’

597. *uk nikuokkaukigussin unut ju Appikuopme genekkisin*

[u:k^w ni'kʊuk'kaukɾɯsɪm 'ʊnʊt jʊ 'a^hpi'kʊupɪme ge'ne^hkɾsɪn]

uk ni-kuok=kauk=iḡ=uθ-in unuṭ iu Appikuopm-e ge-neg-φisin

utterly 1.UNAG.PST-be.awestruck-LOC.PST first when Appikummi-ACC 1.AG.PST-see-3°.HYP.PST

'I was in complete awe when I first saw *Appikummi* (mountain)'

598. *nīṭ ēts mitna tuvvogi nī gillu ninagvun iu snīguppanun nitsuttsoḡvava*

ሰላም ላይ ለሚገኝ ሕግጋዊ ጥያቄዎች ምላሽ ለመስጠት ይገባል፡፡

[nɪh ets 'mɪtnd 'tɔʊ:ɹɪ nɪ: 'gɪɹɔ nɪ'nay^wzɔn jə 'stɪrɪv^hpaɹnɔn nɪtʃʊtʃɔy^wɹɔwɹ]

ni=t ets mitna tuvva-O-gi ni gillu ni-naŋv-vun iu s-ni=iŋ=uθ-φanun ni-tsutsoŋ-va-va

COP.PST.NLOC.PL already DET.many year-ACT-PL PRON.3I.PL before 1.UNAG.PST-be.born-LOC.HYP.DUB.PST when

3A.UNAG.PST-be.dead-NLOC.HYP.DUB.PLUPERF POSS.1-paternal.grandfather-PAT-POSS.LOC

'my paternal grandfather died many years before I was ever born'

§8.2.9.1.3 Passive Medial -*φutuθ*-

	FRONT VOWEL	BACK VOWEL	-v- VERSIONER	- ϕ -
FRONT AND BACK VOWELS	$-\phi utu\theta$ -FV- » $-\phi utuss$ -	$-\phi utu\theta$ -BV- » $-\phi ututt$ -	$-\phi utu\theta$ -v » $-\phi utumm$ -	$-\phi utu\theta$ - ϕ - » $-\phi utup\phi$ -
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	$-\phi yty\theta$ -FV- » $-\phi ytyss$ -	$-\phi yty\theta$ -BV- » $-\phi ytytt$ -	$-\phi yty\theta$ -v- » $-\phi ytymm$ -	$-\phi yty\theta$ - ϕ - » $-\phi ytypp$ -

The passive voice in Pine requires the presence of the main passive medial *- ϕ utu θ -* (or *- ϕ y θ -* following a front-rounded vowel), which like the connegative markers has a fortifying archephoneme called phi *< ϕ >*, which causes the preceding consonant to undergo fortification. It also contains the archephoneme *< θ >*, whose surface form depends on the following sound:

$-\theta-$ + $-v-$	»	$-mm-$
$-\theta-$ + back vowels	»	$-tt-$
$-\theta-$ + front vowel	»	$-ss-$
$-\theta-$ + $-\phi-$	»	$-\phi\phi-$

All passive verbs, like translatives verbs, are obligate unagentive. The passive voice indicates promotion of the object of a transitive verb to the subject of an intransitive verb, thereby reducing the valency by -1. And like translatable medials, the passive medial $-\phi utu\theta-$ can be augmented by one or two augments – the habilitative $-\phi uss=i\bar{v}=u\theta-$, which indicates that something can be done, and the inabilitative $-\phi ut=og=u\theta-$, which indicates that something cannot be or isn't done.

PASSIVE		MEDIAL AUGMENT		FORM	MEANING
$-\phi utu\theta-$	+	$-iw-$	»	$-\phi(uss)ivut\theta-$	‘can be Ø-ed’
$-\phi utu\theta-$	+	$-o\dot{g}-$	»	$-\phi(ut)og\dot{u}\theta-$	‘not Ø-ed’, ‘un-Ø-able’

Not all passive verbs have corresponding non-passive transitive forms, for example the form *siggussivut* ‘is interesting’ is allowed by **sigð-* does not exist (but *sigt-* ‘interest’ does).

599. *ɲiaskutɔmmi bjakt̪sɯnnit mi t̪suogne na*
 ʒɲɔʃkɔtɔmmi bjakt̪sɯnnit mi t̪suogne na
 [ˈɲaʃːkɔtɔmmi ˈbjakt̪sɯnnit mi t̪suogne naː]
h-ɲiask-ɸutuθ-vi bjakt̪s-ɯnnit mi t̪suogn-e na
 3I.UNAG.PST-hide-PASS-3I.PST child-ELAT DET knife-PAT PRON.3I
 ‘the knife was hidden *by the child*’

UNAUGMENTED PASSIVES

<i>njask-</i>	‘hide’	»	<i>njask-utuθ</i>	‘be hidden’
<i>tsũll-</i>	‘carry’	»	<i>tsũ³³-ytyθ</i>	‘be carried’
<i>nuskv-</i>	‘kill’	»	<i>nuskv-utuθ</i>	‘be killed’
<i>kusk-</i>	‘cut’	»	<i>kusk-utuθ</i>	‘be cut’
<i>neg-</i>	‘see’	»	<i>nek-kutuθ</i>	‘be seen’
<i>lidn-</i>	‘say’	»	<i>lidn-utuθ</i>	‘be said’
<i>ruodd-</i>	‘burn’	»	<i>ruodd-utuθ</i>	‘be burned (by someone)’

<i>migv-</i>	‘eat’	»	<i>mikv-</i> (ut)ogũθ-	‘be uneaten, inedible’
<i>neg-</i>	‘see’	»	<i>nek-</i> k(ut)ogũθ-	‘be unseen, invisible’
<i>mid-</i>	‘know’	»	<i>mit-</i> t(ut)ogũθ-	‘be unknown, unknowable’
<i>il-</i>	‘know’	»	<i>il-</i> l(ut)ogũθ-	‘be unknown, unknowable’
<i>silluθ-</i>	‘do, make’	»	<i>sillupp-</i> (ut)ogũθ-	‘be undone, not yet made, impossible’
<i>tsint-</i>	‘drink’	»	<i>tsint-</i> t(ut)ogũθ-	‘be undrunk, undrinkable’
<i>*sigg-</i>	‘NA’	»	<i>sigg-</i> (ut)ogũθ-	‘be uninteresting’
<i>gind-</i>	‘understand’	»	<i>gint-</i> t(ut)ogũθ-	‘be not understandable’
<i>bielg-</i>	‘trust’	»	<i>bielk-</i> k(ut)ogũθ-	‘be untrustworthy’
<i>ind-</i>	‘may’	»	<i>int-</i> t(ut)ogũθ-	‘be impossible’

<i>migv-</i>	‘eat’	»	<i>mikv-</i> (uss) <i>ivu-</i>	‘be edible’
<i>tsint-</i>	‘drink’	»	<i>tsint-t</i> (uss) <i>ivu-</i>	‘be drinkable’
<i>*sitǝ-</i>	‘NA’	»	<i>sitǝ-</i> (uss) <i>ivu-</i>	‘be interesting’
<i>gind-</i>	‘understand’	»	<i>gint-t</i> (uss) <i>ivu-</i>	‘be understandable’
<i>*ʕigg-</i>	‘NA’	»	<i>iggi</i> ʕikk (ussi) <i>vu-</i>	‘be nice/likeable’
<i>bielg-</i>	‘trust’	»	<i>bielk-k</i> (uss) <i>ivu-</i>	‘be trustworthy’
<i>nesk-</i>	‘ask’	»	<i>nesk-</i> (uss) <i>ivu-</i>	‘be uncertain/unknown’
<i>ind-</i>	‘may’	»	<i>int-t</i> (uss) <i>ivu-</i>	‘be possible’

The middle voice in Pine shows that the subject of a verb acts upon itself. There are two middle voice medials, *-VttV(g)-* and *-av-*. Much like the passive *-φutuθ-*, middle voice medials reduce the valency of a verb by one, such that most middle verbs are usually monovalent. Some middle verbs can be transitive however, and generally have a corresponding ditransitive form. The middle medials *-uttu(g)-*/*-üttü(g)-*/*-atta(g)-* indicates that the subject acts upon itself, while the medial *-av-* indicates that the subject causes itself to undergo some sort of change, and is therefore a middle causative or translative medial. In addition, middle verbs in *-VttV(g)-* occasionally have a passive meaning, usually where there is no clear or logical cause, for example *alts-* ‘to cause’ and *alts-uttug-* ‘to be caused, to be brought about, to grow, to arise’, or *ints-uχ-* ‘to split, to diverge’ and *ints-attag-* ‘to be devided, to split up, to be constituted of’

The *-v-* versioner appears directly following *-uttu-/ -üttü-/ -atta-* (before *-v-*) while any vowel appears following *-uttug-* (or *-uttog-~ -ottog-*)/*-üttüg-/ -attag-*. The form *-uttu(g)-* appears following a back vowel (including front-vowel initial diphthongs that end in a back vowel such as *-eu-*), *-üttü(g)-* after front-rounded vowels and *-atta(g)-* after front vowels, though some back vowel verbs use *-atta(g)-* as well, especially in western dialects. A few examples exist of the middle being augmented by the habilitative or inabilitive medial augment (verbs in *Ø-iv-atta(g)-* or *Ø-ogutt-atta(g)-*). Some verbs can have both *-VttV(g)-* or *-av-*, such as *tsoalk-uttu(g)-* and *tsoall-av-* which both mean ‘dry oneself’, although *-uttu(g)-* is found on the transitive stem *tsoalk-* while *-av-* lacks the causative marker *-k-*. The verb *starr-* ‘injur’ can have either *-uttu(g)-* or *-av-* middle forms with no clear distinction between the two. The middle medials *-VttV(g)-* can be nominalised through the suffix *-utuwat/-ütüvat/-atawat*, but it is also common to find it as a prefix (*is(ki)-*), for example *nuskv-uttu(g)-* ‘kill oneself’ » *iskinuskva* ‘suicide’ (rather than *nuskvutuwat*, an alternative and less common form).

MIDDLE VERBS IN *-VtU(g)-*

<i>njask-</i>	‘hide’	»	<i>njask-uttu(g)-</i>	‘hide oneself’
<i>nuskv-</i>	‘kill’	»	<i>nuskv-uttu(g)-</i>	‘kill oneself’
<i>kusk-</i>	‘cut’	»	<i>kusk-uttu(g)-</i>	‘cut oneself’
<i>lidn-</i>	‘say’	»	<i>lidn-atta(g)-</i>	‘say, claim (of oneself)’
<i>neg-</i>	‘see’	»	<i>neg-atta(g)-</i>	‘see oneself’
<i>ruodd-</i>	‘burn’	»	<i>ruodd-uttu(g)-</i>	‘burn oneself’
<i>řadd-</i>	‘scratch’	»	<i>řadd-uttu(g)-</i>	‘scratch oneself’
<i>tuχm-</i>	‘dress’	»	<i>tuχm-uttu(g)-</i>	‘dress oneself’
<i>tuχm-its-</i>	‘undress’	»	<i>tuχm-uttug-its-</i>	‘undress oneself’
<i>*bev-</i>	‘NA’	»	<i>bev-atta(g)-</i>	‘put on regalia or jewelry’
<i>balt-</i>	‘satisfy’	»	<i>balt-uttu(g)-</i>	‘accept’
<i>*χigg-</i>	‘NA’	»	<i>χigg-iv-atta(g)-</i>	‘know the way’
<i>*χigg-</i>	‘NA’	»	<i>χigg-ogutt-atta(g)-</i>	‘not know the way’
<i>tsoalk-</i>	‘dry’	»	<i>tsoalk-uttu(g)-</i>	‘dry oneself’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-VttV(g)-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-utuwat/-ütüvat/-atawat</i>	or	<i>is(ki)-</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-utuwon/-ütüwün/-atawan</i>		

MIDDLE VERBS IN *-av-*

<i>saks-</i>	‘warn’	»	<i>saks-av-</i>	‘take heed/be careful’
<i>myng-γθ-</i>	‘be ready’	»	<i>myng-av-</i>	‘ready oneself’
<i>skukk-isteg-</i>	‘tire’	»	<i>skukk-av-</i>	‘tire oneself out’
<i>tsoalk-</i>	‘dry’	»	<i>tsoall-av-</i>	‘dry oneself (off)’

NOMINALISED FORM OF $-aw-$

604. negattavi tñukʷunnit va maivvimmī mi lyly jō
 نـهـتـاـفـي تـنـوكـونـيت و ا مـايـفـفـمـمـي مـي لـيـلي جـو
 [ˈne:gaˈta:ɸi ˈt̪u:ˈkʷonit wa ˈmaɪvʌmmi mi ˈlyly jɔ:]
O-neg-atta-vi tñuk-wunnit va O-maiv-iθ-vi mi hyl-O jo
 3A.AG.PST-see-MID-NLOC.PST surface-ELAT and 3A.AG.PST-smile-MOM-NLOC.PST DET baby-ACT PRON.3A
 ‘the baby saw itself in the water and smiled’

605. *na tsʰiggivattava-t ke dejjin voabbet?*
 [na 'tʃtikɾwa'ttaɾwak ke 'dejin 'va:pɛt]
 na ts-ʒigg=iv=atta-va-t ke dejjin voabb-et
 INTERR 2.AG-know.the.way-LOC.PRS INTERR here.ELAT cave-ILLAT
 ‘do you know the way to the cave from here?’

606. *ikkū tsoallavvats pi gillu siṭṭsiminda*
 ᐃᑦᕿᓂ ᔨᑦᕿᕈᖅᓴᑦ ᑭᓱ ᕿᕿᓂ ᓂᓯᓄᓂᓂᓰᓂᓴ
 [ɪ'kʊː t͡ʃɑːlavːɑts pɪ ɡilːu sɪtːsɪmːɪnda]
 ikkū tsoall=av-φats pi gillu siṭ-ts-i-mind-a
 well dry.oneself-IMP.2 PART before CIS-2.A-KIN-come-LOC.HYP.PRS
 ‘please dry yourself well before coming in’

§8.2.9.1.5 Overview of Voice Medials

The table below summarises the form and function of voice medials.

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-is-uθ-	resultative stative	Subject has undergone a change of state (due to some external event)
PASSIVE MEDIALS		
-φutuθ-	passive	Object of divalent verb is promoted to subject of monovalent verb (be Ø-ed)
-φ(ut)oguθ-	negative/inabilitive passive	Object of divalent verb is promoted to subject of monovalent verb which does not occur (be un-Ø-ed) or The action cannot be performed (be un-Ø-able)
-φ(uss)ivuθ-	habilitive passive	The action can be performed (be Ø-able)
MIDDLE MEDIAL		
-uttu(g)-/- uttu(g)-/-atta(g)-	middle voice	Subject and object of a verb are the same participant
-av-	middle causative voice	Subject causes itself to change state or perform action

§8.2.9.2 Derivative Medials

Derivative medials are elements housed in the subplot 1b which modify or augment the root of a verb, and which are sensitive to tense like most medials. Derivative medials are the main mechanism to create new verbs from roots, verbal or otherwise. Some derivative medials were originally voice medials which were instead incorporated into and fused with other derivative medials, for example -isχuθ- which contains a vistic medial -uχ- and the automatic augment -(i)s-. Generally speaking, elements of subplot 1A and 1B rarely if ever co-occur.

There are four categories of derivative medials. *Diathetic medials* are closely related to voice medials and mostly form verbs with an inherently transitive meaning. *Causative medials* form causative verbs, *denominative medials* form verbs from mostly non-verbal stems such as nouns or adjectives, but in some cases from other verb roots, and *adjectival medials* are found on verbal adjective stems.

§8.2.9.2.1 Diathetic Medials

Diathetic medials are derivative medials which are derived from the basic voice medials but which have usually gained some more specific function. They most commonly indicate automatic or involuntary changes of state, and therefore form unagentive verbs. Another distinguishing feature of diathetic medials is that they have regularly derived causative, and in some cases corresponding stative forms.

§8.2.9.2.1.1 Automatic Translative Medial -isχuθ-

	FRONT VOWEL	BACK VOWEL	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-

FRONT AND BACK VOWELS	-is <u>χ</u> uθ-FV- » -is <u>χ</u> uss-	-is <u>χ</u> uθ-BV- » -is <u>χ</u> utt-	-is <u>χ</u> uθ-v » -is <u>χ</u> umm-	-is <u>χ</u> uθ-φ » -is <u>χ</u> upp-
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	-is <u>χ</u> yθ-FV- » -is <u>χ</u> yss-	-is <u>χ</u> yθ-BV- » -is <u>χ</u> ytt-	-is <u>χ</u> yθ-v » -is <u>χ</u> ymm-	-is <u>χ</u> yθ-φ » -is <u>χ</u> ypp-

TRANSLATIVE: -isχuθ-

CAUSATIVE: -isteg-

STATIVE PRESENT: -is-

The automatic translatable medial -isχuθ- (or -isχyθ- after front-rounded vowels) indicates that an action resulting in a change of state occurs by itself, or in the case of animate participants, against their intentions, plans, volition or wishes. It is often equivalent to ‘get Ø-ed’ in English. Such verbs therefore often have a meaning halfway between a translatable and a passive verb. Many automatic translatable medial verbs are defective, meaning the root does not occur without the medial. many automatic translatable verbs have a corresponding stative form in -is- or -is-uθ-, for example *starr-isχuθ-* ‘get injured’ and *starr-is(-uθ)-* ‘be injured’. A causative form exists in -isteg-, for example *skukk-isχuθ-* ‘get/become sleepy’ and *skukk-isteg-* ‘make sleepy’. In some cases, both an automatic translatable and a purely translatable form exists, as in *bir-uχ-* ‘freeze over’ and *bir-isχuθ-* ‘freeze over, get frozen’. They are rarely completely synonymous. In the case of *bir-*, the translatable form *bir-uχ-* indicates a gradual, natural, normal or progressive change of state, while *bir-isχuθ-* implies that the action of freezing over happened by itself, without having been planned or expected, happens *to* the experiencer or occurs with some sort of negative outcome. In addition, *bir-isχuθ-* also means ‘to feel very cold’. A small number of automatic translatable verbs are derived from words denoting time, for example *hey* ‘night’ and *heyv-isχyθ-* ‘for night to come’ and *ykχi* ‘fall’ and *ykχ-isχyθ-* ‘for fall to come’.

Automatic translatable medial verbs can readily be converted to causative verbs by the medial -isteg-, for example *bir-isχuθ-* ‘freeze over, get frozen, feel cold’ and *bir-isteg-* ‘cause to freeze, cause to feel cold’, as in *nebiristegeset mi tsey hejovoiddu na* ‘the cold winter air is making me freeze’.

Compare the two examples below:

<i>biru<u>χ</u>oat hejūt simmut</i>	‘lakes freeze over in the winter’
<i>biris<u>χ</u>ummi hevvi däljen mi būmnu na</i>	‘the soup froze during the night’

AUTOMATIC TRANSLATIVE MEDIALS

* <i>bir-</i>	‘freeze’	»	<i>bir-is<u>χ</u>uθ-</i>	‘it freezes (over)’
* <i>bir-</i>	‘freeze’	»	<i>s-pir-is<u>χ</u>uθ-an</i>	‘s/he is freezing’
<i>eu</i>	‘scar’	»	<i>eü-is<u>χ</u>uθ-</i>	‘get scarred/wounded’
<i>gakv-</i>	‘bite’	»	<i>gakv-is<u>χ</u>uθ-</i>	‘get bitten’
<i>jubbond-</i>	‘soak’	»	<i>jubb-is<u>χ</u>uθ-</i>	‘get soaked/wet’
<i>kist-is-</i>	‘feel anxious’	»	<i>kist-is<u>χ</u>uθ-</i>	‘get anxious’
<i>lôm-</i>	‘sleep’	»	<i>lôm-is<u>χ</u>uθ-</i>	‘fall asleep/get sleepy’
<i>migv-</i>	‘eat’	»	<i>migv-is<u>χ</u>uθ-</i>	‘get eaten/bitten’
<i>sak<u>χ</u>-od-</i>	‘rescue’	»	<i>sak<u>χ</u>-is<u>χ</u>uθ-</i>	‘be rescued/saved’
<i>skukk-is-</i>	‘be tired’	»	<i>skukk-is<u>χ</u>uθ-</i>	‘feel/get tired’
<i>starr-</i>	‘injur’	»	<i>starr-is<u>χ</u>uθ-</i>	‘get hurt’
<i>yk<u>χ</u>i</i>	‘fall’	»	<i>yk<u>χ</u>-is<u>χ</u>ytt-a</i>	‘fall is coming’
<i>hey</i>	‘night’	»	<i>heyv-is<u>χ</u>ytt-a</i>	‘night is coming’

ASEMATIC	-is <i>Xun</i>
SEMATIC	-is <i>Xoma</i>

- #### §8.2.9.2.1.2 Automatic Abessive Medial -unguθ-

	FRONT VOWEL	BACK VOWEL	-v- VERSIONER	- ϕ -
FRONT AND BACK VOWELS	-unguθ-FV- » -unguss-	-unguθ-BV- » -ungutt-	-unguθ-v » -ungumm-	-unguθ- ϕ - » -ungupθ-
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	-ɣngyθ-FV- » -ɣngyss-	-ɣngyθ-BV- » -ɣngytt-	-ɣngyθ-v- » -ɣngymm-	-ɣngyθ- ϕ - » -ɣngypp-

PRESENT: -*unguθ*-
CAUSATIVE: -*uġten*-

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example *sken-unguθ*- ‘go blind’ and *sken-ugten*- ‘blind (someone)’. The verb *tsa-unguθ*- ‘disappear’ only ever occurs with the medial.

AUTOMATIC ABSESSIVE MEDIALS

<i>halla</i>	‘right way’	»	<i>hall-unguθ</i>	‘differ, go astray’
<i>skenni</i>	‘eye’	»	<i>sken-unguθ</i>	‘go blind’
<i>passi</i>	‘ear’	»	<i>pass-unguθ</i>	‘go deaf’
<i>palli</i>	‘leg’	»	<i>pall-unguθ</i>	‘be unable to walk’
<i>tiknu</i>	‘energy’	»	<i>ting-unguθ</i>	‘lose one’s motivation’
<i>silluθ</i>	‘do’	»	<i>sillutt-unguθ</i>	‘have nothing to do’
<i>nukva</i>	‘head’	»	<i>nukv-unguθ</i>	‘lose one’s mind’
<i>gigg-</i>	‘gather’	»	<i>gigg-unguθ</i>	‘shatter/become dispersed’
<i>iǻǻi</i>	‘bonfire’	»	<i>iǻǻ-unguθ</i>	‘lose one’s fire’
<i>mieski</i>	‘flame’	»	<i>miesk-unguθ</i>	‘pass away’
<i>kǻit</i>	‘1yo calf’	»	<i>kǻitv-unguθ</i>	‘lose one’s calf’
<i>tsangal</i>	‘wilderness’	»	<i>tsangaǻ-unguθ</i>	‘die in the wilderness’
<i>*tsa-</i>	‘NA’	»	<i>tsa-unguθ</i>	‘disappear’

NOMINALISED FORM OF $-ungu\theta-$

ASEMATIC *-ungun*
SEMATIC *-ungoma*

- [illegible]

§8.2.9.2.1.3 Sensory Perceptive Medial -inn-/-unn-

PRESENT: -*inn*- / -*unn*-
CAUSATIVE: -*itt*- / -*utt*-

The sensory perceptive medial can be combined with adjectival medials such as the sufficitative (*-inn-
auts-* or *-unn-auts-*), the insufficitative (*-inn-autn-* or *-unn-autn-*) or the excessive (*-inn-augg-* or *-unn-augg-*).

<i>tsey</i>	‘cold’	»	<i>tsevv-inn-ami</i>	‘it feels cold’
<i>muoꞑꞑu</i>	‘warm’	»	<i>muoꞑ-unn-ami</i>	‘it feels warm’
<i>hikwa</i>	‘good’	»	<i>h-ikk-inn-ami</i>	‘it feels/looks good’
<i>tunna</i>	‘heavy’	»	<i>tunn-unn-ami</i>	‘it feels/looks heavy’
<i>muskun</i>	‘bad quality’	»	<i>muskom-unn-ami</i>	‘it feels/looks bad’
<i>tũꞑũ</i>	‘deep’	»	<i>tũꞑ-inn-ami</i>	‘it feels/look deep’
<i>addoꞑꞑu</i>	‘salty’	»	<i>h-add(uꞑ)-unn-ami</i>	‘it tastes salty’

ASEMATIC	<i>-innun</i>	<i>-unnun</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-inoma</i>	<i>-unoma</i>

- #### §8.2.9.2.1.4 Sensory Inchoative Medial *-inǎǎ-/unǎǎ-*

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FRONT VOWELS	<i>-inʕʕ-v- » -inʕʕv-</i>	<i>-inʕʕ-φ- » -inʕʕ-</i>
BACK VOWELS	<i>-unʕʕ-v- » -unʕʕv-</i>	<i>-unʕʕ-φ- » -unʕʕ-</i>

The sensory inchoative medial *-inʕʕ-/-unʕʕ-* corresponds to the inchoative version of the sensory perceptive medial *-inn-/-unn-*, and all sensory perceptive medial verbs can have an inchoative form.

SENSORY PERCEPTIVE MEDIALS

<i>tsey</i>	‘cold’	»	<i>tsevv-inʕʕ-ami</i>	‘it starts feeling cold’
<i>hikva</i>	‘good’	»	<i>h-ikk-inʕʕ-ami</i>	‘it starts looking good’
<i>tunna</i>	‘heavy’	»	<i>tunn-unʕʕ-ami</i>	‘it starts feeling heavy’
<i>ʕossil</i>	‘loose’	»	<i>ʕoss-inʕʕ-ami</i>	‘it starts feeling loose’
<i>molket</i>	‘faded’	»	<i>molk-inʕʕ-ami</i>	‘it starts looking faded’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-inʕʕ-/-unʕʕ-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-inʕʕun</i>	<i>-unʕʕun</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-inʕʕoma</i>	<i>-unʕʕoma</i>

615. *tunnunʕʕilli kvaygǝimmyt*

تۇنۇن ʕʕىللى كۋايگىمىت

[tʊn:ʊn:ʕʕɪlɪ kʷaɪgǝɪmɪt]

tunn=*unʕʕ-ʕl-vi kvaygǝ-immyt*

start.feeling.heavy-RAP.PST-3I.PST sky-INESS

‘the sky quickly started to look heavy (like rain was about to come)’

616. *hʕossunʕʕoa-t kin ʔiboalʔmudda, siskimaʔmʕillisiʕan in*

ھۈسۇن ʕʕوئا-ت كىن ʔىبوالبۇددا، سىكىما ʔمىللىسىئان ئىن

[ɸʊs:ʊn:ʕʕʊa-t kɪn ʔɪbʊalʔmʊdɔ mɛkɪm ʔap:ʔɪlɪsɪʕʌn ɪn]

h-ʕoss=*unʕʕ-oat-t kin ʔi-boalʔm-ut-va sis-g-im-ʔm-ʕl-ʕisiʕs-an in*

3I.UNAG-start.feeling.loose-3I.PL.PRS first POSS. I-shoe-PAT.PL-POSS.LOC CIS-1.AG-KIN-wrap-RAP-3°.HYP.FUT-PL.INFR so

‘my shoes are starting to feel loose, so I need to tie them’

§8.2.9.2.1.5 Semelfactive Translative Medial *-igʕuθ-*

	FRONT VOWEL	BACK VOWEL	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
FRONT AND BACK VOWELS	<i>-igʕuθ-FV- » -igʕuss-</i>	<i>-igʕuθ-BV- » -igʕutt-</i>	<i>-igʕuθ-v » -igʕumm-</i>	<i>-igʕuθ-φ- » -igʕupp-</i>
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	<i>-igʕyθ-FV- » -igʕyss-</i>	<i>-igʕyθ-BV- » -igʕytt-</i>	<i>-igʕyθ-v » -igʕymm-</i>	<i>-igʕyθ-φ- » -igʕypp-</i>

TRANSLATIVE: *-igʕuθ-*

CAUSATIVE: *-uǝten-*

STATIVE: *-igʕuθ-*

The semelfactive translative medial *-igʰuθ-* indicates a sudden change of state or alternatively a change of state with a very short duration or no perceived duration. It has a causative form in *-uḡten-*, the same as for the automative abessive medial *-unguθ-* in its causative form. A resultative stative form exists in *-igʰ-uθ-*, which is made up of the semelfactive medial *-igʰ-* and the medial *-uθ-*, originally a perfective marker.

SENSORY PERCEPTIVE MEDIALS

<i>biuggut</i>	‘apparent’	»	<i>biugg-igʰuθ-</i>	‘appear briefly’
<i>kauk-</i>	‘strike’	»	<i>kuok-kauk-igʰuθ-</i>	‘become shocked, awestruck’
<i>tsvaidḍi</i>	‘mist’	»	<i>tsvaidḍ-igʰyθ-</i>	‘evaporate’
<i>ṇiell-</i>	‘be sick’	»	<i>ṇiell-igʰuθ-</i>	‘fall sick (suddenly)’
<i>alli</i>	‘sediment’	»	<i>all-igʰuθ-</i>	‘roil, become turbid’
<i>girʰ-</i>	‘shake, tremble’	»	<i>girʰ-igʰ-uθ-</i>	‘become shocked’
<i>piʰʰa</i>	‘red’	»	<i>piʰʰ-igʰuθ-</i>	‘flush’
<i>nig-</i>	‘die’	»	<i>n-ḡuθ-</i>	‘die suddenly’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-igʰuθ-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-ikʰun</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-igʰoma</i>

617. *biuggigʰummit oiksosset kwaḡamieskit*

ብህገገግህሙት ዓገሶሶሰ፣ ክዋሳሚየስክት

[ˈbɪŋkɪxːtʰomːɪh ˈaɪkːʃɔːsɛt ˈkʷaɪɣaˈmɪɛʃːkɪt]

O-biugg=igʰuθ-vit oiksosset kwaḡa=miesk-it

3I.UNAG.PST-appear.briefly-3I.PL.PST night.sky-ILLAT northern.lights-PAT.PL

‘northern lights appeared shortly in the night sky’

618. *kilgisastattavi bakvet iu snielligʰuppimin snuiḡovan*

ክገገሰስተተላቪ ባክቲ ነህ ስኒየሊገህፑፑሚን ስኒዛጎቫን

[kɪlˌɡɪˈsasːtaˈtɑːvɪ ˈbaˈkʷɛt jə sˈtɪˌnɪɛːxːtʰoˈpɪːmm ˈstɪɔjːɔɣːan]

kil-gi-O-sast=atta-vi bakv=et iu s-ṇiell=igʰuθ-ḡi=mi=n s-nuiḡo-ḡva-n

again-TRANSL-3A.AG.PST-move.PST-NLOC.PST home.ILLAT when 3A.UNAG.PST-suddenly.fall.sick-NLOC.HYP.PST.OBV

POSS.3A-maternal.grandmother-PAT-POSS.NLOC

‘s/he moved back home when her/his grandmother suddenly fell sick’

§8.2.9.2.2 Denominative Medials

Denominative medials are medials that are found attached onto nominal (or adjectival) roots and derive verbs based on the meaning of the root nominal.

§8.2.9.2.2.1 Relational Medial *-(i)neg-* & *-(i)meḡ-*

<i>-v-</i> VERSIONER	<i>-ḡ-</i>
<i>-(i)neg-v-</i> » <i>-(i)negḡ-</i>	<i>-(i)neg-ḡ-</i> » <i>-(i)negḡ-</i>
<i>-assanneg-v-</i> » <i>-assannegḡ-</i>	<i>-assanneg-ḡ-</i> » <i>-assannegḡ-</i>
<i>-(i)meḡ-v-</i> » <i>-(i)meḡḡ-</i>	<i>-(i)meḡ-ḡ-</i> » <i>-(i)meḡḡ-</i>

	TRANSITIVE	INTRANSITIVE
-(i)neġ-	‘have OBJ as one’s NOUN’	‘SUBJ has the function of NOUN’
-assanneġ-	‘have OBJ as one’s former NOUN’	‘SUBJ has the function of former NOUN’
-(i)meġ-	‘have fellow OBJ as one’s NOUN’	‘SUBJ’ is fellow NOUN’
-assammeġ-	‘have fellow OBJ as one’s former NOUN’	‘SUBJ is is former fellow NOUN’

The medial *-(i)neġ-* is found on a number of nominal stems and forms either mono- or divalent verbs which show the relationship or role of the subject based on the nominal stem, often a possessive relationship. For example, *nennen* ‘friend’ gives *nenneġ-*, which can be polyvalent as in *tnenneġet* ‘s/he₁ has her/him₂ as a friend’ or ‘s/he₂ is her/his₁ friend’.

When functioning as divalent, the object of the verb performs the role encoded by the noun for the subject. When monovalent however, the subject has the role encoded by the noun. With plural subjects, there is often an implied reciprocal relationship, as in *tsilljunnegotsin* ‘we are related to each other, we have each other as relatives’. As such, *tsikkaneġemat* means ‘I have you as my father’ or more aptly translated as ‘you are my father’ or ‘you are (like) a father to me’, but if made monovalent, *tsikkaneġġa* ‘you are a father’, indicating that the subject’s role in the context of the utterance is that of a father. These monovalent verbs can be thought of as equivalent to an essive construction, *tsauttsa nūvet ikkaġātsan* ‘you are (like) a father to me’. Both mono- and divalent verbs in *-(i)neġ-* therefore emphasise the role of either the object to the subject, or the absolutive subject in monovalent verbs. One unusual exception is the medial verb *iltneġ-* ‘be/have name’ which is transitive when found with an interrogative pronoun, but intransitive when used with a name. Nominalization can occur through suffixes in *-un* (*-innigun* or *-inigun*) or through polysyllabic formants in *-inneġġa* » *-inneiġo* or *-neġġa* » *-neiġo*.

<i>tiltneġi kiskan</i>	‘what is her/his name?’	(TRANSITIVE)
<i>AnĶĶur tiltneġan</i>	‘his name is <i>AnĶĶur</i> ’	(INTRANSITIVE)

NOUN		TRANSITIVE VERB	
<i>ikka-</i>	‘father’	<i>tsikkaneġemmat</i>	‘I have you for a father’
<i>umma-</i>	‘mother’	<i>gummanegġi</i>	‘I have her as my mother’
<i>ġaġavi</i>	‘brother’	<i>gaġaġaneġi</i>	‘I have him as an (older) brother’
<i>sasa</i>	‘sister’	<i>tsasineġa kakken?</i>	‘who is your sister?’
<i>illjuma</i>	‘relative’	<i>tilljunnegġet</i>	‘s/he ₁ has her/him ₂ as a relative?’
<i>nennen</i>	‘friend’	<i>na tsenneġa-t ke?</i>	‘do you have me as your friend?’
<i>naukwis</i>	‘dog’	<i>ganaukwanegġi</i>	‘I have it as (my) dog’
<i>njelli</i>	‘leader’	<i>tsnjellineġiġis</i>	‘we have her/him as our leader’
<i>ubmaġlulut</i>	‘mother tongue’	<i>gubmaġluluineġet</i>	‘I have it as my mother tongue’
<i>iltni</i>	‘name’	<i>tsiltneġa kiskan</i>	‘what is your name?’
NOUN		INTRANSITIVE VERB	
<i>ikka-</i>	‘father’	<i>gikkaneġġa</i>	‘I am a father’
<i>umma-</i>	‘mother’	<i>gummanegġġa</i>	‘I am a mother’
<i>nennen</i>	‘friend’	<i>na tsenneġotsin ke?</i>	‘are we friends (with each other)?’
<i>illjuma</i>	‘relative’	<i>tilljunnegġat</i>	‘they are relatives (to each other)’
<i>naukwis</i>	‘dog’	<i>ganaukwanegġġa</i>	‘I have a dog, I am a dog owner’
<i>njelli</i>	‘leader’	<i>tsnjellineġġa</i>	‘you are/act as a/our leader’
<i>ubmaġlulut</i>	‘mother tongue’	<i>gubmaġluluineġet</i>	‘I have it as my mother tongue’
<i>aġġikki</i>	‘teacher’	<i>gaġġekkinegġġa</i>	‘I am/work as a teacher’
<i>iltni</i>	‘name’	<i>Eġġak giltneġġa</i>	‘my name is <i>Eġġak</i> ’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-(i)neg-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-innigun, -niġġun</i>	or	<i>-inneġġa, -neġġa</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-iniġoma, -niġoma</i>		<i>-inneiġo, -neiġo</i>

A noun phrase which contains an adjective can be transmuted to an denominated verb by preserving the adjective either as an essive or an adverb, or the adjective can be found in its hyponomous adjunct whose referent is the base noun (usually a non-local third-person without pronominal prefixes, so *Ø-ven*). For example, *hikva nennen* ‘a good friend’ can be made into an incorporated verb either as *hikváts tsennenneġemmat* (*hikváts* is in the essive), *ikkú tsennenneġemmat* (*ikkú* is an adverbial form of *hikva*) or *ikven tsennenneġemmat* (normally *tikven* ‘s/he is good’) ‘you are a good friend to me’.

<i>hikváts~ikkú~ikven tsennenneġemmat</i>	‘you are a good friend to me’
<i>huvvúts~husset~huijen tñaukvanegān</i>	‘s/he is a bad dog owner’

For the adjectives good, bad, big/long and small/short, other affixes can be used. The adverbial initials *iggit-* ‘well, good’ and *hūt-* ‘poorly, bad’ can be used with *-(i)neg-*. In addition to the literal meaning, *iggit-* can be used to indicate an abundance or sufficiency of the base noun, as in *iggitstñiġvunegōtsin* ‘we have plenty of food’. A short form of the augmentative (*-ur/-ir-* and *-(i)neg-* » *-urneg-*/*-irneg-* or *-unneg-*/*-inneg-*) and the diminutive (*-is-* and *-(i)neg-* » *-isneg-*) can be used to indicate the size of the base noun. This is especially common with certain body parts, such as *nukva* ‘head’ » *tñukvūnnegān* ‘s/he has a big head’, *atna* ‘hand’ » *tsatñisnegāa* ‘you have small hands’, *tavvan* ‘leg’ » *tavvanunnegān tselga* ‘a long-legged girl, a girl with long (lit. big) legs’ or *hiški* ‘hair’ » *tsahiškiisnegāa* ‘you have short hair’.

<i>iggit-Ø-(i)neg-</i>	‘have a good, have a lot/enough’
<i>hūt-Ø-(i)neg-</i>	‘have a bad’
<i>Ø-ur/-ir-neg-</i> or <i>Ø-unneg-/inneg-</i>	‘have a big/long’
<i>Ø-is-neg-</i>	‘have a small/short’

<i>tñiirriisnegā</i>	‘s/he has a small nose’
<i>tñiirrunnegān sakvin</i>	‘a big nosed man’
<i>bimunnegā</i>	‘s/he has a big house’
<i>bimiisnegā</i>	‘s/he has a small house’
<i>iggitstikkaneġġa</i>	‘you are a good father’
<i>hūtsnenmegi</i>	‘s/he is a bad friend to you’

A similar medial in *-(i)meġ-* indicates that someone is in a role or performs an action as the root noun *as well* or *together* with someone, which is called the collegiate relational medial. From the noun *lemppi* ‘worker’, we can create the verb *lemppimeġ-* ‘be a fellow worker, be a coworker (to someone)’, as in *galempimeġi* ‘I have her/him as a fellow worker, a colleague’ or ‘s/he is my coworker’. Such relational verbs derived from agent nouns in *-vi*. The relational verb *iltneg-* ‘have a name’ has the collegiate form *ilpmeġ-*, which when transitive means ‘have OBJ as namesake’ and when transitive it means ‘be namesake’, for example:

<i>gilpmeġi</i>	‘I have her/him as my namesake’
<i>gilpmeġon</i>	‘we are namesakes’

The defective medial *-assag-* can be found combined with *-(i)meġ-* as *-assammeg-* (or *-assimeġ-*) to indicate that the relationship is no longer valid, for example *galemppassammegī* meaning ‘I used to have her/him as a fellow worker’

or ‘s/he is a former coworker of mine’, and likewise *-assag-* and *-(i)neg-* can be combined as *-assanneg-* (or *-assineg-*) to indicate that the relationship indicated by the verb is no longer valid, as in *ganijellassannegi* ‘I have her/him as my former chief’. It is for example found in the verb *ganiskuvullimmeği* ‘I have her/him as my fellow Pine’, or more aptly translated as ‘s/he is my fellow countryman’, as in the phrase *ganiskuvullimmeğgitan niskegi* ‘ladies and gentlemen, dear people’ which is often used to address a crowd (lit. people whom I have as fellow Pines).

Nominalization can occur either through suffixes in *-un* or with polysyllabic formants in *-meğğa* » *-meiğö*.

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-(i)meğ-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-immigun, -miğğun</i>	or	<i>-(im)meğğa</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-imiğoma, -miğoma</i>	or	<i>-(im)meiğö</i>

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-assammeğ-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-assimigun</i>	or	<i>-assammeğğa</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-asimiğoma</i>		<i>-assammeiğö</i>

619. *tiltneği kışken mi tsajaχχassammeğgit jo?*

تلتنےگی کیشکن می تساجاχχاسساممەگگیت جو؟

[tɪltːnɛːɣɪ 'kɪʃːkɛn mi 'tsaːjaχχasːamːɛɣːɪt joː]

t-iltneğ-i kışk=en mi ts-ajaχχ=assammeğ-φit jo

3A.AG-have.such.name-1°.PRS what.ACC DET 2.AG-have.former.fellow.student-3°.HYP.PRS PRON.3A

‘what is the name of your former class mate?’

620. *na tubmaḷuluineğa-t ke ji Nisχit, a jo-t da?*

نا توبماḷuluineğa-ت که جی نیسχیت، ا جو-ت دا؟

[na 'tɔːpmaʔulːuɪnɛːɣak keː ji 'niːʃːit a joːd da]

na t-ubma=ḷulu=ineğ-a-t ke ji Nisχ-it a jo-t da

INTERR 3A.AG-have.as.mothertongue-2°.PRS INTERR PART Pine-ACC.PL TOP PRON.3A TOP

‘does s/he speak Pine as your mother tongue, I wonder?’

621. *niirrunneğgit va-t da niṣuttšukva va-t kin niikkava*

نیئررۋننەگگیت وا-ت دا نیصۋتسۋکۋا وا-ت کین نیککۋا

[ˈniːrːrːnɛːɣɪt wad da niːʃːutʃːɔːkˈwa wak kin 'niːkkaːwa]

Ø-niir-ur=neğ-vit va-t da ni-tšuttšuk-Ø-va va-t kin ni-ikka-Ø-va

3A.AG.PST-have.big.nose-NLOC.PST.PL and TOP POSS.1-father.ACT-POSS.LOC

‘my grandpa and my dad both had a big nose’

§8.2.9.2.2.2 Similitive Medial *-alağ-*

<i>-v-</i> VERSIONER		<i>-φ-</i>
<i>-alağ-v-</i> » <i>-alağğ-</i>		<i>-alağ-φ-</i> » <i>-alağğ-</i>
<i>-aχχalağ-v-</i> » <i>-aχχalağğ-</i>		<i>-aχχalağ-φ-</i> » <i>-aχχalağğ-</i>
<i>-alağ-</i>	TRANSITIVE	INTRANSITIVE
<i>mi(n)-Ø-alağ-</i>	‘SUBJ is a similar NOUN to OBJ’	‘SUBJ is similar to NOUN’
<i>-aχχalağ-</i>	‘SUBJ is the same NOUN as OBJ’	‘SUBJ is the same as NOUN’
	Ø	‘SUBJ is typical of NOUN’

The nominal base can be found with the prefix *mí(n)-* to emphasise the equative nature of the medial, usually resulting in a verb meaning ‘be just like, exactly the same as’, as in *mínissalag-* ‘be the same age’. Denominalised verbs with the medial *-alag-* can be renominalised through the ending *-alat* (with a sematic in *-alon*, declined like a trisyllabic consonantal noun in *-t*), as in *keytsũłłalat* » *keytsũłłalũn* ‘synonym’. Action nominals can be derived through *-allagũn/-ałłagũn* or through a polysyllabic formant in *-alagğa/-ałłagğa* » *-aloagũ/-ałłoagũ*.

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-alağ-*

NOMINALISED FORM OF -a $\check{\chi}$ $\check{\chi}$ ağ-

622. *ültset kinda mikinalagat i kuť buoggogi-t de ni, pigakvami ʒa-t ka kuokkas*

[^hœl̥t̪sɛh 'kɪn:da 'mi:kɪn:da:ɣæh i:kut 'bœuk:ɔ:gid̥ de ni: 'pɾɛ:ɣa^hk^wa:mi t̪ak̥ ka 'kœu^hkas]

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'these two mushrooms are nearly the same species, but one is toxic'

- Հայաստանի Հանրապետության Կոնստիտուցիոնալ դատարան

Ø-key=tsũχχa=lag-ət linnu-Ø-gi liuvvi-Ø va hilljūt-Ø

'the words *liuvvi* and *hilliut* (common loon) are synonymous'

- [illegible]

Ø-sunut=lag-i vapn-i mi h-vapniḡ-ϕutuθ-ϕin geha-Ø na

‘smoke-tanned leather has a similar colour to smoke’

	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
FRONT AND BACK VOWELS	-ipɸug-v » -ipɸugg-	-ipɸug-φ- » -ipɸukk-
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	-ipɸũg-v » -ipɸũgg-	-ipɸũg-φ- » -ipɸũkk-

	TRANSITIVE	INTRANSITIVE
-ipɸug-	‘SUBJ uses OBJ as NOUN’	‘SUBJ consumes NOUN’
	‘SUBJ uses/needs an OBJ-ful of NOUN’	

NOUN		POLYVALENT VERB	
<i>tsǝǝǝǝ</i>	‘hammer’	<i>tsǝǝǝǝppuga</i>	‘s/he uses it as a hammer’
<i>ajiddum</i>	‘explanation’	<i>tajitompuga</i>	‘s/he uses it as an explanation’

<i>nendomis</i>	‘chair’	<i>nendompippuga</i>	‘s/he uses it as a chair’
<i>gisšinnun</i>	‘excuse’	<i>gisšinomppuga</i>	‘s/he uses it as an excuse’
<i>skeil</i>	‘spoon’	<i>gaskeilppuget</i>	‘I have/eat/use a spoonful of it’
<i>ylgy</i>	‘cup’	<i>tylgippuga</i>	‘s/he drinks/uses a cupful of it’
<i>nusku</i>	‘bag’	<i>tnuskippuga</i>	‘s/he uses/needs a bagful of it’
<i>moikku</i>	‘belly’	<i>tnoikkippuga</i>	‘s/he has a bellyful~belly full of it’

NOUN		MONVALENT VERB	
<i>tsaʔʔa</i>	‘water’	<i>tsaʔʔippugan</i>	‘s/he is drinking water’
<i>soaʔʔi</i>	‘fish’	<i>tsoaʔʔippugan</i>	‘s/he is eating fish’
<i>ullut</i>	‘coffee’	<i>tulluppugan</i>	‘s/he is drinking coffee’
<i>billi</i>	‘berry’	<i>billiippugan</i>	‘s/he is eating berries’
<i>tuagga</i>	‘alcohol’	<i>tuaggippugan</i>	‘s/he is drinking (alcohol)’
<i>misku</i>	‘medicine’	<i>na tsmiskippugga-t ke?</i>	‘are you taking medicine?’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-ippug-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-ippugun</i>	or	<i>-ippukka</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-ibbigoma</i>		<i>-ippuoggi</i>

625. *beyʔissami ʔa tmiškippuggemin hjiʔlimuñ sisokohat koggus mi biškegi ni*
 مەر مەخەتچىمەن ۋە ئىشەنچلىك بىر كىشىنىڭ قولىدا تەبىئىي دەرملەردىن تەييارلانغان دېھقانچىلىقنىڭ بىر قىسمىنىڭ بىرى
 [ˈbɛyʔɪsːɑːmɪ ʔa tˈpɪ ɪʃːkɪˈpøkɛːmɪn ˈtɛɪmːuñ sɪsˈoːkoːhət ˈkɔkːʊs mɪ ˈbiːʃkɛːɡɪ ni]
O-beyʔiss-ami ʔa s-misk=ippug-ve=mi=n hjiʔlimuñ-n sis-ök-oh-at O-kogg-vus mi biški-O-gi ni
 3I.AG-be.important-3I.PRS that 3A.AG-make.medicine-NLOC.HYP.PRS.OBV wise.person-ACC CIS-watch-TARD-DEP
 3A.AG-get-NLOC.HYP.DUB.PL DET child-ACT-PL PRON.3A.PL
 ‘it’s important that the children get to watch an elder make medicine’
626. *tsilniggannintsigi soaʔʔippuggattsot, njukkut adda tsi-soaʔʔippuginetsin*
 ئۇلارنىڭ ئىچىدىكى بىرى بىزگە ئىشەنچلىك بىر كىشىنىڭ قولىدا تەبىئىي دەرملەردىن تەييارلانغان دېھقانچىلىقنىڭ بىر قىسمىنىڭ بىرى
 [ˈtsɪlːnɪkːanːɪtːɪːɡɪ ˈsɑːtɪˈpøkatsːɔt ˈnɔːkɔh ˈatɑ tsɪˈsɑtɪˈpögɪnɛːtɪn]
ts-ilnig-vannin-tsigi soaʔʔ=ippug=va-tsot njukkut adda tsi-soaʔʔ=ippug-ine=tsin
 2.AG.PST-call-3°.RET.PST-PL.AMB.INCL.PST fish=eater-ESS.PL much.ADV as 2.AG.PST-eat.fish-LOC.PST.PL.INCL
 ‘they called us fish eaters as we eat a lot of fish’
627. *mi a kikuñni-t de helvas ellungit i simiskippugat tülğan nımava unak*
 مەن ۋە ئۇنىڭ ئىچىدىكى بىرى بىزگە ئىشەنچلىك بىر كىشىنىڭ قولىدا تەبىئىي دەرملەردىن تەييارلانغان دېھقانچىلىقنىڭ بىر قىسمىنىڭ بىرى
 [mɪ aː kɪkɔnːɪd de ˈhelːˈas ˈɛlːuŋɪt i sɪmɪʃːkɪˈpøɡat ˈtøɛːxan ˈnɪmːɑːwɑ ˈʊnək]
mi a kik-unnit-t de h-ell-vas ell-ungit i si-miskippug-at O-tülğ-an n-üma-va unak-O
 DET PRON.3I forest-ELAT PROX.DEM 3I.UNAG-grow-NLOC.HYP.PL plant-ELAT.PL PRON.3I.PL CIS-make.medicine-DEP
 3A.AG-know.how-NLOC.PRS POSS.1-mother-GEN-POSS.LOC grandparent-ACT
 ‘my maternal grandfather can make medicine from the plants that grow in this forest’
628. *giktsema ʔu tmoikkippugğut mi nijaški ʔo*
 مەن ۋە ئۇنىڭ ئىچىدىكى بىرى بىزگە ئىشەنچلىك بىر كىشىنىڭ قولىدا تەبىئىي دەرملەردىن تەييارلانغان دېھقانچىلىقنىڭ بىر قىسمىنىڭ بىرى
 [ˈɡɪktɕɛːma ʔʊ tˈmɔɪkːɪˈkɪˈpøɡːʊt mɪ ˈnɪjɑːʃkɪ ʔɔ]
giktse-ma ʔu t-moikk=ippug-φut mi nijaški-O ʔo
 salmon-ACC when 3A.AG-have.bellyful.of-2°.HYP DET bear-ACT PRON.3A
 ‘when the bear has a bellyful of salmon (in due time, at the right time)’

§8.2.9.2.2.4 Defictive Medial *-uḡḡuθ-*

	FRONT VOWEL	BACK VOWEL	-v- VERSIONER	- ϕ -
FRONT AND BACK VOWELS	-u $\acute{e}g\acute{u}\theta$ -FV- $\gg$ -u $\acute{g}g\acute{u}ss$ -	-u $\acute{e}g\acute{u}\theta$ -BV- $\gg$ -u $\acute{g}g\acute{u}tt$ -	-u $\acute{e}g\acute{u}\theta$ -v $\gg$ -u $\acute{g}g\acute{u}mm$ -	-u $\acute{e}g\acute{u}\theta$ - ϕ - $\gg$ -u $\acute{g}g\acute{u}pp$ -
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	-ɣ $\acute{g}g\acute{u}\theta$ -FV- $\gg$ -ɣ $\acute{g}g\acute{u}ss$ -	-ɣ $\acute{g}g\acute{u}\theta$ -BV- $\gg$ -ɣ $\acute{g}g\acute{u}tt$ -	-ɣ $\acute{g}g\acute{u}\theta$ -v- $\gg$ -ɣ $\acute{g}g\acute{u}mm$ -	-ɣ $\acute{g}g\acute{u}\theta$ - ϕ - $\gg$ -ɣ $\acute{g}g\acute{u}pp$ -

-ugguθ- ‘SUBJ lacks NOUN’

The deficitive medial *-uǵǵub-* indicates that the subject lacks the base noun. Such verbs are unagentive. Nominalization can occur either through the suffix *-utǵun* or *-utǵa*, or through a polysyllabic formant in *-uǵurva* » *-ǵǵǵi*. They can be found combined with the translativ *-uǵ-* to form *-uǵ-ǵǵub-*.

<i>iṣṣi</i>	‘parent’	<i>siṣṣuḡḡuttan</i>	‘s/he is an orphan’
<i>bemmi</i>	‘roof’	<i>bemmuḡḡuttami</i>	‘it lacks a roof’
<i>soaʕʕi</i>	‘fish’	<i>hoaʕʕuḡḡuttami</i>	‘it lacks fish (e.g. a lake)’
<i>vaihi</i>	‘air’	<i>paihuḡḡuttami</i>	‘it lacks fresh air, it is stuffy’
<i>sasukki</i>	‘money’	<i>sasuḡḡḡuttan</i>	‘s/he lacks money, is poor’
<i>akna</i>	‘help’	<i>saknuḡḡuttan</i>	‘s/he is helpless, in need of help’
<i>tsaʕʕa</i>	‘water’	<i>saʕʕuḡḡuttan</i>	‘s/he is dehydrated’
<i>po</i>	‘courage’	<i>spoḡḡuttan</i>	‘s/he lacks courage, is a coward’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-ugguθ-*

ASEMATIC	-ut <u>ŋu</u> (vu)n	or	-ut <u>ŋa</u>
SEMATIC	-u <u>ŋŋ</u> (w)oma		-u <u>ŋŋa</u>

629. *sissu* *ħuggummi edda biskāts nūmmova va a nuḷḷuk va unaḵ da-t la issinotko* *Āħassit*
 ሥሴህ ሕዘምሙ ደዳ ቨስካት ነሙሞባ ሄ ላ ሲናንወቱ ላ ስሶንወቱ
 [ˈsiːʃtəyːɔwom̩ ˈet̪a biːʃkiːts ˈn̪omːɔwa wa a ˈnoʊzək̚ w̩a ˈoːnak̚ dɑt̪ l̪a iːʃn̪ot̪k̪oːt̪asit̪]
s-iss-u *ħ* *ugguθ-vi edda biski-ts n-umm-o* *-va va a nuḷḷuk-O va unaḵ-O da-t la issi O_* *notk-o* *Ā-vassit*
 3A.UNAG.PST-be.oprhan-TRANSL-NLOC.PST already child-ESS POSS.1-maternal.aunt-PAT-POSS.LOC and TOP grandmother-ACT
 and grandfather-ACT TOP FOC 3A.AG.PST-raise.PST-3°.RET.PST
 ‘my maternal aunt became an orphan as a child and was raised by my grandparents’
630. *hoa* *Āħugguttami pukkuha ayĀħyḥ altsin a simma-t de*
 ሎ ልሕዘገገተሙ የፑክሁ ላየአሃሃ ላልቲሲን ላ ሲማማቲ ደ
 [ˈhoːt̪əyːɔːt̪am̩ ˈpoːk̚ɒha ˈæyt̪ɪːhyː ˈaltsin̪ aː ˈsimːad̪ de]
h-soa *Āħ=* *ugguθ-ami pukkuha ayĀħyh-ỵ altsin a si-mma-t de*
 3I.UNAG-lack.fish-3I.PRS excessive acidity-GEN due.to PRON.3I lake-PAT PROX.DEM
 ‘this lake doesn’t have any fish in it because it’s too acidic’
631. *‘sulgis* *ħuppat mi pōggummas ingit nut̪nu’ Āi-t la lidni*
 ሥልጽጼ ሆፓፕ ማሚ ፖጋግሙ ስገት ነጠኑ አይቲ ላ ሊደነ
 [ˈsölɡisːt̪oːpat̪ mi ˈpoːyːom̩as ˈiŋit̪ ˈnoːt̪nu t̪id̪ l̪a liːd̪ni]
sulgis *ħuθ-φat mi pōgguθ-vas i=ngit n=u=t̪n-vu Āi-t la O-lidn-vi*
 fall.in.love-CONNNEG.ITR DET lack.courage-NLOC.HYP.PRS PRON.3A.ELAT.PL 1.UNAG-NEG.AUX-LOC.DUB REP FOC
 3A.AG.PST-say-NLOC.PST
 ‘s/he said ‘I don’t fall in love with cowards’

§8.2.9.2.2.5 Additive Medial -uġtav-

	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
FRONT AND BACK VOWELS	-uġtav-v » -uġtavv-	-uġtav-φ- » -uġtapp-
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	-ũġtav-v- » -ũġtavv-	-ũġtav-φ- » -ũġtapp-

	TRANSITIVE	INTRANSITIVE
-uġtav-	‘SUBJ adds/places NOUN to OBJ’	‘SUBJ adds/places NOUN’

The additive medial -uġtav- indicates the addition or placing of the base noun. Monovalent verbs mean ‘to add or place Ø’ while polyvalent verbs usually mean ‘to add Ø to, to put Ø on/in’.

NOUN		POLYVALENT VERB	
<i>aḍḍa</i>	‘salt’	<i>tsadduġtavet</i>	‘you add salt to it’
<i>mibbi</i>	‘butter’	<i>tmibbuġtava</i>	‘s/he adds butter to it’
<i>tsitna</i>	‘loose’	<i>tsitnuġtawas</i>	‘add more loose to it (rope, fabric)’
<i>ijjil</i>	‘sugar’	<i>gijjiluġtavet</i>	‘I add sugar to it, I sweeten it’
<i>ṡakti</i>	‘taste’	<i>na tsemaktuġtavve-t ke?</i>	‘did you season it?’
<i>sgvi</i>	‘brain’	<i>sgvuġtavihat tsāxen vattset</i>	‘put some brains in the water’

NOUN		MONOVALENT VERB	
<i>aḍḍa</i>	‘salt’	<i>tsadduġtavva</i>	‘you add salt’
<i>ijjil</i>	‘sugar’	<i>tsijjiluġtavva</i>	‘you add sugar’
<i>hajak</i>	‘ash’	<i>gahajakuġtavva</i>	‘I add ash’

NOMINALISED FORM OF -uġtav-

ASEMATIC	-ukt(av)un
SEMATIC	-uġt(av)oma

632. *hállakki-t la ijjiluġtavvangi hal tsoalkkutuppis tsùtsùmmìn mīpon*

هاللاككى ت لا يجلوڤاڤانجى هال تسوالككوتوپيس تسوتسومين ميپون

[ˈhæ:ləkːkɪt ɫa ˈijjaloxːtavːaŋɪ hal ˈtʃʷɑ:lkoːtʰɪs ˈtʃœtʃœmœɪn ˈmɪpɒn]

háll-akki-t la Ø-ijjil=uġtav-van-igi hal Ø-tsoalk-φutub-φis tsùtsùmm-ùnn mīp-on

tradition-COM FOC 3A.AG.PST-add.sugar.to-2°.PST-PL.AMB.PST PART 3L.UNAG.PST-dry-PASS-NLOC.HYP.PST.PL
 bilberry-COM.PL butter-ACC

‘traditionally they sweetened the butter with dried bilberries’

633. *tsahajakuġtavetsis joa jajjion au gil va tsahojuttisitsis*

تساهىكوطاڤيتسيس جوا جايون او جيل وا تساهوتتيسيتسيس

[ˈtsaˈhajakoxːtavetːɪs joa ˈjajːɔn au ɡɪl wa ˈtsaˈhojɔtːɪstɪs]

tsa-hajak=uġtav-et-tsis joa jajj-on au gil va tsa-hojod-φisit-tsis

2.AG-add.ash.to-3°.PRS-PL.SUPR.INCL now resin-ACC before 2.AG-heat.up-3°.HYP.PRS-PL.SUPR.INCL

‘now we add ash to the resin before we heat it up’

634. *adduḡtavissats*

 [ʾaḏ:uxtaɪp̄:ʾats]
add=ug̃taɪw-is-ḫats
 add.salt-dim-imp.2.sg
 ‘add a little salt please’

§8.2.9.2.2.6 Laborative Medial -uddug-

	<i>-v-</i> VERSIONER	<i>-ϕ-</i>
FRONT AND BACK VOWELS	<i>-udduḡ-v</i> » <i>-udduḡḡ-</i>	<i>-udduḡ-ϕ-</i> » <i>-udduḡḡ-</i>
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	<i>-ũddũḡ-v</i> » <i>-ũddũḡḡ-</i>	<i>-ũddũḡ-ϕ-</i> » <i>-ũddũḡḡ-</i>

-uddug- ‘SUBJ makes/works with/produces NOUN’

The laborative medial *-uddug-* indicates that the subject works with or on or produces the base noun with the implication that the work is laborious or requires some sort of specific skillset. Agent nominals are often generated from these, for example *oppuddugğena* ‘basket weaver’, *baḥmuddugğena* ‘shoemaker’ and *miskuddugğena* ‘pharmacist, person who prepares medicine’. Nouns may either be derived by the nominalizing suffix *-uttugun* or by a polysyllabic ending in *-uddugğa* » *-uddiği*.

NOUN		MONOVALENT VERB	
<i>baŋmi</i>	‘shoe’	<i>baŋmudduŋan</i>	‘s/he is making shoes’
<i>tuŋmu</i>	‘clothes’	<i>tuŋmudduŋan</i>	‘s/he is sowing clothes’
<i>gildat</i>	‘glue’	<i>gildadduŋan</i>	‘s/he is making glue’
<i>oppa</i>	‘basket’	<i>toppudduŋat</i>	‘they are making baskets’
<i>misku</i>	‘medicine’	<i>gamiskudduŋga</i>	‘I am preparing medicine’
<i>tsallarttsa</i>	‘net mesh’	<i>tsallarttsudduŋgi</i>	‘s/he was fixing fishing nets’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-uddug-*

ASEMATIC	- <i>uttuḡun</i>	or	- <i>udduḡḡa</i>
SEMATIC	- <i>udduḡoma</i>		- <i>udduḡi</i>

635. *Äinkkuddugungan gviskit va tava nanit tyvyt i utnjulat linkkut, a satsuttukvamin da*

[illegible]

[ʔim:kotɔyɔn:an ʔ^hiskih wa ʔa:wa ʔanait ʔayɣh i: ʔu:ʔɔlat ʔim:kot a saʔʔɔtʔɔʔ^hk^wa:mam da]

t-linkk=uddug-unga-n gvi=skit va tava nan-it tyv-yt i ũnñulat linkk-ut a sa-tsuttsuk-Ø-a=min da

3A.AG-make.boat-2°.PERF-PL.INFR great-ADV.COMP and DET.four ten-ACC.PL year-ACC.PL PRON.3i.PL traditional boat-ACC.PL
TOP POSS.3A-grandfather-ACT-POSS.NLOC.OBV TOP

'her/his grandfather has been making traditional Pine boats for over 40 years'

636. *beykissami situ xmudduḡat midat ne' na, iuhhi sisikvevattagat milaggen*

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي هَدَانَا لِهَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لِنَشْكُرَهُ إِلَّا لَهِ ﴿٢﴾ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَنَكْتُبُونَ ﴿٣﴾ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَنَكْتُبُونَ ﴿٤﴾ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَنَكْتُبُونَ ﴿٥﴾

[ˈbeytʰi:ɑ:mɪ siˈtʊtʰ.pmʊtʊyɑtˈmɪɾdɑt neː nɑː ʃʊʔɪ sɪsɪˈkʰɛwɑˈtɑːɡɑt mɪˈlɑːkɛn]

O-bey Xiss-ami si-tu X m=uddug-at mid-at ne' na juhhi sis-i=kvev=attag-at a-lag-ven

3I.AG-be.important-3I.PRS CIS-sow.clothes-DEP know-DEP COP.HYP PRON.3I if.ever CIS-be.self-sufficient-DEP
 4.AG-intend-NLOC.HYP.PRS
 ‘it’s important to know to know how to make clothes if you want to be self-sufficient’

§8.2.9.2.2.7 Incrustative Medials *-(i)nusʰʌ-* & *-(i)nusk-*

	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
FRONT AND BACK VOWELS	<i>-(i)nusʰʌ-v</i> » <i>-(i)nusʰʌv-</i>	<i>-(i)nusʰʌ-φ-</i> » <i>-(i)nusʰʌ-</i>
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	<i>-(i)nũsʰʌ-v</i> » <i>-(i)nũsʰʌv-</i>	<i>-(i)nũsʰʌ-φ-</i> » <i>-(i)nũsʰʌ-</i>

TRANSLATIVE:	<i>-(i)nusʰʌ-</i>	‘SUBJ is covered in NOUN’
AMBULATIVE:	<i>-(i)nusʰn-</i>	‘SUBJ goes covered in NOUN’
CAUSATIVE:	<i>-(i)nust-</i>	‘SUBJ covers obj in NOUN’

The unfortunately termed incrustative medials are so called because they indicate that the subject is or gets covered in or dirty with. They exist in two forms, the translative form in *-(i)nusʰʌ-* which indicates a change of state (become or get covered in NOUN) and an ambulative form in *-(i)nusʰn-* which indicates that the subject goes covered in NOUN. The incrustative medials can be regularly transformed into causative forms through the medial *-(i)nusk-* which means ‘cover OBJ in NOUN’. All incrustative verbs have corresponding adjectives in *-nusʰ*, for example *sʰiknus* ‘covered in mud’ yields *sʰiknusʰʌ-* ‘get covered in mud’, *sʰiknusʰn-* ‘go covered in mud’ and *sʰiknusk-* ‘cover in mud’.

TRANSLATIVE INCRUSTATIVE MEDIAL

<i>sʰikka</i>	‘mud’	»	<i>sʰik-nusʰʌ-</i>	‘get covered in mud’
<i>tsetsukki</i>	‘fish guts’	»	<i>tsetsuk-nusʰʌ-</i>	‘get covered in fish guts’
<i>ama</i>	‘blood’	»	<i>am-inusʰʌ-</i>	‘get covered in blood’
<i>ultʰin</i>	‘soot’	»	<i>ultʰ-inusʰʌ-</i>	‘get covered in soot’
<i>ĩju</i>	‘resin’	»	<i>ĩju-nusʰʌ-</i>	‘get covered in resin’
<i>tekułga</i>	‘urine’	»	<i>teku-nusʰʌ-</i>	‘soil oneself’
<i>tgũłki</i>	‘shit’	»	<i>tgũłk-inusʰʌ-</i>	‘get dirty, covered in shit’
<i>sintu</i>	‘dust’	»	<i>sint-inusʰʌ-</i>	‘get covered in dust’
<i>tsaʰʰa</i>	‘water’	»	<i>tsaʰʰ-inusʰʌ-</i>	‘get soaked’
<i>ahhji</i>	‘sweat’	»	<i>ahhji-inusʰʌ-</i>	‘become sweaty’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-nusʰʌ-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-nusʰʌun</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-nusʰʌoma</i>

AMBULATIVE INCRUSTATIVE MEDIAL

<i>sʰikka</i>	‘mud’	»	<i>sʰik-nusʰn-</i>	‘go covered in mud’
<i>tsetsukki</i>	‘fish guts’	»	<i>tsetsuk-nusʰn-</i>	‘go covered in fish guts’
<i>ama</i>	‘blood’	»	<i>am-inusʰn-</i>	‘go covered in blood’
<i>ultʰin</i>	‘soot’	»	<i>ultʰ-inusʰn-</i>	‘go covered in soot’
<i>ĩju</i>	‘resin’	»	<i>ĩju-nusʰn-</i>	‘go covered in resin’

INTRANSITIVIZING MEDIAL *-am-*

<i>tšõn</i>	‘woven lid’	»	<i>tšõbm-am-</i>	‘weave a lid’
<i>vapna</i>	‘smoke’	»	<i>vapn-am-</i>	‘produce smoke’
<i>sysʕy</i>	‘birch sap’	»	<i>sysʕ-am-</i>	‘ooze/produce sap’
<i>ultn̩n</i>	‘soot’	»	<i>ultn-am-</i>	‘produce soot’
<i>ɭudda</i>	‘steam’	»	<i>ɭudd-am-</i>	‘produce vapor (breathing)’
<i>misku</i>	‘medicine’	»	<i>misk-am-</i>	‘produce medicine’
<i>m̩jiddun</i>	‘tar’	»	<i>m̩jih(om)-am-</i>	‘produce tar’
<i>passet</i>	‘rarely’	»	<i>pass-am-</i>	‘occur rarely’
<i>mitnoset</i>	‘often’	»	<i>mitn-am-</i>	‘occur often, reoccur’
<i>hej̥ju</i>	‘winter’	»	<i>hej-am-</i>	‘spend the winter’
<i>udn̩ju</i>	‘evening’	»	<i>unn̩-am-</i>	‘spend the morning’
<i>medknin</i>	‘net, mesh’	»	<i>medgn-am-</i>	‘repair nets’
<i>kukta</i>	‘carbon’	»	<i>kugt-am-</i>	‘make charcoal’
<i>ruikkja</i>	‘comb’	»	<i>ruikkj-am-</i>	‘comb (one’s) hair’
<i>mittuḡma</i>	‘reason, logic’	»	<i>mittuḡ-am-</i>	‘reason, contend’
<i>b̩jodnaḡma</i>	‘humor’	»	<i>b̩jodnaḡ-am-</i>	‘joke, not be serious’
<i>riṣk̩vuḡma</i>	‘rift’	»	<i>riṣk̩vuḡ-am-</i>	‘be divisive’
<i>induḡma</i>	‘orgasm’	»	<i>induḡ-am-</i>	‘reach orgasm’
<i>keʕkaḡma</i>	‘digression’	»	<i>keʕkaḡ-am-</i>	‘digress’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-am-*

ASEMATIC	- <i>ammun</i>	- <i>ǵabma</i>
SEMATIC	- <i>amoma</i>	- <i>ǵammi</i>

TRANSITIVIZING MEDIAL *-and-*

<i>medǵn-am-</i>	‘repair nets’	»	<i>medǵn-and-</i>	‘repair, mend’
<i>kuǵt-am-</i>	‘make charcoal’	»	<i>kuǵt-and-</i>	‘char, carbonise’
<i>ruikkǵi-am-</i>	‘comb (one’s) hair’	»	<i>ruikkǵi-and-</i>	‘comb someone’s hair’
<i>mittuǵ-am-</i>	‘reason, contend’	»	<i>mittuǵ-and-</i>	‘reason, contend, justify’
<i>bǵodnaǵ-am-</i>	‘joke, not be serious’	»	<i>bǵodnaǵ-and-</i>	‘trivialise, ridicule’
<i>bulbuǵma</i>	‘activity, action’	»	<i>bulbuǵ-and-</i>	‘revitalise, invigorate’
<i>mistaǵma</i>	‘treatment’	»	<i>mistaǵ-and-</i>	‘treat’
<i>vallaǵma</i>	‘interpretation’	»	<i>vallaǵ-and-</i>	‘interpret’
<i>tulluǵma</i>	‘idea, thought’	»	<i>tulluǵ-and-</i>	‘think of, invent’
<i>riskvuǵ-am-</i>	‘be divisive’	»	<i>riskvuǵ-and-</i>	‘polarise’
<i>induǵ-am-</i>	‘reach orgasm’	»	<i>induǵ-and-</i>	‘cause to orgasm’
<i>keʕkaǵ-am-</i>	‘digress’	»	<i>keʕkaǵ-and-</i>	‘derail (conversation), disrupt’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-and-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-anttun</i>	<i>-gántta</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-antoma</i>	<i>-goanti</i>

642. *mi nanne-t de pigaiḥhesetis ohat papnammen tsoarvul*
 מִי נַנְנֶה-ט דֵּה פִּיגַיִחְהֶסֶטִיס אוֹהַט פַּפְנַמֶּנֶן טְסוֹאַרְבֻּל
 [miˈnanɛd de piˈgæiʔɛsɛt̪is ʔohat ˈpapɫnamɛn t̪sɔʁfɔl]

mi na=mmet-t de pi-gaihh-eset-tsis ohat h-vapnam-ven tsoarvul-O
 DET PRON.3I.ILLAT PROX.DEM 2.UNAG-need-3°.RET-PL.SUPR.INCL very 3I.UNAG-Produce.smoke-3I.HYP.PRS rotten.wood-PAT
 ‘we need rotten wood that produces a lot of smoke for this’

643. *nā mittuḡḡoguttandven iraukka mi na-t de*
 [næ: 'mɪ^htɔy:ɔy^htan:d^hen i:rɔu^hka mɪ na:d^h de]
nā h-mittuḡ=ḡoḡuḡ=and-ven i=rauḡka-O mi na-t de
 COP.PRS 3I.UNAG-be.unjustifiable-3I.HYP.PRS act.of.violence-ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT PROX.DEM
 ‘this is an unjustifiable act of violence’

644. *ohat nesigteset bulbuḡandat lūluit nin ai*
 [ʔɔhat nɛ'sixtɛ:sɛt 'bɔl:bɔyandat 'lulɔɪt nɪn æɪ]
ohat nɛ-siḡt-eset bulbuḡ=and-at lūl-uit nin ai
 very 1.UNAG-interest-3°.RET revitalise-DEP language-ACC.PL COP.HYP.PRS PRON.3I.PAT
 ‘I’m very interested in language revitalization’

§8.2.9.2.2.10 Intransitivizing & Transitivity Medial -al- & -alg-

-v- VERSIONER	-ϕ-
-al-v- » -all-	-al-ϕ- » -all-
-alg-v- » -algv-	-alg-ϕ- » -alkk-

The intransitiviser medial *-al-* forms intransitive verbs whose result is related to the noun from which they are derived, often indicating an action typical or reminiscent of the of the noun or somehow descriptive of it. Such verbs are typically agentive and denote a behavior or quality. Many *-al-* verbs are derived from *-ulit* or *-erit* adjectives and typically mean ‘behave like adj’, for example *leir-* ‘speak impolitely’ » *leirrulit* ‘impolite’ » *leirr-al-* ‘behave impolitely, behave like someone who speaks impolitely’.

Verbs in *-al-* may have corresponding transitive forms in *-alg-* that are usually close in meaning to their intransitive counterparts but involve an object. For example, *leirr-al-* ‘behave impolitely’ and *leirr-alg-* ‘say impolitely’, or *gulkvi* ‘breastbone (of bird)’ » *gulgv-al-* ‘puff out one’s chest, boast, be boastful’ » *gulgv-alg-* ‘boast about’. It should be noted that all *-al-* verbs that depict behavior can regularly be found as *-alg-* and often in combination with *ohakittsu* ‘something’ or just *kittsu* ‘what’ to indicate a sort of vagueness or for emphasis, for example *gekk-al-* ‘quack, talk a blue streak’ but *gekkalgvin oija ohakittsu* ‘s/he was over there talking a blue streak (about something or another)’, and also in questions (often instead of *kamin* ‘why’) for example: *tsahusnalgā kittsu?* ‘why are you raising your eyebrows, what are you raising your eyebrows at?’.

Likewise, the standard nominaliser for *-al-* is *-allun* but special forms in *-alloga* exist for some verbs depicting behavior, in which case the nominalised form depicts what is considered typical for this (similar to some -ery nouns in English such as ‘fuckery’, ‘snobbery’ or ‘tomfoolery’, such as *gulgvallōga* ‘boastful behavior’, *(ui)majalloga* ‘decorum’ or *naugvalloga* ‘drunkenness’). Note that *-alg-* tends to coalesce with the *-v-* versioner as *-alkk-* rather than *-algv-*.

INTRANSITIVIZING MEDIAL -al-

<i>gaugēbi</i>	‘crazy person’	»	<i>gaugg-al-</i>	‘behave like a crazy person’
<i>geggus</i>	‘duck’	»	<i>gekk-al-</i>	‘quack, talk a blue streak’
<i>gulkvi</i>	‘breastbone’	»	<i>gulgv-al-</i>	‘puff out one’s chest, boast’
<i>husnēgi</i>	‘eyebrows’	»	<i>husn-al-</i>	‘raise one’s eyebrows’
<i>ednīu</i>	‘pole’	»	<i>enmī-al-</i>	‘steer boat by pole’

<i>liadvu</i>	‘trachea’	»	<i>liatv-al-</i>	‘clear one’s throat’
<i>majas</i>	‘nice, polite’	»	<i>mai-al-</i>	‘behave nicely, be polite’
<i>naukva</i>	‘excessive drinking’	»	<i>naugv-al-</i>	‘behave drunkenly, be drunk’
<i>ruol</i>	‘female stoat’	»	<i>ruoXX-al-</i>	‘play hard-to-get’
<i>salpmi</i>	‘lung’	»	<i>salm-al-</i> ~ <i>samm-al-</i>	‘take a deep breath’
<i>saltsu</i>	‘grass snake’	»	<i>salts-al-</i>	‘take a detour, finagle’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-al-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-allun</i>	<i>-alloğa</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-aloma</i>	<i>-alloagği</i>

TRANSITIVIZING MEDIAL *-alg-*

<i>gekk-al-</i>	‘talk a blue streak’	»	<i>gekk-alg-</i>	‘talk a blue streak about’
<i>enni-al-</i>	‘steer with a pole’	»	<i>enni-alg-</i>	‘steer’
<i>liatv-al-</i>	‘clear one’s throat’	»	<i>liatv-alg-</i>	‘clear out of one’s throat’
<i>salts-al-</i>	‘take a detour’	»	<i>salts-alg-</i>	‘finagle’
<i>sukkun-al-</i>	‘fuck up’	»	<i>sukkun-alg-</i>	‘fuck up, ruin’
<i>sus-al-</i>	‘spread rumors’	»	<i>sus-alg-</i>	‘talk behind someone’s back’
<i>tebmus-al-</i>	‘be in control’	»	<i>tebmus-alg-</i>	‘spearhead, lead, drive’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-alg-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-alkkun</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-alkoma</i>

645. *salmalli va kildettsün gihiddi alknet*
 سەلمەللی ۋە کەلدەتتسۇن گەھیددە ئالکەت
 [salmali wa 'kik:de:ts:œn gi'hiðdɪ 'æ:lkjɛt]
Ø-salm=al-vi va kildet-tsün gi-Ø-hid-vi alknet
 3A.AG.PST-take.a.big.breath-NLOC.PST and again-also TRANSLOC-3A.AG.PST-dive-NLOC.PST bottom-ILLAT
 ‘s/he took a big breath and dove down to the bottom one more time’
646. *silulat gillu isni migtoset liatvalli mi nielli jo*
 سەلۇلات گەللۇ ئىسنى مىگتوسەت لىياتۋەللى مى نىەللى جۇ
 [si'lul:at 'gɛ:lɒ 'i:ʃtɪɹi 'mɪxtɔ:stɛt 'ʃa't*alɪ mi 'niɛli jɔ]
si-lul-at gillu Ø-isn-vi migta-set Ø-liatv=al-vi mi nielli-Ø jo
 CIS-speak-DEP BEFORE 3A.AG.PST-begin-NLOC.PST loud-ADV 3A.AG.PST-clear.one's.throat- NLOC.PST DET chief-ACT PRON.3A
 ‘the chief cleared her/his throat loudly before starting to talk’
647. *na tsatulla-t ke, jon ujo monet a noaktoga-t de sisennjalgat tsisku*
 نە تساتۇللا-ت كە، جۇن ۋىجۇ مۇنەت ا نۆكتۇگا-ت دە سىسەننجالگات تىسكىۇ
 [na tsat'ul:ak ke jɔn 'u:jo 'mɔ:neɪ a: 'na:ktɔ:ɡad de sis'e:jɪ:alɡat 'tsis:ko]
na tsa-tul-va-k ke jon uɹ-o mon=et a noaktog-a-t de sis-enni=alg-at ts-isk-u
 INTERR 2A.AG-Think-LOC.PRS INTERR that.DUB correct-GEN for PRON.3I situation-ACC DEM.PROX CIS-steer-DEP 2A.AG-can-LOC.HYP.DUB.PRS
 ‘do you think you can steer this situation in the right direction?’

§8.2.9.2.2.11 Intransitivizing & Transitivity Medials

-Vg-v- » -Vgg-
 -Vk-v- » -Vgv-
 -Vt-v- » -Vdv-
 -Vs-v- » -Vss-

-Vg-ϕ- » -Vkk-
 -Vk-ϕ- » -Vkk-
 -Vt-ϕ- » -Vtt-
 -Vs-ϕ- » -Vss-

A common verbalizing strategy that Pine employs for both transitive and intransitive verbs derived from nouns is to form a verb on the basis of the comitative singular (without apophony). Comitative endings in *-u-* have *-a-* as a medial, the medial does not contain the second syllable of the comitative case (*-it/-ut/-yt*) and geminated consonants are degeminated. Below are some of the most common comitative medials and their corresponding nominal case ending forms. Comitative medials do not change with valency – such verbs can be mono- or polyvalent without any further modifications.

Nominalised forms are in *-un* with gemination of the consonant, such that *-ig-* becomes *-iggun* » *-ikoma*, *-it-* becomes *-ittun* » *-iddoma* and *-ak-* becomes *-akkun* » *-aggoma*, and diaphony in the semantic form.

COMITATIVE		COMITATIVE MEDIAL
<i>-igut</i>	»	<i>-ig-</i>
<i>-ikkut</i>	»	<i>-ik-</i>
<i>-ittut</i>	»	<i>-it-</i>
<i>-ugit</i>	»	<i>-ag-</i>
<i>-ukkit</i>	»	<i>-ak-</i>
<i>-uttit</i>	»	<i>-at-</i>
<i>-ussit</i>	»	<i>-as-</i>

INTRANSITIVIZING COMITATIVE MEDIAL

<i>ip̄pi</i>	‘meltwater’	»	<i>idv-ak-</i>	‘gather meltwater’
<i>ip̄wa</i>	‘fat’	»	<i>ip̄p-ak-</i>	‘lubricate, facilitate’
<i>kaika</i>	‘care’	»	<i>kaikk-ak-</i>	‘be careful, gentle’
<i>kwiln̄ju</i>	‘sinew’	»	<i>kwiln̄j-ag-</i>	‘sew, mend’
<i>χia</i>	‘dandruff’	»	<i>χiū-ig-</i>	‘peel off’
<i>n̄jallava</i>	‘expression’	»	<i>n̄jaχχ-ak-</i>	‘emote, express’
<i>nuddogi</i>	‘detail, grain’	»	<i>nut-ik-</i>	‘analyse’

NOMINALISED FORM OF COMITATIVE MEDIALS

ASEMATIC	-CC- <i>un</i>
SEMATIC	-C- <i>oma</i>

648. *n̄jgeūt a tsārpen de skilkwiln̄jagat na tsiskva-t ke?*

ن̄جےوٹ ا تسارپن دے سکیلکویلنچاگات نا تسسکوا-ت کے؟

[ˈn̄jæ:yøh a ˈtsæ:rpen de skilˈkʷɪlˈtʃa:ɡat na ˈtsɪskˈwɑk ke ˈmɪtsɑ]

n̄jg=ēūt tsār̄p-en de si-kil-kwiln̄jag-at na ts-isk-va-t ke

PRON.1.ILLAT PRON.3I button-ACC DEM.PROX CIS-again-sew-DEF INTERR 2A.AG-Can-LOC.PRS INTERR

‘can you sew this button back on for me?’

649. *ollut nāt dakkut n̄jaχχaggas husn̄gi ja mimeurvekin̄nat usχūbmat n̄e na*

وللوت ناٹ داککوت نچاخالگاس ہسنچی جا میمیروےکینناٹ اوسخوبمات نہ نا

[ˈɔlɔt næh ˈdaˈkɔt ˈnaʃˌtʃakas ˈhʊsˌtʃe:ɡɪ ja mɪˈmeʊrˈvɛkɪnˌnɑt ʊʃˌtʃuːpˌmat neː nɑː]

ollut nā-t da=kkut O-n̄jaχχak-vas husn̄i-O-gi ja mi-meurr-ven-kin=nat us=lūbm-at n̄e na

's/he has such expressive eyebrows that it makes it very hard for her/him to lie'

- #### §8.2.9.2.2.12 Natural Translative Medials *-ed-/ -od-*

The natural translative medials *-ed-* or *-od-* are found on verbs that depict changes related to natural processes, typically a gradual and slow change. They are found as *-eh-* or *-oh-* before vowels, but *-edd-* or *-odd-* before the *-v*-versioner or *-φ-*. The alignment of the medial depends on the nucleus and therefore may be sensitive to tense. Many natural translative verbs are impersonal, and all are intransitive. Non-impersonal natural translative verbs are unagentive. Many impersonal natural translative verbs are derived from adjectives describing weather or natural cycles, such as *uggassi* ‘full moon’ and *ugassoha* ‘the moon is waxing’ and *ondot* ‘short’ and *ondoha* ‘the days are getting shorter’, or changes in topography, such as *ṇaksir* ‘wooded hillside’ and *ṇaksoha* ‘the hillsides is becoming more forested’, or *sinnen* ‘lake’, *simmeha* ‘there are (gradually) more lakes’. The verb *ilpp-ed-* can be understood to mean ‘bloom’ when personal or ‘(for the landscape to) become more floral, for flowers/vegetation to grow more (in some specific area)’. A single natural translative verb in Pine can therefore express something that requires many words in English:

- Natural translatable verbs can be renominalised through the suffix *-its* or *-uts*, such as *hum-od-* ‘for days to become darker’ » *humuts* ‘period of the year when days get darker’ or *eyj-ed-* ‘cicatrise’ » *eyjits* ‘cicatrization’.

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<i>eu</i>	‘scar’	»	<i>eiḡ-ed-</i>	‘cicatrise’
<i>boil</i>	‘coagulated blood’	»	<i>boiḡḡ-od-</i>	‘dry (of blood)’
<i>bylkn</i>	‘waterlogged wood’	»	<i>byḡkn-ed-</i>	‘become waterlogged’
<i>ēḥḥu</i>	‘fertile’	»	<i>ēḥi-ed-</i>	‘regenerate (of soil)’
<i>ēlduha</i>	‘fen, marsh’	»	<i>ēld-ed-</i>	‘turn into a marsh’
<i>gaksikku</i>	‘sliver of moon’	»	<i>gass-od-</i>	‘wane (of the moon)’
<i>ūggassi</i>	‘full moon’	»	<i>ūggass-od-</i>	‘wax (of the moon)’
<i>ondot</i>	‘short’	»	<i>ond-od-</i>	‘days are getting short’
<i>nōddis</i>	‘long’	»	<i>nōt-od-</i>	‘days are getting longer’
<i>ṁuoḡḡu</i>	‘warm’	»	<i>ṁūi-od-</i>	‘days are getting warmer’
<i>tsey</i>	‘cold’	»	<i>tsevv-ed-</i>	‘days are getting colder’
<i>huddi</i>	‘light’	»	<i>hud-od-</i>	‘days are getting brighter’
<i>humuḡ</i>	‘dim’	»	<i>hum-od-</i>	‘days are getting darker’
<i>ḡoddot</i>	‘bleached’	»	<i>ḡodd-od-</i>	‘fade, become sun-bleached’
<i>ḥitṁuḡ-</i>	‘diminish’	»	<i>ḥitṁ-ed-</i>	‘deplete, become barren’
<i>tsalṁot</i>	‘tight’	»	<i>tsalp-od-</i>	‘contract, shrink’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-ed-/od-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-its</i>	<i>-uts</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-eva</i>	<i>-oha</i>

652. *lidnit hal ja ūggassohat heḡiit nin nammūt, a oḡḡu-t da sigiltavvaḡḡat iḡḡuddallḡammo*

ⲉⲓⲛⲓⲧ ⲛⲁⲗ ⲓⲁ ⲙⲓⲕⲁⲥⲟⲩⲁⲧ ⲛⲉⲛⲛ ⲛⲁⲙⲙⲓⲧ ⲁ ⲟⲩⲓⲟⲩⲧ ⲉⲃⲁ ⲥⲓⲕⲓⲗⲧⲁⲩⲧⲧⲁⲧ ⲓⲧⲧⲟⲩⲁⲗⲁⲙⲙⲟ
ⲛⲉⲛⲛⲁⲙⲙⲓⲧ ⲁ ⲟⲩⲓⲟⲩⲧ ⲉⲃⲁ ⲥⲓⲕⲓⲗⲧⲁⲩⲧⲧⲁⲧ ⲓⲧⲧⲟⲩⲁⲗⲁⲙⲙⲟ

[lɪ ʔnit haɫ ja 'u:ka:sɔ:hat 'heḡim_nɛn 'nam:ɔt a ɔjɔd_ɫ da si'gɪɫta:vʌtʌt iʧɔtaɫ:am:ɔ]

Ø-lidn-vit hal ja ūggassod-at heḡi=it nin na=mmut a o=ḡḡu-t da si-giltavv=aḡḡ-at iḡḡut=dallḡam-vo

3A.AG.PST-say-NLOC.PST.PL used.to.be moon.waxes-DEP in.the.winter COP.HYP PRON.3LINESS TOP DIST.then TOP CIS-harvest.mussels-DEP be.best.time-IMP.HYP.DUB

‘they used to say that when the moon waxes in winter, that’s the best time to harvest mussels’

653. *ḡaktikku-t kin skvoavavat tuiḡas, byḡkneḡingami-t nippu*

ⲕⲁⲧⲧⲓⲕⲕⲓⲧ ⲛⲓⲛ ⲥⲕⲩⲟⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲧ ⲧⲓⲩⲓⲁⲥ, ⲃⲓⲕⲛⲉⲩⲛⲕⲁⲙⲓⲧ ⲛⲓⲡⲡⲓ
ⲕⲁⲧⲧⲓⲕⲕⲓⲧ ⲛⲓⲛ ⲥⲕⲩⲟⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲧ ⲧⲓⲩⲓⲁⲥ ⲟⲩⲃⲓⲕⲛⲉⲩⲛⲕⲁⲙⲓⲧ ⲛⲓⲡⲡⲓ

[ʔʌk:ti:kok_kn 'skʷa:wɑ:wat 'toḡas 'byʧi:ḡeḡiŋ:ɑ:mm_nɪ'pɔ]

ḡaktig-ḡut-t kin s-kvoava-va-t t-u=ḡḡ-van-s Ø-byḡkn=ed-ing=ami-t nippu

turn.upside.down-CONNEL.TR first POSS.3A-canoe-ACC-POSS.NLOC.PL 3A.AG.PST-NEG.AUX.PST-2°.PST-PL.SUPR 3I.UNAG-become.waterlogged-3I.PERF so

‘they didn’t turn their canoe upside down, so now it’s become waterlogged’

§8.2.9.2.2.13 Adjectival Causative Medials *-in-/un-/an-*

	<i>-v-</i> VERSIONER	<i>-φ-</i>
FRONT VOWELS	<i>-in-v</i> » <i>-inn-</i> <i>-an-v</i> » <i>-ann-</i>	<i>-in-φ-</i> » <i>-idn-</i> <i>-an-φ-</i> » <i>-adn-</i>
BACK VOWELS	<i>-un-v</i> » <i>-unn-</i>	<i>-un-φ-</i> » <i>-udn-</i>

ADJECTIVAL CAUSATIVE MEDIAL

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-in-*/*-an-*/*-un-*

654. *manninnanttsatnut ga-t tsoallu duelpmen a*

[m'an₁in:an₂tsat₃n₄ot 'gatʃ₅ tʃa₆ʔ₇ 'dvy:ɬp₈m₉en a:]

3.AG.PST-KIN-lend-2°.PST-1.IO DET.some dry clothes-ACC PRON.3I

655. *lidni ninuŋiukva, ɬon miniɬallonan va mihiktson ninnuɬnet mi iturtsaʁen a*

[lɪʔmɪ nɪ nɔjɔʔkʷa ʔɔn mɪ ʔaɬɔman wɔ mɪ hɪktʰ ʔɔn ʔɪnu:ʔnɛt mɪ ʔɪtɔ:ʔsæɬɛn a:]

3A.AG.PST-say-NLOC.PST POSS.1-grandmother-ACT-POSS.LOC that.DUB POSS.4-face-acc-POSS.NLOC and POSS.4-hair-ACC-POSS.NLOC 3I.UNAG-rejuvenate-1st.HYP.DUB DET juniper.water-PAT PRON.3I

656. *tsmaḡlullinen tsálit ḡáhinnit vovun n̄iustut*

[^htspmay:lo:linen tsæ:lit 'gæ:ʔmɪt 'wɔ:wɔn 'nɔs:tɔt]

2.AG-complicate-3°-PL.INFR thing-ACC.PL need-ELAT much more

§8.2.9.2.2.14 Instrumentaliser Medial -is-

-is-v- » -iss-

-is-φ- » -iss-

The instrumentaliser medial *-is-* forms verbs from nominal stems that denote the use of the nominal stem to perform some action on an object, and are therefore transitive. It causes fronting of the root nucleus and is not sensitive to tense, unlike the otherwise identical stative medial *-is-*. It is no longer productive and many instrumentaliser verbs in *-is-* are being replaced by verbs in *-ig-*, for example *mierr-is-* ‘insulate with moss’ is now commonly heard as *mierr-ig-*.

INSTRUMENTALISER MEDIAL

<i>njoar</i> ʃa	‘axe’	»	<i>njoar</i> ʃ- is-	‘fell with an axe’
<i>kaittsy</i>	‘hammer’	»	<i>kaitts</i> - is-	‘hammer’
<i>mierr</i> i	‘moss’	»	<i>mierr</i> - is-	‘insulate with moss’
<i>tsüüü</i> gát	‘ice box’	»	<i>tseüüü</i> g- is-	‘refrigerate, keep cold’
<i>lissi</i>	‘adze’	»	<i>liss</i> - is-	‘adze’
<i>sgv</i> i	‘brains’	»	<i>sgv</i> i- s-	‘tan with brains’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-is-*

ASEMATIC	-issun
SEMATIC	-isoma

657. *ykʰedede-t ʔa mierrissangi hal smiðnudat*

ykʰedede-t ʔa mierrissangi hal smiðnudat

[ykʰedede-t ʔa mierrissangi hal smiðnudat]

ykʰe=dedde-t ʔa O-mierr=is-van-gi hal s-miðn-ut-at

every.fall FOC 3A.AG.PST-insulate.with.moss-2°.PST-PL.AMB used.to.be POSS.3A-cabin-ACC.PL-POSS.NLOC.PL

‘they used to insulate their cabins with moss every fall’

658. *nispət yʔsey sinttsāʰimyt it nin nakkut gatseüüügisekki sau ʰit*

nispət yʔsey sinttsāʰimyt it nin nakkut gatseüüügisekki sau ʰit

[niʃpəh y:ʔsɛy ʃim:tsættsimv it nin naʰkət gətʃøjjeysɛkʰi ʰsautʰit]

nisp-at yʔ=sey sin=tsāʰ-imyt it nin na=kut ga-tseüüüg=is-et-a=gi sau ʰ-it

keep-DEP ice.cold lake.water-INESS PRON.3I.PL.ACC COP.HYP.PRS PRON.3I.COM 1.AG-keep.cold-3°.PRS-PL.AMB fish-ACC.PL

‘we keep the fish cold by killing them and keeping them in the ice cold lake water’

659. *siskikattsise-t pu laukket riškava*

siskikattsise-t pu laukket riškava

[sɪs:kʰkætʃ:ɪsep pʊ ʔaʊkɛt ʔi:ʃkʷa:va]

sis-g-i-katts=is-et-t pu laukk-et riškva-va

CIS-1.AG-KIN-hammer-3°.PRS then log-ILLAT wedge-ACC

‘I then hammer in the wedges into the log’

§8.2.9.2.2.15 Ornative Medial *-φissin-/-φussin-*

	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
FRONT VOWELS	-φissin-v- » -φissinn-	-φissin-φ- » -φissidn-

BACK VOWELS	$-\phi_{ussin-v-} \gg -\phi_{ussin-}$	$-\phi_{ussin-\phi-} \gg -\phi_{ussidn-}$

The ornative medial *-phisin/-phussin-* is added onto the asematic form of nouns or adjectives and forms intransitive verbs whose subject wears, has, appears or goes with the base nominal, often with an implied ambulative meaning, as in *siĭĭa* ‘smell’ » *tsiĭĭaħussina mĭihominnit* ‘s/he goes around smelling of tar’ or simply ‘s/he is smelling of tar’. The ornative medial may sometime delete adjective formants such as *-inġet/-unġet/-yġet*, for example, *artsunġet* ‘hunched over, with a hunched back’ has the ornative verbal form *arttsussin-* which means ‘be/go with a hunched back’. Such verbs are often used attributively, for example *arttsussinnen tsuttšuk* ‘an old man (who walks around) with a hunched back’, which has a slightly different meaning than the attributive adjective alone, *artsunġet tsuttšuk* ‘an old hunched man’, where *artsunġet* is descriptive of the appearance alone without any implication to the permanence of the appearance, but *arttsussinnen* is descriptive of the person in the context of being seen going about, or being characterised by the hunched posture to the observer in a particular instance.

‘don’t go around looking like this!’

§8.2.9.2.2.16 Transformative Medials -*id*-/-*ūd*-

	- <i>v</i> - VERSIONER	- <i>φ</i> -
FRONT VOWELS	- <i>id</i> - <i>v</i> » - <i>idd</i> -	- <i>id</i> - <i>φ</i> - » - <i>itt</i> -
BACK VOWELS	- <i>ūd</i> - <i>v</i> » - <i>ūdd</i> -	- <i>ūd</i> - <i>φ</i> - » - <i>ütt</i> -

The transformative medial -*id*- (with a front nucleus) or -*ūd*- (with a back nucleus) forms verbs that indicate that an agent transforms an object into something related to the root. Sometimes, adjective formants are lost but the vowel alignment is retained, for example *tammēt* » **tammeg-id*- » *tamm-ūd*- ‘magnify, enlarge’. The transformative medials are sensitive to tense. For example, *niskuč-ūd*- means ‘to translate into Pine’ and *buogōg-id*- means ‘dirty, make messy’. Transformative verbs based on adjectival roots generally have a comparative causative meaning. Transformative verbs differ from translative and transitive causative in that they have no proper translative meaning – they do not emphasise the change but the result. For example, *kūūd*- ‘widen’ has the implied meaning of ‘make it so it is wider’ (and not ‘cause it to become wide’).

TRANSFORMATIVE MEDIALS

<i>niskullit</i>	‘Pine language’	»	<i>niskuč-ūd</i> -	‘translate to Pine’
<i>lūlut</i>	‘language’	»	<i>lūl-ūd</i> -	‘translate’
<i>kūūva</i>	‘wide’	»	<i>kū-ūd</i> -	‘widen’
<i>mittuġma</i>	‘reason’	»	<i>mittuġ-id</i> -	‘rationalise’
<i>temmy</i>	‘happy’	»	<i>temm-id</i> -	‘gladden, cheer up’
<i>tsikva</i>	‘white’	»	<i>tsikv-id</i> -	‘bleach, whiten’
<i>miṇṇotsalla</i>	‘politics’	»	<i>miṇṇotsall-ūd</i> -	‘politicise’
<i>biuġju</i>	‘hard’	»	<i>biuġj-id</i> -	‘harden’
<i>daidni</i>	‘clean’	»	<i>daidn-id</i> -	‘sanitise’
<i>gōlgōt</i>	‘coarse’	»	<i>gōlgōg-ūd</i> -	‘roughen’
<i>hūġot</i>	‘faint’	»	<i>hūġj-id</i> -	‘attenuate’
<i>leddet</i>	‘easy’	»	<i>ledd-id</i> -	‘facilitate’
<i>kālli</i>	‘high’	»	<i>kāll-id</i> -	‘put/make higher’
<i>juġot</i>	‘low’	»	<i>juġj-ūd</i> -	‘put/make lower’
<i>pitsku</i>	‘quiet’	»	<i>pitsk-id</i> -	‘make quieter, muffle’
<i>miġta</i>	‘loud’	»	<i>miġt-id</i> -	‘make louder’

NOMINALISED FORM OF -*id*-/-*ūd*-

ASEMATIC	- <i>ittun</i>	- <i>üttun</i>
SEMATIC	- <i>iddoma</i>	- <i>ūtoma</i>

663. *a līdnoga-t de siniskučūdat na tsiskva-t ke?*

ⲁ ⲗⲓⲛⲟⲓⲁⲧ ⲉⲃⲉ ⲥⲓⲛⲓⲥⲕⲓⲭⲓⲩⲁⲧ ⲛⲁ ⲧⲥⲓⲥⲕⲓⲱⲧⲧ ⲕⲉ?

[a: ‘li:ʔnɔgɑd_ de siˈniːʃkɔtʰuːdɑt nɑ ˈtsɪsːkˈɑk_ kɛ]

a līdnog-a-t de si-niskuč=ūd-at na ts-isk-va-t ke

PRON.3I word-ACC PROX.DEM CIS-translate.into.Pine-DEP INTERR 2.AG-Can-LOC.PRS INTERR

‘can you translate this word into Pine?’

664. *biuḡḡidiṣ papṇiḡkutogummen geihho mi tsāḡen a*
 ʈuḡḡidiṣ papṇiḡkutogummen geihho mi tsāḡen a
 [ˈbiuḡḡidiṣ ˈpapṇiḡˈkutogumːen ˈgeihho mi ˈtsæḡːen a]
O-biuḡḡ=1d-i-s h-vapṇiḡ-ḡutogub-ven geihh-o mi tsāḡ-en a
 3I.UNAG-harden-1°.FUT 3I.UNAG-smoke-NEG.PASS-NLOC.HYP.PRS leather-ACC DET water-PAT PRON.3I
 ‘water will harden unsmoked tanned leather’
665. *sasiḡḡogidat simittuḡidattsun mittṣat tuḡat huṣ niṣkegi*
 sasiḡḡogidat simittuḡidattsun mittṣat tuḡat huṣ niṣkegi
 [saˈsiḡḡoḡɪdːat miˈmiḡˈtʊyɪdatsʊn ˈmiṣːah ut ˈtuḡat ˈhuː ˈniṣːkeḡɪ]
sa-siḡḡog-it-at si-mittuḡidd-at-tsun mits-ḡat ut t-uḡ=ḡ-at huṣ niṣki-O-gi
 POSS.3A-action-ACC.PL-POSS.NLOC.PL CIS-rationalise-DEP-also try-CONNEG.ITR not 3A.AG-NEG.AUX-NLOC.PL bad
 person-ACT-PL
 ‘bad people don’t even try to rationalise their actions’

- $\bar{v}$ - VERSIONER	- ϕ -
- $\bar{ir}\bar{v}$ - $\gg$ - $\bar{irr}$ -	- $\bar{ir}\phi$ - $\gg$ - $\bar{irr}$ -

AFFECTIVE MEDIAL

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-ir-*

666. *uḡun iəa si-riskʷirat dallji nuja*
 ህጽን ጸዓ ሰ-ሪስቅዋሪተ ደለጎባ ከታ
 [ʔoːyʊn jɑː sɪɾɪʃːkʷɪrat ˈdaːɫɪ ˈnujɑ]
uḡun iəa si-riskʷ=ir-at dallji-O n=ɹ=i=a
 COP.CONNEG now CIS-feel.undecided-DEP time-ACT NEG.AUX-3I.PRS
 ‘now is no time for ambivalence’
667. *gʷajju ɲojjirra ʔtorit keissit*
 ጸጋጃጃ ስጋጃጃራ ʔተሪተ ክፎሰተ
 [gʷajʃː ˈɲɔːjɪrɑ ˈʔtɔːrɪt ˈkɛɪsɪt]
gʷai=jjʊ n-ojj=ir-va ʔtor-it ke=issit

always 1.UNAG-feel.at.home-LOC.PRS pine.tree-GEN.PL amongst.INESS
 ‘I always feel at home amongst the pine trees’

668. *netñiultñošša va tsinnohakkirra*

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

[nə'tjɔ:tnɔ:ʃ:a wa tsi:'nɔ:ha^hkɪrɔ]

ne-tɲult=noʃʃ-va va tsɪŋ-n-ohakk=ir-va

1.UNAG-be.covered.in.bites-LOC.PRS and all.over_1.UNAG-feel.itchy-LOC.PRS

'I'm covered in bites and I'm itching all over'

§8.2.9.2.2.18 Aural Medials -Vr-

	-v- VERSIONER	- ϕ -
FRONT VOWELS	<i>-ir-v</i> » <i>-irr-</i>	<i>-ir-ϕ-</i> » <i>-irr-</i>
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	<i>-yr-v</i> » <i>-yrr-</i>	<i>-yr-ϕ-</i> » <i>-yrr-</i>
BACK VOWELS	<i>-ur-v</i> » <i>-urr-</i> <i>-ar-v-</i> » <i>-arr-</i>	<i>-ur-ϕ-</i> » <i>-urr-</i> <i>-ar-ϕ-</i> » <i>-arr-</i>

Aural medials are found in verbs describing sounds. Most commonly, such verbs contain *-ur-* or *-ar-*. These medials follow a type of vowel harmony in past forms, such that *-ur-* becomes *-ir-* with a front nucleus, and *-yr-* with nuclei in *-y-*, *-j-* or *-ũ-* (not *-ũe-/ũa-/ey-/ay-*). There is also an aural medial in *-ar-* which is not subject to harmony. Often the verb can be reduplicated without the aural medial, for example *ḫoppur-ḫoppami* ‘it drips into water’, or simply *ḫoppura(mi)*. The majority of aural medials are derived from nouns with an aural formant such as *-rḫa* or *-tskva*, but it could also be argued that the nouns are themselves derivatives of aural verbs.

Many aural verbs function both as descriptives of the sound and the action. For example, *miggitskwa* ‘sound of eating or chewing’ yields *migg-ir-* which means both ‘make sound while eating or chewing’ or ‘eating loudly’, which can be both intransitive or transitive. Many aural verbs can be used impersonally, as in *tsirritskwa* ‘sound of birds chirping’ » *tsir-ir-* ‘make sound of chirping’ » *tsirirra kikumit* ‘birds are chirping in the forest’.

AURAL MEDIALS

	‘sound of...’			‘make sound of...’
<i>sʰuskurʰa</i>	‘wet clothes’	»	<i>sʰusk-ur-</i>	‘wet clothes’
<i>labbutskva</i>	‘water splashing’	»	<i>labb-ur-</i>	‘water splashing’
<i>tsunttsarʰa</i>	‘walking in wet snow’	»	<i>tsuntts-ur-</i>	‘walking in wet snow’
<i>hurrurʰa</i>	‘wind through leaves’	»	<i>hurr-ur-</i>	‘wind through leaves’
<i>kjurkurʰa</i>	‘walking on dry soil’	»	<i>kjurk-ur-</i>	‘walking on dry soil’
<i>hullutskva</i>	‘people talking’	»	<i>hull-ur-</i>	‘people walking’
<i>lyllyrʰa</i>	‘rushing water’	»	<i>lyll-yr-</i>	‘rushing water’
<i>lyllytskva</i>	‘baby babbling’	»	<i>lyll-yr-</i>	‘baby babbling’
<i>gullarʰa</i>	‘slow moving water’	»	<i>gull-ur-</i>	‘slow moving water’
<i>tukʰurʰa</i>	‘dripping water’	»	<i>tukʰ-ur-</i>	‘dripping water’
<i>ʰoppurʰa</i>	‘falling in water’	»	<i>ʰopp-ur-</i>	‘falling in water’
<i>akkatskva</i>	‘people working’	»	<i>akk-ar-</i>	‘people working’
<i>miggutskva</i>	‘eating, chewing’	»	<i>migg-ur-</i>	‘eating, chewing’
<i>tsinttsitskva</i>	‘drinking, slurping’	»	<i>tsintts-ir-</i>	‘drinking, slurping’
<i>susʰutskva</i>	‘whispering’	»	<i>susʰ-ur-</i>	‘whispering’

tsirritskva ‘chirping’ » *tsirr-ir-* ‘chirping’

NOMINALISED FORM OF -Vr-

ASEMATIC -rʎa -tskva
SEMATIC -r -ts

669. *nenni kiktsumit piskaʎʎat gullurrin tsäʎen nɪn nammut mi minda jo*

نننى كىكتسومىت پىسكاʎʎات گوللوررىن تىسآەن نىن نامموت مى مىندا جو

[nɛnɪˈkiktʃʊmɪtˈpɪskatʃatˈgʊlʊrɪnˈtsæːtʃɛn nɪnˈnamːʊt mɪˈmɪndɑːjɔː]

Ō-nen-vi kiktš-umit pisk-aʎʎ-at Ō-gullur-φin tsäʎ-en nɪn na=mmut mi minda-Ō jo

3A.AG.PST-sit-NLOC.PST river.bank-INESS listen-FREQ-DEP 3I.UNAG.PST-make.bubbling.sound-3I.HYP.PST water-ACC COP.HYP.PST PRON.3I.INESS DET girl-ACT PRON.3A

‘the girl sat on the river bank listening to slow moving water’

670. *gamihi ki-t da, tmigguran go-t ka*

گامىهى كى-ت دا، تىمىگوران گو-ت كا

[gɑˈmɪhɪ kɪdɑˈtɪmɪɡʊrɑn gʊkɑˈkɑ]

ga-mih-i ki-t da t-miggur-an go-t ka

1.AG-like-1°.PRS first TOP, 3A.AG-eat.noisily-NLOC.PRS however TOP

‘I like her/him but s/he chews noisily’

671. *tsasuššurat tsasiggemmats*

تساشوششورات تساسىگىمماطس

[tsɑˈʃʊʃʊrɑt tsɑˈsɪkɛmmɑts]

tsa-šušur-at tsa-sigg-ennat-s

2A.AG-whisper-HYP.PRS.PL 2A.AG-hear-0°.LOC.RET-PL.SUPR

‘I can hear you whispering’

§8.2.9.2.2.19 Olfactory Medials -aɪ-/ -uɪ-/ -ʊɪ-

	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
FRONT VOWELS	-uɪ-v » -uɪɪ-	-uɪ-φ- » -uɪɪ-
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	-ʊɪ-v » -ʊɪɪ-	-ʊɪ-φ- » -ʊɪɪ-
BACK VOWELS	-aɪ-v » -aɪɪ-	-aɪ-φ- » -aɪɪ-

Olfactory medials -aɪ- or -uɪ-, depending on the alignment of the nucleus, are found in verbs describing smells. They have corresponding nominal forms in -aɪa or -uɪa, for example *iʎʎi* ‘bonfire’ » *iʎʎuɪa* ‘smell of smoke/ fire’ » *iʎʎ-aɪ-* ‘smell of smoke/fire’. Note that the verb *siʎʎ-aɪ-*, which is derived from *siʎʎa* ‘smell, perfume’ means ‘smell (of something +ELAT)’ when unagentive but ‘be able to detect the smell (of +ELAT)’ when agentive.

With verbs derived from bisyllabic archaic- or enteraphonic nouns, -aɪ- is found instead of a final back vowel, and -uɪ- is found with nouns ending in a front vowel (*ama* ‘blood’ » *am-aɪ-* ‘smell like blood’ but *iʎʎi* ‘bonfire’ » *iʎʎ-uɪ-*). Trisyllabic nouns usually lost their last syllable and the suffix aligns with the vowel (*otturi* ‘pine’ » *ott-uɪ-* ‘smell like pine’), while consonantal nouns lose their word-final consonant and the ending -uɪ- is

replaces a back vowel while *-ai-* replaces a front vowel (*m̥iddun* ‘tar’ » *m̥idd-ai-* ‘smell like tar’ and *sinnen* ‘lake’ » *sinn-ai-* ‘smell of lake water’). Nouns in *-aja* always have a prosthothetic declension.

OLFACTORY MEDIALS

<i>ama</i>	‘blood’	»	<i>am-ai-</i>	‘smell of blood’
<i>vapna</i>	‘smoke’	»	<i>vapn-ai-</i>	‘smell of smoke’
<i>iʔʔi</i>	‘fire’	»	<i>iʔʔ-ai-</i>	‘smell of fire’
<i>sinnen</i>	‘lake’	»	<i>sinn-ai-</i>	‘smell of lake water’
<i>oiula</i>	‘birch’	»	<i>oi-ai-</i>	‘smell of birch’
<i>otturi</i>	‘pine’	»	<i>ott-ai-</i>	‘smell of pine’
<i>iʔu</i>	‘resin’	»	<i>iʔ-ai-</i>	‘smell of resin’
<i>m̥iddun</i>	‘tar’	»	<i>m̥idd-ai-</i>	‘smell of tar’
<i>ilbi</i>	‘flower’	»	<i>ilb-ai-</i>	‘smell of flowers’
<i>sigva</i>	‘rain’	»	<i>sigg-ai-</i>	‘smell of rain’
<i>tekulga</i>	‘urine’	»	<i>tek-ai-</i>	‘smell of urine’
<i>t̥g̥ilki</i>	‘shit’	»	<i>t̥g̥ilk-ai-</i>	‘smell of shit’
<i>ruǵʁu</i>	‘vomit’	»	<i>ruǵʁ-ai-</i>	‘smell of vomit’
<i>hikva</i>	‘good’	»	<i>igg-ai-</i>	‘smell good’
<i>huvvu</i>	‘bad’	»	<i>hujj-ai-</i>	‘smell bad’
<i>b̥idda</i>	‘farting’	»	<i>b̥idd-ai-</i>	‘smell of farts’
<i>siʔʔa</i>	‘smell’	»	<i>siʔʔ-ai-</i>	‘give off/detect a smell’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-ai-*/*-ai-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-aja</i>	<i>-aja</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-a</i>	<i>-a</i>

672. *tsammunga kajja? Pit̥g̥ilkiŋja-t tekuija*

ᠲᠰᠠᠮᠮᠤᠩᠭ᠎ᠠ ᠬᠠᠵᠤᠵᠠᠨ ᠠᠮᠤᠩᠭ᠎ᠠᠨ ᠲᠡᠬᠤᠢᠵᠠ

[tsam:uŋɔː ˈkajɔː pɪˈxœtːkœjɔːt ˈtɛːkɔjɔː]

ts=aθ=v=ung=a ka=ja pi-t̥g̥ilk=ai-va-t O=tek=ai-va

COP.2.PERF where.INESS 2.UNAG-smell.like.shit-LOC.PRS and smell.like.urine-LOC.PRS

‘where have you been? you smell of shit and urine’

673. *tsakksotsin kin gvoalttat sk̥it̥vingidan piškun, tsiʔʔajan nippu peutsingit*

ᠲᠰᠠᠬᠬᠰᠣᠲᠰᠢᠨ ᠬᠢᠨ ᠭᠪᠣᠠᠯᠲᠲᠠᠲ ᠰᠬᠢᠲᠢᠩᠭᠢᠳᠠᠨ ᠠᠢᠰᠢᠬᠠᠨ ᠨᠢᠠᠠᠨ ᠠᠢᠰᠢᠨᠭᠢᠳᠠᠨ

[tsaˈkɔtʃɪn kɪn ˈgʷɑːlttɑːt ˈsciːt̥ɪŋɪdɑːn ˈpɪʃːkɔn ˈtsiːʔʔɑːn ˈnɪˈpɔ ˈpɛuːtʃɪŋɪt]

ts=aθ=otsin kin gvoalttat-O s-k̥it̥v-ingit-an piškun t-siʔʔ=ai-an nippu peu=tsingit

COP.2.PL.INCL first nursing.cow-GEN POSS.3A-first.year.calf-ELAT.PL-POSS.NLOC down.wind 3A.AG-detect.smell-NLOC.PRS so PRON.2.ELAT.PL.INCL

‘we’re downwind from the (caribou) mother and her calves, so she can smell us’

674. *n̥it̥ siʔʔas sojuijas niskegi n̥*

ᠨᠢᠲ ᠰᠢᠵᠠᠵᠠᠰ ᠰᠣᠵᠤᠢᠵᠠᠰ ᠨᠢᠰᠢᠬᠡᠭᠢ ᠨᠢ

[nɪt̥ ˈsiʔʔɑːs ˈsojɔjɔːs ˈnɪʃːkɛɡɪ nɪ]

n=i-t s-ai-vas s=oi=ai-vas niske-O-gi n̥

COP.3A.PST.PL 3A.UNAG-smell.of.resin-NLOC.HYP.PL 3A.UNAG-smell.of.birch-NLOC.HYP.PL person-act-PL PRON.3A.PL

‘they were the real salt of the earth/honest people (lit. they were people who smelled of resin and birch)’

	-v- VERSIONER	- ϕ -
FRONT VOWELS	-(in)ikkin-v » -(in)ikkinn-	-(in)ikkin- ϕ - » -(in)ikkidn-
BACK VOWELS	-(un)ukkun-v » -(un)ukkunn-	-(un)ukkun- ϕ - » -(un)ukkudn-

IMITATIVE MEDIALS

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-(in)ikkin-/-(un)ukkun-*

675. *gegikkanikkinin kin hal a gami-t da, kjułkušukkunni go a nīnanuḡawa-t ʕa*
ge-gikka=nikkin-in kin hal a 'gami-t da 'cə:łkʊʃʊ'kʊnɪ go a nɪ'nanuḡa-wa-t ʕa
 1.AG.PST-play.wolf-LOC.PST first used.to.be TOP PRON.1.ACT TOP 3A.AG.PST-play.cub-NLOC.PST but TOP POSS.1-
 same.sex.younger.sibling-ACT-POSS.LOC TOP
 'I used to play the wolf and my little brother would play the cub'

- ገጠማዊ ሥራ ማስፈጸሚያ ማህበረ ሰራተኛ

sis-g-i-mind-in s-nepm-ot-an *χa Ø-lom*=*unukkun-vi*

'I came into her/his room but s/he was pretending to be asleep'

- 511

‘I can’t stand it when people pretend to laugh at my jokes’

681. *askvet gilgat eskvi mi naukvis jo au altsin va müertnibmi*
 ʃɛʃkʲɪˈgilːgahˈaʃkʲɪt grˈnɪsːɔn mɪˈnauˈkʲɪs joː auˈalːsɪn waˈmʲyɾːtnɪpˌmɪ
askv=et g-ilg-at O-eskv-vi mi naukvis-O jo au_altsin_va müertn=im-phi
 outside.ILLAT TRANSL-go-DEP 3A.AG.PST-refuse-NLOC.PST DET dog-ACT PRON.3A because be.sleet-NLOC.HYP.PST
 ‘the dog refused to go outside because it was sleeting’
682. *oma njukkut skoggimmi vu nekkit dejiin simma galljet nukkit*
 ʃːɔmaˈnoˈkʊtˈskɔʝːmɪ wʊˈneˈkɪtˈdeʝːɪnˈʃɪmːaˈgaːːetˈnoˈkɪt
oma njukkut skogg=im-vi vu neg-phi deji=in si=mma gallj=et n=ukk=phi
 as much.ADV be.fog-NLOC.PST and.NEG see-CONNeg.ITR.HYP here.ELAT lake.GEN other.side.ILLAT 1.UNAG.PST-
 NEG.AUX.HYP.PST-HYP.PST.LOC.PL
 ‘there was so much fog that we couldn’t see to the other side of the lake from here’
683. *kaikinda na hvuehima*
 kʰæɪkiːɳna naˈʔʷyɕhɪma
 [ˈkæɪkiːɳna na ˈʔʷyɕhɪma]
kaikin-phi na hvuehim-a
 be.careful-IMP.2.SG as be.ice.on.ground-3I.PRS
 ‘be careful, there is ice on the ground!’

§8.2.9.2.3 Adjectival Medials

Adjectival medials are a type of derivative medials found on adjectival verbs. There are five adjectival medials, of which the opinative affects the valency of the adjectival verb. There is often an implied opinionative meaning to adjectival medials, such that with *tammeg-augg-* ‘be too big’, it is implied there is an implicit experiencer. The experiencer of intransitive adjectival medial verbs can be explicit, in which case it is found in the illative, for example *tammegauggami niivet* ‘it is too big *in my opinion*’. It can also be indicated through anthemiditransitivity with the corresponding indirect object ditransitive paragogic final. There is a nuance between using the excessive medial as in this example and using an anthemiditransitive form, for example *pukktu tammegatnut* ‘it is too big for me (e.g. it does not fit me)’.

§8.2.9.2.3.1 Sufficitative Medial -*auts*-

	<i>-v-</i> VERSIONER	<i>-ϕ-</i>
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	<i>-ayts-v</i> » <i>-aytts-</i>	<i>-ayts-ϕ-</i> » <i>-aytts-</i>
BACK AND FRONT VOWELS	<i>-auts-v</i> » <i>-autts-</i>	<i>-auts-ϕ-</i> » <i>-autts-</i>

The sufficitative medial *-auts-* is added onto adjectival verbs and conveys that the quality of the verb is sufficient or enough.

SUFFICITATIVE MEDIAL			
<i>igg-</i>	‘be good’	»	<i>igg-auts-</i> ‘be good enough, suffice’
<i>tammeg-</i>	‘be big’	»	<i>tammeg-auts-</i> ‘be big enough’
<i>ǵall-</i>	‘be long’	»	<i>ǵall-auts-</i> ‘be long enough’
<i>miġt-</i>	‘be heavy’	»	<i>miġt-auts-</i> ‘be heavy enough’
<i>bintse-g</i>	‘be small’	»	<i>bintse-g-auts-</i> ‘be small enough’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-auts-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-auttsohut</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-auttsu</i>

684. *na tammegautsappu-t ke mi ellegi na?*

ⲛⲁ ⲧⲁⲙⲙⲉⲓⲓⲁⲧⲥⲁⲡⲡⲁⲧⲧⲉ ⲕⲉ ⲙⲓ ⲉⲗⲗⲉⲓ ⲛⲁ?

[na 'tam:ɛgaʊtsa'pɒk ke mi 'el:ɛɣi na:]

na *Ø-tammeg=auts-a-pput ke mi ellegi-Ø na*

INTERR 3I.AG-be.big.enough-3I.PRS-2.IO INTERR DET straw.cloak-ACT PRON.3I

‘is the *ellegi* (straw cloak) big enough for you?’

685. *bintsegautsami mi kanḡiat a ja si ʕukʕulin nūektset*

ⲃⲓⲛⲧⲉⲓⲓⲁⲧⲥⲁⲙⲓ ⲙⲓ ⲕⲁⲛḡⲓⲁⲧ ⲁ ⲓⲁ ⲥⲓ ⲕⲓⲕⲓⲗⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲉⲕⲧⲥⲉⲧ

[ˈbɪntʃɛgaʊtsa:mi mi 'ka.jɾah a:ja mi 'tʃokʃɛɔlɪn 'nɪyktʃet]

Ø-bintsih=auts-ami mi kanḡiat-Ø a ja si-Ø-ʕukʕ-φulin nūekts-et

3I.AG-be.small.enough-3I.PRS DET kettle-ACT PRON.3I that CIS-3I.UNAG-fit-3I.HYP.POT bag-ILLAT

‘the kettle is small enough that it should/could fit in the bag’

686. *higgautsoat piloakkogittitsin i njoarʕogi-t de, namit njayrʕisat loḡtuntohha ne na io nin*

ⲕⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲁⲧⲥⲟⲁⲧ ⲡⲓⲗⲟⲁⲕⲕⲟⲓⲧⲧⲓⲧⲥⲓⲛ ⲓ ⲛⲓⲟⲁⲣʕⲟⲓⲧⲧⲉ ⲧⲉ, ⲛⲁⲙⲓⲧ ⲛⲓⲁⲣʕⲓⲥⲁⲧ ⲗⲟḡⲧⲓⲛⲧⲟⲥⲁⲛⲁ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲁ ⲓⲟ ⲛⲓⲛ

ⲕⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲁⲧⲥⲟⲁⲧ ⲡⲓⲗⲟⲁⲕⲕⲟⲓⲧⲧⲓⲧⲥⲓⲛ ⲓ ⲛⲓⲟⲁⲣʕⲟⲓⲧⲧⲉ ⲧⲉ, ⲛⲁⲙⲓⲧ ⲛⲓⲁⲣʕⲓⲥⲁⲧ ⲗⲟḡⲧⲓⲛⲧⲟⲥⲁⲛⲁ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲁ ⲓⲟ ⲛⲓⲛ

[ˈhɪkaʊtsaʊt pɪˈla:ˈkɒɡɪˈtɪtʃɪn i: ˈna:ɾˈtʃɔɡɪd de ˈnamɪt ˈna:ɾˈtʃɪsət ˈlɔ:ɣtɒnˈtɔ:hɐ ne: na:jo ˈnɪn]

h-igg=auts-oat pi-loakkog-ittit-otsin i njoarʕa-Ø-gi-t de nam-it njayrʕis-at loḡhun=tohh-a ne na io nin

3I.AG-be.good.enough-3I.PRS.PL POSS.2-intention-ILLAT.PL-POSS.1.PL.INCL PRON.3I.PL axe-act-PL PROX.DET which.FREE-ACT spruce.young-ACC COP.HYP.PRS PRON.3I FOC COP.HYP.PRS

‘these axes is good enough for our purposes, which is to fell a young spruce tree’

§8.2.9.2.3.2 Insufficitative Medial *-autn-*

	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	<i>-aytn-v</i> » <i>-aytn-</i>	<i>-aytn-φ-</i> » <i>-aytn-</i>
BACK AND FRONT VOWELS	<i>-autn-v</i> » <i>-autn-</i>	<i>-autn-φ-</i> » <i>-autn-</i>

The insufficitative medial *-autn-* corresponds to the negative form of the sufficative medial *-auts-* and conveys that the quality of the adjectival verb is insufficient, not enough, or may also indicate dissatisfaction or have an otherwise pejorative meaning. Such forms can be negated to convey a sarcastic or jocular tone, similar to how English speakers say ‘not too bad’ when they mean ‘quite good’, as in *iggautnat uja* ‘it’s not insufficiently good’ » ‘it’s quite good’.

INSUFFICITATIVE MEDIAL

<i>igg-</i>	‘be good’	»	<i>igg-autn-</i>	‘not be good enough, suffice’
<i>tammeg-</i>	‘be big’	»	<i>tammeg-autn-</i>	‘not be big enough’
<i>ʕall-</i>	‘be long’	»	<i>ʕall-autn-</i>	‘not be long enough’
<i>miḡt-</i>	‘be heavy’	»	<i>miḡt-autn-</i>	‘not be heavy enough’
<i>bintseg-</i>	‘be small’	»	<i>bintseg-autn-</i>	‘not be small enough’

ASEMATIC	-aut η ohut
SEMATIC	-autn $\acute{u}$

- ### §8.2.9.2.3.3 Excessive Medial -*au*gg-

	-v- VERSIONER	- ϕ -
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	-aygg-v » -aygv-	-aygg- ϕ - » -aykk-
BACK AND FRONT VOWELS	-augg-v » -augv-	-augg- ϕ - » -aukk-

EXCESSIVE MEDIAL

<i>igg-</i>	'be good'	»	<i>igg-augg-</i>	'be too good'
<i>tammeg-</i>	'be big'	»	<i>tammeg-augg-</i>	'be too big'
<i>ħall-</i>	'be long'	»	<i>ħall-augg-</i>	'be too long'
<i>miġt-</i>	'be heavy'	»	<i>miġt-augg-</i>	'be too heavy'
<i>bintseg-</i>	'be small'	»	<i>bintseg-augg-</i>	'be too small'

ASEMATIC	- <i>aukkohut</i>
SEMATIC	- <i>aukku</i>

690. *uḱ tammegauggami mi na-t de*
 فون ميسر ماسسساغامي مي نا-ت د
 [uḱʷ 'tam:ɛgɑyḱɑ:mi mi na:d de]
uḱ O-tammeg=augg-ami mi na-t de
 utterly 3I.AG-be.too.big-3I.PRS DET PRON.3I PROX.DEM
 ‘this is far too big’

691. *na miḡtauggappu-t ke pinuskova?*
 نا ميغتاوغاببوت-ت ك پينوسكوا?
 [na 'mɪx̣taɪḱa:ʔpɔk ke pi'nɔʃ:kɔwɑ]
na h-miḡt=augg-a-ḡput ke pi-nusku-O-va
 INTERR DIT-be.too.heavy-3I.PRS INTERR POSS.2-bag-ACT-POSS.LOC
 ‘is your bag too heavy for you?’

§8.2.9.2.3.4 Opinionative Medial -end-

-v- VERSIONER	-ϕ-
-end-v » -endv-	-end-ϕ- » -entt-

The opinionative medial *-end-* is found on adjectival verbs and forms a transitive verb whose subject is the normal subject of the adjectival verb but whose object is the experiencer whose opinion the verb describes. It is therefore a polyvalent formant of verbs expressing an opinion. The subject remains agentive as with all adjectival verbs. The opinionative medial can precede any of the other three adjectival medials. For most speakers, the sufficitative *-auts-*, insufficitative *-atṇ-* and excessive *-augg-* are monophthongised to *-end-ats-* (sufficitative opinionative), *end-atṇ-* (insufficitative opinionative) and *-end-agg-* (excessive opinionative). Only the last medial is used to nominalise such nouns, for example *iggenttun* ‘(the act of) finding (something) good enough’ but *tammihendaukkohut* ‘(the act of) finding (something) too big’.

ADJECTIVAL VERB			OPINIONATIVE VERB	
<i>ḡiggami</i>	‘is is good’	»	<i>g-igg-end-eset</i>	‘I find it good’
<i>tammegauggami</i>	‘it is too big’	»	<i>tammeg-end-agg-ema</i>	‘s/he finds it too big’
<i>ḡadḡuḡami</i>	‘it is salty’	»	<i>na tsadḡuḡ-end-ats-ese-t ke?</i>	‘do you find it salty enough?’
<i>m̄uḡami</i>	‘it is warm’	»	<i>ga-m̄uḡ-end-atṇ-eset</i>	‘I don’t find it warm enough’
<i>twoavvuknan</i>	‘s/he is strange’	»	<i>ga-voavvukn-end-emi</i>	‘I find her/him strange’
<i>ḡutṇiḡogami</i>	‘it is boring’	»	<i>gaḡutṇiḡog-end-eset</i>	‘it bores me, I find it boring’

NOMINALISED FORM OF -end-

ASEMATIC	-enttun
SEMATIC	-entoma

692. *gabeuhogendeset teulṇmut minēhat ṇiḡaḡimut nē na*
 گابوئوگندسئئ تئولنموت مينهات نيوغيموت نه نا
 [ga'beuḡhɔgɛndɛsɛt teulṇmɔt 'mɪnɛ:hat 'ɲiɑ:ɪmɔt nɛ: na]
ga-beuhog=end-eset teulṇm̄=ut min-ēh-at ṇiḡaḡ-imut nē na
 1.AG-find.to.be.nice-3°.RET.PRS at.dusk walk-TARD-DEP wood-INESS COP.HYP.PRS PRON.3I
 ‘I like (lit. find it nice) to walk in the woods at dusk’

693. *na tsenjoddendagvassi-t ke sibaulva?*

na tse' nɔtɛnɪdakːasɪk ke sɪ'baɪlːa
 na tse-nɪodd=end=agg-vassit-t ke si-baulva-Ø
 INTERR 2.AG.PST-find.too.long-3°.RET.PST INTERR CIS-trip-ACT
 'did you find the trip here too long?'

694. *tsavarppendemat va-t gōlgōgendemat*
- tsa'warpenɪdemat waɣ ʔɔɪɣɔgendemɪat
 tsa-varpp=end-emma va-t Ø-gōlgōg=end-emma
 2.AG-find.rude-0°.LOC.PRS and 2.AG-find.unpleasant-0°.LOC.PRS
 'I find you rude and unpleasant'

§8.2.9.2.3.5 Modative Medial -attam-/-ttam-

	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	-yttam-v » -yttamm- -attam-v » -attamm-	-yttam-φ- » -yttabm- -attam-φ- » -attabm-
FRONT VOWELS	-ittam-v » -ittamm-	-ittam-φ- » -ittabm-
BACK VOWELS	-uttam-v » -uttamm- -attam-v » -attamm-	-uttam-φ- » -uttabm- -attam-φ- » -attabm-

The modative medial *-attam-* is found on adjectival verbs and indicates that the subject behaves or acts in a certain way or pretends to be something. Adjectives in *-et/-ot/-ūt* generally take *-ttam-* (*-eg-/og-/ūg- » -ittam-/uttam-/yttam-*). The modative medial is not exclusively found on adjectival stems – some descriptive nouns and other word classes may be found with the modative medial.

MODATIVE MEDIAL

<i>igg-</i>	'be good'	»	<i>igg-attam-</i>	'(pretend to) behave well'
<i>iggudd-</i>	'be better'	»	<i>iggudd-attam-</i>	'act superior'
<i>tammeg-</i>	'be big'	»	<i>tammi-ttam-</i>	'act big'
<i>tsirt-</i>	'be in good spirits'	»	<i>tsirt-attam-</i>	'pretend to be in good spirits'
<i>snjolkk-</i>	'be arrogant'	»	<i>snjolkk-attam-</i>	'act arrogantly'
<i>ɪaltsa</i>	'far away'	»	<i>ɪalts-attam-</i>	'act non-chalantly'
<i>mittoɪ-</i>	'be wise'	»	<i>mittoɪ-attam-</i>	'act wise, feign'
<i>tsǵullukis</i>	'brat, trouble-maker'	»	<i>tsǵull-attam-</i>	'act like a trouble-maker'
<i>sʕeu</i>	'misbehaved (dog)'	»	<i>sʕejj-attam-</i>	'misbehave'

NOMINALISED FORM OF -attam-

ASEMATIC	-atmohut
SEMATIC	-atmũ

695. *tammittabmat mis ʕu nutǵats ɪuhhi kalttsema tsatekkit, ɪvvats miskut n̥eyki sisset*
- tammi=ttam-φat mis ʕu n=utǵ-φats ɪuhhi kalttse-ma tsa-tekk-φit ɪvv-φats miskut n̥eyk-i siss=et
 ['tamɪːtʰaɪpmat mɪɪ ʔu nɔxːats ʔuʔaː 'kalttɛma tsaːtɛˈkɪt ʔvːats ˈmɪskɔt ˈn̥eyki ˈsisːet]
 tammi=ttam-φat mis ʕu n=utǵ-φats ɪuhhi kalttse-ma tsa-tekk-φit ɪvv-φats miskut n̥eyk-i siss=et

act.big-CONNEG.ITR try but.not NEG.AUX-IMP.2.SG if.ever male.elk-ACC 2.AG-Come.across-1°.HYP.PRS climb-IMP.2.SG
 rather tree-GEN up.ILLAT
 ‘don’t try to act big if you meet a male elk, climb up a tree instead’

696. *leddekkuddami dadduttut mittojjattamat va mittojjat ne' na*

ﻟﻪﺩﻩﻜﻜﯘﺩﺩﺍﻣﻲ ﺩﺍﺩﺩﯗﺗﺘﯘﺕ ﻣﻴﺘﺘﻮﺟﺠﺎﺗﺘﺎﻣﺎﺕ ﻭﺍ ﻣﻴﺘﺘﻮﺟﺠﺎﺕ ﻧﻪ' ﻧﺎ

[lɛðːɛʰkɔtɑːmi ˈdɑtɔʰtɔt ˈmɪʰtɔjaʰtɑːmah wɑ ˈmɪʰtɔːjjat neː nɑː]

O-leddɛ=kkudd-ami dadd-uttut mittoj=attam-at va mittoj-at ne' na

3I.AG-be.easy.comp-3I.PRS some.ANI-ILLAT.PL pretend.to.be.wise-DEP and be.wise-DEP COP.HYP.PRS 3I.PRON.ACT

‘for some people, it’s easier to act wise than to be wise’

697. *uɟɟɪbmɪt mi sɲemɪdan keɪssit tigguddattammen ai nɪʈna*

ﯞﻳﻴﻴﺒﻤﻴﺖ ﻣﻲ ﺳﻨﻴﻤﻤﯘﺩﺍﻥ ﻛﻪﻳﺴﻴﺖ ﺗﻴﻐﯘﺩﺩﺍﺗﺘﺎﻣﻤﻪﻥ ﺍﻳ ﻧﯘﺗﻨﺎ

[ˈɔːɟɪpɪmɔt mɪ ˈsɲɛmɔːdan ˈkɛɪsɪt ˈtɪkɔtɑːtɑːmɛn æɪ ˈnɪːʈnɑ]

uɟɟɪm-ɸut mi s-nemm-ut-an ke=issit t-iggudd=attam-ven ai n=u=ʈn-a

stand-CONNEG.TR DET POSS.3A-friend-GEN.PL-POSS.NLOC amongst 3A.AG-act.superior-HYP.PRS.NLOC PRON.3I.ACC 1.UNAG.
 NEG.AUX-2°

‘I can’t stand how s/he acts all superior around her/his friends’

§8.2.9.2.3.6 Aspective Medial -ottoğ/-ttoğ/-(*ü*)ttüğ-

	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
FRONT VOWELS	- <i>üttüğ-v</i> - » - <i>üttügg</i> -	- <i>üttüğ-φ</i> - » - <i>üttügg</i> -
BACK VOWELS	- <i>ottoğ-v</i> - » - <i>ottogg</i> -	- <i>ottoğ-φ</i> - » - <i>ottogg</i> -

The aspective medial *-(o)ttog-* or *-(ü)ttüg-* (following front vowels) is found on adjectival verbs and indicates that the subject appears in a certain way, most commonly to an object. Although such verbs are most often transitive (so-called inverse verbs where the syntactic subject is the semantic object), they can also be intransitive. Such verbs typically reflect some sort of assessment of (sufficient or significant) quality by the syntactic object (if present). Adjectives in *-et/-ot/-üt* generally take *-ttog/-ttüg-* (*-eg/-og/-üg-* » *-üttüğ/-ottoğ/-üttüğ-*). A few nouns have verbal forms derived through *-ottoğ/-ttoğ/-(*ü*)ttüg-* which indicate not an appearance but a personal feeling, for example *ikkü~husset dallottogát nin ai* ‘to bear oneself well/poorly, to be in good/bad health’, *hıııüttüg-* ‘to seem to remember, to think one remembers’, *negüttüg-* ‘to seem to see, to think one sees’, *siggüttüg-* ‘to seem to hear, to think one hears’, and *tıttog-* ‘to find, to seem, to appear to’

MODATIVE MEDIAL

<i>igg-</i>	‘be good’	»	<i>igg-üttüg-</i>	‘appear good (enough)’
<i>iggudd-</i>	‘be better’	»	<i>iggudd-ottoğ-</i>	‘appear to be superior’
<i>tammeg-</i>	‘be big’	»	<i>tammi-ttoğ-</i>	‘appear big (enough)’
<i>tsirt-</i>	‘be in good spirits’	»	<i>tsirt-üttüg-</i>	‘appear to be in good spirits’
<i>huokk-</i>	‘be bright’	»	<i>huokk-ottoğ-</i>	‘appear brightly’
<i>ıaltsa</i>	‘far away’	»	<i>ıalts-ottoğ-</i>	‘appear in the distance’
<i>paum-</i>	‘be quiet’	»	<i>paum-ottoğ-</i>	‘appear quiet’
<i>ıss-</i>	‘be old’	»	<i>ıss-üttüg-</i>	‘appear old’
<i>luskog-</i>	‘be old (inanimate)’	»	<i>luskog-ottoğ-</i>	‘appear old (inanimate)’
<i>dallu</i>	‘health’	»	<i>dall-ottoğ-</i>	‘be of certain health’
<i>sigg-</i>	‘hear’	»	<i>sigg-üttüg-</i>	‘think one hears’

NOMINALISED FORM OF -ottoḡ-	-üttüḡ-	
ASEMATIC	-otḡohut	-üttüḡhyt
SEMATIC	-otḡu	-üttüḡ

698. *nijaltsüttüḡḡassits geggomit upm̃in gaylgi*
 نڨيالتسؤتؤتؤسؤتس گؤگؤمؤت اؤپمؤن گؤيگؤ
 [nɪˈjaɫtsœˈtœyːasɪts ˈgɛkːɔmɪh ˈɒpːmɪn ˈgæylːgi]
ñi-jalts=üttüḡ-vassit-s geggom-it upm̃=in gaylg-i
 1.UNAG.PST-appear.distant-3°.RET.PST-SUPR.PL.PST hill-GEN.PL behind.ELAT village.PAT
 ‘the village appeared to us in the distance behind the hills’
699. *genekkin tsirtüttüḡḡi pöttavava*
 گؤنؤگؤگؤن تسؤرتؤتؤتؤگؤگؤي پؤتؤتؤوؤوؤ
 [gɛˈnɛˈkɪn ˈtsɪrtœˈtœyɪ ˈpoːˈtawːwə]
ge-neg-φin Ø-tsirt=üttüḡ-vi p-ötta-va-va
 1.AG.PST-see-1°.HYP.PST 3A.UNAG.PST-appear.in.good.spirits.PST-NLOC.PST POSS.2-cousin-PAT-POSS.LOC
 ‘when I saw them, your cousin seemed to be in good spirits’
700. *nu tammittogḡut met nüpeset na laukke-t de?*
 نؤ تؤمؤتؤتؤگؤگؤت مئت نؤپؤسئت نؤ لؤؤكؤ-ت دؤ?
 [nɔ ˈtamtːtœyːɔt mɛt ˈnupɛːsɛt nɑː ˈlaɪˈkɛd ɔdɛ]
nu tamm=ittoḡ-φut met nü=p-eset na laukk-e-t de
 INTERR.NEG appear.big-CONNEG.TR INTERR 2.UNAG-NEG.AUX-3°.RET.PRS PRON.3I log-PAT DET.PROX
 ‘doesn’t this log seem big enough to you?’
701. *gikekvot tselidniddun pisigḡüttüḡḡannat*
 گؤيكؤكؤوت تسؤلؤدنؤدؤن پؤسؤگؤتؤتؤتؤگؤگؤؤنؤت
 [gɪˈkɛˈkˌɔt tɛˈlɪˈtɪnɪdɔn pɪˈsɪkœˈtœyːanːat]
gi=kekʷot tse-lidn-φiddun pi-sigg=üttüḡ-vannat
 yesterday 2.AG.PST-say.HYP.PST-LOC.HYP.DUB.PST 2.UNAG.PST-think.one.hears.PST-0°.RET.LOC
 ‘I thought I heard you say yesterday’

§8.2.9.2.4 Causative Medials

Causative medials are derivative medials that form a transitive verb, mostly from other verbs.

§8.2.9.2.4.1 Translative Causative Medials -ed-/-od-

	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
FRONT VOWELS	-ed-v- » -edd-	-ed-φ- » -ett- / -itt-
BACK VOWELS	-od-v- » -odd-	-od-φ- » -ott- / -utt-

The translative causative medials *-ed-* (after front nucleus) and *-od-* (after back nucleus) form causative verbs that typically depict a change of state or an effect on the object. As with the transitive causative medials *-eg-/-og-*, the translative causative medials have a broad function that can be difficult to define, and many lack a clear root or stem from which they are derived. A number of translative causative verbs end in *-Cd-* or *-Ct-*, where the medial has fused with the root.

A small number of verbs derive a reciprocal form through *-ed-/-od-*, for example *pall-* ‘meet’ and *pall-od-* ‘meet each other’, *neg-* ‘see’ and *neg-ed-* ‘see each other’ (as in the greeting *tsnegedusutsin* or *tsnegedotsin* ‘see you’), *gind-* ‘understand’ and *gind-ed-* ‘understand each other’.

The sequences *-ed-i-* and *-od-i-* are realised as *-ets-i-* and *-ots-i-* respectively.

TRANSLATIVE CAUSATIVE MEDIAL

<i>bevis</i>	‘bell, jewelry’	»	<i>bevv-ed-</i>	‘decorate’
<i>siskva</i>	‘thunder’	»	<i>siskv-ed-</i>	‘make realise’
<i>kink-uÅ-</i>	‘become shocked’	»	<i>kink-ed-</i>	‘shock’
<i>l̥quoss-uÅ-</i>	‘become infected’	»	<i>l̥quoss-od-</i>	‘infect’
<i>ess-uθ-</i>	‘be loose’	»	<i>ess-ed-</i>	‘loosen, let loose’
<i>tsirt-ŋ-uÅ-</i>	‘regain strength’	»	<i>tsirt-ed-</i>	‘revive, revitalise’
<i>uldu</i>	‘black’	»	<i>uld-od-</i>	‘blacken, make black’
<i>sintts-uÅ-</i>	‘narrow’	»	<i>sintts-ed-</i>	‘narrow’
<i>luji(o)-</i>	‘wade’	»	<i>luji-od-</i>	‘wade, pass’
<i>morju</i>	‘tangle, knot’	»	<i>morj-od-</i>	‘entangle, tangle, complicate’
<i>tullugma</i>	‘thought, idea’	»	<i>tullug-t-</i>	‘ideate, conceive’
<i>siss-uÅ-</i>	‘tauten’	»	<i>sis-t-</i>	‘pull tight’
<i>meurra</i>	‘hard, complicated’	»	<i>meur-tt-</i>	‘complicate’

RECIPROCAL MEDIAL

<i>birg-</i>	‘require, need’	»	<i>birg-ed-</i>	‘need each other’
<i>pall-</i>	‘meet’	»	<i>pall-od-</i>	‘meet each other’
<i>gidd-</i>	‘look’	»	<i>gidd-ed-</i>	‘look at each other’
<i>il-</i>	‘know’	»	<i>il-ed-</i>	‘know each other’
<i>lul-</i>	‘speak’	»	<i>lul-od-</i>	‘speak with each other’
<i>neg-</i>	‘see’	»	<i>neg-ed-</i>	‘see each other’
<i>seld-</i>	‘marry’	»	<i>sell-ed-</i>	‘marry each other’
<i>sulg-</i>	‘love’	»	<i>sulg-od-</i>	‘love each other’
<i>nesk-</i>	‘ask’	»	<i>nesk-ed-</i>	‘ask each other (tidings)’
<i>rutg-</i>	‘hate’	»	<i>rutg-od-</i>	‘hate each other’
<i>vaikkidd-</i>	‘negate’	»	<i>vaikkidd-ed-</i>	‘negate each other’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-ed-/-od-/-t-/-d-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-iddun</i>	<i>-uddun</i>	<i>-(t(t))un</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-itoma</i>	<i>-utoma</i>	<i>-(t(t))oma</i>

702. *nisiskveddassit ja pisulkkiddut*

نيسكفداسيت جا پيسلككيددت

[niˈsiskʷetʰasit ja piˈsɒlkitut]

ni-siskved-vassit ja pi-sulg-φiddut

1.UNAG.PST-make.realise-3°.RET.PST that 2.UNAG-love-0°.LOC.HYP.PRS

‘it made me realise that I love you’

703. *essetsipat hangōga nattset*

ⲉⲥⲉⲧⲥⲓⲡⲁⲧ ⲛⲁⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲁⲧⲧⲥⲉⲧ

[ˈesːetsɪˌbat ˈhɑŋːɔːyɑ ˈnatːsɛt]

ess=*ed-ip-at hango-ga na=tts-et*

loosen-DIM-DEP rope-ACC IMP.AUX.2-3°.PRS

‘loosen the rope a little bit’

704. *skeunīkwangi ohat līuošsoddas nīeīllit mi hūllyt saʕʕakki nī*

ⲥⲕⲉⲩⲛⲓⲕⲱⲛⲓ ⲟⲩⲁⲧ ⲗⲓⲱⲟⲥⲥⲟⲩⲩⲁⲥ ⲛⲓⲉⲓⲗⲗⲓⲧ ⲙⲓ ⲛⲓⲗⲗⲓⲧ ⲥⲁⲕⲕⲓ ⲛⲓ

[skɛuˈɲɪˈkʷɑŋɪ ˈɔːhat ˈlɪuʃːɔːtɑːs ˈnɪeɪɪt mi ˈhœɫvɪ ˈsaʕːˈaːkɪ nɪ]

si-keu_Ō_ñikk-van-gi ohat h-līuošsod-vas nīeīll-it mi hūllyt saʕʕ=φakki nī

CIS-3A.AG.PST-bring.along.PST-2°.PST-PL.AMB very 3L.UNAG-infect-3L.HYP.PL.PRS disease-ACC DET foreign fisherman.ACT.PL

‘the foreign fishermen brought very infectious diseases (over, to us)’

705. *selleddat au alkñin va sulguttis*

ⲥⲉⲗⲉⲩⲩⲁⲧ ⲁⲱ ⲁⲗⲕⲛⲓⲛ ⲱⲁ ⲥⲱⲗⲗⲁⲧⲧⲓⲥ

[ˈselːetɑt au ˈaɫkɪɲɪn wɑ ˈsɔɫːɡʊˈtɪs]

Ō-sell=ed-vat au_alkñin_va Ō-sulg=od-φis

3A.AG.PST-marry.each.other-NLOC.PL.PST because 3A.UNAG.PST-love.each.other-NLOC.PL.HYP.PST

‘they married each other because they loved each other’

§8.2.9.2.4.2 Transitive Causative Medials -eg-/-og-

	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
FRONT VOWELS	-eg-v- > -egg-	-eg-φ- > -ekk- / -ikk-
BACK VOWELS	-og-v > -ogg-	-og-φ- > -okk- / -ukk-

The transitive causative medials -eg- (after front nucleus) and -og- (after back nucleus) form causative verbs whose object has been caused to perform an action, whose subject causes a result in the object or otherwise affects an object in some causative way. Note that the verb *aij-eg-* only has the medial -eg-, not -og-, and *mid-* ‘know’ has a causative in *mieg-*. A number of transitive causative verbs end in -Cg- or -Ck- where the medial has fused with the root.

TRANSLATIVE CAUSATIVE MEDIAL

<i>adnuk</i>	‘streak’	>	<i>adn-og-</i>	‘streak’
<i>aij</i>	‘clear’	>	<i>aij-eg-</i>	‘teach’
<i>all-</i>	‘change’	>	<i>all-og-</i>	‘change’
<i>beuij</i>	‘acquaintance’	>	<i>beuij-eg-</i>	‘introduce’
<i>līdd-</i>	‘mix, blend’	>	<i>līdd-eg-</i>	‘mix, blend’
<i>mid-</i>	‘know’	>	<i>mi=eg-</i>	‘inform’
<i>pisk-</i>	‘obey’	>	<i>pisk-eg-</i>	‘discipline, make obey’
<i>piskv-</i>	‘become upset’	>	<i>piskv-eg-</i>	‘upset’
<i>skan-</i>	‘want, desire’	>	<i>skan-og-</i>	‘cause to want’
<i>saīja</i>	‘ready, prepared’	>	<i>saīj-og-</i>	‘prepare’
<i>saikna</i>	‘voice’	>	<i>sain=kk-</i>	‘pronounce’
<i>min-</i>	‘walk’	>	<i>min=kk-</i>	‘repare, fix’

<i>kalv-</i>	‘starve’	»	<i>kal=kk-</i>	‘starve’
NOMINALISED FORM OF <i>-eg-/-og-/- (k)k-</i>				
ASEMATIC			<i>-iggun</i>	<i>-uggun</i> <i>-(k(k))un</i>
SEMATIC			<i>-ikoma</i>	<i>-ukoma</i> <i>-(k(k))ome</i>

706. *hainkkytyttami kišet a lidnoga-t de?*

هائىنككيتيتتامي كيسه ا ليدنوغا-ت ده

[hæŋ:kytyʰtɑmɪ ˈkiʃɛh a ˈliːʔnɔːɡɑd de]

h-sainkk-phytyθ-ami ki=set a lidno-ga-t de

3I.UNAG-Pronounce-PASS-3I.PRS how PRON.3I word-PAT PROX.DEM

‘how is this word pronounced?’

707. *uñjut nipiskveggassit mi gegudñiot tselidnisin ai*

هؤيؤت نىپىسكڤيگاسىت مى گيغؤدئوت تسليدنيسين اى

[ˈɔjːɔt nɪˈpiskʰɛkasɪt mɪ gɛgˈɔʔtɪɔt tsɛˈliːdnɛsm ʔɪ]

uñjut ni-piskv=eg-vassit mi geg=udñiot tse-lidn-isin ai

really 1.UNAG.PST-upset-3°.RET.PST DET yesterday.evening 2.AG.PST-say-3°.HYP.PST PRON.3I.PAT

‘what you said yesterday evening really upset me’

708. *sisallogat inttussivuppat nūja, nammi tsakka*

سىساللغات إنتتوسىڤپات نؤجا، ناممى تساككا

[sɪsˈaːɫɔːɡat ˈmɪtɔːsɪwɔʰpat ˈnuːʝɑ namɪ ˈtsaˈka]

sis-allog-at ind=φussivup-φat n=ū=i-a, nammi ts=aθ=a

CIS-change-DEP be.possible-CONNEG.ITR NEG.AUX.NLOC.PRS who.REL COP.2.HYP.PRS

‘you can’t change who you are’

§8.2.9.2.4.3 Passive Causative Medials *-ekkeg-/-okkog-*

	<i>-v-</i> VERSIONER	<i>-φ-</i>
FRONT VOWELS	<i>-ekkeg-v-</i> » <i>-ekkegg-</i>	<i>-ekkeg-φ-</i> » <i>-ekkekk-</i> / <i>-ekkikk-</i>
BACK VOWELS	<i>-okkog-v-</i> » <i>-okkogg-</i>	<i>-okkog-φ-</i> » <i>-okkokk-</i> / <i>-okkukk-</i>

The passive causative medials *-ekkeg-* (with a front nucleus) or *-okkog-* (with a bad nucleus) form verbs where a subject causes the verb to occur onto an object through an intermediary which is removed, as with passives. Such verbs are therefore usually translated as ‘have/get OBJ Ø-ed’, for example *dulb-* ‘sew’ » *dulbokkog-* ‘have/get OBJ sewn’.

PASSIVE CAUSATIVE MEDIALS

<i>dulb-</i>	‘sew’	»	<i>dulb-okkog-</i>	‘have OBJ sewn’
<i>palǵ-</i>	‘make’	»	<i>palǵ-okkog-</i>	‘have OBJ made’
<i>nuskv-</i>	‘kill’	»	<i>nuskv-okkog-</i>	‘have OBJ killed’
<i>minkk-</i>	‘fix’	»	<i>minkk-ekkeg-</i>	‘have OBJ fixed’
<i>reg-</i>	‘drag, pull’	»	<i>reg-ekkeg-</i>	‘have OBJ pulled’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-ekkeg-/-okkog-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-ikkigun</i>	<i>-ukkugun</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-iggigoma</i>	<i>-uggugoma</i>

709. *tsnuskwokkogimmutš mi tsesilluppisin ai hın!*
 ʈsn̥ɔʃ:kʷɔʰkogim:ʈɕ mi tseˈsɪl:ʈpɪ:sɪn æɿ him̥
ts-nuskw=okkog-immutš mi tse-sillub-φisin ai hın
 2.AG-have.killed-0°.RET.LOC.FUT DET 2.AG.PST-do-3°.HYP.PST PRON.3I.GEN because
 ‘I will have you killed for what you did!’
710. *ittulbekkeggatɲut a beyvi-t de, a ɲummaɰa-t da*
 ʈt̪ul:beˈkək:atɲoʃ a: beɣviːd̪ de a ˈɲom:a:waːd̪ da
Ø-ɪφ-dulb=ekkeg-van-tɲut a beyv-i-t de a ɲ-umma-Ø-va-t da
 3A.AG.PST-KIN-have.sewn-2°.PST-1.IO PRON.3I *bevegi*-ACC PROX.DEM TOP POSS.1-mother-ACT-POSS.LOC TOP
 ‘my mother had this *bevegi* (Pine regalia) sewn for me’
711. *gaminkkekeggingetšupput linkka skeukwon aggen*
 ɡaːmɪŋ:kɛˈkɛŋɣ:et̪s:ʈˈpʊt ˈlɪŋ:ka ˈskeuˈkʷɔn ˈak:ɛn
ga-minkk=ekkeg-ing=et-s-tšupput linkk-a si=keukw-on aggen
 1.AG-have.fixed-3°.PERF-PL.SUPR-2.IO boat-ACC tomorrow-GEN as.soon.as
 ‘we will have your boat fixed by tomorrow’

§8.2.9.2.4.4 Abessive Causative Medials *-its-/-uts-*

	-v- VERSIONER	- ϕ -
FRONT VOWELS	-uts-v- » -utts-	-uts- ϕ - » -utts-
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	-its-v » -itts-	-its- ϕ - » -itts-
BACK VOWELS	-its-v » -itts-	-its- ϕ - » -itts-

The abessive causative medials in *-its-* or *-uts-*, used with opposite polarity to the nucleus and not affected by apophony, form verbs whose subject causes the object to lose or diminish in a quality or removes something from the object. In eastern dialects, the abessive causative medials may have the form *-isŋ-/usŋ-* instead, as in *tyrr-isŋ-* ‘de-hair’ rather than the more commonly accepted *tyrr-its-*.

ABESSIVE CAUSATIVE MEDIALS

<i>tuʕmu</i>	‘clothes’	»	<i>tuʕm-its-</i>	‘undress’
<i>tuʕmu</i>	‘clothes’	»	<i>tuʕm-uttug-its-</i>	‘undress oneself’
<i>baʕmi</i>	‘shoes’	»	<i>baʕm-its-</i>	‘remove one’s shoes’
<i>nʕikk-</i>	‘take’	»	<i>nʕikk-uts-</i>	‘take off, remove’
<i>skukk-is-</i>	‘be tired’	»	<i>skukk-its-</i>	‘make less tired, invigorate’
<i>nunnot</i>	‘angry’	»	<i>nunnog-its-</i>	‘make less angry, appease’
<i>kw-</i>	‘feel, sense’	»	<i>kw-uts-</i>	‘desensitise, numb’
<i>issa</i>	‘age’	»	<i>iss-uts-</i>	‘rejuvenate, refresh’
<i>tyrry</i>	‘fur’	»	<i>tyrr-its-</i>	‘remove fur, de-hair’
<i>kikta</i>	‘bone’	»	<i>kikt-uts-</i>	‘remove bones, debone’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-its-/-uts-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-ittsun</i>	<i>-uttsun</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-itsoma</i>	<i>-utsoma</i>

712. *ollat beuhogami nikkutsat njaddis keukwon ekkot niltsogit ne' na*

هر ممر ٥مخشيهممر ٥شخه شخهسمه امخسر ٥سرسر ممر مرسخشل سمول ٥سموم

[ɔlat 'beuhogami 'nɪkʊtʃat 'natɪs 'keu'hkʊn 'ɛkʊt 'nɪlʃɔɡɪt neː naː]

ollat ٥*beuhog-ami* *nikk=uts-at* *njaddis* *keukv-on* *ekkot* *niltsog-it* *ne' na*

so 3I.AG-be.nice-3I.PRS remove-DEP long day-GEN after *niltsu*-ACC.PL COP.HYP.PRS PRON.3I.ACT

‘it’s so nice to take off one’s *niltsu* (woven lace bands on shoes) after a long day’

713. *tuXmuttugittsi va sigvirri simmot*

٥شسمل مومممه هه مرسسرسسرسسرسس

[tʊtʃmʊtʊɡɪtʃɪ va sɪ'vɪrɪ 'ʃɪmːɔt]

٥*tuXm_uttug_its-vi* *va* *si-Ō-gvir-vi* *simmot*

3A.AG.PST-undress-MID-NLOC.PST and CIS-3A.AG.PST-jump-NLOC.PST lake-ILLAT

‘s/he undressed and jumped into the lake’

714. *kvvutsis tgoagten i sannogi-t de*

ف٥ مومرسسرسسرسس امخسر ٥مومممه

[kʷɪːwʊtʃɪs 'xɑːxtɛn iː 'sɑːnɔɡɪd de]

٥*kvv=uts-i-s* *tgoagt-en* *i* *sannog-i-t* *de*

3I.UNAG-numb-0° .NLOC-PL.SUPR tongue-ACC PRON.3I.PL seed-PAT.PL PROX.DEM

‘these seeds numb your tongue’

§8.2.9.2.4.5 Permissive Causative Medials *-elt-/-olt-*

	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
FRONT VOWELS	<i>-elt-v-</i> » <i>-eltv-</i>	<i>-elt-φ-</i> » <i>-eltt-</i>
BACK VOWELS	<i>-olt-v-</i> » <i>-oltv-</i>	<i>-olt-φ-</i> » <i>-oltt-</i>

The permissive causative medials *-elt-* (with front nucleus) and *-olt-* (with back nucleus) are found on verbs that indicate that the subject allows, permits or politely invites the object to perform the action. They can be valency modifying, such as *nen-* ‘sit (ITR)’ » *nen-elt-* ‘allow/invite OBJ to sit (TR)’. They can also be found on already transitive verbs, in which case they add a meaning of ‘giving OBJ time to’. For example, the intransitive verb *ljedd-* ‘boil’ has a permissive form in *ljedd-elt-* ‘to allow OBJ to boil, to let OBJ get so hot that it begins boiling’ and the transitive verb *lill-* ‘boil’ also has a permissive form in *lill-elt-* ‘to allow OBJ to boil, to let OBJ boil for a while, to let simmer’.

PERMISSIVE CAUSATIVE MEDIALS

<i>mind-</i>	‘come’	»	<i>mind-elt-</i>	‘allow/invite to come’
<i>ilg-</i>	‘go’	»	<i>ilg-elt-</i>	‘allow to go’
<i>lul-</i>	‘speak’	»	<i>lul-olt-</i>	‘allow/invite to speak’
<i>nen-</i>	‘sit’	»	<i>nen-elt-</i>	‘allow/invite to sit’
<i>ljedd-</i>	‘boil (ITR)’	»	<i>ljedd-elt-</i>	‘let boil’
<i>lill-</i>	‘boil (TR)’	»	<i>lill-elt-</i>	‘give time to boil’
<i>tselgg-</i>	‘cook’	»	<i>tselgg-elt-</i>	‘give time to cook’

- #### §8.2.9.2.4.7 Resultative Causative Medial *-ist-*

-v- VERSIONER	-ϕ-
-ist-v- » -istv-	-ist-ϕ- » -ist-

The resultative causative medial *-ist-* is the causative form of the resultative medial *-is-*. In modern Pine, the distinction between the automatic translative causative *-isteg-* or the sensory causative *-itt-/utt-* and the resultative causative *-ist-* is the agentivity of the subject. Both the automatic translative causative *-isteg-* and the sensory causative *-est-* require an unagentive subject, but the resultative causative takes an agentive subject. In more formal or archaic language registers, the resultative causative medial was distinguished from the automatic translative causative not only in agentivity but in the lack of an implied change of state, where the subject simply caused the object to *be* in a state. This distinction is no longer found in modern Pine, and instead the resultative causative medial can be thought of as a translative causative with an agentive subject.

<i>-isteg-</i>	UNAG.SUBJ causes OBJ to enter a state
<i>-itt-/ -utt-</i>	UNAG.SUBJ causes a sensory experience to OBJ
<i>-ist-</i>	AG.SUBJ causes OBJ to be in a state or feel a certain way

For example, the root *skukk-* ‘tire’ has both an automatic translative causative and a resultative causative form. The translative causative form *skukk-isteg-* implies that the (unagentive) subject causes the object to become tired while *skukk-is-* implies that the subject (agentive) willingly or purposefully causes the object to be or feel tired:

<i>beskukkistegat</i>	‘you make me (become) tired’
<i>tsaskukkistat</i>	‘you are tiring me out, you (try to) make me feel tired’

RESULTATIVE CAUSATIVE MEDIAL

<i>skukk-is-</i>	‘freeze (over)’	»	<i>skukk-ist-</i>	‘tire out’
<i>kist-is-</i>	‘be anxious’	»	<i>kist-ist-</i>	‘make anxious’
<i>tsalp-is-</i>	‘be anxious, stiff’	»	<i>tsalp-ist-</i>	‘make anxious, stiff’
<i>lòm-is-</i>	‘feel sleepy’	»	<i>lòm-ist-</i>	‘put to sleep, sedate’
<i>tsgull-is-</i>	‘feel annoyed’	»	<i>tsgull-ist-</i>	‘annoy, provoke, aggravate’

ASEMATIC	- <i>istun</i>
SEMATIC	- <i>istoma</i>

- #### §8.2.9.2.4.8 Automatic Abessive-Semelfactive Causative Medial *-uġten-*

	<i>-v-</i> VERSIONER	<i>-ϕ-</i>
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	<i>-ũğten-v- » -ũğtenn-</i>	<i>-ũğten-ϕ- » -ũğtedn-</i>
BACK VOWELS	<i>-uğten-v » -uğtenn-</i>	<i>-uğten-ϕ- » -uğtedn-</i>

Because of the automatic meaning of the translative medial, the agent of verbs with the *-uġġen-* medial is often unagentive.

AUTOMATIC ABESSIVE CAUSATIVE MEDIAL				
<i>hall-unguθ-</i>	‘differ, go astray’	»	<i>hall-uḡten-</i>	‘mislead, confuse’
<i>skən-unguθ-</i>	‘go blind’	»	<i>skən-uḡten-</i>	‘blind’
<i>pass-unguθ-</i>	‘go deaf’	»	<i>pass-uḡten-</i>	‘deafen’
<i>ṇukw-unguθ-</i>	‘lose one’s mind’	»	<i>ṇukw-uḡten-</i>	‘derange, drive crazy’
<i>gigg-unguθ-</i>	‘scatter’	»	<i>gigg-uḡten-</i>	‘cause to scatter, scare away’

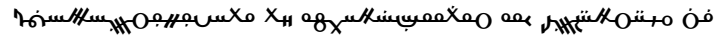
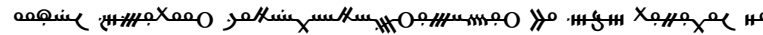
AUTOMATIC SEMELFACTIVE CAUSATIVE MEDIAL

<i>kuok-kauk-ig̃xuθ-</i>	‘become shocked’	»	<i>kuok-kauk-uğten-</i>	‘shock’
<i>tšvaidd-ig̃xuθ-</i>	‘evaporate’	»	<i>tšvaidd-uğten-</i>	‘cause to evaporate’
<i>gir̃x-ig̃xuθ-</i>	‘become shocked’	»	<i>gir̃x-uğten-</i>	‘shock’
<i>ñiell-ig̃xuθ-</i>	‘fall sick (suddenly)’	»	<i>ñiell-uğten-</i>	‘cause to fall sick (suddenly)’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-uğten-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-ukt(in)un</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-uğt(in)oma</i>

723. *malkwangit̃nun simmot ohat halluğtennas̃ x̃ik̃it̃*

 [m'at̃kʷaŋit̃nʊn 'sim:ot̃ o'hat̃ 'hal:ox̃ten:as̃ x̃i:k̃it̃]
Ø-im-alk-van-gi-t̃nu=n simm-ot̃ ohat̃ Ø-halluğten-nas̃ x̃ik̃-it̃
 3.AG.PST-KIN-give-2°.PST-PL.AMB.PST-1.IO.PL lake-ILLAT very 3I.UNAG-mislead-NLOC.HYP.PRS.PL direction-ACC.PL
 ‘they gave us very misleading/confusing directions about the way to the lake’
724. *s̃nukvuğtenemagi ga ilkkakom̃migg̃it̃ ĩ ts̃geũkt̃y-t̃ de*

 [s̃nʊkʷu'x̃tenemɑ:gi ga 'il̃kɑ'kom̃i:k̃it̃ i: 'ts̃x̃o:kt̃yvd̃ de]
s̃-nukvuğten-ema-gi ga il̃kka=kom̃m̃ig̃-vit̃ ĩ ts̃geũkt̃-yt̃-t̃ de
 3A.UNAG-drive.crazy-2°.RET-PL.AMB PART tourist-PAT.PL PRON.3I.PL mosquito-PAT.PL PROX.DEM
 ‘these mosquitos are driving the tourists crazy’
725. *il̃on oañneg̃it̃ ñikuokkaukuğtennassit̃ mĩ õj̃jũ genekkiñ aĩ*

 [i:loñ 'ɑ:ŋe:git̃ ñik̃ʊk̃k̃ɑuk̃ox̃ten:as̃it̃ mĩ õj̃:ʊ ge'ne:k̃iñ æĩ]
il̃-on oañne=git̃ ñi-kuok=kauk=uğten-vassit̃ mĩ õ=j̃jũ ge-neg-φ̃iñ aĩ
 life-GEN remainder.TERM 1.UNAG.PST-shock-3°.RET.PST DET then.OBV 1.AG.PST-see-3°.PST.HYP PRON.3I.UNAG
 ‘what I saw then shocked me for life’

§8.2.9.2.4.9 Sensory Causative Medial *-itt-/-utt-*

	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
FRONT VOWELS	<i>-itt-v-</i> » <i>-itv-</i>	<i>-itt-φ-</i> » <i>-itt-</i>
BACK VOWELS	<i>-utt-v</i> » <i>-utv-</i>	<i>-utt-φ-</i> » <i>-utt-</i>

The sensory causative medial *-itt-* or *-utt-* is the causative form of the sensory perceptive medial *-inn-/-unn-*, and forms verbs where the subject causes an object to feel a certain way (to an experience) or generate a sensory experience (for an experiencer object). These verbs are often labelled as ‘reverse transitive verbs’ because the semantic subject or focus of the phrase appears as the object, for example *ñebaill̃indeset̃* ‘it causes me heartburn, I get heartburn from it’ or *tševv-inn-* ‘feel cold (to the touch)’ » *tševv-itt-* ‘cause to feel cold (to the touch)’ or ‘cause to feel cold (for object)’ as in *ñetševvitteset̃* ‘it feels cold to me’. The verb *ṽom-* ‘loom’ has a sensory causative form in *-utt-* without the corresponding sensory perceptive verb, *ṽom-utt-* ‘feel looming, have a bad feeling about’. In some cases, sensory causative forms can be augmented with adjectival medials, and are then synonymous to opinionative medials. The form *g-add̃duj̃-end-ag̃g-eset̃* ‘I find it too salty’ can also be expressed as *ñ-add̃duj̃-utt-ag̃g-eset̃*

(more literally ‘it feels too salty to me’), which are synonymous but sensory causative verbs have unagentive subjects. Some speakers may prefer to use sensory causative medials with adjectival medials as a means to make the statement more polite, as the unagentive form emphasises a sort of detachment from the opinion, framing it more as an experience than a statement of fact.

SENSORY CAUSATIVE MEDIAL

<i>igg-inn-</i>	‘feel, appear good’	»	<i>igg-itt-</i>	‘make OBJ feel good’
<i>baill-inn-</i>	‘smart, burn’	»	<i>baill-itt-</i>	‘cause heartburn to OBJ’
<i>adduj-unn-</i>	‘taste salty’	»	<i>add(ui)-utt-</i>	‘taste salty to OBJ’
<i>tunn-unn-</i>	‘feel heavy’	»	<i>tunn-utt-</i>	‘feel heavy to OBJ’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-itt-*/*-utt-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-ittun</i>	<i>-uttun</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-iddoma</i>	<i>-uddoma</i>

726. *anivõmitvannin, a gikekvot gaylket sikkvvin kuokkulle-t da*

انڤوڤمیتوانن، ا گیککوت گایلکیت سیککڤوڤن کوککوللے-ت دا

[a:nɪ'wõ:mɪtˈvʌnnɪn a ɡɪ'kɛˈkʷɔt ɡæɪlˈkɛt sɪ'kʷɛ:vɪn 'kʊkˈkʊlɛːd da]

a-ni-võm=itt-vannin a gi=kekʷot gaylk-et si-Ø-kṽv-φin kuokkullit-Ø-t da

INCH-1.UNAG.PST-have.bad.feeling-1°.RET.PST TOP yesterday village-ILLAT CIS-3A.AG.PST-arrive-NLOC.HYP.PST

stranger-PAT TOP

‘I started to have a bad feeling about the stranger who came to town yesterday’

727. *na pibailittese-t ke tsey ullõn, a pi-t dattso?*

نا پیبایلیتسے-ت کھ تسی ۛللۆن، ا پی-ت داتسو؟

[na pɪˈbæɪlɪtˈtɛːsɛk ke tʃɛɪˈʊlːɔn a pɪˈd datsɔː]

na pi-bail=itt-eset-t ke tsey ullõ-n a pi-t da=ttso

INTERR 2.UNAG-give.heartburn-3°.PRS INTERR cold coffe-PAT TOP PRON.2.ACC TOP.as.well

‘does cold coffee give you heartburn as well?’

728. *na pitunnuttema-t ken õhakittsu, nenudda?*

نا پیتۛنۛتتےما-ت کھ ۛھاکیتسۛ، نینۛددا؟

[na pɪˈtõnːʊˈtɛːmak ken ˈõːhʌˈkɪtʃːʊˈnɛmɔːtɔ]

na pi-tunn=utt-ema-t ken õha=kittsu nenut-Ø-va

INTERR 2.UNAG-feel.heavy-2°.RET.PRS INTERR something.PAT son-ACT-POSS.LOC

‘is something on your mind, son?’

§8.2.9.2.4.10 Desiderative Causative Medials *-isig-*/*-usug-*

	<i>-v-</i> VERSIONER	<i>-φ-</i>
FRONT VOWELS	<i>-isig-v-</i> » <i>-isigg-</i>	<i>-isig-φ-</i> » <i>-isikk-</i>
BACK VOWELS	<i>-usug-v-</i> » <i>-usugg-</i>	<i>-usug-φ-</i> » <i>-usukk-</i>

The desiderative causative medial *-isig-* (with front nucleus) or *-usug-* (with back nucleus) form mostly intransitive verbs whose subject is caused to desire, want or long for something. Some transitive forms exist, in which case the subject is that which is desired, essentially reversing the role of the subject. For example, *migv-* ‘eat’ has the desiderative causative form *migv-isig-*, which has an intransitive meaning of ‘want to eat, be hungry’ as in

nemigvisigga ‘I am hungry’ or a transitive meaning of ‘feel like eating obj’, as in *nemigvisigeset māvī* ‘I feel like eating meat’ (not **nemigvisiget māvī*, which means ‘meat feels like eating me’). This is probably due to the fact that the latter part of the medials, *-ig-*/*-ug-*, are derived from the passive *-utu-*.

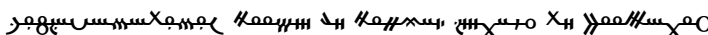
Desiderative forms can also be replaced by simple unagentive optative forms, so *nemigvisigga* ‘I feel hungry, I want to eat’ can also be expressed with *nemigvusut* ‘I want to eat’. This is not always possible however, as some desiderative causative verbs have a more specific meaning, such as *mairr-* ‘laugh’, whose optative form *nemairrusut* ‘I want to laugh, I feel like laughing’ is not entirely synonymous to its desiderative causative form, especially when transitive, as in *nemairrisigeset* ‘I find it ridiculous’ (more so than ‘it makes me want to laugh’). So one is advised to use the causative form *bemairgat* ‘you make me (want to) laugh’ rather than *bemairrisigat* ‘I find you ridiculous’.

DESIDERATIVE CAUSATIVE MEDIALS

<i>lōm-</i>	‘sleep’	»	<i>lōm-usug-</i>	‘feel sleepy, want to sleep’
<i>migv-</i>	‘eat’	»	<i>migv-isig-</i>	‘feel hungry, want to eat’
<i>tsint-</i>	‘drink’	»	<i>tsint-isig-</i>	‘feel thirsty, want to drink’
<i>sij-</i>	‘understand’	»	<i>sij-isig-</i>	‘be curious, interest’
<i>tsadn-</i>	‘find’	»	<i>tsadn-usug-</i>	‘miss, long for’
<i>mairr-</i>	‘laugh’	»	<i>mairr-isig-</i> (ITR)	‘feel like laughing’
<i>mairr-</i>	‘laugh’	»	<i>mairr-isig-</i> (TR)	‘find laughable, ridiculous’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-isig-*/*-usug-*

ASEMATIC	<i>-issigun</i> <i>-ussugun</i>
SEMATIC	<i>-isigoma</i> <i>-usugoma</i>

729. *nelōmusugesen kitsu va kintta, okka-t ga mīkwukkit*

 [nɛˈlɔmɔsɔgɛsɛn ˈkʰɪtsɔ wɑ ˈkɪntɑ ˈoːkɑg ɡɑ ˈmiːkʷɔˈkɪt]
nɛ-lōm=*usug-eset-an* *kitsu-u* *va kintt-a* *okka-t* *ga mīkw-ukkit*
 1.UNAG-make.sleepy-3°.PRS-PL.INFR beer-PAT and wine-PAT especially PART food-COM
 ‘beer and wine make me sleepy, especially with food’

730. *gveiddit sijisigumman kuokkit vuodnjogit*

 [gˈvɛɪtɑt ˈsɪjɪsɪɡɔmːɑn ˈkɔʊˈkɪt ˈwɔʊɔːtɲɔɡɪt]
gveiddit *O-sij*=*isig-umma-n* *kuokk-it* *vuodnjog-it*
 always 3A.UNAG-be.curious.about-2°.RET.PRS-PL.INFR other-GEN.PL dream-PAT.PL
 ‘s/he’s always been curious about others’ dreams’

731. *a na tsey hejjohevvi-t ba-t da, nitsadnisiggassin biskydda kwayvit*

 [ɑ nɑː tʃɛy ˈhɛjɔːˈhɛvɪb ˌbɑd ˌdɑ nɪtʃɑːdnɪsɪkɑsɑn ˈbɪːʃkɪtːɑ ˈkʷæyɪt]
a na tsey hejju=*he-vvi-t* *ba-t* *da nɪ-tsadn*=*isig-vassit-in* *bisky-it* *va kwayv-it*
 TOP PRON.3I cold winter.night-GEN OBV.DEM TOP 1.UNAG.PST-long.for-3°.RET.PST childhood-GEN-POSS.LOC summer-PAT.PL
 ‘that cold winter’s night, I longed the summers of my childhood’

§8.2.9.2.4.11 Forceful Causative Medial *-eltsig-*

-eltsǵ-v- » -eltsǵv-	-eltsǵ-ϕ- » -eltsǵ-

The forceful causative medial *-eltsg-* forms verbs whose subject forces the object to perform the action, or that an action is forcefully caused to occur.

<i>rek-</i>	‘open’	»	<i>rek-eltsǵ-</i>	‘force open’
<i>paitn-</i>	‘fall’	»	<i>paitn-eltsǵ-</i>	‘trip, push’
<i>njal-</i>	‘hang’	»	<i>njal-eltsǵ-</i>	‘hang (to death)’
<i>tsentt-</i>	‘pay’	»	<i>tsentt-eltsǵ-</i>	‘take revenge on’
<i>peg uθ-</i>	‘tell’	»	<i>peg-eltsǵ-</i>	‘force to tell’
<i>ɟund-</i>	‘press down on’	»	<i>ɟund-eltsǵ-</i>	‘oppress, suppress’
<i>liw-</i>	‘dive down’	»	<i>liw-eltsǵ-</i>	‘drown, kill by drowning’

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-eltsġ-*

ASEMATIC	-iltsgun
SEMATIC	-iltsgoma

732. *a ôgmin da, sñialeltsǵutummit nikt̚sut, juḥḥi meḍkvelidnogit us̚sasuknungi*
 ʔa ʔoːymin da ˈst̚ɟaːlelts̚x̥ot̚om̚it ˈnikt̚ʃ̥ot̚ ˈj̥ot̚ɹ̥ ˈm̥eθ̥:k̥ʷeˈliːɹ̥t̚noːg̥iθ̥ ʊʃ̥ːaˈs̥ot̚k̥j̥oŋ̥ɟ̥]
 a ôgmin da s-njal=elts-ḥut̚θ-vit̚ nikt̚s-ut̚ juḥḥi meḍkve=lidnog-it̚ us̚sa_Ō_sukn-ḥun-gi
 TOP long.time.ago TOP 3A.UNAG.PST-hang-PASS-NLOC.HYP.PST person-PAT.PL if law-ACC.PL 3A.AG.PST-
 disobey-2°.HYP.PST-PL.AMB.PST
 ‘a long time ago, people used to be hanged if they broke the law’
733. *in̚jusk̥u-t ga pivuodd̚isits̚ ts̚ent̚t̚l̚s̚g̚at̚ p̚alp̚mydda nin ai va nunnañ̚ju tsevuott̚im̚menin i*
 [iːn̚j̥oːsk̥oɡ̥ ga p̚iˈv̥uot̚t̚is̚t̚] [t̚ʃ̥eːnt̚t̚l̚s̚x̥at̚ ˈp̚æːt̚p̚m̥yɟ̥a n̥eːn̥ aɪ̯ wa ˈn̥oːn̥aːj̥ɹ̥ ˈt̚s̥eˈw̥uθ̥ʷ̥t̚im̥ːeːm̥in̥ iː]
 i=n̚jusk̥u=t̚ga-t ga pi-vuodd̚-isits̚ ts̚ent̚t̚=el̚ts̚g̥-at̚ p̚-ālp̚m̥-yt̚-va nin ai va nun=nañ̚ju tse-vuodd̚-ḥim̚men-in̥ i
 much.more PART 2.UNAG-harm-3°.RET.FUT take.revenge-DEP POSS.2-enemy-ACC.PL-POSS.LOC COP.HYP.PRS PRON.3I.PAT and
 at.any.time 2.AG-harm.PST.HYP-1°.RET.PST.HYP-PL.INFR PRON.3A.PL.ACT
 ‘taking revenge on your enemies will do you more harm than they ever did’
734. *juṇdel̚ts̚g̚utt̚sohet̚ p̚ihuoh̚h̚u̯va*
 [j̥oːn̚d̚eːl̚ts̚x̥oːt̚s̚ːoːθ̥et̚ p̚iˈh̥oʊ̯θ̚uːwa]
 juṇd=el̚ts̚g̥-u=t̚ts̚=oh-et̚ pi-huoh̚h̚-u̯-va
 suppress-NEG.IMP.AUX.2-1°.PRS POSS.2-sadness-ACC-POSS.LOC
 ‘don’t suppress your sadness’

§8.2.9.2.4.12 Persuasive Causative Medial -*agag-*

-v- VERSIONER	- ϕ -
-agag-v- » -agagg-	-agag- ϕ - » -agakk-

PERSUASIVE CAUSATIVE MEDIAL

NOMINALISED FORM OF *-agag-*

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ʔan:ta'reyhen si'kaɪk'w'ah tsɬo'kagagem:ats kin 'ru:vaʔmɛfʃ:ɔ'pɔt him 'nyɪl:ken
 antta=reyh-en si-kaikv-at ts-lukk=agag-emmat-s kin h-nūvann-φets-tsupput him nūelkk-en
 giant.hogweed-ACC CIS-watch.out.for-DEP 2.AG-urge-0°.LOC-PL.SUPR first 3I.UNAG-burn-1°.HYP.FUT-2.IO because skin-PAT
 'I urge you to watch out for giant hogweed as it will burn your skin to blisters'

§8.2.9.2.4.13 Incrustative Causative Medial -nusk-

	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	-nusk-v- » -nūskv-	-nūsk-φ- » -nūsk-
BACK VOWELS	-nusk-v » -nuskv-	-nusk-φ- » -nusk-

The incrustative causative medial *-nusk-* is the causative form of the incrustative medials *-nūsχ-* and *-nūsn-*, and indicates that a subject covers a subject in the base word from which the verb is derived.

CAUSATIVE INCRUSTATIVE MEDIAL

<i>sχikka</i>	'mud'	»	<i>sχik-nusk-</i>	'cover in mud'
<i>tsɛtsukki</i>	'fish guts'	»	<i>tsɛtsuk-nusk-</i>	'cover in fish guts'
<i>ama</i>	'blood'	»	<i>am-inusk-</i>	'cover in blood'
<i>ultɪn</i>	'soot'	»	<i>ultɪ-inusk-</i>	'cover in soot'
<i>ɪju</i>	'resin'	»	<i>ɪju-nusk-</i>	'cover in resin'
<i>gūlki</i>	'shit'	»	<i>gūlk-inusk-</i>	'dirty, cover in shit'
<i>sintu</i>	'dust'	»	<i>sint-inusk-</i>	'cover in dust'
<i>tsaχχa</i>	'water'	»	<i>tsaχχ-inusk-</i>	'soak, spray water on'

NOMINALISED FORM OF -nusk-

ASEMATIC	-nuskun
SEMATIC	-nuktsoma

738. *sipaitni tsāχet va tsaχχinuskvin linkkimyt gvaidda*
 ʔipaitni tsāχet va tsaχχinuskvin linkkimyt gvaidda
 [si'pæitni tsæ:χet wa tsæχχinuskvin linkkimyt 'gʷæitɑ]
 si-O-paitn-vi tsāχ-et va O-tsaχχ=inusk-vin linkk-imyt gvaid-a
 CIS-3A.UNAG.PST-fall-NLOC.PST water-ILLAT and 3A.UNAG.PST-soak-1°.PST boat-INESS everyone-ACC
 's/he fell in the water and soaked everyone on the boat'

739. *simindautgats, ūk pultɪnuskos gvaigga!*
 si-min-daugats ūk p-ultɪ=inusk-os gvaigga
 [si'min:daugats ūk' pɔltɪnɪmɔf:kɔf 'gʷæikɑ]
 si-mind-autg=φats ūk p-ultɪ=inusk-os gvaigga
 CIS-come-NEG.IMP.2.SG completely 2.UNAG-Cover.in.soot-2°.FUT everything-ACC
 'don't come inside, you'll completely cover everything in soot!'

740. *hintinuskesan anttallut tsu njeilttsit χvuonχχunit mi dāljen a*
 hintinuskesan anttallut tsu njeilttsit χvuonχχunit mi dāljen a
 [hɪntɪmɔf:ke:fan 'anttal:ɔt tsu: 'nɛl:χit χvuonχχunit mi 'dæ:χen a]
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h-sint=inusk-es-an anttat-lut tsü njeiltis-it XuonXun-it mi dāi-en a

3I.UNAG-cover.in.dust-0°.NLOC.FUT-PL.INFR great-SUPERL even chief-GEN.PL grave-ACC.PL DET time-PAT PRON.3I

‘time will cover the graves of even the greatest chieftains in dust’

§8.2.9.2.5 List of Derivative Medials

DERIVATIVE MEDIALS	FUNCTION	
MIDDLE MEDIALS		
-isXuθ-	automatic translativ	Subject undergoes change by itself
-inguθ-	automatic abessive	Subject undergoes change that results in loss of quality or negative outcome
-inn- -unn-	sensory perceptive	Subject generates sensory experience (for experiencer object)
-inX̃X̃- -unX̃X̃-	sensory inchoative	Subject begins generating sensory experience (for experiencer object)
-ig̃Xuθ-	semelfactive translativ	Subject undergoes sudden change
DENOMINATIVE MEDIALS		
-(i)neg̃-	relational	TRANSITIVE: Subject has object as one's NOUN INTRANSITIVE: Subject acts as NOUN
-assanneḡ-/- assineḡ-	defective relational	TRANSITIVE: Subject has object as one's former NOUN INTRANSITIVE: Subject acts as former NOUN
-(i)meḡ-	collegiate relational	TRANSITIVE: Subject has object as one's fellow NOUN INTRANSITIVE: Subject acts as fellow NOUN
-assammeḡ-/- assimeḡ-	defective collegiate relational	TRANSITIVE: Subject has object as one's fellow former NOUN INTRANSITIVE: Subject acts as fellow former NOUN
-alag̃-	similative	TRANSITIVE: Subject has is a similar NOUN to object INTRANSITIVE: Subject is similar to NOUN
mi(n)-Ø-alag̃-	equative	TRANSITIVE: Subject has isthe same NOUN as object INTRANSITIVE: Subject is the same as NOUN
-aX̃X̃ag̃-	propriative	Subject has typical or charactestics attributes of NOUN
-ip̃pug̃-	consumptive-utilitive	TRANSITIVE: Subject uses object as NOUN <i>or</i> subject uses or needs a an OBJ-ful of NOUN INTRANSITIVE: Subject consumes or uses NOUN
-uḡḡuθ-	deficitive	Subject lacks or does not have sufficient amount of NOUN
-uḡtav-	additive	TRANSITIVE: Subject adds NOUN to object <i>or</i> subject places NOUN on/in object INTRANSITIVE: Subject adds/places NOUN
-udduḡ-	laborative	Subject works with, creatres, produces NOUN
-nus̃X̃-	incrustative	Subject is covered in NOUN
-nus̃n-	ambulative incrustative	Subject goes covered in NOUN

-ig-	transitiviser	Subject performs action on object based on NOUN
-am-	intransitiviser	Subject performs action based on NOUN <i>or</i> subject produces or excretes NOUN
-and-	transitiviser	Subject performs action on object based on NOUN
-al-	intransitiviser	Subject performs action based on NOUN <i>or</i> subject behaves like NOUN
-alg-	transitiviser	Subject performs action on object based on NOUN
-ig-/ik-/it- -ag-/ak-/at-/- as-	comitative medial	Subject performs action based on, through or with NOUN
-ed-/od-	natural translativiser	Subject undergoes natural change resulting in or based on NOUN
-in-/ün-/an-	adjectival causative	Subject performs action on object based on ADJECTIVE <i>or</i> subject causes object to gain quality of ADJECTIVE
-is-	instrumentaliser	Subject performs action with NOUN
-issin-/ussin-	ornative	Subject is, wears, goes around, is characterised by or appears with NOUN
-idd- -udd-	transformative	Subject transforms object into NOUN <i>or</i> subject causes object to gain quality of NOUN
-ir-	affective	Subject experiences emotion or feeling based on NOUN
-Vr-	aural	Subject makes sound or does action resulting in sound based on NOUN <i>or</i> verb depicts sound based on NOUN
-ai-/ui-	olfactory	Subject smells like NOUN
-(i)(n)ikkin-/-(u) (n)ukkun-	imitative	Subject pretends to be/plays as NOUN <i>or</i> Subject pretends to VERB
-om-/eum-	locutive	Subject speaks NOUN
-(i)m-	meteorological	verb describes weather

ADJECTIVAL MEDIALS

-auts-	sufficitative	Subject is ADJ enough
-autn-	insufficitative	Subject is not ADJ enough
-augg-	excessive	Subject is too ADJ
-end-	opinionative	Object finds subject to be ADJ
-end-ats-	sufficitative opinionative	Object finds subject to be ADJ enough
-end-atn-	insufficitative opinionative	Object finds subject not to be ADJ enough
-end-agg-	excessive opinionative	Object finds subject to be too ADJ
-attam-	modative	Subject acts like or pretends to be ADJ
-ottoğ-/üttüğ-	aspective	Subject acts appears to be ADJ (enough) to object

CAUSATIVE MEDIALS

-ed-/od-	translative-reciprocal causative	Subject causes object to change state <i>or</i> Subjects act on each other

<i>-eg-/-og-</i>	transitive causative	Subject causes object to perform action
<i>-ekkeg-/-okkog-</i>	passive causative	Subject gets object Ø-ed
<i>-its-/-utš-</i>	abessive causative	Subject causes object to lose quality <i>or</i> removes NOUN from object
<i>-elt-/-olt-</i>	permissive causative	Subject allows, lets or invites object perform action
<i>-isteg-</i>	automatic translativative causative	Subject causes object to undergo automatic change of state
<i>-uġten-</i>	automatic abessive-semelfactive translativative	Subject causes object to lose quality <i>or</i> subject causes object to undergo a rapid change of state
<i>-itt-/-utt-</i>	sensory causative	Subject causes object to experience sensory experience (generated by the subject)
<i>-ist-</i>	resultative causative	Agentive subject causes a state in the object
<i>-isig-/-usug-</i>	desiderative causative	Subject is caused to want to perform action
<i>-eltsġ-</i>	forceful causative	Subject forces object to perform action
<i>-agag-</i>	persuasive causative	Subject tries to convince, persuade or make object perform action
<i>-nušk-</i>	incrustative causative	Subject covers object in something

§8.2.9.3 Aspectual Medials

Aspectual medials are housed in subslut 1c and are a rather large class of medials that give information about the aspect of the verb in which they are found. The majority of aspectual medials give temporal information, but some aspectual medials such as the diminutive which indicates that the action is somehow diminished in some aspect, not necessarily temporally.

§8.2.9.3.1 Semelfactive Medials

Aspectual medials that depict actions with a short or sudden duration as grouped together as semelfactive medials. They are the momentane medial *-iθ-*, the intensive medial *-iġ-*, the subitive medial *-isk-*, the dynamic medial *-itn-*, the rapiditive *-iġl-*.

MOMENTANE	single, short or sudden action
INTENSIVE	single, short, sudden and violent action
SUBITIVE	sudden, short, and energetic action
DYNAMIC	single, short or sudden action depicting movement
rapiditive	quick action

§8.2.9.3.1.1 Momentane Semelfactive Medial *-iθ-*

FRONT VOWEL	BACK VOWEL	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
<i>-iθ-FV- » -iss-</i>	<i>-iθ-BV- » -itt-</i>	<i>-iθ-v- » -imm-</i>	<i>-iθ-φ- » -ipp-</i>

The momentane semelfactive medial *-iθ-* is found in verbs that have a occur only once (as opposed to repeatedly), whose duration is short or whose onset is sudden. Momentane verbs usually emphasise a single and short action. Not all momentane-subitive semelfactive verbs are clearly derived from other verbs. In the past, the momentane semelfactive medial can be used to convey that the action just happened, in the immediate past.

MOMENTANE MEDIAL

<i>huddi</i>	‘light’	»	<i>hudd-iθ-</i>	‘flash (once)’
<i>aisk-</i>	‘learn’	»	<i>aisk-iθ-</i>	‘hear, learn (through the grapevine)’
<i>tsirkk-</i>	‘scurry’	»	<i>tsirkk-iθ-</i>	‘scurry, dart, skitter’
<i>lii-sk-</i>	‘slip’	»	<i>lii-θ-</i>	‘slip, disappear’
<i>χukχ-</i>	‘fit perfectly’	»	<i>χukχ-iθ-</i>	‘click, suddenly realise’
<i>miud-</i>	‘breathe’	»	<i>miuh-iθ-</i>	‘rest a little, take a breath’
<i>liurgu</i>	‘gurgle, rumbling’	»	<i>liurg-iθ-</i>	‘gurgle (once, of stomach)’
<i>laih-</i>	‘say good-bye’	»	<i>laih-iθ-</i>	‘die suddenly’
<i>hokt-</i>	‘choke’	»	<i>hokt-iθ-</i>	‘hesitate briefly’
<i>huks-</i>	‘cough’	»	<i>huks-iθ-</i>	‘cough (once/suddenly)’
<i>tann-</i>	‘wait, stand’	»	<i>tadn-iθ-</i>	‘stand up’
<i>piks-</i>	‘NA’	»	<i>piks-iθ-</i>	‘throw, fling’
<i>risk-</i>	‘close (eye)’	»	<i>risk-iθ-</i>	‘blink’
<i>gitt-</i>	‘look’	»	<i>gidd-iθ-</i>	‘glance’
<i>neg-</i>	‘see’	»	<i>neg-iθ-</i>	‘see, spot’
<i>radn-</i>	‘end’	»	<i>radn-iθ-</i>	‘end (at once, suddenly)’
<i>kvilk-</i>	‘knock’	»	<i>kvilk-iθ-</i>	‘knock (once)’
<i>bakn-</i>	‘knock’	»	<i>bakn-iθ-</i>	‘knock (once)’
<i>lalk-</i>	‘NA’	»	<i>lalk-iθ-</i>	‘wink’
<i>duidd-</i>	‘jump’	»	<i>duidd-iθ-</i>	‘jump, jerk, jolt’
<i>eih-</i>	‘laugh’	»	<i>eih-iθ-</i>	‘burst out laughing’
<i>kjōkv-</i>	‘check traps’	»	<i>kjōkv-iθ-</i>	‘have a look at’

741. *niχukχissin ja bakvet nigiddin tsuogneva*

نيخوكخيسين جا باكفيت نيجيددين تسوogneva

[niχokχissin ja 'ba:k^het ni'gɪð^hin 'tsouy:ne:wa]

ni-χukχ=iθ-in ja bakv=et ni-gidd-φin tsuogn-e-va

1.UNAG.PST-realise.suddenly-LOC.PST that home.ILLAT 1.UNAG.PST-forget-LOC.HYP.PST knife-ACC-POSS.LOC

‘I suddenly/just realised I forgot my knife at home’

742. *gimiuhittat na pigaihwa-t ke?*

گيميوھتات نا پيگايھوا-ت کي؟

[gi'miuhɪtˈat na pi'gæɪ^hak kɛ]

gi-miud=iθ-at na pi-gaihw-va-t ke

TRANSL-take.a.breath-DEP INTERR 2.UNAG-need-LOC.PRS INTERR

‘do you need to stop and rest for a little?’

743. *allju gikjōkvippisittsupput lijnnon*

اھلجو گيکجوکھيپپيسيتسوپپوت ليجننون

[aˈɭʊ gi'co:^hkɪ^hpisitsɔ^hpɔt 'ɭin:nɔn]

all̩u g-i-kjokv=ib-φisits-upput l̩inn-on
 let.me 1.AG-KIN-have.a.look.at-3°.HYP.OPT-2.IO wound-ACC
 ‘let me have a look at your wound’

§8.2.9.3.1.2 Intensive Semelfactive Medial -ig-

-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
-ig-v- » -ig̃-	-ig-φ- » -ig̃-

The intensive semelfactive medial -ig- forms verbs that have a sudden onset, short duration and that occur with some level of energy or force. Intensive verbs often depict actions that occur with violent force or power.

INTENSIVE MEDIAL

<i>dunts-</i>	‘jump’	»	<i>dunts-ig-</i>	‘jump out, jump suddenly’
<i>god̩d̩i-</i>	‘turn pale’	»	<i>god̩d̩i-ig-</i>	‘suddenly turn pale’
<i>kaulk-</i>	‘explode’	»	<i>kaulk-ig-</i>	‘explode suddenly’
<i>kup̩n-</i>	‘bumb into’	»	<i>kup̩n-ig-</i>	‘collide’
<i>χaiχχ-</i>	‘shatter, thunder’	»	<i>χaiχχ-ig-</i>	‘shatter suddenly, powerfully’
<i>nak̩n-uχ-</i>	‘break’	»	<i>nak̩n-uχ-ig-</i>	‘snap’
<i>ok̩ts-</i>	‘shake, mix’	»	<i>ok̩ts-ig-</i>	‘shake (violently)’
<i>ke̩uskv-</i>	‘shriek’	»	<i>ke̩uskv-ig-</i>	‘give out a shriek, yelp’
<i>les̩χ-</i>	‘throw’	»	<i>les̩χ-ig-</i>	‘throw (hard), slam’

744. *r̩anne-t p̩i ga n̩ak̩nuχig̩ami m̩ig̩vai boag̩e na*
 ر̩اننه-ت پ̩ي گا ن̩اک̩نوخ̩یگ̩امی میگ̩وای بوآگ̩ه نا
 [ˈræ:n̩ɛp̩_p̩i: ga ˈn̩ak̩:ŋ̩oθ̩f̩ɪy̩ɑ:mi mi:ɡ̩ˈvæi ˈbo:ɣ̩e na:]
r̩ann-et-t p̩i ga h-n̩ak̩nuχ=ig̩-ami m̩i=g̩vai boag̩-e na
 end-ILLAT even PART 3I.UNAG-snap-3I.PRS each branch-PAT PRON.3I
 ‘every branch eventually snaps’

745. *siduntsig̩apput ai n̩ukvet va ts̩neg̩ip̩p̩isit*
 سیدونتسیگ̩اپپوت ای ن̩وکوت وا تس̩نِگ̩یپ̩پ̩یسیٹ
 [siˈd̩oŋ̩:ts̩iɣ̩aˈp̩oʈ æi ˈn̩oˈk̩ˈvɛh wa ˈts̩n̩ɛ:ɡ̩iˈp̩s̩iʈ]
si-O-dunts=ig̩-a-p̩put ai_n̩ukvet_va ts̩-neg=ib-φisit
 CIS-3I.UNAG-jump.out-3I.PRS-2.IO once 2.AG-spot-3°.HYP.PRS
 ‘once you spot it, it jumps out at you’

746. *ke̩usk̩veg̩gi mi nauk̩va jo ju kv̩ahein t̩ant̩tet n̩idittinn̩it*
 کِیوسک̩وِگ̩ی می ناوک̩وا جو یو کواہین تانتتت نیدیتینیت
 [ˈk̩o:s̩k̩ˈvɛɣ̩i mi ˈnaʊˈk̩ˈv̩a jo: ju ˈk̩ˈv̩a:heɪn ˈt̩æ:n̩:tet n̩iˈd̩iˈt̩ɪn̩iʈ]
O-ke̩usk̩v=eg̩-vi mi nauk̩v-a jo ju kv̩ah=ein t̩ant̩t-et n̩i-did-φ̩in-n̩it
 3A.UNAG.PST-give.out.shriek-NLOC.PST DET dog-PAT PRON.3A when by.accident tail-ILLAT 1.UNAG.PST-step-LOC.HYP.PST-1°.DIT
 ‘the dog let out a shriek when I accidentally stepped on its tail’

§8.2.9.3.1.3 Subitive Semelfactive Medial -isk-

-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
-isk-v- » -iskv-	-isk-φ- » -isk-

The subitive semelfactive medial *-isk-* forms verbs that have a short duration and occur with some level of energy or force. Some subitive verbs differ from their derived stem in other ways, for example *labbur-* ‘splash’ has the subitive form *labbur-isk-* which means ‘splash all over something, everywhere’, which is not a true subitive aspect.

MOMENTANE-INTENSIVE MEDIAL

<i>liugg-</i>	‘hit’	»	<i>liugg-isk-</i>	‘hit, strike’
<i>gven-</i>	‘be windy’	»	<i>gven-isk-</i>	‘for strong gust to come’
<i>hokt-</i>	‘choke’	»	<i>hokt-isk-</i>	‘choke (shortly)’
<i>kauk-</i>	‘hit, strike’	»	<i>kauk-isk-</i>	‘strike (of feelings)’
<i>liedd-</i>	‘boil’	»	<i>gi-liedd-isk-</i>	‘boil over’
<i>labbur-</i>	‘splash’	»	<i>labbur-isk-</i>	‘splash (all over)’
<i>leir-</i>	‘speak rudely’	»	<i>leir-isk-</i>	‘blurt out’
<i>lii-h-</i>	‘slip, disappear’	»	<i>lii-sk-</i>	‘slip, skid’
<i>tsirtñ-uχ-</i>	‘regain strength’	»	<i>tsirtñ-uχ-isk-</i>	‘suddenly cheer up’
<i>tsalp-isχuθ-</i>	‘become anxious’	»	<i>tsalp-isχuss-isk-</i>	‘have a panic attack’
<i>tsard-</i>	‘worry’	»	<i>tsard-isk-</i>	‘startle’
<i>utñ-</i>	‘appear, seem’	»	<i>utñ-isk-</i>	‘appear (quickly)’

747. *nikauskiskvassit ò antten lehon*

نیکائسکواسیت اونتین لئون

[nɪˈkaukiskʷasɪt̪ oː ˈantten ˈleːhɔn]

nɪ-kauk=isk-vassit ò antt=ven leho-n

1.UNAG.PST-strike-3°.RET.PST then great melancholy-PAT

‘then a feeling of great melancholy hit me’

748. *sχiiskvu-n dū-t kin hyvvinmyt, ñakñuχχuakkinna-t nippu salpme kiğtungit satsmit*

سچیسکفون دوت کین هیووینمیت، ناکنوخخوآککیننا-ت نیپپو سالپمه کیگتنگیت ساتسمیت

[ˈstʃiːskʷɔ̃ ndœk̃_kin ʔyʋːɪmɪt̪ ˈɲakɲʊθt̪ːɔq̃ˈkinːan ˈnɪˈpɔ ˈsɑːpɲmeˈkixːtɔŋːit ˈsæːtsːpɲit]

s-lii=isk-vu-n dūt-t kin hyvvinmyt h-ñakñ=uχ-vuat-kin-nat-t nippu salpme=kiğt-ungit satsm-it

3A.UNAG.PST-slip-NLOC.DUB.PST apparently first ice-INESS 3I.UNAG.PST-break-3I.DUB.PST-RET.DIT-2°.DIT then rib-

ELAT.PL a.few-PAT.PL

‘s/he apparently slipped on ice and broke a few ribs’

749. *hekkats iogon gi-lieddiskit bārvin nujiio mi biñmu na*

هککاتس یوگون گی-لیددسکیت باروین نوجیو می بینمو نا

[ˈheˈkɑts ˈjoːɣɔn ɡiˈlɛðːɪskit ˈbæːɹɪn ˈnoːjo mi biɲmu na]

hekk-φats iogon gi-liedd=isk-φit bārvin n=u=ji-vo mi biñmu-n na

make.sure-IMP.2.SG that.DUB.NEG TRANSL-boil.over-CONNEG.ITR.HYP pot-ILLAT 3I.UNAG-NEG.AUX-3I.HYP.DUB.PRS DET soup-PAT PRON.3I

‘make sure the soup doesn’t boil over in the pot’

-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
-itη-v- » -itη-	-itη-φ- » -itη-

The rapiditive semelfactive medial *-ill-*, which is unaffected by the *-v-* versioner, indicates that an action occurs quickly. It can also have a subitive meaning, for example in the verb *hiiʔʔ-ill-* ‘suddenly remember’ and *sask-ill-* ‘wake up suddenly’.

RAPIDITIVE MEDIAL

<i>all-</i>	‘change’	»	<i>all-ill-</i>	‘switch, quickly change’
<i>naʔʔ-</i>	‘spend time’	»	<i>si-naʔʔ-ill-</i>	‘stop by quickly’
<i>lul-</i>	‘talk’	»	<i>lul-ill-</i>	‘have a chat, chat quickly’
<i>ok-</i>	‘watch, look’	»	<i>ok-ill-</i>	‘check out, take a look’
<i>tsarp-in-</i>	‘button up’	»	<i>tsarp-(in)-ill-</i>	‘wrap up, conclude’
<i>hiiʔʔ-</i>	‘remember’	»	<i>hiiʔʔ-ill-</i>	‘suddenly remember’
<i>sask-</i>	‘wake up’	»	<i>sask-ill-</i>	‘wake up suddenly’
<i>aisk-</i>	‘learn’	»	<i>aisk-ill-</i>	‘quickly pick up’
<i>allog-</i>	‘change’	»	<i>geg-allog-ill-</i>	‘switch out, exchange’
<i>migv-</i>	‘eat’	»	<i>migv-ill-</i>	‘have a quick bite’

753. *ari kıasʔe-t ga hallillat den deissit voihhut, kwayvyt tsu*

اړي کياسه-ت گا هالليلات دن ديسيت وويھھوت، کوايويټ تسو

[a:ri 'cas:ʔeg ga 'ha:ʔi:ʔat den 'de:ʔit 'wa:ʔi:ʔot 'kʷæyvyt tsu:]

ari kıasʔ=et-t ga h-all=ill-at den de=issit voihh-ut kwayv=yt tsu

very quick.ADV PART 3I.UNAG-change.quickly-3I.PRS.PL can around.here.INESS weather-PAT.PL in.the.summer even

‘weather can change very quickly here, even in the summer’

754. *sikka, siʔulillat ahit sinaʔʔilli a gillittu-t ka, a piktavva-t da*

سککا، سيوليلات اهيت سيناʔʔيلي ا گيليتو-ت کا، ا پکتاووا-ت دا

[sɪ'ka si'ʔu:ʔi:ʔah a 'a:hit si'na:ʔʔi:ʔi a 'gɪlɪ'tʔok ka a 'pɪkta:vva:ʔ da]

sigg=ʔa, si-lul=ill-at ahit si-O-naʔʔ=ill-vi a gilli=ttut-t ka a p-iklat-O-va-t da

listen-IMP.2.SG, CIS-have.a.chat-DEP for CIS-3A.AG.PST-stop.by.quickly.PST-NLOC.PST TOP early.COMP TOP TOP POSS.2-paternal.cousin-ACT-POSS.LOC TOP

‘your cousin (paternal) stopped by to have a little chat earlier by the way’

755. *tsatsarpillotsin lu-t ga au gillu va siggusin*

ټساترپيللوټسين لو-ت گا او گيلو وا سگوسين

[tsa 'tsa:ʔi:ʔotʔɪm lʊg ga au 'gɪlʊ wa 'si:ʔʊ:sɪn]

tsa-tsarp=ill-otsin lut-t ga au_gillu va sigg-usin

2.AG-wrap.up-LOC.PRS.INCL.PL need part before rain-3I.HYP.OPT

‘we need to wrap things up here before it starts raining’

§8.2.9.3.2 Modulative Medials

Modulative medials are a set of three medials that modify the perceived degree of an action. They are the affectionate diminutive *-is-*, the general diminutive *-ib-* and the augmentatives *-ir-*/*-ur-*.

§8.2.9.3.2.1 Affectionate Diminutive Medial *-is-*

The affection diminutive medial *-is-* forms verbs which are presented or perceived in an affectionate way. They are also often found with diminutive nouns. Affectionate diminutive verbs are often hard to translate or may simply have no direct translation, as English does not systematically encode affectionate forms into verbs, but they often convey a sense of cuteness, and are regularly used when describing small animals or infants, for example. Some speakers use a past form in *-es-* but this is considered non-standard.

<i>vukv-</i>	‘fly’	»	<i>vukv-is-</i>	‘fly’
<i>min-</i>	‘walk’	»	<i>min-is-</i>	‘take small steps, walk’
<i>tsint-</i>	‘drink’	»	<i>tsint-is-</i>	‘take small sips, drink’
<i>mind-</i>	‘come’	»	<i>mind-is-</i>	‘come’
<i>mairr-</i>	‘laugh’	»	<i>mairr-is-</i>	‘laugh, giggle’
<i>lòm-</i>	‘sleep’	»	<i>lòm-is-</i>	‘sleep, snooze’

- ### §8.2.9.3.2.2 General Diminutive Medial -ib-

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The general diminutive medial *-ib-* or alternatively *-ip-* forms verbs which are presented as diminished somehow. It can add a non-chalant aspect to the verb, or it can sometimes form a more casual form of the verb, or can be translated as ‘just VERB’, or it can emphasise that the action is only performed ‘a little’. It is found as part of the stem of a handful of verbs, including *tāḡ-ib-* ‘sneeze’ and *pynn-ib-* ‘tiptoe’. Some speakers use a past form in *-eb-* but this considered non-standard.

GENERAL DIMINUTIVE MEDIAL

<i>alk-</i>	‘give’	»	<i>alk-ib-</i>	‘give (only a little)’
<i>tsint-</i>	‘drink’	»	<i>tsint-ib-</i>	‘drink (only a little, casually)’
<i>lūbm-</i>	‘speak’	»	<i>lūbm-ib-</i>	‘speak (a language only a little)’
<i>hūlt-</i>	‘tell a story’	»	<i>hūlt-ib-</i>	‘tell a short story, talk about (shortly)’
<i>lemb-</i>	‘work’	»	<i>lemb-ib-</i>	‘work a little’
<i>nesk-</i>	‘ask’	»	<i>nesk-ib-</i>	‘ask (non-chalantly)’
<i>gunnī-</i>	‘snore’	»	<i>gunnī-ib-</i>	‘snore (a little)’
<i>tāḡ-</i>	‘NA’	»	<i>tāḡ-ib-</i>	‘sneeze’

759. *alkibappi ninut māven a nattset*

ⲁⲕⲓⲃⲁⲡⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲩ ⲙⲁⲩⲉⲛ ⲁ ⲛⲁⲧⲧⲉⲩⲧ

[ˈaɫkɪbaˈpɪ ˈnɪnɔt ˈmæːvɛn aː ˈnat͡sɛt]

alk=ib-at-pi ninut māv-en na na=tts-et

give.DIM-DEP-POL little.DET meat-ACC PRON.3I AUX.IMP.2.AG.SG-3°

‘hand me a little bit of meat will you?’

760. *gihūltibbannin sXiggon itṭsu nullen*

ⲓⲛⲏⲧⲓⲃⲁⲛⲛⲓⲛ ⲡⲓⲕⲓⲅⲓⲅⲓⲛ ⲓⲧⲧⲱ ⲛⲏⲧⲏ

[ˈɡɪc̣ɪt͡pːanːɪn ˈsṭɪkːɔn ˈɪt͡ʃɔ ˈnɔɫɛn]

g-i-hūlt=ib-vannin s-Xigg-o-n itṭs-u nulle-n

1.AG.PST-KIN-tell.about.DIM-2°.RET.PST POSS.3A-area-GEN-POSS.NLOC own-GEN dialect-ACC

‘s/he talked to me a little about her/his own area’s dialect’

761. *siloḡḡomat va sisajōmat tsXukkotsin kin, tsin ḥin ṭniškōmibben*

ⲡⲓⲟⲓⲟⲓⲙⲁⲧ ⲩⲁ ⲡⲓⲡⲁⲓⲟⲓⲙⲁⲧ ⲧⲡⲓⲕⲓⲟⲧⲥⲓⲛ ⲕⲓⲛ, ⲧⲡⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛ ⲧⲛⲓⲕⲟⲙⲓⲃⲃⲉⲛ

[sɪˈlɔjːɔmah wə sɪsˈajɔmat mɪˈṭɔɫat ˈt͡ʃṭɔʔkɔt͡ʃɪn kɪn ˈtsɪn ḥɪn ˈṭɪɲʃɪkɔmɪbɛn]

si-loḡḡom-at va sis-ajōm-at ts-lukk-otsin kin tsin ḥin ṭ-niškōm=ib-ven

CIS-speak.slowly-DEP and CIS-speak.clearly-DEP 2.AG-MUST-LOC.PRS.PL.INCL first only because

3A.AG-speak.Pine.DIM-NLOC.HYP.PRS

‘we have to speak slowly and clearly because s/he only speaks a little bit of Pine’

§8.2.9.3.2.3 Augmentative Medials *-ir-/-ur-*

	-v- VERSIONER	-ϕ-
FRONT VOWELS	-ir-v- » -irr-	-ir-ϕ- » -irr-
BACK VOWELS	-ur-v- » -urr-	-ur-ϕ- » -urr-

The augmentative medials *-ir-* (with front nucleus) and *-ur-* (with back nucleus) form verbs which are presented as augmented in some way. Augmentative verbs are often used with augmentative nouns.

AUGMENTATIVE MEDIAL

<i>tāi-</i>	‘NA’	»	<i>tāi-ir-</i>	‘sneeze loudly’
<i>siġġ-</i>	‘rain’	»	<i>siġġ-ir-</i>	‘pour, be pouring rain’
<i>kur-</i>	‘fall (precipitation)’	»	<i>kur-ur-</i>	‘fall (in great quantity)’
<i>ōk-</i>	‘watch, look’	»	<i>ōk-ur-</i>	‘watch in awe’
<i>ōk-</i>	‘watch, look’	»	<i>iggin-ōk-ur-</i>	‘admire’
<i>pai-</i>	‘fall (of trees)’	»	<i>pai-ur-</i>	‘fall (of large tree)’
<i>mairr-</i>	‘laugh’	»	<i>mairr-ir-</i>	‘belly-laugh’

762. *ollat stāiirri ja Xuo gaylgi na saskuttun*

ዕለተ ስታይሪሪ ጎላ ጸዕ ገላጊና ነፍሱ ስታስቲፒኒ

[ˈɔlat ˈstæjɪrɪ ja ˈtʰuɔ ˈgæylgi naː ˈsasˌkoˈtɒn]

ollat s-tāi=ir-vi ja Xuo gaylg-i na O-saskod-φun

so 3A.UNAG.PST-sneeze.loudly-NLOC.PST that whole village-ACC PRON.3I 3A.UNAG.PST-wake.up-2°.HYP.PST

‘s/he sneezed so loud that s/he woke up the whole village’

763. *skikkoset kururis aji kwayġġinnit anttemi sākti*

ስክፍሶሪት ኩሪሪስ ሳጎ ክዋሃጎንኒት ላንተሙ ሰኢት

[ˈskrɪˈkɔːsɛt ˈkɔːrɪrɪs ˈɑːʒɪ ˈkʷæyɣɣɪnnɪt ˈantːɛmɪ ˈsæːkti]

skikku=set kur=ur-is aji kwayġġ-innit antt=vemi sākt-i

sudden.ADV pour-3I.OPT.PST clear sky-ELAT great hail-PAT

‘it suddenly started hailing heavily (pouring great hail)’

764. *igginōdnututturni pikava*

ገገንዕድኑተሆኑሪ ፒካቫ

[ɪkɪnˈoːɔːdnɔtɔˈtʰɔrɪ ˈpɪkəːwə]

iggin_O_ōdn-φutuθ ur-vi p-ika-va

3A.UNAG.PST-admire-PASS-NLOC.PST POSS.2-father-PAT-POSS.LOC

‘your father was a greatly admired man’

§8.2.9.3.3 Temporal Medials

Temporal medials are a group of aspectual medials that give additional information about the temporal aspect of a verb.

§8.2.9.3.3.1 Irresultative Medial *-its-*

-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
<i>-its-v-</i> » <i>-itts-</i>	<i>-its-φ-</i> » <i>-itts-</i>

The irresultative medial *-its-* (sometimes also *-iits-*) is found in verbs whose action has been performed multiple times without success or without completion. It contrasts with the resultative medial *-ajats-*, which shows that an action finally comes to completion or results in success. It can be found with the initial *inu-* to mean ‘go around Ø-ing aimlessly’. In a handful of verbs, *-its-* functions as an aural medial of sorts where the subject performs an action loudly or while making noise, namely in *midn-its-* ‘make noise walking, walk noisily’, *tsintt-its-* ‘slurp, drink loudly’ and *sitġ-its-* ‘chew loudly’.

<i>mits-</i>	‘try’	»	<i>mits-its-</i>	‘try (without succeeding)’
<i>gveikv-</i>	‘call (out)’	»	<i>gveikv-its-</i>	‘call (without answer)’
<i>batsǵv-</i>	‘search’	»	<i>batsǵv-its-</i>	‘search (without finding)’
<i>riddi-</i>	‘cut’	»	<i>riddi-its-</i>	‘try to cut (without success)’
<i>rits-</i>	‘complain’	»	<i>rits-its-</i>	‘complain (without being heard)’
<i>lul-</i>	‘talk’	»	<i>lul-its-</i>	‘chitchat’
<i>doll-</i>	‘happen’	»	<i>doll-its-</i>	‘repeat, happen again’
<i>uǵǵav-</i>	‘hold out’	»	<i>uǵǵav-its-</i>	‘subsist, eke out a living’
<i>skvadd-</i>	‘idle’	»	<i>inu-skvadd-its-</i>	‘laze around, horse around’
<i>skvind-</i>	‘be nervous’	»	<i>inu-skvind-its-</i>	‘walk around nervously’
<i>nesk-</i>	‘ask’	»	<i>inu-nesk-its-</i>	‘ask around (unsuccessfully)’

- ### §8.2.9.3.3.2 Resultative Medial -*ajats*-

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RESULTATIVE MEDIAL

<i>mits-</i>	‘try’	»	<i>mits-ajats-</i>	‘try (and finally succeed)’
<i>tsadn-</i>	‘find’	»	<i>tsadn-ajats-</i>	‘find (finally, after searching)’
<i>lôm-is</i> <i>χουθ-</i>	‘fall asleep’	»	<i>lôm-is</i> <i>χουτ-ajats-</i>	‘finally fall asleep’
<i>keu-min-</i>	‘work properly’	»	<i>keu-min-ajats-</i>	‘finally work properly’
<i>ru</i> <i>χχ-</i>	‘catch on fire’	»	<i>ru</i> <i>χχ-ajats-</i>	‘finally catch on fire’
<i>gi</i> <i>χχ-</i>	‘succeed’	»	<i>gi</i> <i>χχ-ajats-</i>	‘finally succeed’

768. *na tsetsadnajattse-t ke pûmava tsilloḡva?*

ⲛⲁ ⲧⲥⲉⲧⲁⲛⲁⲓⲁⲧⲧⲥⲉⲧ ⲧⲉ ⲕⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲩⲁ ⲧⲥⲓⲕⲗⲟⲩⲩⲱⲩⲁ?

[na tseˈtʃaɾtnajatsɛk ke ˈpuːmaːwa ˈtsilːɔɣːa]

na tse-tsadn=ajats-vet-t ke p-ûma-va tsillo-ḡva

INTERR 2.AG.PST-finally.find-3°.PST INTERR POSS.2-mother.GEN-POSS.LOC *tsilluk*-ACC

‘did you finally find your mother’s *tsilluk* (traditional Pine headwear)?’

769. *rakittset ja rakittsisin au kegget va siseldattiddit keugemavvimin*

ⲕⲁⲓⲧⲧⲥⲉⲧ ⲓⲁ ⲕⲁⲓⲧⲧⲥⲓⲥⲓⲛ ⲁⲩ ⲕⲉⲓⲓⲕⲉⲓⲧⲧⲓⲧⲧⲓⲧ ⲕⲉⲩⲉⲙⲁⲩⲩⲓⲙⲓⲛ

[ˈrakitsɛt ja ˈrakitsisɪn au ˈkɛkɛt wa siˈsɛldaˈtɪdɪt keuˈgɛmaʋvɪmɪn]

Ø-rak=its-vet ja Ø-rak=its-φisin au kegget va si-seld-aφ-t-φiddit keu-gemav-φimin

3A.AG.PST-propose.unsuccessfully-3°.PST that 3A.AG.PST-propose.unsuccessfully-3°.HYP.PST until CIS-marry-

SAM-3A.AG-3°.RET.HYP 3O-agree-NLOC.HYP.PST

‘s/he₁ wooed and wooed her/him₂ until s/he₂ agreed to marry her/him₁’

770. *kottsututtat χûten ninnan nats, sχômis χuttaḡattsi mi tsyki jo*

ⲕⲟⲧⲧⲥⲩⲧⲧⲧⲁⲧ Ⲭⲓⲧⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲛⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲧⲥ, ⲥⲬⲟⲙⲓⲥ Ⲭⲩⲧⲧⲁⲓⲧⲧⲥⲓ ⲙⲓ ⲧⲥⲩⲕⲓ ⲓⲟ

[ˈkɔtʃːɔtɔˈtat ˈtʰuten ˈnɪnːan nɑːts ˈsʰɔːmɛsːtʰɔˈtɔjatsɪ mi ˈtʃvːkɪ jɔː]

kottś-φutuθ-at χût-en ninnan na=ts s-lôm=is χουθ=ajats-vi mi tsyk-i jo

rock.to.sleep-PASS-DEP hour-GEN COP.NLOC.HYP.PERF PRON.3I.ESS 3A.UNAG.PST-fall.asleep.finally-NLOC.PST DET baby-PAT PRON.3A

‘the baby finally fell asleep after being rocked for an hour’

§8.2.9.3.3.3 Iterative Medials

Iterative medials are a group of three medials, the momentane iterative medial *-igt-*, the frequentative iterative *-ild-* and the general iterative *-in-*. All three iterative medials form verbs whose action is repeated a number of times.

§8.2.9.3.3.3.1 Momentane Iterative Medial *-igt-*

<i>-v-</i> VERSIONER	<i>-φ-</i>
<i>-igt-v-</i> » <i>-igtv-</i>	<i>-igt-φ-</i> » <i>-ikt-</i>

The momentane iterative medial *-igt-* is found in verbs with a short duration or sudden onset which occurs multiple times. In some cases it also indicates a more intense version of the verb, for example *stoik-* ‘itch’ and *stoik-igt-* ‘itch a lot, itch all over’. It often contrasts with both the momentane semelfactive medial *-iθ-*, which often forms singular instances of a short action, whereas the momentane iterative forms multiple or repeated

instances of a short action, and with the intensive semelfactive medial *-ig-*, which forms singular and powerful instances of a short action.

MOMENTANE ITERATIVE MEDIAL

<i>paiṭn-</i>	‘fall down’	»	<i>paiṭn-igt-</i>	‘stumble, fall (more than once)’
<i>huks-</i>	‘cough’	»	<i>huks-igt-</i>	‘cough (multiple times)’
<i>raṣp-</i>	‘sting’	»	<i>raṣp-igt-</i>	‘irritate’
<i>stoik-</i>	‘itch’	»	<i>stoik-igt-</i>	‘itch (a lot)’
<i>dasp-</i>	‘strike’	»	<i>dasp-igt-</i>	‘strike multiple times’
<i>hudd-iṭ-</i>	‘flash’	»	<i>hudd-igt-</i>	‘flash multiple times’
<i>risk-iṭ-</i>	‘blink’	»	<i>risk-igt-</i>	‘blink multiple times’
<i>kvilk-iṭ-</i>	‘knock once’	»	<i>kvilk-igt-</i>	‘knock multiple times’
<i>miud-iṭ-</i>	‘take a breath’	»	<i>miuh-igt-</i>	‘be out of breath’
<i>ōkts-ig-</i>	‘shake (violently)’	»	<i>ōkts-igt-</i>	‘shake (violently) multiple times’
<i>keṽskv-ig-</i>	‘give out a shriek, yelp’	»	<i>keṽskv-igt-</i>	‘shriek multiple times’
<i>lesʰ-ig-</i>	‘throw (hard), slam’	»	<i>lesʰ-igt-</i>	‘slam multiple times’

771. *gassin kin giheyṭ leṽmmeggit, ʰuo hevvi na hīn ṇihuksiktin*

ḡas:in kin gi=heyṭ leṽmmeggit ʰuo hevvi na hīn ṇi=huks=igt-ḡin

[ˈgas:in kin gi=heyṭ leṽmmeggit ʰuo hevvi na hīn ṇi=huks:iktin]

g=aṭ-in kin gi=heyṭ leṽmmeggit ʰuo hevvi na hīn ṇi=huks=igt-ḡin

COP.1.PST first yesterday.night sleepless whole night-GEN PRON.3I because 1.UNAG.PST-cough.multiple.times-

LOC.HYP.PST

‘I couldn’t sleep last night because I was coughing all night long’

772. *illat ṇiukkut stoikiktit uttson nūjuat urtsʰehut, iu tsgeṽktytyt pihalis ʰuttus*

il:at ʰnʊkʊt stʊikiktit uttson nūjuat urtsʰehut iu tsgeṽktytyt pihalis ʰuttus

[il:at ʰnʊkʊt stʊikiktit uttson nūjuat urtsʰehut iu tsgeṽktytyt pihalis ʰuttus]

illat ṇiukkut stoikigt-ḡit uttson n=ū=i=uat urtsʰeh-ut iu tsgeṽkt-ytyt pi-halis ʰuṭ-us

like.this much itch.a.lot-CONNEG.ITSR not.anymore 3I.UNAG.NEG.AUX-3I.DUB.PL bite-PAT.PL when mosquito-ILLAT.PL 2.UNAG-get.used.to-LOC.HYP.FUT

‘when you’ll be used to the mosquitoes, the bites won’t itch so much anymore’

773. *raṣpiḡte-n inden soalmut mi iksur pindo na*

raṣpiḡte-n inden soalmut mi iksur pindo na

[raṣpiḡten inden soalmut mi iksur pindo na]

h-raṣp=igt-e-n inden soalm-ut mi iksur-Ṭ pind-o na

3I.UNAG-irritate-3I.DUB.PRS can lung-ACC.PL DET yew-GEN saw.dust-PAT PRON.3I

‘saw dust from yew can irritate your lungs’

§8.2.9.3.3.2 Frequentative Iterative Medial *-ild-/ill-*

<i>-v-</i> VERSIONER	<i>-ḡ-</i>
<i>-ild-v-</i> » <i>-ildv-</i> / <i>-ild-</i>	<i>-ild-ḡ-</i> » <i>-iltt-</i>
<i>-ill-v-</i> » <i>-ill-</i>	<i>-ill-ḡ-</i> » <i>-ill-</i>

The frequentative iterative medial *-ild-* (or *-ill-*, especially in the east) is found in verbs with a sustained, repeated, intermittent or periodic occurrence. It may also convey a distributive iterative nuance to verbs, such that one

FREQUENTATIVE ITERATIVE MEDIAL

774. *bihildat ilppusut mi kvitsut i*

[^hbr:hɪl:dæ:h 'i:l.pɔ:sɔt mɪ 'kʰi:tsəh i:]

3I.UNAG-buzz-PRON.3I.PRS.PL flower-INESS.PL DET insect-PAT.PL PRON.3I.PL

775. *giddennanin mi Xinttammut sXindilttis Xinderit i*

[ˈgɪtɛn:ɑnm mɪ ˈtɪn:tamzɒt ˈstɪn:dɪltɪs ˈtɪn:dɛrɪh i:]

3A.AG.PST-gaze-2°.PST-PL.INFR.PST DET night.sky.INESS 3I.UNAG.PST-twinkle.HYP.PST-3I.HYP.PST.PL star-ACC.PL PRON.3I.PL

776. *minat nūn nammut, skirdilttiakkinnat pimummūt nūektsit*

[ˈmɛnəh nɪn ˈnɑm:ɔt ˈskɪr:dɪl:tʰɑːkɪn:zɑt ˈpɛmɔm:ɔt ˈnykʰtʰsɪt]

walk-DEP COP.HYP.PST PRON.3I.INESS 3I.UNAG.PST-rattle-3I.PST.PL-RET.DIT-2°.DIT backpack.INESS POSS.3A-belongings-PAT.PL-POSS.NLOC

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-v- VERSIONER	-ϕ-
-in-v- » -inn-	-in-ϕ- » -idn-

The general iterative medial *-in-* is found in verbs with a repeated occurrence. It is the most neutral of the iterative medials. In a few verbs, it also functions as an iterative aural medial, conveying a sense of a repeated or sustained sound.

GENERAL ITERATIVE MEDIAL.

<i>beisk-</i>	‘chafe, rub’	»	<i>beisk-in-</i>	‘erode’
<i>girǺ-</i>	‘shake’	»	<i>girǺ-in-</i>	‘buzz, vibrate’
<i>diudd-</i>	‘hum’	»	<i>diudd-in-</i>	‘hum (repeatedly)’
<i>pirk-</i>	‘whistle’	»	<i>pirk-in-</i>	‘whistle (repeatedly)’
<i>hontsgv-</i>	‘wiggle, squirm’	»	<i>hontsgv-in-</i>	‘twitch, fidget’
<i>gulg-</i>	‘howl’	»	<i>gulg-in-</i>	‘howl (repeatedly)’
<i>dirǺǺ-</i>	‘sway’	»	<i>dirǺǺ-in-</i>	‘sway (repeatedly)’
<i>lakk-</i>	‘happen (once)’	»	<i>lakk-in-</i>	‘happen, occur, reoccur’
<i>rag-</i>	‘NA’	»	<i>rag-in-</i>	‘speak, chat’
<i>gidd-</i>	‘look’	»	<i>gidd-in-</i>	‘gaze’

777. *nuokuggamiṣ beiskiningigi pikayāχidūtsin mi nadnemut i*
 [nʊɔ^hkʊɣɑmɪʃ bɛɪskɪnɪŋɪgɪ pɪkæyʔɪdʊːtʃɪn mɪ nɑːtɲɛmʊh i]
nuok=uggami-ts Ø-beisk=in-ingi-gi pi-kayāχ-it-ūtsin mi nadnem=ut i
 treeless-ESS 3I.UNAG-erode-0°.NLOC.PERF-PL.AMBI POSS.2-highland-ACC-POSS.1.PL.INCL DET strong wind-PAT.PL PRON.3I.PL
 ‘the strong winds have eroded our highlands such that no trees grow there (lit. eroded treeless)’
778. *mairrattit dirāχināt gveudnumit mi biāχit i*
 [mʌɪrɑːtɪt ˈdɪrɪtʃɪnæt ˈɣʷɛɥtɲʊmɪt mɪ bɪtʃɪt i]
mairr-attit Ø-dirāχ=in-āt gveudn=umit mi biāχ-it i
 laugh-ADV 3I.UNAG-sway-PRON.3I.PL.PRS wind-INESS DET pine.tree-PAT.PL PRON.3I.PL
 ‘the pines sway in the wind creaking (lit. laughing)’
779. *deissit lakkinōat ohat paset nūektšvit*
 [dɛɪsɪt ˈlaːkɪnɑːt ˈɔːhɑt ˈpasɛt ˈnʏyktʃʷɪt]
de=issit h-lakk=in-oat ohat pa=sset nūektšv-it
 around.here.INESS 3I.UNAG-happen-3I.PL.PRS very rarely murder-PAT.PL
 ‘murders happen very rarely around here’

§8.2.9.3.3.4 Frequentative Medial -aʃʃ-

	-v- VERSIONER	- ϕ -
FRONT VOWELS	-a $\check{\chi}\check{\chi}$ -v- » - $\check{u}\check{\chi}\check{\chi}$ -	-a $\check{\chi}\check{\chi}$ - ϕ - » -a $\check{\chi}\check{\chi}$ -

BACK VOWELS	<i>-aʔʔ-v</i> » <i>-oʔʔ-</i>	<i>-aʔʔ-φ-</i> » <i>-aʔʔ-</i>

The frequentative medial *-aʔʔ-* has the forms *-oʔʔ-* or *-iʔʔ-* (with front vowels) when preceded by the *-v-* versioner. The frequentative is one of the most commonly found temporal aspectual medial. It has a variety of functions, but generally indicates that an action reoccurs, is done as an activity or habit, occurs casually or is distributed over either time or objects. It sometimes contrasts with the distributive *-add-*, which is very close in meaning but often emphasises that an action reoccurs, is done as an activity or habit but is distributed over objects. A large number of verbs can be found with or without the frequentative medial with only a slight difference in nuance.

In addition to conveying a sense of casualness or that the action occurs frequently or as an activity, the frequentative also often renders verbs atelic, and therefore can be used in some cases to indicate an action which does not reach any goal or end point. For example, *urt-* means ‘gut (of fish)’ but with the frequentative medial in the present, the conjugated form *turtaʔʔan* is best translated as ‘s/he is (presently) gutting (fish)’, making the verb less gnomic or general in meaning and closer to a gerund or continuative form.

Some older speakers have expressed concern over the overuse of the medial, especially by youths, as it confers a sense of casualness which is in line with the gradual move from formality to informality with younger generations. This has sometimes been called *nieʔʔaʔʔa* (or derivatively *nieʔʔaʔʔaʔʔa*), from *nieʔʔa* ‘disease’.

The frequentative medial is also found in a number of verbs are derived from nouns and mean ‘gather NOUN’, such as *ʔarʔn-aʔʔ-* ‘gather bladderwhack’, *ʔuong-aʔʔ-* ‘gather spruce tips’, *mirtsi-aʔʔ-* ‘gather spruce resin’, *buok-aʔʔ-* ‘gather mushrooms’, *bilɿ-aʔʔ-* ‘gather berries’, *misk-aʔʔ-* ‘gather medicine/medicinal plants’, and *kiʔ-aʔʔ-* ‘gather wood’.

A number of verbs lack a form without the frequentative medial, including *agg-aʔʔ-* ‘behave’, *aɿ-aʔʔ-* ‘study’, *beuɿ-aʔʔ-* ‘practice’, *bist-aʔʔ-* ‘fight, quarrel’ *saʔʔ-aʔʔ-* ‘fish’, *siss-aʔʔ-* ‘sail’ and *sisk-aʔʔ-* ‘wiggle, jiggle, jigger’.

FREQUENATIVE MEDIAL

<i>allog-</i>	‘change’	»	<i>allog-aʔʔ-</i>	‘modify, adjust’
<i>naʔʔ-</i>	‘spend time’	»	<i>naʔʔ-aʔʔ-</i>	‘loiter, hang around, chill’
<i>biuggod-</i>	‘display’	»	<i>biuggod-aʔʔ-</i>	‘show off, boast’
<i>biodn-</i>	‘play’	»	<i>biodn-aʔʔ-</i>	‘play’
<i>did-</i>	‘step’	»	<i>is-tid-aʔʔ-</i>	‘be careful’
<i>golgg-</i>	‘rub’	»	<i>golgg-aʔʔ-</i>	‘irritate’
<i>gidd-</i>	‘look’	»	<i>gidd-aʔʔ-</i>	‘watch’
<i>gvegg-</i>	‘insult’	»	<i>gvegg-aʔʔ-</i>	‘bully’
<i>ilg-</i>	‘go, move’	»	<i>ilg-its-aʔʔ-</i>	‘roam, wander’
<i>lul-</i>	‘talk’	»	<i>lul-aʔʔ-</i>	‘discuss, have a conversation’
<i>nialg-</i>	‘hang’	»	<i>nialg-aʔʔ-</i>	‘dangle’
<i>silk-</i>	‘smell’	»	<i>silk-aʔʔ-</i>	‘sniff’
<i>sigg-</i>	‘chew’	»	<i>sigg-aʔʔ-</i>	‘chew’
<i>tul-</i>	‘think’	»	<i>tul-aʔʔ-</i>	‘think, reflect’
<i>vall-</i>	‘read’	»	<i>vall-aʔʔ-</i>	‘read’
<i>urt-</i>	‘gut (fish)’	»	<i>urt-aʔʔ-</i>	‘gut (fish)’

780. *gamihet vallaʔʔat ʔlppit va giddaʔʔat gaylgimyt niktʔut nin ai, a gami-t da*

گاميهت واللاʔʔات ʔلپپيت وا گيدداʔʔات گايگيميت نيکتʔوت نين اي، ا گامي-ت دا

[gɑːmɪhɛt ˈwɑːlɑːʔʔɑːt ʔɛːlpɪt wɑ ˈɡɪdɑːʔʔɑːt ˈɡæɪlɡɪmɪt ˈnɪkʔʊt nɪn æɪ a ˈɡɑːmɪd ˌdɑ]

'me, I like reading books and watching people in the village'

- [illegible]

is=tid=aχχ-at=tit O-*ilg-vit* *mi madda-kki n̄ iu hialgo-ma* O-*neg=iθ-φun-s*

'the hunters moved carefully when they spotted a herd of reindeer'

- [illegible]

njə=skut-t ga Ø-tul=aχχ-at va t-lul=aχχ-at mi mittui-Ø-gi ni

‘the wise reflect longer than they discuss’

	<i>-v-</i> VERSIONER	<i>-ϕ-</i>
FRONT VOWELS	<i>-add-v-</i> » <i>-ûdd-</i>	<i>-add-ϕ-</i> » <i>-att-</i>
BACK VOWELS	<i>-add-v-</i> » <i>-odd-</i>	<i>-add-ϕ-</i> » <i>-att-</i>

FREQUNATIVE MEDIAL

<i>add-</i>	‘steer’	»	<i>iss-add-add-</i>	‘manage, administrate’
<i>add-</i>	‘steer’	»	<i>add-add-</i>	‘control’
<i>aġl-uttu(g)-</i>	‘scratch an itch’	»	<i>aġl-uttug-add-</i>	‘scratch oneself (in many spots)’
<i>aun-</i>	‘stroke, pet’	»	<i>aun-add-</i>	‘stroke, pet (many animals)’
<i>hirts-</i>	‘steal’	»	<i>hirts-add-</i>	‘steal (many things)’
<i>kaidġ-</i>	‘dig’	»	<i>kaidġ-add-</i>	‘dig (holes)’
<i>kilts-</i>	‘light a fire’	»	<i>inu-kilts-add-</i>	‘go around causing trouble’
<i>medġn-and-</i>	‘repair, mend’	»	<i>medġn-am-add-</i>	‘make amends’
<i>mišn-</i>	‘stir’	»	<i>inu-mišn-add-</i>	‘spread rumors’

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<i>ilg-</i>	‘move, travel’	»	<i>geg-ilg-ilġ-</i>	‘migrate, pilgrim’
<i>migv-</i>	‘eat’	»	<i>migv-ilġ-</i>	‘eat a meal’
<i>tsint-</i>	‘drink’	»	<i>tsint-ilġ-</i>	‘spend time drinking (together)’
<i>gidd-</i>	‘watch’	»	<i>issi-gidd-ilġ-</i>	‘observe, pay attention to’
<i>pisk-</i>	‘listen’	»	<i>issi-pisk-ilġ-</i>	‘listen carefully, pay attention to’
<i>nen-</i>	‘sit’	»	<i>nen-ilġ-</i>	‘sit (for a long time), ponder’
<i>ħiudk-</i>	‘wet’	»	<i>ħiudk-ulġ-</i>	‘soak, saturate with water’
<i>ħubbond-</i>	‘soak’	»	<i>ħubb-ulġ-</i>	‘soak (for a long time)’
<i>skan-</i>	‘want’	»	<i>skan-ulġ-</i>	‘desire, long for, miss’
<i>aġ-aħħ-</i>	‘study’	»	<i>aġ-aħħ-ulġ-</i>	‘study (for a long time)’
<i>ħul-aħħ-</i>	‘have a discussion’	»	<i>ħul-aħħ-ulġ-</i>	‘discuss (at length, in depth)’

786. *palgos dūt heiĵo dāljet kviāĶŷtytt kihemut mi kaikņegi nī ģu ŷgŷyt gegilgilģōas gasket*
 𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰪𐰚𐰠 𐰇𐰏𐰤 𐰇𐰳𐰆𐰘𐰭𐰚𐰠 𐰇𐰕𐰏𐰢𐰅𐰚𐰠 𐰇𐰕𐰏𐰢𐰅𐰚𐰠 𐰎𐰏 𐰗𐰡 𐰗𐰂𐰥𐰚𐰠 𐰂𐰊𐰃𐰚𐰠 𐰂𐰊𐰃𐰚𐰠
[ˈpaɫxɔs dœt ˈhejʝo ˈdæːɮet ˈkʰoɤ̌tʲyˈtʲt ˈkr̩hemʊt mɨ ˈkaikni-Ø-gi nɨ ģu ʝgʝyt gegˈilːgilˌɣas ˈgaʃːket]
 Ø-palğ-o-s dūt heij-o dālĵ=et kvūaĶŷtytt kihem-ut mi kaikni-Ø-gi nī ģu ŷgĶ=yt geg-Ø-ilg=ilg-was gask=et
 3A.AG-build-2°.DUB.PRS-PL.SUPR they.say winter-GEN for cloud-ILLAT.PL nest-ACC.PL DET goose-ACT-PL PRON.3A.PL when
 in.the.fall TRANSL-3A.AG-migrate-NLOC.HYP.PRS.PL south.ILLAT
 ‘they say that when the geese migrate south in the fall, they build nests in the clouds for the winter’
787. *piskaĶĶat ķiuovvidnis vūvunit nin nammut nenilģgi hipmelyt seiħumĩn Nillĵut*
 𐰽𐰾𐰕𐰖𐰕𐰞𐰚𐰠 𐰕𐰏𐰜𐰚𐰚𐰚𐰠 𐰚𐰚𐰚𐰚𐰚𐰠 𐰎𐰏𐰚𐰚𐰚𐰠 𐰎𐰏𐰚𐰚𐰚𐰠 𐰎𐰏𐰚𐰚𐰚𐰠 𐰎𐰏𐰚𐰚𐰚𐰠 𐰎𐰏𐰚𐰚𐰚𐰠
[ˈpiskak̟at̟ ˈcuɔvːvɪdnis ˈvuːvʊnit̟ nɨn ˈnamːʊt̟ ˈnemɪɮɹɨ ˈhipm̟elɹt̟ seɪħʊmɪn̟ ˈnɪɮʊt̟]
pisk=aĶĶ-at ķiuovv=in-phīs vūv-un-it nīn na=nmut Ø-nen=ilģ-vi hipmelyt s-eiho-umit-an Nillĵut-Ø
 listen.FREQ-DEP lapwing.call-NLOC.HYP.PST.PL northern.lapwing-ACC.PL COP.HYP.PST PRON.3I.INESS 3A.AG.PST-
 sit.pondering-NLOC.PST favourite POSS.3A-cliff-INESS-POSS.NLOC Nillĵut-ACT
 ‘Nillĵut sat (pondering) on his favourite cliff, listening to the northern lapwings calling’
788. *ņeguĶami ģa piskanulģģikki pinemmudda va gaħiĵjokkuddendeset*
 𐰎𐰂𐰂𐰚𐰚𐰠 𐰂𐰊𐰓𐰕𐰎𐰚𐰚𐰚𐰠 𐰽𐰏𐰎𐰚𐰚𐰚𐰠 𐰚𐰊𐰛𐰚𐰚𐰚𐰠 𐰚𐰊𐰛𐰚𐰚𐰚𐰠
[ˈņeːɡʊt̟lɑːmɨ ʝa piˈskanʊɮɹɨˈki piˈnemːʊta wa gaˈhiːɮʊˈkot̟enːdeːset]
h-neg=uĶ-ami ģa pi-skan=ulģ-φīt-gi pi-nemm-ut-va va ga-hiĵjo=kkudd-end-eset
 3I.UNAG-be.visible-3I.PRS that 2.UNAG-miss-1°.HYP.PRS-PL.AMBI POSS.2-friend-ACC.PL-POSS.LOC and 1.AG-worse-
 OPIN-3°.RET.PRS
 ‘I can see (lit. it is visible) that you miss your friends, and I’m sorry for it’

§8.2.9.3.3.7 Tarditive Medials -*eh*-/-*oh*-

	<i>-v-</i> VERSIONER	<i>-φ-</i>
FRONT VOWELS	<i>-eh-v-</i> » <i>-ehh-</i>	<i>-eh-φ-</i> » <i>-ehh-</i>
BACK VOWELS	<i>-oh-v-</i> » <i>-ohh-</i>	<i>-oh-φ-</i> » <i>-ohh-</i>

The tarditive medials *-əh-* (with front nucleus) and *-oh-* (with back nucleus) are close in meaning to the durative and therefore also contrast the rapiditive *-ill-*. They are found in verbs indicating a slow, leisurely or prolonged action. The verb *on-oh-* ‘hover, float, hang in the air, loom’ does not exist without a tarditive medial. In a handful

of verbs, it may also indicate that the subjects acts carefully or thoroughly, as in *tũl-* ‘think’ » *tũl-õh-* ‘think carefully, mediate, ponder thoroughly, think over, philosophise’ (essentially synonymous with *tũl-ulǵ-* ‘ponder, meditate’), *lũl-* ‘talk’ » *lũl-õh-* ‘discuss carefully, thoroughly, talk about in detail’ and *medk-* ‘organise’ » *medk-eh-* ‘spend time planning something carefully, strategise’

TARDITIVE MEDIALS

<i>migv-</i>	‘eat’	»	<i>migv-eh-</i>	‘eat (slowly, leisurely)’
<i>kittsir-</i>	‘fizz, froth’	»	<i>kitts-eh-</i>	‘simmer’
<i>kũll-</i>	‘take a sip’	»	<i>kũll-eh-</i>	‘sip, drink (slowly, leisurely)’
<i>medk-</i>	‘organise’	»	<i>medk-eh-</i>	‘plan carefully, strategise’
<i>min-</i>	‘walk’	»	<i>min-eh-</i>	‘walk slowly, stroll’
<i>niss-</i>	‘work meticulously’	»	<i>niss-eh-</i>	‘take one’s time working on’
<i>tũjĩ-</i>	‘dive’	»	<i>si-tũjĩ-eh-</i>	‘concentrate on, focus on’
<i>tem-</i>	‘flow’	»	<i>tem-eh-</i>	‘flow slowly, go slowly’
<i>lõm-</i>	‘sleep’	»	<i>lõm-õh-</i>	‘be fast asleep’
<i>aun-</i>	‘stroke, pet’	»	<i>aun-õh-</i>	‘masturbate’
<i>beui-is</i> <i>ħuθ-</i>	‘get used to’	»	<i>beui-is</i> <i>ħutt-õh-</i>	‘get acclimatised, get used to (slowly)’
<i>hask-</i>	‘sleep deeply’	»	<i>hask-õh-</i>	‘be dormant’
<i>kottis-</i>	‘put to sleep’	»	<i>kottis-õh-</i>	‘rock to sleep’
<i>lũl-</i>	‘talk’	»	<i>lũl-õh-</i>	‘discuss thoroughly’
<i>muħħ-</i>	‘crumble’	»	<i>muħħ-õh-</i>	‘erode’
<i>ṁiuh-av-</i>	‘cuddle’	»	<i>ṁiuh-(av)-õh-</i>	‘cuddle, be cozy, have it hyggelig’
<i>tũl-</i>	‘think’	»	<i>tũl-õh-</i>	‘think over, ponder, meditate’
<i>oirr-</i>	‘comfort’	»	<i>oirr-õh-</i>	‘lull, comfort, soothe’
<i>oalljūt</i>	‘late’	»	<i>oallj-õh-</i>	‘procrastinate, waste time’
<i>õk-</i>	‘watch’	»	<i>õk-õh-</i>	‘watch, observe’
<i>tsoal-</i>	‘go by foot’	»	<i>tsoal-õh-</i>	‘stroll, take a walk’

789. *tsĩn dejjia sinenēhat va ga-t hikva kintta na sikũllēhat gaskanna*

تسین دجیا سیننه‌هات وا گا-ت هیکوا کینتا نا سیکؤلله‌هات گاسکاننا

[ˈtsin ˈdejːɑ siˈnemeːhah wɑ ˈgɑh ˈhɪˈkʷɑ ˈkɪntɑ nɑː siˈkoetːehat ɡɑˈskɑnːɑ]

tsĩn dejjia si-nen=eh-at va ga-t hikva kintt-a na si-kũll=eh-at ga-skan-va

only here.INESS CIS-sit-DEP and some.DET good wine-ACC PRON.3I CIS-sip-DEP 1.AG-want-LOC.PRS

‘I just want to sit here and sip on some good wine’

790. *tsĩn geṁjũhõhinen sogogvĩmũn*

تسین گه‌ن‌ج‌و‌ه‌ه‌ن‌ن س‌و‌گ‌و‌ن‌م‌ن

[ˈtsin ɡɛˈŋjõːhõːnɛn ˈsoːɡɔːvˈɪːmũn]

tsĩn ge-ṁjũh=õh-inen s-ogogv=ĩmut-an

only 1.AG.PST-be.cozy-LOC.PST.PL POSS.3A-home-INESS-POSS.NLOC

‘we just had a cozy time at her/his place’

791. *uğun peutsuĩn ellut vaihitset oalljõhat nin ai pũge nũja, jũhhi ãlĩn tsħullusetsit*

ا‌و‌گ‌و‌ن پ‌و‌ت‌س‌و‌ن‌ا‌ل‌ل‌و‌ت‌و‌ا‌ی‌ه‌ت‌س‌ت‌و‌ا‌ل‌ل‌ج‌و‌ه‌ا‌ت‌ن‌ن‌ا‌ی‌پ‌و‌گ‌و‌ن‌و‌ج‌ا‌ج‌و‌ه‌ه‌ی‌ا‌ل‌ن‌ت‌س‌ħ‌و‌ل‌ل‌و‌س‌ت‌س‌یت

[ˈuːɡʊn ˈpeuʈʃʊn ˈelɔt ˈvæhiːtseth ˈɑːlɔːhat nɪn æɪ ˈpuːɡɛ ˈnuːjɑ joʔɪ ˈæːlɪn ˈtstħolɔːsetːʃɪt]

uğun peuts-uĩn e=llut vaihi-tset oallj=õh-at nin ai pũg-e n=u=i=a jũhhi ãlĩ=ĩn ts-lull-uset̚s̚it

COP.CONNEG PRON.2.INCL.PL.COM like.this.PROX weather-COM.PL procrastinate-DEP COP.HYP.PRS PRON.3I.GEN margin-GEN NEG.AUX-NLOC.PRS if soon 2.AG-leave-HYP.OPT.LOC.PL.INCL

‘we can’t afford to procrastinate with this kind of weather if we want to leave soon’

§8.2.9.3.3.8 Persistent Medials -ask-/-alk-

-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
-ask-v- » -askv-	-ask-φ- » -ask-
-alk-v- » -alkv-	-alk-φ- » -alkk-

The persistent medials -ask- is found in verbs whose action does not stop, continues, persists or keeps on happening or reoccurring. It is close in meaning to the pejorative-persistent -alk- but lacks the pejorative nuance. For example, *lul-ask-* ‘keep on talking’ is neutral and simply indicates that the subject spoke at length or continued talking, while *lul-alk-* means ‘keep going on about’, with a clearly pejorative nuance that the subject kept going on and on. Similarly, *sigg-ask-* simply means ‘keep on raining’ but *sigg-alk-* indicates that the rain would just not stop (when one would have hoped it did).

Both persistent medials are often used with the adverb *kil~kildet* ‘again’ to show that the action is occurring one more time (and has occurred many times previously), as in *kil io siggaskami* ‘yet again it’s (still) raining’.

It is possible to express annoyance by using a special expletive form of the pejorative-persistent medial in -alg- or -aulg-. This can be used seriously or in a joking manner. For example, *nesk-alk-* means ‘keep asking (questions, such that it is inappropriate or annoying)’ but *nesk-aulg-* would be interpreted as ‘keep nagging with unnecessary questions’. This is often heard for example in *kildet io siggaulgami* ‘it’s raining again’, which expresses anger or annoyance at the fact that it is still raining. A more realistic translation might be ‘it’s fucking raining again’.

PERSISTENT MEDIAL

<i>mits-</i>	‘try’	»	<i>mits-ask-</i>	‘keep on trying’
<i>nesk-</i>	‘ask’	»	<i>nesk-ask-</i>	‘keep on asking’
<i>sigg-</i>	‘rain’	»	<i>sigg-ask-</i>	‘keep on raining’
<i>lul-</i>	‘talk’	»	<i>lul-ask-</i>	‘keep on talking’
<i>lakk-in-</i>	‘happen’	»	<i>lakk-ask-</i>	‘reoccur’

PEJORATIVE-PERSISTENT MEDIAL

<i>mits-</i>	‘try’	»	<i>mits-alk-</i>	‘keep on trying’
<i>nesk-</i>	‘ask’	»	<i>nesk-alk-</i>	‘keep on asking’
<i>sigg-</i>	‘rain’	»	<i>sigg-alk-</i>	‘keep on raining’
<i>lul-</i>	‘talk’	»	<i>lul-alk-</i>	‘keep on talking’
<i>gopp-</i>	‘knock’	»	<i>gopp-alk-</i>	‘keep on knocking’
<i>gidd-</i>	‘look’	»	<i>gidd-alk-</i>	‘stare’
<i>niartsχ-</i>	‘complain’	»	<i>niartsχ-alk-</i>	‘whine’
<i>sill-</i>	‘wring’	»	<i>sill-alk-</i>	‘struggle, have a hard time’
<i>bisχ-</i>	‘bicker’	»	<i>bisχ-alk-</i>	‘squabble’
<i>giugg-</i>	‘avoid’	»	<i>giugg-alk-</i>	‘be evasive, be sketchy’
<i>hüg-</i>	‘ache (of teeth)’	»	<i>hüg-alk-</i>	‘throb (of teeth, headache)’
<i>husn-uχ-</i>	‘get worse’	»	<i>husn-uχ-alk-</i>	‘keep on getting worse’
<i>ohakk-</i>	‘prick, sting’	»	<i>ohakk-alk-</i>	‘nag, rankle, harass’

792. *nı sisangat sipiddegappit gemitsalkin ki-t da, gityt tsu χu-t ku nukkannin*

793. *hiḡḡokkuddami ja a oḡḡu-t ka siḡḡalkve ju kvoamḡimut niḡimḡuḡ tsakka, oḡommet*

[hi: sis'aj:at si'pitega'pit ge'mitʃa:kin kid da 'gi'tyt tsu: tʃok kə 'kə'kan:m]

nɪ sis=ang-at si-piddeg-aφ-φit ge-mits=alk-in ki-t da gidd-φyt tsu Xu-t ku n=u=kk-vannin

PRON.1.ACC CIS-help-DEP CIS-ask-SAM-1°.HYP.PRS 1.AG.PST-keep.trying-LOC.PST first PART a look-CONNEG.TR even but.NEG PART 1.AG.PST-NEG.AUX.PST-1°.RET.PST

'I kept on asking her/him to help me but s/he didn't even look at me'

794. *keggullit lullalaggit sigindat iaugga neḡsillalkva*

[hi:jo'kʊtɑ:mɪ ja a 'ɔ:ʃok kə 'si:ʔa:lkʷe ju 'kʷɑ:mḡimut tsɑ'ka ni'bim:uḡ o:ʔom:et]

O-hiḡḡo=kkudd=ami ja a oḡḡu-t ka siḡḡ=alk-ve ju kvoamḡimut ni-bim-mut-on ts=aθ=a oḡommet

3LAG-worse-3I.PRS that TOP DIST.then TOP keep.raining-3I.HYP.PRS when guest-INESS POSS.1-home-INESS-POSS.LOC.PL COP.2.HYP.PRS right?

'it's a shame that it keeps on raining just when you're visiting, isn't it'

794. *keggullit lullalaggit sigindat iaugga neḡsillalkva*

[kekʊlɪt 'lu:lɑ'lakɪt si'gɪndɑt 'jaʊkɑ ne'ʃilɑtkʷɑ]

keggullit lulla=lagg-it si-gind-at iaugga ne-sill=alk-va

western dialect-ACC.PL truly CIS-understand-DEP 1.UNAG-struggle-LOC.PRS

'I really have a hard time understanding western dialects'

§8.2.9.3.3.9 Continuative Medial -an-

	-v- VERSIONER	-φ-
FRONT VOWELS	-an-v- » -uḡn-	-an-φ- » -adn-
BACK VOWELS	-an-v- » -onn-	-an-φ- » -adn-

The continuative medial -an- has specific -v- versioner forms in -onn- or -uḡn- (after all front vowels) and is found in only a handful of verbs and indicates that the action is sustained, continued or uninterrupted, and usually implies a longer time line than the persistive medials. For example, *beuḡ-aḡḡ-* means 'practice' as an activity undertaken regularly, but *beuḡ-an-* means 'practice, hone' with the implication that it is done over a period of weeks, months or years. The continuative can also add a nuance of regularity (over some period of time) when contrasted with other medial verbs. For example, the persistive verb *lakk-in-* means 'happen, occur (once)', *lakk-ask-* means 'reoccur, keep on happening' and the continuative *lakk-an-* means 'reoccur (regularly, through long intervals)'.

The verb *loagan-* 'fast' was originally a continuative, but the medial has been reanalyzed as a part of the stem. Most speakers have the past forms *laygan-/luoagan-* but the original forms in *layg-uḡn-/luoag-on-* are still sometimes heard. The verb *niss-* 'work meticulously, apply oneself' is more commonly found with the continuative medial as *niss-an-*, and some speakers view the stem without a medial as ungrammatical. The verb *ḡeukḡon-* 'sulk, brood' has an alternative continuative form in *ḡeukḡi-an-*. Finally, the verb *tsukk-an-* 'crawl, slither' has a continuative medial but no continuative meaning.

CONTINUATIVE MEDIAL

<i>beuḡ-aḡḡ-</i>	'practice'	»	<i>beuḡ-an-</i>	'practice, hone'
<i>doll-</i>	'happen, occur'	»	<i>doll-an-</i>	'continue, persist'
<i>lakk-ask-</i>	'reoccur'	»	<i>lakk-an-</i>	'reoccur, occur (regularly)'

558

795. *‘okāt miš anegon skegʷusut nattset’ ʔi jo lidnassaggi ɲummaɔa dette ju ge-tsabboḡḡamentiddin*
 ʔokāt miš aneg-on skeḡʷ-usut na=tts-et ʔi jo O-lidn=assag-vi ɲ-umma-O-va dette ju ge-tsabboḡḡam-end-ḡiddin
 watch-DEP try cirrus-GEN eye-INESS.PL IMP.AUX.2.AG-3°.PRS REP FOC 3A.AG.PST-use.to.say-NLOC.PST POSS.1-mother-ACT-POSS.LOC when.ever 1.AG.PST-be.hopeless-OPIN-3°.RET.HYP.PST
 ‘my mother used to say ‘try to look at the bright side’ whenever I felt hopeless’

796. *hauddadeddet kommiḡassaggiɪt ɲinuɲiḡogʷava ɲirkkit kuḡogāt*
 ʔauḡtaˈdetet kɔmiḡasakati ɲiˈnoḡʷaːaɔwa ɲirˈkit kɔˈḡʷat
 haudda=deddet O-kommiḡ=assag-vit ɲi-nuɲiḡogʷ-a-va ɲirkk-it kuḡogāt-O
 every.morning 3A.AG.PST-use.to.visit-NLOC.PST.PL POSS.1-grandmother-ACC-POSS.LOC raven-GEN.PL two.COLL-ACT
 ‘a pair of ravens used to visit my grandmother every morning’

797. *ɲiavassaggangi-t kin ɲitket tsūmetsyt buohunit, joaɲi-t kin læsti ɲiɲavas*
 ɲaɔwasakanaḡk km ɲitket ʔʃæmetʃyt buḡʷɔnɪt ʔaɲit kin læːsti ʔɲiɲawas
 O-ɲiav=assag-van-gi-t kin ɲitket tsūmets-yt buohun-it joa=ɲit-t kin læst-i t-ɲiav-a-s
 3A.AG.PST-use.to.use-2°.PST-PL.AMBL.PST first watertight harpoon.float-ILLAT seal.skin-ACC.PL nowadays but plastic-ACC
 3A.AG-use-2°.PRS-PL.SUPR
 ‘they used to use seal skins to make watertight tsūmis (harpoon float), but nowadays they use plastic’

	<i>-v-</i> VERSIONER	<i>-ϕ-</i>
FRONT-ROUNDED VOWELS	<i>-a<u>ll</u>u<u>g</u>-v- » -a<u>ll</u>u<u>g</u>g-</i>	<i>-a<u>ll</u>u<u>g</u>-ϕ- » -a<u>ll</u>u<u>kk</u>- / -a<u>ll</u>y<u>kk</u>-</i>
BACK VOWELS	<i>-a<u>ll</u>u<u>g</u>-v » -a<u>ll</u>u<u>g</u>g-</i>	<i>-a<u>ll</u>u<u>g</u>-ϕ- » -a<u>ll</u>u<u>kk</u>-</i>

<i>tsint-</i>	‘drink’	»	<i>tsint-allug-</i>	‘drink one by one’
<i>marǎ-</i>	‘cut’	»	<i>marǎ-allug-</i>	‘cut one after the other’
<i>nuskw-</i>	‘murder’	»	<i>nuskw-allug-</i>	‘murder one by one’
<i>urt-</i>	‘gut’	»	<i>urt-allug-</i>	‘gut one after the other’
<i>nind-</i>	‘count’	»	<i>nind-allug-</i>	‘count one by one’
<i>gigg-ed-</i>	‘gather’	»	<i>gigg-ed-allug-</i>	‘gather one by one’
<i>selk-</i>	‘wash’	»	<i>selk-allug-</i>	‘wash one by one’

- የመጽሐፍ ምዝገባ በዚህ ስም ይጻፋል

‘then we wash each hide one by one’

- განმარტო ზღა სასიკეთო საფუძვლიანად ონკანად » შემეხსენებ, რომელიმე მხარე, რომელიმე

'the lake slowly dried out over the dry weather summer and the fish died one by one'

- [illegible]

'*Iłłaki*' sat on a big rock and gutted the salmons one by one'

	-v- VERSIONER	- ϕ -
FRONT VOWELS	- <i>itsak-v</i> - » - <i>itsagv</i> -	- <i>itsak-ϕ</i> - » - <i>itsakk</i> -
BACK VOWELS	- <i>utsak-v</i> - » - <i>utsagv</i> -	- <i>utsak-ϕ</i> - » - <i>utsakk</i> -

INTENSIVE MEDIAL

batsǵi- ‘look for’ » *batsǵi-**utsak**-* ‘have lost (friend, family)’

- <i>ill-</i>		rapidity semelfactive	Action occurs quickly or suddenly
- <i>is-</i>		affectionate diminutive	Action is presented affectionately or is diminished in some capacity
- <i>ib-</i>		general diminutive	Action is somehow diminished or only occurs or affects object a little
- <i>ir-</i> / - <i>ur-</i>		augmentative	Action is presented as augmented in some way
- <i>its-</i> / - <i>ĩits-</i>		irresultative	Action occurs without completion or success
- <i>aiats-</i>		resultative	Action finally reaches completion or is finally successful
- <i>igt-</i>		momentane iterative	Action has short duration or sudden onset and occurs multiple times or is presented as more intense
- <i>ild-</i>		frequentative iterative	Action is sustained, repeated, intermittent or periodic, or distributed over many objects or instances repeatedly
- <i>in-</i>		general iterative	Action occurs repeatedly
- <i>aXX-</i>	- <i>oX-</i> - <i>ũX-</i>	frequentative	Action occurs many times, as a habit, an activity, casually and/or is distributed over many instances
- <i>add-</i>	- <i>od-</i> - <i>ũd-</i>	distributive	Action occurs many times, as a habit, an activity, casually and/or is distributed over many objects
- <i>ilg-</i> / - <i>ulg-</i>		durative	Action's duration is prolonged
- <i>eh-</i> / - <i>õh-</i>		tarditive	Action occurs slowly, in a leisurely manner, is prolonged <i>or</i> subject acts carefully or thoroughly
- <i>ask-</i>		persistent	Action keeps on occurring, occurs again (and again)
- <i>alk-</i>		pejorative persistent	Action keeps on occurring, occurs again (and again) and has some pejorative outcome
- <i>an-</i>	- <i>on-</i> - <i>ũn-</i>	continuative	Action continues occurring, occurs uninterrupted or is sustained (over a longer period of time) or with some regularity
- <i>O-</i> - <i>assag-</i> - <i>assats-</i>	- <i>assag-</i>	defective	Action no longer occurs, used to occur, or occurred formerly (but no longer) <i>or</i> occurs as a habit (present only)
- <i>allug-</i>	- <i>ollog-</i> - <i>ũllũg-</i>	consecutive	Action occurs in a consecutive manner, objects are affected one by one, in a row or sequentially
- <i>utsak-</i> / - <i>itsak-</i>		intensive	Action occurs in with more intensity, relentlessly or with some level of force

§8.2.10 Finals

Finals are a group of verbal elements which are found in the teleutameric metarrhizal slot 3, and as such are the last elements of non-ditransitive verbs. There are two broad types of finals, termed *progogic finals* and *paragogic finals*. There isn't one uniting feature of finals other than their position within the verb. The teleutameric metarrhizal slot 3 has three subslots: 3A houses *progogic finals*, 3B houses *non-polyvalent paragogic finals*, 3C houses *polyvalent paragogic finals* and finally subslot 3D houses ditransitive paragogic finals. Only clitics, which in Pine are hyphenated, can follow paragogic finals. Clitics are not always exclusively found after verbs, which is one of the reasons they are not considered to be part of it.

TELEUTAMERIC METARRHIZAL SLOT 3

PROGOGIC FINALS 3A	PARAGOGIC FINALS		
	NON-TRANSITIVE PARAGOGIC FINALS 3B	POLYVALENT PARAGOGIC FINALS 3C	DITRANSITIVE PARAGOGIC FINALS 3D
obviate markers <i>-mi-/ni(n)-</i> monovalent 1PL.INCL <i>-tsi-</i>	teleutameric finals migrated optative <i>-s-</i> migrated future <i>-s-</i>	polyvalent pluralisers	ditransitive markers

§8.2.10.1 Progogic Finals

Progogic finals are verbal elements housed in subslot 3A that follow the theme, but are not the always last element of the verb. Progogic finals are involved in comarking alignment, monovalent subjects or monovalent number.

§8.2.10.1.1 Monovalent Third-Person Inanimate Marker

The monovalent third-person inanimate marker *-mi* is a progogic final which is found whenever the third-person inanimate is the subject of a monovalent verb. Whenever it is directly followed by *-n*, the sequence *-mi-n-* instead commonly becomes *-(n)-*. The final *-n* is only found when the paragogic slot does not preclude it from having a surface form. The future *-s-* and the teleutameric final *-mi* supercede the final *-n-* of the inanimate marker.

<i>mina-mi</i>	'it walks'
<i>h-ilga-mi-s</i>	'it will move'
<i>h-ilgv-in</i>	'it moved'
<i>ju h-ilkk-i</i>	'when it moved'
<i>gi-iüüa-mi</i>	'it lies there'
<i>mi-ligg-in</i>	'it floated over here'
<i>h-enkka-mi</i>	'it leaves traces'
<i>bidna-mi</i>	'it arrives'

§8.2.10.1.2 Monovalent First-Person Inclusive

The monovalent first person inclusive, which corresponds to any combination of the first and second person (either or both plural, in other words: you(SG.)+I, you(PL.)+I, you(SG.)+we, you(PL.)+we), is formed by the use of the second-person pronoun and the monovalent first-person inclusive final *-tsi-*, which must be followed by a paragogic plural final *-n* in the autonomous order, or *-t* in the hyponymous order.

<i>tsmindva</i>	‘you come’
<i>ts-mindo-tsi-n</i>	‘we _{INCL} come’
<i>tsa-havvano-tsi-n</i>	‘we _{INCL} celebrate’
<i>tse-halluttugine-tsi-n</i>	‘we _{INCL} met’
<i>ju tse-halluttugi-tsi-t</i>	‘when we _{INCL} met’

§8.2.10.2 Polyvalent Third-Person Obviate Markers

Pine has two polyvalent third-person obviate progogic finals, which both indicate a third-person obviate participant. These are called the *local obviate finals*. The first such final is the retrograde third-person obviate final *-ni(n)*, which is found with the 1° nucleic element and the 3° retrograde marker (*-emi-i-ni=n* in the autonomous indicative present), which indicates a third-person obviate subject acting on a local object (3O»2/1). The final *-n* of the marker *-ni(n)* is only present when no paragogic final supercedes it, for example the optative *-s*, future *-š* or the hyponomous marker *-t*.

804.	<i>ganegeminin</i> [gɑ'negemɪnɪn] <i>ga-neg-em-i=niin</i> 1.AG-see-4°.RET ‘s/he ₂ sees me’	806.	<i>teni tsaruktimmenit</i> [tɛ:nɪ t͡sa'rʊktɪmɛ:nɪt] <i>teni tsa-ruḡt-φimme=ni=t</i> even.though 2.AG-hate-4°.RET.HYP.DUB ‘even though s/he ₂ may hate you’
805.	<i>tsadyll̥imēnis̥</i> [t͡sa'dyːlɪmɛ:nɪf̥] <i>tsa-dy̌ll̥-me=ni=s̥</i> 2.AG-Comfort-4°.RET.FUT ‘s/he ₂ will reassure/comfort you’	807.	<i>i nus gi ða gešebmattsimmenin</i> [ɪ nʊs gɪ ðə ɡe'ʃɛβmatsɪmɛ:nɪn] <i>i_nus_gi_ða_ge-šem-φatts=imme=ni=n</i> if.only that 1.AG.PST-believe.HYP.PST-4°.RET.OPT.HYP.PLUPERF ‘if only s/he ₂ (had) believed me’

The second polyvalent third-person obviate final, *-mi*, is the prograde equivalent of *-mi(n)*, indicating a third-person obviate object to a local subject (2/1»3O). The final *-n* of the marker likewise only appears if no paragogic final supercedes it, and the nucleic element that precedes *-mi* is in the first degree.

<i>ga-neg-i-mi</i>	'I see her/him ₂ '
<i>tsa-dʒʌll-e-mi-s</i>	'you will reassure/comfort her/him ₂ '
<i>teni tsa-rukt-imme-mi-t</i>	'even though you may hate her/him ₂ '
<i>i ge-sebm-attsi-mi-n gi</i>	'if only I (had) believed her/him ₂ '

§8.2.10.3 Paragogic Finals

Paragogic finals are the very last elements of the verb, and are housed in subslots 3B and 3C. Valency affects paragogic finals significantly, such that they are best considered separately for monovalent and polyvalent verbs.

§8.2.10.3.1 Monovalent Paragogic Finals

Monovalent paragogic finals are housed in subplot 3B of monovalent verbs, and as such are the final elements of monovalent verbs, as subplot 3C is only found in polyvalent verbs. Monovalent paragogic finals function to mark plurality, tense and locality. There are two types of monovalent paragogic finals: teleutameric finals (*-n*, *-t*, *-s*, *-mi*) and the sigmatropic migrated optative and future markers (*-s-* and *-š-*). The distinction between teleutameric finals and paragogic finals is that all teleutameric finals are paragogic, but not all paragogic finals are teleutameric – sigmatropic migration changes the position of the optative and future markers, which are normally thematic markers.

TYPE	FINAL	AUTONOMOUS ORDER	HYPONOMOUS ORDER
TELEUTAMERIC FINALS	<i>-n</i>	non-local present singular	non-local present singular
		local present plural	local past singular
		local past singular/plural	non-local/local pluperfect singular
	<i>-t</i>	non-local plural	past singular conditional
	<i>-mi</i>	Ø	present/past singular potential
	<i>-s</i>		non-local plural
OPTATIVE AND FUTURE MARKERS	<i>-s</i>	optative marker (sigmatropic migration due to non-local plural <i>-t</i>)	Ø
	<i>-š</i>	future marker (sigmatropic migration due to non-local plural <i>-t</i>)	

§8.2.10.3.2 Paragogic Finals & The Theme

Paragogic finals involved in pluralization (*-n*, *-t* and *-s*) are by the theme, which is sensitive to plurality and changes. Below is a table showing the combination of the theme and paragogic pluralisers. The table below shows the combination of the theme and the paragogic finals for the autonomous order of monovalent verbs.

	AUTONOMOUS								
	LOCAL			NON-LOCAL					
	PRESENT	PAST	PERFECT	PRESENT		PAST		PERFECT	
				4PL/3A.PL	3I.PL	4PL/3A.PL	3I.PL	4PL/3A.PL	3I.PL
INDICATIVE		<i>-ine-Ø-n</i>	<i>-ingo-Ø-n</i> <i>-ungo-Ø-n</i>	<i>-at</i>	<i>-ât</i> <i>-oat</i>	<i>-vit</i>	<i>-viat</i>	<i>-ingat</i> <i>-ungat</i>	<i>-ingât</i> <i>-ungoat</i>

DUBITATIVE	<i>-u-Ø-n</i>	<i>-ano-Ø-n</i>	<i>-ingu-Ø-n</i> <i>-ungu-Ø-n</i>	<i>-ut</i>	<i>-uat</i>	<i>-vut</i>	<i>-vuat</i>	<i>-ingut</i> <i>-ungut</i>	<i>-inguat</i> <i>-unguat</i>
FUTURE	<i>-uśo-Ø-n</i>	Ø		<i>-utś</i>	<i>-uatś</i>	Ø			
OPTATIVE	<i>-usu-Ø-n</i>	<i>-issi-Ø-n</i> <i>-isi-Ø-n</i>	<i>-utsu-Ø-n</i>	<i>-usot</i>	<i>-uats (!)</i>	<i>-iset</i>	<i>-iats (!)</i>	<i>-utsot</i>	<i>-utuats (!)</i>
CONDITIONAL	<i>-aĵo-Ø-n</i>	<i>-avin-Ø-n</i>	Ø	<i>-uvut</i>	<i>-uvuat</i>	<i>-uĵut</i>	<i>-uĵuat</i>	Ø	
POTENTIAL	<i>-ulu-Ø-n</i>	<i>-ili-Ø-n</i>		<i>-ulut</i>	<i>-uluat</i>	<i>-ilit</i>	<i>-iliat</i>		

Below are the combinations of the theme and paragogic finals for the hyponomous order. Notice that the distinction between the fourth and third-person animate plural and the third-person inanimate plural is lost in the hyponomous:

	HYPONOMOUS							
	LOCAL				NON-LOCAL			
	PRESENT	PAST	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT	PRESENT	PAST	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
INDICATIVE	<i>-a-Ø-t</i>	<i>-φi-Ø-t</i>	<i>-inga-Ø-t</i> <i>-unga-Ø-t</i>	Ø	<i>-vas</i>	<i>-φis</i>	<i>-vingas</i> <i>-vungas</i>	Ø
DUBITATIVE	<i>-u-Ø-t</i>	<i>-φu-Ø-t</i>	<i>-ingu-Ø-t</i> <i>-ungu-Ø-t</i>	<i>-φanu-Ø-t</i>	<i>-vus</i>	<i>-φus</i>	<i>-vingus</i> <i>-vungus</i>	<i>-φanus</i>
FUTURE	<i>-uśo-Ø-t</i>	Ø			<i>-vutś</i>	Ø		
OPTATIVE	<i>-use-Ø-t</i>	<i>-φiso-Ø-t</i>	<i>-utse-Ø-t</i>	<i>-φutsiso-Ø-t</i>	<i>-usis</i>	<i>-φisus</i>	<i>-utsis</i>	<i>-φutsisus</i>
CONDITIONAL	<i>-φava-Ø-t</i>	<i>-φuĵju-Ø-t</i>	Ø		<i>-φuvus</i>	<i>-φuĵjus</i>	Ø	
POTENTIAL	<i>-φuli-Ø-t</i>	<i>-φilu-Ø-t</i>			<i>-φulis</i>	<i>-φilus</i>		

§8.2.10.3.3 Polyvalent Paragogic Finals: Pluralisers

Polyvalent paragogic finals are exclusively involved in marking pluralization of polyvalent verbs, and appear in the subplot 3C. They are the final elements of transitive verbs. There are six pairs of such pluralisers, each pair having a present and past form, although the inclusive supra- and infrapositional pluraliser is identical in the present and the past, resulting in 10 pluralisers, with three short forms that are conditional on a previous element. Polyvalent paragogic finals have two components – conditional vowel and the pluraliser final. The conditional vowel in the present is *-a-* and in the present is *-i-*, and it appears if the pluraliser follows certain consonants. The exact conditions for present of absence of the conditional vowel are described below. Ambigrade forms in *-ak/-ik* exist as alternatives both in colloquial and poetic registers.

The six polyvalent paragogic pluralisers are the suprapositional pluraliser (the suprapositional pronoun is plural), infrapositional (the infrapositional pronoun is plural), the ambigrade pluraliser (both supra- and infrapositional pronouns are plural), the inclusive suprapositional (suprapositional pronoun is the first person inclusive plural), the inclusive infrapositional (infrapositional pronoun is the first person inclusive plural) and the inclusive ambigrade (both supra- and infrapositional pronouns are plural, including the first person inclusive).

FUNCTION	PRESENT	PAST
SUPRAPOSITIONAL PLURALISER	-(a)s, -n=ts	-(i)s, -n=ts
INFRAPOSITIONAL PLURALISER	-(a)n	-(i)n
AMBIGRADE PLURALISER	-(a)gi, -(k)ki, -ak	-(i)gi, -n=gi, -(k)ki, -ik
INCLUSIVE SUPRAPOSITIONAL PLURALISER	-(a)tsis	-(i)tsis
INCLUSIVE INFRAPOSITIONAL PLURALISER	-(a)tsin	-(i)tsin
INCLUSIVE AMBIGRADE PLURALISER	-(a)tsagi	-(i)tsigi, -tski

The present and past conditional vowel appears or lacks depending on the preceding consonant. The past conditional vowel *-i-* is more likely to be syncoped than the present conditional vowel *-a-*. Forms in *-s* (or formally *-nts*) (*-n-a/i-s*) are favoured, while the forms *-nas* and *-nis* are considered formal. Likewise, the forms in *-ts* (*-t-a/i-s*) are more common in colloquial speech while *-tas* and *-tis* are seen as more formal. The ambigrade *-(a/i)gi* is commonly syncoped after any consonant, but long forms also exist, again in more formal registers. Finally, the inclusive marker *-ts-* is often combined with a preceding *-ts-* to simply *-ts-* in the past, but can be found in its long form *-tsiks-* for clarify (to distinguish the optative from other forms).

PLURALISER	PRECEDING CONSONANT	PRESENT	PAST
<i>-s</i>	<i>-s</i>	<i>-sas</i>	<i>-sis</i>
	<i>-n</i>	<i>-(nt)s, -nas</i>	<i>-(nt)s, -nis</i>
	<i>-t</i>	<i>-ts (-tas)</i>	<i>-ts (-tis)</i>
	<i>-ts</i>	<i>-tsas</i>	<i>-tsis</i>
	<i>-š</i>	<i>-šas</i>	<i>-šis</i>
<i>-n</i>	<i>-s</i>	<i>-san</i>	<i>-sin</i>
	<i>-n</i>	<i>-nan</i>	<i>-nin</i>
	<i>-t</i>	<i>-tan, -n</i>	<i>-tin, -n</i>
	<i>-ts</i>	<i>-tsan</i>	<i>-tsin</i>
	<i>-š</i>	<i>-šan</i>	<i>-šin</i>
<i>-Vgi</i>	<i>-s</i>	<i>-sagi, -ski</i>	<i>-sigi, -ski</i>
	<i>-n</i>	<i>-nagi, -ngi</i>	<i>-ngi</i>
	<i>-t</i>	<i>-tagi, -kki</i>	<i>-tigi, -tgi, -kki</i>
	<i>-ts</i>	<i>-tsagi, -tsgi</i>	<i>-tsigi, -tsgi</i>
	<i>-š</i>	<i>-šagi, -ški</i>	<i>-šigi, -ški</i>
	<i>-s</i>	<i>-sats-</i>	<i>-sits-</i>

-tš-	-n	-natš-	-ntš-
	-t	-tats-, -(t)tš-	-(t)tš-
	-ts	-tsats-, -(t)tš-	-tsitš-, -(t)tš-
	-š	-šats-	-šitš-, -štš-

Consider the examples of polyvalent pluralization below:

PRESENT

<i>ganeget</i>	‘I see it’	(1)»3I)	NON-PLURALISED
<i>ganeget-s</i>	‘we see it’	(1PL.EXCL)»3I.SG)	SUPRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL
<i>ganeget-agi</i>	‘we see them’	(1PL.EXCL)»3I.PL)	AMBIGRADE PLURAL
<i>ganege-k(ki)</i>	‘we see them’	(1PL.EXCL)»3I.PL)	AMBIGRADE PLURAL
<i>ganege(t)-(a)n</i>	‘I see them’	(1)»3I.PL)	INFRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL
<i>tsnege(t-a)-tšis</i>	‘we see it’	(1PL.INC)»3I.SG)	INCLUSIVE SUPRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL
<i>tsnege(t-a)-tšagi</i>	‘we see them’	(1PL.INC)»3I.PL)	INCLUSIVE AMBIGRADE PLURAL
<i>tsnege(t-a)-tšak</i>	‘we see them’	(1PL.INC)»3I.PL)	INCLUSIVE AMBIGRADE PLURAL
<i>tsnegemi-tšin</i>	‘s/he sees us’	(3A.SG)»1PL.INCL)	INCLUSIVE INFRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL
<i>tsnegemi-tšigi</i>	‘they see us’	(3A.PL)»1PL.INCL)	INCLUSIVE AMBIGRADE PLURAL
<i>tsnegemi-tšik</i>	‘they see us’	(3A.PL)»1PL.INCL)	INCLUSIVE AMBIGRADE PLURAL
<i>tnega-s</i>	‘they see it’	(3A.PL)»3I.SG)	SUPRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL
<i>tnega-n</i>	‘s/he sees them’	(3A.SG)»3I.PL)	INFRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL
<i>tnega-gi</i>	‘they see them’	(3A.PL)»3I.PL)	AMBIGRADE PLURAL
<i>tnega-k</i>	‘they see them’	(3A.PL)»3I.PL)	AMBIGRADE PLURAL
<i>ganeget=s-as</i>	‘we want to see it’	(1PL)»3I.SG)	SUPRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL
<i>ganeget=s-agi</i>	‘we want to see them’	(1PL)»3I.PL)	AMBIGRADE PLURAL
<i>ganeget=s-an</i>	‘I want to see them’	(1.SG)»3I.PL)	INFRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL

PAST

<i>genegget</i>	‘I saw it’	(1)»3I)	NON-PLURALISED
<i>genegget-s</i>	‘we saw it’	(1PL.EXCL)»3I)	SUPRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL
<i>geneggek-ki</i>	‘we saw them’	(1PL.EXCL)»3I.PL)	AMBIGRADE PLURAL
<i>genegget-in</i>	‘I saw them’	(1)»3I.PL)	INFRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL
<i>tsenegge-tšis</i>	‘we saw it’	(1PL.INC)»3I.SG)	INCLUSIVE SUPRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL
<i>tsenegge-tšagi</i>	‘we saw them’	(1PL.INC)»3I.PL)	INCLUSIVE AMBIGRADE PLURAL
<i>tsenegge-tšak</i>	‘we saw them’	(1PL.INC)»3I.PL)	INCLUSIVE AMBIGRADE PLURAL
<i>tsenegganin-tšin</i>	‘s/he saw us’	(3A.SG)»1PL.INCL)	INCLUSIVE INFRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL
<i>tsenegganin-tšigi</i>	‘they saw us’	(3A.PL)»1PL.INCL)	INCLUSIVE AMBIGRADE PLURAL
<i>tsenegganin-tšik</i>	‘they saw us’	(3A.PL)»1PL.INCL)	INCLUSIVE AMBIGRADE PLURAL
<i>neggan-ts</i>	‘they saw it’	(3A.PL)»3I.SG)	SUPRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL
<i>neggan-in</i>	‘s/he saw them’	(3A.SG)»3I.PL)	INFRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL
<i>neggan-gi</i>	‘they saw them’	(3A.PL)»3I.PL)	AMBIGRADE PLURAL
<i>geneggit=s-is</i>	‘we wanted to see it’	(1PL)»3I.SG)	SUPRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL
<i>geneggit=s-gi</i>	‘we wanted to see them’	(1PL)»3I.PL)	AMBIGRADE PLURAL
<i>geneggit=s-in</i>	‘I wanted to see them’	(1.SG)»3I.PL)	INFRAPOSITIONAL PLURAL

§8.2.10.3.4 Sigmatropic Migration & Paragogic Finals

Sigmatropic migration describes the automatic migration of any element in *-s-* or *-ṣ-* to the paragodic position, forcing any otherwise paragodic element in *-t-* to be pushed back to the progodic position. This happens regardless of the morphosyntactic function of the *-t-* and *-s-*/*-ṣ-* elements or the original position of the *-s-*/*-ṣ-*. The optative *-s-* marker does not appear at all in the pluperfect. The rules of sigmatropic migration are different for the optative *-s-* and the future *-ṣ-*.

§8.2.10.3.4.1 Sigmatropic Migration & Monovalent Verbs: Optative *-s-*

In monovalent verbs, sigmatropic migration of the optative *-s-* only occurs due to the third-person inanimate plural *-at* of the autonomous order in the optative present and perfect and the future, and following the inanimate marker *-mi* in the absence of a *-t-* marker, whereby the optative *-s-* moves from the thematic slot, where it is normally fused with the theme, to the paragodic position. It is important to note that verb-final elements in *-t* in polyvalent verbs always cause the appearance of the optative *-s-*, but in monovalent verbs, the monovalent pluralisers in *-Vt* of other person than the third-person inanimate do *not* cause sigmatropic migration, for example *ṡmīgvu-s-at* ‘they want to eat’ but not **ṡmīgvu-at=s*.

	OPTATIVE	
	PRESENT	PERFECT
3I.SG	<i>-u-mi=s</i>	<i>-ut=s-umi</i>
3I.PL	<i>-u-at=s</i>	<i>-utu-at=s</i>

mīgv-u-mi=s ‘it wants to eat’

mīgv-ut=s-umi ‘it has wanted to eat’

mīgvu-at=s ‘they want to eat’

keu-mind-umi=s ‘it wants to come along’

keu-mind-ut=s-umi ‘it has wanted to come along’

keu-mind-u-at=s ‘they want to come along’

lōm-u-mi=s ‘it wants to sleep’

lōm-ut=s-umi ‘it has wanted to sleep’

lōm-u-at=s ‘they want to sleep’

§8.2.10.3.4.2 Sigmatropic Migration & Monovalent Verbs: Future *-ṣ-*

In monovalent verbs, sigmatropic migration of the future *-ṣ-* occurs under slightly different conditions to the sigmatropic migration of the optative *-s-*. Namely, it occurs after the third-person inanimate singular progodic final *-mi*, and all non-local plural persons. It affects both the autonomous and hyponymous order, although in

the hyponomous future, only the singular is affected, as the non-local hyponomous *-s-* is syncoped by the future marker *-š-*, and there is no *-t-* to cause the migration anyways. In all other cases, the future marker *-š-* is part of the nucleic theme.

	FUTURE	
	AUTONOMOUS	HYPONOMOUS
3I.SG	<i>-u-mi-š</i>	<i>-v-u-mi-š</i>
4PL	<i>-o-t-š</i>	Ø
3A.PL		
3I.PL	<i>-u-at-š</i>	

	<i>g-ilg-u-mi=š</i>	‘it will go away’
	<i>ia g-ilkk-u-mi=š</i>	‘that it will go away’
	<i>ge-m-im-ilg-o-t=š</i>	‘people will go away’
	<i>g-ilg-ot=š</i>	‘they _{ANI} will go away’
	<i>g-ilg-u-at=š</i>	‘they _{INA} will go away’
but	<i>ge-tts-im-ilg-u=š-o-tsin</i>	‘we _{INCL} will go away’

§8.2.10.3.4.3 Sigmatropic Syncope & Polyvalent Verbs

Unlike monovalent verbs, where the optative and future markers are normally part of the thematic nucleus but conditionally migrate to the paragogic slot, polyvalent verbs have these markers exclusively housed in the thematic slot. However, because these markers are subject to a hierarchically exclusive surface form in competition with *-n* and *-t* (their internal paragogic hierarchy are *-t* » *-n* » *-s*), a phenomenon called sigmatropic syncope occurs, whereby the optative and future paragogic finals *-s-* and *-š-* are superceded by any paragogic or verb-final element in *-n* (which in polyvalent verbs is a marker of the past tenses). If a verb has a paragogic or verb-final *-t* or no consonant at all, sigmatropic syncope does *not* occur and the optative and future markers do appear, either as *-t=s* or *-s*.

<i>ts-neg-imm-u-t=s</i>	‘I want to see you’
<i>ts-neg-e-s</i>	‘you want to see her/him’

In the past, where the past marker *-n* appears, the optative *-s-* is syncoped:

<i>tseneggannu-t-s</i>	‘I wanted to see you’	(<i>*-vann-u-s/t</i> » <i>-vann-u-t-s</i>)
<i>ia tse-nek-ke-n</i>	‘that you wanted to see her/him’	(<i>*øen-s</i> » <i>-øen</i>)

§8.2.10.3.5 Ditransitive Paragogic Finals

Ditransitive paragogic finals are the last element of ditransitive and anthemiditransitive verbs, housed in subplot 3D, and follow polyvalent pluralisers of subplot 3C. Ditransitive finals are suffixes which encode information about the relationship between the suprapositional pronoun of a ditransitive verb and its indirect object, and it is also heavily used for possessor or experiencer raising, where a possessor of the direct object of a transitive verb is instead encoded as the indirect object of a ditransitive or anthemiditransitive verb. If both a direct object and

an indirect object are present, the kinetic initial *-i(m)-* is required by ditransitive paragogic finals, but it does not appear if only an indirect object (usually raised to indirect object) is present without a direct object – in other words, ditransitive verbs require the kinetic initial while anthemiditransitive verbs do not.

There are two types of ditransitive paragogic finals: relative and absolute ditransitive markers. Relative ditransitive markers rely on coordinate positional alignment and have three degrees. Absolute markers are bound to a single person, such that the absolute ditransitive marker for the second person always means ‘to you’. Ditransitive paragogic finals often do not distinguish singular forms from plural forms in standard Pine, such that *-tut* can mean ‘to me’ or ‘to us’. It is possible to pluralise the local absolute ditransitive markers (*-ppun* ‘you PL.’, *-ppotsin* ‘US PL.INCL’, *-tun* ‘US PL.EXCL’) but this is not often the case in non-formal registers.

The exact form of ditransitive paragogic finals depends on the preceding sound: a vowel, *-t*, *-n*, *-s*, *-š*, *-ts* or *-ts*.

1° DITRANSITIVE MARKER

beuieg-et

‘s/he introduces him/her₂’

tibeuieg-et-tit

‘s/he introduces him/her₂ to someone/people’

gabeuieg-a

‘I introduce someone’

gibeuieg-a-vit

‘I Introduce someone to her/him/them’

gabeuieg-os

‘I want to introduce someone’

gibeuieg-o-ssit

‘I want to introduce someone to her/him/them’

gebeuieg-gan

‘I introduced someone’

gibeuieg-gan-nit

‘I introduced someone to her/him/them’

gabeuieg-emis

‘I will introduce him/her₂’

gibeuieg-emis-šit

‘I will introduce him/her₂ to her/him/them’

2° DITRANSITIVE MARKER

tinjikk-et

‘s/he sends something’

tinjikk-et-tat

‘s/he brings him/her₂ to it/them’

ganjikk-a

‘I bring someone/something’

ginjikk-a-vat

‘I bring someone/something to someone/people’

ganjikk-os

‘I want to bring someone/something’

ginjikk-o-ssat

‘I want to bring someone to someone/people’

genjik-van

‘I brought someone/something’

ginjik-van-nat

‘I brought someone to someone/people’

ganjikk-emis

‘I will bring him/her₂’

ginjikk-emis-šat

‘I will bring him/her₂ to someone/people’

3° DITRANSITIVE MARKER

talk-i

‘s/he gives something’

timalk-i-vut

‘s/he gives her/him₂/them something’

galk-et

‘I give it’

gimalk-et-tut

‘I give it to it/them’

galk-its
'I want to give it'

galk-van
'I gave something'

galk-itṣ
'I will give it'

gimalk-it-tsut
'I want to give it to it/them'

gimalk-van-nut
'I gave something to it/them'

gimalk-it-tṣut
'I will give something to it/them'

THIRD-PERSON OBVIATE DITRANSITIVE MARKER

tm̄ieg-a
's/he shows it'

gamieg-et
'I show it'

gamieg-itṣ
'I want to show it'

gemieg-gan
'I showed something'

gamieg-itṣ
'I will show something'

timieg-a-vamit
's/he shows it to her/him/them₂'

gimieg-et-tamit
'I show it to her/him/them₂'

gimieg-it-tsamit
'I want to give it to her/him/them₂'

gimieg-gan-namit
'I gave something to it/them'

gimieg-it-tṣamit
'I will give something to it/them'

LOCAL DITRANSITIVE MARKER

gipeḡed-a
's/he describes it'

gipeḡed-dan
's/he described it'

gipeḡed-os
's/he wants to describe it'

geggipeḡed-aš
'I will describe something'

gipeḡets-itṣ
's/he wants to describe her/him₂'

gipeḡed-a-t̄nut
's/he describes it to me/us'

gipeḡedd-a-pput
's/he described it to you'

gipeḡed-o-ssupput
'I want to give it to her/him/them₂'

geggipeḡed-a-šsupput
'I will describe something to you'

gipeḡets-i-t̄tsut̄nut
's/he wants to describe her/him₂ to me'

§8.2.11 Order

One of the most important features of Pine verbal inflection is order. This chapter describes the functions or order and not its form, which is inextricably linked with other inflectional components of verbs. There are two main orders in Pine, and one secondary order. The two orders are the *autonomous* and the *hyponomous* order.

Order encodes the hierarchical relationship of clauses within and across clauses. Autonomous clauses are not subordinated to other clauses and stand independently, while hyponomous clauses are subordinated to

Hyponomous clauses can be independent, dependent or relative. Independent hyponomous clauses are complementised (with or without a complementiser) or conjunctive clauses, dependent clauses are found in non-restrictive relative clauses and certain types of indirect interrogative clauses, while relative clauses are found in restrictive relative clauses and some indirect interrogative clauses.

AUTONOMOUS CLAUSE

- ~~Xəbəlgəyə~~

ge-palg-vet

‘I made it’

مجمع مساجد و هیئت‌های ائمه‌مبارکین

ts-mid-va *ia ge-palg-ϕisin*

‘you know that I made it’

[illegible]

ni-gahh-vassit kin tsuogn-e ge-palg-phisin pu

‘i needed a knife, so I made one’

[illegible]

mi ge-palg-ϕisin tsukni-Ø na

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RELATIVE NON-RESTRICTIVE CLAUSE

- Handwritten signature*

[mi 'tsʊk:ŋɪ na: 'na:ma gɛ'palɣɪsɪn a:]

mi tsukni-Ø na nam-a ge-palg-Øisin a

DET knife-ACT PRON.3I which-ACC 1.AG.PST-make-3°.HYP.PST PRON.3I

‘the knife, which I made’

Whereas section §8.2 describes the components of the verb, their internal order and what their functions are, this section describes the inflection of Pine verbs – how all parts of the verb come together to form fully conjugated verbs. Inflection refers to any and all grammatical changes in a word, be it a verb, noun, adjective or otherwise. Conjugation is the inflection of a verb to a specific grammatical form. For example, putting together all the necessary elements to arrive at the autonomous indicative present is the inflection of the verb, and the fully formed verb is conjugated in the autonomous indicative present. Inflection can be thought of as the mechanical process, and conjugation as the end result.

§8.3.1 Active Monovalent Verb Inflection

All monovalent verbs must appear with a theme and a pronoun (although it sometimes lacks a surface form), with the exception of impersonal verbs, which may lack pronouns or may behave like a third-person inanimate, or alternatively lack the non-local *-n*, depending on the dialect, register or even speaker. The active voice is the default voice of all verbs, and indicates an action occurring. Monovalent verbs also have passive and translative voices, inflectionally identical to active verbs but occur with special obligate markers: *-φutuθ-* for the passive and *-uχ-* for the translative.

Pine verbs have a localised theme, meaning that there will be one theme for the local pronouns (common to the second and first person) and one for the non-local person (common to the third-person animate, fourth person, third-person inanimate and the third-person obviate). For example, the most basic version of the theme, the autonomous realis assertive present theme (the autonomous indicative present for short) is *-v-a* for the local pronouns and *-a-Ø-n* for the non-local pronouns. With this information and the right pronominal set, one can easily put together any number of monovalent verbs:

<i>ga-min-n-a</i>	'I walk'
<i>min-a-n</i>	's/he walks'
<i>ne-lom-m-a</i>	'I sleep'
<i>s-χom-a-n</i>	's/he sleeps'
<i>ga-migv-a</i>	'I eat'
<i>t-migv-at</i>	'they eat'
<i>ts-χubm-a</i>	'you speak'
<i>mi-lubm-a-n</i>	'(some)one speaks'

Each set of inflection will be described here in detail separately, starting with the various inflections of the autonomous order.

§8.3.1.1 Monovalent Conjugation: Indicative

The autonomous indicative mood is the default or citation form of a conjugated intransitive verb. The indicative includes the present indicative, past indicative and perfective indicative. Indicative statements are statements of fact, or represent the default mood (the absence of any other mood). For example, *ĶisĶat mi vukvegi nī* ‘the birds are singing’ is an autonomous indicative statement, while *gasigva, ģa ĶisĶvas mi vukvegi nī* ‘I hear that the birds are singing’ is a hyponomous indicative statement.

The short form of the indicative present copula *ģa* is used as a complementiser, and requires the hyponomous.

gamidda, ģa deģģa tsakka ‘I know that you are here’

The indicative also contains the imperative, which has a special second-person short form in *-a* instead of the standard *-ats*. The long form is formal, but can also be more emphatic than the short form.

AUTONOMOUS				HYPONOMOUS				
PRESENT								
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL		
2	Ø- <i>v-a</i>	2PL	Ø- <i>o-n</i>	2	Ø- <i>a</i>	2PL	Ø- <i>a-t</i>	
1		1PL.INCL	Ø- <i>o-tsin</i>	1		1PL.INCL	Ø- <i>a-tsi-t</i>	
3A	Ø- <i>a-n</i>	1PL.EXCL	Ø- <i>o-n</i>	3A	Ø- <i>v-e-n</i>	1PL.EXCL	Ø- <i>a-t</i>	
4		4PL	Ø- <i>a-t</i>	4		4PL	Ø- <i>v-a-s</i>	
3I	Ø- <i>a(-mi)</i>	3A.PL		3I	Ø- <i>v-e-n</i> Ø- <i>v-e(-mi)</i>	3A.PL		
3O	Ø- <i>a-mi-n</i>	3I.PL		3O	Ø- <i>v-e-mi-n</i>	3I.PL		
PAST								
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL		
2	Ø- <i>i-n</i>	2PL	Ø- <i>in-en</i>	2	Ø- <i>φ-i-n</i>	2PL	Ø- <i>φ-i-t</i>	
1		1PL.INCL	Ø- <i>in-e-tsin</i>	1		1PL.INCL	Ø- <i>φ-i-tsi-t</i>	
3A	Ø- <i>v-i</i>	1PL.EXCL	Ø- <i>in-en</i>	3A		1PL.EXCL	Ø- <i>φ-i-t</i>	
4		4PL	Ø- <i>v-i-t</i>	4		4PL	Ø- <i>φ-i-s</i>	
3I	Ø- <i>v-i(-mi)</i>	3A.PL		3I	Ø- <i>φ-i-n</i> Ø- <i>φ-i(-mi)</i>	3A.PL		
3O	Ø- <i>v-i-mi</i>	3I.PL		3O	Ø- <i>φ-i-mi-n</i>	3I.PL		
PERFECT								
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL		
2	Ø- <i>v-ing-/-ung-a</i>	2PL	Ø- <i>ing-/-ung-o-n</i>	2	Ø- <i>ing-/-ung-a</i>	2PL	Ø- <i>ing-/-ung-a-t</i>	
1		1PL.INCL	Ø- <i>ing-/-ung-o-tsin</i>	1		1PL.INCL	Ø- <i>ing-/-ung-a-tsi-t</i>	
3A	Ø- <i>ing-/-ung-a-n</i>	1PL.EXCL	Ø- <i>ing-/-ung-o-n</i>	3A	Ø- <i>ing-/-ung-a</i>	1PL.EXCL	Ø- <i>ing-/-ung-a-t</i>	

4	<i>Ø-ung-/-ung-u-n</i>	4PL	<i>Ø-ing-/-ung-a-t</i>	4	<i>Ø-v-ung-/-ung-e-n</i>	4PL	<i>Ø-v-ing-/-ung-as</i>
3I	<i>Ø-ing-/-ung-a-n</i> <i>Ø-ing-/-ung-a(-mi)</i>	3A.PL		3I	<i>Ø-v-ing-/-ung-e-n</i> <i>Ø-v-ing-/-ung-e(-mi)</i>	3A.PL	
3O	<i>Ø-ing-/-ung-a-mi-n</i>	3I.PL		3O	<i>Ø-v-ing-/-ung-e-mi-n</i>	3I.PL	

IMPERATIVE

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	<i>Ø-φats, Ø-φa</i>	2PL	<i>Ø-φattsut</i>
1	<i>Ø-φakka</i>	1PL.INCL	<i>Ø-φattsut</i>
3A	<i>Ø-φatta</i>	1PL.EXCL	<i>Ø-φakkut</i>
4	<i>Ø-φamma</i>	4PL	<i>Ø-φattut</i>
3I	<i>Ø-φah̄ha</i> <i>Ø-φat̄ga</i>	3A.PL	
3O	<i>Ø-φattamin</i>	3I.PL	

DEPENDENT FORMS

AUTONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	<i>Ø-φat</i>	HYPONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	<i>Ø-φit</i>
		DEPENDENT	<i>Ø-at</i>

§8.3.1.1.1 Notes on the Indicative Conjugation

The indicative conjugation, like most conjugation patterns in Pine, plays quite a bit on the patterned presence of absence of various elements. For example, the locality marker *-v-* appears in the local pronouns singular appears in the present with local pronouns in the autonomous, but non-local pronouns in the hyponymous, but in the past, the autonomous has the marker for non-local pronouns both singular and plural, while the hyponymous past is the opposite, only the plural local pronouns have it.

Another alternating pattern is in the form of the pluralisers. Autonomous has *-n* for local and *-t* for non-locals, with the third-person inanimate having *-a-t* (**-a-a-t* » *-āt~oat*), while the hyponymous has *-t* for local and *-s* for non locals, without the special ‘long’ third-person inanimate plural.

The indicative paradigm also houses the imperative, which is part of the hyponymous order. The imperative differs from the rest of the indicative in that it does not appear with pronouns at all. The imperative when applied to non-local persons indicates a wish, for example *χisχatta* ‘may s/he sing’, or it may also indicate that an permissive wish (let X do): *χisχatta* ‘let her/him sing’. The second-person singular imperative ending *-φats* also has a corresponding ‘short form’ in *-φa* used in more casual orders, but it may be perceived as impolite if used in the wrong context. The inclusive plural *-φattsut* or sometimes *-φats* is often used as an invitation, for example *mikkattsut* ‘let’s go’ or *nekkats* ‘let’s see’.

Various forms of the copula have been reanalyzed as complementisers used to introduce a phrase with a verb in that inflection, for example *ion* ‘(I hear) that’, *iai* ‘(it would be) that’, *iu* ‘when (originally ‘it could be that’), *iús* ‘(it should be) that’, *iús* ‘(it will be) that’.

§8.3.1.1.2 Active Indicative Agentive Conjugation: *χisχ-* ‘sing’

Below is a table summarising the active indicative agentive conjugation of the intransitive verb *χisχ-* ‘sing’:

ፋጫፋ እ፤፥ ‘sing’							
AUTONOMOUS				HYPONOMOUS			
PRESENT							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	ፋጫፋህ tsእ፤፥ህ	2PL	ፋጫፋህ tsእ፤፥ህ	2	ፋጫፋህ tsእ፤፥ህ	2PL	ፋጫፋህ tsእ፤፥ህ
1	ጸፋጫፋህ gaእ፤፥ህ	1PL.INCL	ፋጫፋህ tsእ፤፥ህ	1	ጸፋጫፋህ gaእ፤፥ህ	1PL.INCL	ፋጫፋህ tsaእ፤፥ህ
3A	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ	1PL.EXCL	ጸፋጫፋህ gaእ፤፥ህ	3A	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ	1PL.EXCL	ጸፋጫፋህ gaእ፤፥ህ
4	ፋጫፋህ miእ፤፥ህ	4PL	ፋጫፋህ miእ፤፥ህ	4	ፋጫፋህ miእ፤፥ህ	4PL	ፋጫፋህ miእ፤፥ህ
3I	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ እ፤፥ህ	3A.PL	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ	3I	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ እ፤፥ህ	3A.PL	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ
3O	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ	3I.PL	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ	3O	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ	3I.PL	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ
PAST							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	ፋጫፋህ tseእ፤፥ህ	2PL	ፋጫፋህ tseእ፤፥ህ	2	ፋጫፋህ tseእ፤፥ህ	2PL	ፋጫፋህ tseእ፤፥ህ
1	ጸፋጫፋህ geእ፤፥ህ	1PL.INCL	ፋጫፋህ tseእ፤፥ህ	1	ጸፋጫፋህ geእ፤፥ህ	1PL.INCL	ፋጫፋህ tseእ፤፥ህ
3A	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ	1PL.EXCL	ጸፋጫፋህ geእ፤፥ህ	3A	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ	1PL.EXCL	ጸፋጫፋህ geእ፤፥ህ
4	ፋጫፋህ miእ፤፥ህ	4PL	ፋጫፋህ miእ፤፥ህ	4	ፋጫፋህ miእ፤፥ህ	4PL	ፋጫፋህ miእ፤፥ህ
3I	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ እ፤፥ህ	3A.PL	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ	3I	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ እ፤፥ህ	3A.PL	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ
3O	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ	3I.PL	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ	3O	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ	3I.PL	ፋጫፋህ እ፤፥ህ
PERFECT							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	ፋጫፋህ tsእ፤፥ህ	2PL	ፋጫፋህ tsእ፤፥ህ	2	ፋጫፋህ tsእ፤፥ህ	2PL	ፋጫፋህ tsእ፤፥ህ
1	ጸፋጫፋህ gaእ፤፥ህ	1PL.INCL	ፋጫፋህ tsእ፤፥ህ	1	ጸፋጫፋህ gaእ፤፥ህ	1PL.INCL	ፋጫፋህ tsእ፤፥ህ

3A	ክፍፍክፍፍህ <i>ĸis ĸingan</i>	1PL.EXCL	ኣክፍፍክፍፍህ <i>ga ĸis ĸingon</i>	3A	ክፍፍክፍፍፅ <i>ĸis ĸvingen</i>	1PL.EXCL	ኣክፍፍክፍፍፅ <i>ga ĸis ĸingat</i>
4	ኸክፍፍክፍፍህ <i>mi ĸis ĸingan</i>	4PL	ኸክፍፍክፍፍፅ <i>mi ĸis ĸingat</i>	4	ኸክፍፍክፍፍፅ <i>mi ĸis ĸvingen</i>	4PL	ኸክፍፍክፍፍፅ <i>mi ĸis ĸvingas</i>
3I	ክፍፍክፍፍህ <i>ĸis ĸingan</i> <i>ĸis ĸinga(mi)</i>	3A.PL	ክፍፍክፍፍፅ <i>ĸis ĸingat</i>	3I	ክፍፍክፍፍፅ <i>ĸis ĸvingen</i> <i>ĸis ĸvinge(mi)</i>	3A.PL	ክፍፍክፍፍፅ <i>ĸis ĸvingas</i>
3O	ክፍፍክፍፍህ <i>ጸፍ</i> <i>ĸis ĸingamin</i>	3I.PL	ክፍፍክፍፍፅ <i>ĸis ĸingat</i>	3O	ክፍፍክፍፍፅ <i>ጸፍ</i> <i>ĸis ĸvingemin</i>	3I.PL	ክፍፍክፍፍፅ <i>ጸፍ</i> <i>ĸis ĸvingas</i>

IMPERATIVE

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	ክፍፍክፍፍህ <i>ĸis ĸa(ts)</i>	2PL	ክፍፍክፍፍፅ <i>ĸis ĸattsut</i>
1	ክፍፍክፍፍህ <i>ĸis ĸakka</i>	1PL.INCL	ክፍፍክፍፍፅ <i>ĸis ĸattsut</i>
3A	ክፍፍክፍፍህ <i>ĸis ĸatta</i>	1PL.EXCL	ክፍፍክፍፍፅ <i>ĸis ĸakkut</i>
4	ክፍፍክፍፍህ <i>ĸis ĸamma</i>	4PL	ክፍፍክፍፍፅ <i>ĸis ĸattut</i>
3I	ክፍፍክፍፍህ <i>ĸis ĸahha</i> <i>ĸis ĸatga</i>	3A.PL	
3O	ክፍፍክፍፍህ <i>ጸፍ</i> <i>ĸis ĸattamin</i>	3I.PL	

DEPENDENT FORMS

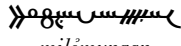
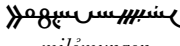
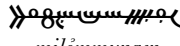
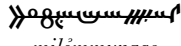
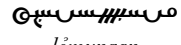
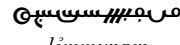
AUTONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	ክፍፍክፍፍህ <i>ĸis ĸat nukka</i> 'I don't sing'	HYPONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	ክፍፍክፍፍህ <i>ju ĸis ĸit nika</i> 'when I don't sing'
		DEPENDENT	ክፍፍክፍፍህ <i>ĸis ĸat ne na</i> 'to sing'

§8.3.1.1.3 Active Indicative Unagentive Conjugation: *lôm*- 'sleep'

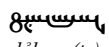
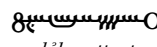
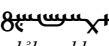
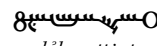
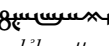
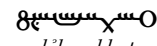
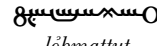
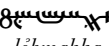
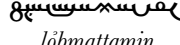
The verb *lôm*- 'sleep' is conjugated in the active indicative unagentive below:

ጸፍ
lôm-
'sleep'

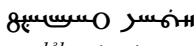
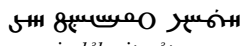
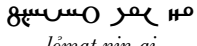
AUTONOMOUS				HYPONOMOUS			
PRESENT							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	پىلۆمما <i>pilōmma</i>	2PL	پىلۆمون <i>pilōmon</i>	2	پىلۆما <i>pilōma</i>	2PL	پىلۆمات <i>pilōmat</i>
1	نەلۆمما <i>nelōmma</i>	1PL.INCL	پىلۆمۆتسىن <i>pilōmotsin</i>	1	نەلۆما <i>nelōma</i>	1PL.INCL	پىلۆماتسىت <i>pilōmatsit</i>
3A	سآومان <i>sĀōman</i>	1PL.EXCL	نەلۆمون <i>nelōmon</i>	3A	سآۆممن <i>sĀōmmen</i>	1PL.EXCL	نەلۆمات <i>nelōmat</i>
4	مىلۆمان <i>milōman</i>	4PL	مىلۆمات <i>milōmat</i>	4	مىلۆممن <i>milōmmen</i>	4PL	مىلۆmmas <i>milōmmas</i>
3I	لۆمان <i>lōman</i> <i>lōma(mi)</i>	3A.PL	سآۆمات <i>sĀōmat</i>	3I	لۆممن <i>lōmmen</i> <i>lōmme(mi)</i>	3A.PL	سآۆmmas <i>sĀōmmas</i>
3O	سآۆمامىن <i>sĀōmamin</i>	3I.PL	لۆموات <i>lōmoat</i>	3O	سآۆممىنىن <i>sĀōmmemin</i>	3I.PL	لۆmmas <i>lōmmas</i>
PAST							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	پىلۆمىن <i>pilōmin</i>	2PL	پىلۆمىنىن <i>pilōminen</i>	2	پىلۆبمىن <i>pilōbmin</i>	2PL	پىلۆبمىت <i>pilōbmit</i>
1	نەلۆمىن <i>nilōmin</i>	1PL.INCL	پىلۆمىنەتسىن <i>pilōminetsin</i>	1	نەلۆبمىن <i>nilōbmin</i>	1PL.INCL	پىلۆبمىتسىت <i>pilōbmitsit</i>
3A	سآۆممى <i>sĀōmmi</i>	1PL.EXCL	نەلۆمىنىن <i>nilōminen</i>	3A	سآۆبمىن <i>sĀōbmin</i>	1PL.EXCL	نەلۆبمىت <i>nilōbmit</i>
4	مىلۆممى <i>milōmmi</i>	4PL	مىلۆممىت <i>milōmmit</i>	4	مىلۆبمىن <i>milōbmin</i>	4PL	مىلۆبمىس <i>milōbmis</i>
3I	لۆممى <i>lōmmi(mi)</i>	3A.PL	سآۆممىت <i>sĀōmmit</i>	3I	لۆبمىن <i>lōbmin</i> <i>lōbmi(mi)</i>	3A.PL	سآۆبمىس <i>sĀōbmis</i>
3O	سآۆممىمىن <i>sĀōmmimin</i>	3I.PL	لۆممىات <i>lōmmiat</i>	3O	سآۆبمىمىن <i>sĀōbmimin</i>	3I.PL	لۆبمىس <i>lōbmis</i>
PERFECT							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	پىلۆممۇنگا <i>pilōmmunga</i>	2PL	پىلۆممۇنگون <i>pilōmungan</i>	2	پىلۆممۇنگا <i>pilōmmunga</i>	2PL	پىلۆممۇنگات <i>pilōmungat</i>
1	نەلۆممۇنگا <i>nelōmmunga</i>	1PL.INCL	پىلۆممۇنگوتسىن <i>pilōmungotsin</i>	1	نەلۆممۇنگا <i>nelōmmunga</i>	1PL.INCL	پىلۆممۇنگاتسىت <i>pilōmungatsit</i>
3A	سآۆممۇنگان <i>sĀōmungan</i>	1PL.EXCL	پىلۆممۇنگون <i>nelōmungan</i>	3A	سآۆممۇنگەن <i>sĀōmmungen</i>	1PL.EXCL	پىلۆممۇنگات <i>nelōmungat</i>

4	 <i>milōmungan</i>	4PL	 <i>milōmungan</i>	4	 <i>milōmmungen</i>	4PL	 <i>milōmmungas</i>
3I	 <i>lōmungan</i> <i>lōmunga(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>sXōmungat</i>	3I	 <i>lōmmungen</i> <i>lōmmunge(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>sXōmmungas</i>
3O	 <i>sXōmungamin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>lōmungoat</i>	3O	 <i>sXōmmungemin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>lōmmungas</i>

IMPERATIVE

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	 <i>lōbma(ts)</i>	2PL	 <i>lōbmattsut</i>
1	 <i>lōbmakka</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>lōbmattsut</i>
3A	 <i>lōbmatta</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>lōbmakkut</i>
4	 <i>lōbmamma</i>	4PL	 <i>lōbmattut</i>
3I	 <i>lōbmahḥa</i> <i>lōbmatḡa</i>	3A.PL	
3O	 <i>lōbmattamin</i>	3I.PL	

DEPENDENT FORMS

AUTONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	 <i>lōbmat nutḥa</i> 'I don't sleep'	HYPONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	 <i>zu lōbmit nūtḥa</i> 'when I don't sleep'
		DEPENDENT	 <i>lōmat nin ai</i> 'to sleep'

§8.3.1.2 Intransitive Conjugation: Dubitative

The active autonomous dubitative mood is the inferential version of the indicative, and together with the optative (or inchoative for transitive and passive verbs) form the inferential part of the realis mood set. It is used to show a level of uncertainty about the statement, including due to subjective experiences, related or second hand information, or simply to imply that the statement may be true, without confirming it, for example *gamiggo* 'I may go, I (apparently) go'. The future is considered part of the dubitative conjugation, and it used to make statements about events yet to occur with some certainty, for example *gamikvus* 'I will (most likely) go'. The dubitative is also used to show intention in certain expressions, for example *joa galullu* 'I should leave now'.

Dubitative sentences are often introduced by the complementised copula *ion/iō* ‘it apparently is’, which emphasises that the following is not a confirmed proposition but rather hearsay, or reported information:

<i>ioa gamikxu</i>	‘I should go now’
<i>lidni, ion ioa gamiggu</i>	‘s/he said that I should/will apparently go now’

Likewise, the future complementised copula *iūs* introduces a future intention or commissive modality, showing that the speaker has agreed or has been compelled to do something, for example:

<i>iūs gamigguš</i>	‘I have to/shall go’
<i>iūs aggilōmuš</i>	‘I have to/shall go sleep’

In the negative (*iūguš*), it can show refusal, or simply a negative commissive intention:

<i>iūguš mikkīt nūkus</i>	‘I shan't go, I refuse to go, I musn't go’
<i>iūguš uğun (eset iūuš)</i>	‘that can't be! say it isn't so! oh no!’

AUTONOMOUS				HYPONOMOUS			
PRESENT							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	Ø- <i>v-u</i>	2PL	Ø- <i>u-n</i>	2	Ø- <i>u</i>	2PL	Ø- <i>u-t</i>
1		1PL.INCL	Ø- <i>u-tšin</i>	1		1PL.INCL	Ø- <i>u-tši-t</i>
3A	Ø- <i>u-n</i>	1PL.EXCL	Ø- <i>u-n</i>	3A	Ø- <i>v-o-n</i>	1PL.EXCL	Ø- <i>u-t</i>
4		4PL	Ø- <i>u-t</i>	4		4PL	Ø- <i>v-u-s</i>
3I	Ø- <i>u(-mi)</i>	3A.PL		3I	Ø- <i>v-o-n</i> Ø- <i>v-o(-mi)</i>	3A.PL	
3O	Ø- <i>u-mi-n</i>	3I.PL	Ø- <i>ua-t</i>	3O	Ø- <i>v-o-mi-n</i>	3I.PL	
PAST							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	Ø- <i>u-n</i>	2PL	Ø- <i>u-nn-on</i>	2	Ø- <i>φ-u-n</i>	2PL	Ø- <i>φ-u-t</i>
1		1PL.INCL	Ø- <i>u-nn-o-tši-n</i>	1		1PL.INCL	Ø- <i>φ-u-tši-t</i>
3A	Ø- <i>v-u</i>	1PL.EXCL	Ø- <i>u-nn-on</i>	3A	Ø- <i>φ-u-n</i>	1PL.EXCL	Ø- <i>φ-u-t</i>
4		4PL	Ø- <i>v-u-t</i>	4		4PL	Ø- <i>φ-u-s</i>
3I	Ø- <i>v-u(-mi)</i>	3A.PL		3I	Ø- <i>φ-u-n</i> Ø- <i>φ-u(-mi)</i>	3A.PL	
3O	Ø- <i>v-u-min</i>	3I.PL	Ø- <i>v-u-a-t</i>	3O	Ø- <i>φ-u-n</i>	3I.PL	
PERFECT							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	Ø- <i>v-ing-/ung-u</i>	2PL	Ø- <i>ing-/ung-u-n</i>	2	Ø- <i>ing-/ung-u</i>	2PL	Ø- <i>ing-/ung-u-t</i>
1		1PL.INCL	Ø- <i>ing-/ung-u-tšin</i>	1		1PL.INCL	Ø- <i>ing-/ung-u-tši-t</i>
3A	Ø- <i>ing-/ung-u-n</i>	1PL.EXCL	Ø- <i>ing-/ung-u-n</i>	3A	Ø- <i>v-ing-/ung-o-n</i>	1PL.EXCL	Ø- <i>ing-/ung-u-t</i>
4		4PL	Ø- <i>ing-/ung-u-t</i>	4		4PL	Ø- <i>v-ing-/ung-u-s</i>
3I	Ø- <i>ing-/ung-u-n</i> Ø- <i>ing-/ung-u(-mi)</i>	3A.PL		3I	Ø- <i>v-ing-/ung-o-n</i> Ø- <i>v-ing-/ung-o(-mi)</i>	3A.PL	

3O	<i>Ø-ing-/ung-u-mi-n</i>	3I.PL	<i>Ø-ing-ua-t</i> <i>Ø-ung-ua-t</i>	3O	<i>Ø-v-ing-/ung-o-mi-n</i>	3I.PL

FUTURE

SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	<i>Ø-v-u-š</i>	2PL	<i>Ø-u-š-o-n</i>	2	<i>Ø-u-š</i>	2PL	<i>Ø-u-š-o-t</i>
1		1PL.INCL	<i>Ø-u-š-o-tšín</i>	1		1PL.INCL	<i>Ø-u-š-o-tšì-t</i>
3A	<i>Ø-u-š</i>	1PL.EXCL	<i>Ø-u-š-o-n</i>	3A	<i>Ø-v-u-š</i>	1PL.EXCL	<i>Ø-u-š-o-t</i>
4		4PL	<i>Ø-o-t-š</i>	4		4PL	<i>Ø-v-u-š</i>
3I	<i>Ø-u(-mi)-š</i>	3A.PL		3I	<i>Ø-v-u(-mi)-š</i>	3A.PL	
3O	<i>Ø-u-mi-š</i>	3I.PL	<i>Ø-u-a-t-š</i>	3O	<i>Ø-v-u-š</i>	3I.PL	

PLUPERFECT

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	<i>Ø-φ-an-un</i>	2PL	<i>Ø-φ-an-u-t</i>
1		1PL.INCL	<i>Ø-φ-an-u-tšì-t</i>
3A		1PL.EXCL	<i>Ø-φ-an-u-t</i>
4		4PL	<i>Ø-φ-an-us</i>
3I	<i>Ø-φ-an-un</i> <i>Ø-φ-an-u(-mi)</i>	3A.PL	
3O	<i>Ø-φ-an-u-mi-n</i>	3I.PL	

DEPENDENT FORMS

AUTONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	<i>Ø-φat</i>	HYPONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	<i>Ø-φit</i>
		DEPENDENT	<i>Ø-at</i>

§8.3.1.2.1 Active Dubitative Agentive Conjugation: *aia*ʃʃ- ‘study’

Below is a table summarising the active dubitative agentive conjugation of the intransitive verb *aia*-ʃʃ- ‘study’:

ᲡᲠᲢᲗᲗᲗ aiaʔʔ- ‘study’							
AUTONOMOUS				HYPONOMOUS			
PRESENT							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	ᲡᲠᲢᲗᲗᲗᲗ tsaioʔʔu	2PL	ᲡᲠᲢᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ tsaiaʔʔon	2	ᲡᲠᲢᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ tsaiaʔʔu	2PL	ᲡᲠᲢᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ tsaiaʔʔut
1	ᲡᲠᲢᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ gaioʔʔu	1PL.INCL	ᲡᲠᲢᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ tsaiaʔʔotsin	1	ᲡᲠᲢᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ gaiaʔʔu	1PL.INCL	ᲡᲠᲢᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ tsaiaʔʔutsit

3A	ᲐᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>taja</i> ᲡᲗᲟᲛ	1PL.EXCL	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>gaja</i> ᲡᲗᲟᲛ	3A	ᲐᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tajo</i> ᲡᲗᲟᲛ	1PL.EXCL	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>gaja</i> ᲡᲗᲠ
4	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>maja</i> ᲡᲗᲟᲛ	4PL	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>maja</i> ᲡᲗᲟ	4	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>majo</i> ᲡᲗᲟᲛ	4PL	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>majo</i> ᲡᲗᲠ
3I	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>haja</i> ᲡᲗᲟᲛ <i>haja</i> ᲡᲗᲟ(mi)	3A.PL	ᲐᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>taja</i> ᲡᲗᲟ	3I	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>hajo</i> ᲡᲗᲟᲛ <i>hajo</i> ᲡᲗᲟ(mi)	3A.PL	ᲐᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tajo</i> ᲡᲗᲠ
3O	ᲐᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>taja</i> ᲡᲗᲟᲛᲓᲛ	3I.PL	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>haja</i> ᲡᲗᲠ	3O	ᲐᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tajo</i> ᲡᲗᲟᲛᲓᲛ	3I.PL	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>hajo</i> ᲡᲗᲠ

PAST

SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tsaja</i> ᲡᲗᲠ	2PL	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tsaja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛᲛ	2	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tsaja</i> ᲡᲗᲠ	2PL	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tsaja</i> ᲡᲗᲠ
1	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>gaja</i> ᲡᲗᲠ	1PL.INCL	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tsaja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛᲛᲛ	1	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>gaja</i> ᲡᲗᲠ	1PL.INCL	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tsaja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ
3A	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>ajio</i> ᲡᲗᲠ	1PL.EXCL	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>gaja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛᲛ	3A	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>ajio</i> ᲡᲗᲠ	1PL.EXCL	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>gaja</i> ᲡᲗᲠ
4	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>majo</i> ᲡᲗᲠ	4PL	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>majo</i> ᲡᲗᲠ	4	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>maja</i> ᲡᲗᲠ	4PL	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>maja</i> ᲡᲗᲠ
3I	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>hajo</i> ᲡᲗᲠ(mi)	3A.PL	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>ajio</i> ᲡᲗᲠ	3I	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>haja</i> ᲡᲗᲠ <i>haja</i> ᲡᲗᲠ(mi)	3A.PL	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>ajio</i> ᲡᲗᲠ
3O	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>ajio</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲓᲛ	3I.PL	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>hajo</i> ᲡᲗᲠ	3O	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>ajio</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲓᲛ	3I.PL	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>hajo</i> ᲡᲗᲠ

PERFECT

SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tsajo</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ	2PL	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tsaja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ	2	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tsajo</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ	2PL	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tsaja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ
1	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>gajo</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ	1PL.INCL	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tsaja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛᲛ	1	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>gajo</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ	1PL.INCL	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tsaja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛᲛ
3A	ᲐᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>taja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ	1PL.EXCL	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>gaja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ	3A	ᲐᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tajo</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ	1PL.EXCL	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>gaja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ
4	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>maja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ	4PL	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>maja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ	4	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>majo</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ	4PL	ᲡᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>majo</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ
3I	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>haja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ <i>haja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ(mi)	3A.PL	ᲐᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>taja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ	3I	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>hajo</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ <i>hajo</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ(mi)	3A.PL	ᲐᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tajo</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ
3O	ᲐᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>taja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛᲓᲛ	3I.PL	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>haja</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ	3O	ᲐᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>tajo</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛᲓᲛ	3I.PL	ᲠᲠᲢᲠᲨᲚ <i>hajo</i> ᲡᲗᲠᲛᲛ

FUTURE

SINGULAR				PLURAL			
2	tsajəχχus	2PL	tsajəχχuson	2	tsajəχχus	2PL	tsajəχχusot
1	gajəχχus	1PL.INCL	tsajəχχusotsin	1	gajəχχus	1PL.INCL	tsajəχχusotsit
3A	tajəχχus	1PL.EXCL	gajəχχuson	3A	tajəχχus	1PL.EXCL	gajəχχusot
4	majəχχus	4PL	majəχχuts	4	majəχχus	4PL	majəχχus
3I	hajəχχus hajəχχumis	3A.PL	tajəχχuts	3I	hajəχχus hajəχχumis	3A.PL	tajəχχus
3O	tajəχχumis	3I.PL	hajəχχuats	3O	tajəχχumis	3I.PL	hajəχχus

PLUPERFECT

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	tsajəχχanun	2PL	tsajəχχanut
1	gajəχχanun	1PL.INCL	tsajəχχanutsit
3A	ajəχχanun	1PL.EXCL	gajəχχanut
4	majəχχanun	4PL	majəχχanus
3I	hajəχχanun hajəχχanu(mi)	3A.PL	ajəχχanus
3O	ajəχχanumin	3I.PL	hajəχχanus

DEPENDENT FORMS

AUTONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	ajəχχat nukka 'I do not study'	HYPNOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	ajəχχit hın nukkin 'because I did not study'
		DEPENDENT	ajəχχat nə na 'to study'

§8.3.1.2.3 Active Dubitative Unagentive Conjugation: *nig*- 'die'

AUTONOMOUS				HYPONOMOUS			
PRESENT							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>piniggu</i>	2PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁 <i>pinigon</i>	2	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁 <i>pinigu</i>	2PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>pinigut</i>
1	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>neniggu</i>	1PL.INCL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤓𐤌 <i>pinigotsin</i>	1	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>nenigu</i>	1PL.INCL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤓𐤌 <i>pinigutsit</i>
3A	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>snigon</i>	1PL.EXCL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>nenigon</i>	3A	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>sniggon</i>	1PL.EXCL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>nenigut</i>
4	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>minigon</i>	4PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>minigot</i>	4	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>miniggon</i>	4PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>miniggu</i>
3I	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>nigon</i> 𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>nigomi</i>	3A.PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>snigot</i>	3I	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>niggon</i> 𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>niggo(mi)</i>	3A.PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>sniggu</i>
3O	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>snigomin</i>	3I.PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>niguat</i>	3O	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>sniggomim</i>	3I.PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>niggu</i>
PAST							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>pinigun</i>	2PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤓𐤌 <i>pinigunnon</i>	2	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>pinikkun</i>	2PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>pinikkut</i>
1	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>ninigun</i>	1PL.INCL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤓𐤌 <i>pinigunmotsin</i>	1	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>ninikkun</i>	1PL.INCL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤓𐤌 <i>pinikkutsit</i>
3A	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>sniggu</i>	1PL.EXCL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤓𐤌 <i>ninigunnon</i>	3A	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>snikkun</i>	1PL.EXCL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>ninikkut</i>
4	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>miniggu</i>	4PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>miniggut</i>	4	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>minikkun</i>	4PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>minikkus</i>
3I	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>niggu(mi)</i>	3A.PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>sniggut</i>	3I	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>nikkun</i> 𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>nikku(mi)</i>	3A.PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>snikkus</i>
3O	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>sniggumin</i>	3I.PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>nigguat</i>	3O	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>snikkumin</i>	3I.PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>nikkus</i>
PERFECT							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>piniggingu</i>	2PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>piniggingon</i>	2	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>pinikkingu</i>	2PL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>pinikkingut</i>
1	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>niniggingu</i>	1PL.INCL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤓𐤌 <i>piniggingotsin</i>	1	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀 <i>ninikkingu</i>	1PL.INCL	𐤀𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤓𐤌 <i>pinikkingutsit</i> </

AUTONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	ܢܝܟܟܬ ܢܬܢܐ <i>nikkat nutṇa</i> 'I do not die'	HYPONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	ܢܝܟܟܬ ܚܝܢ ܢܬܢܐ <i>nikkat hīn nutṇa</i> 'because I did not die'
		DEPENDENT	ܡܝ ܢܝܓܬ ܢܝܢ ܐܝ <i>nīgat nīn ai</i> 'to die'

§8.3.1.3 Intransitive Conjugation: Optative

The optative is the second inferential mood of the realis mood set. The optative conveys a range of meanings centred around desire, wishes, hope or commands and it is found in various copular constructions. In this regard, the optative is similar to many indo-european languages' use of the subjunctive or conjunctive. The optative in the autonomous order, especially in the combination with particles such as *i...-t gi* often indicate a sort of hopeless wish, longing for something which perhaps cannot happen. Other optative constructions express permission and duty (for example after *nus (gi) ia* or simply *nuski* 'let it be, please'). It is found in subordinated clauses following expressions of wish, duty, need and longing.

i gasa ܕܕܝܫܐ ܕܕܝܫܐ ܕܕܝܫܐ -t gi
 'if only I could fish, I wish I could fish'

i nus gi (mikwutubpon) mavvu
 'if only there was meat (to eat), I want meat'

nus gi tsasigvussin
 'you ought/should listen'

nuski tsmindussin
 'you should come'

nus tsneitnussin
 'please sit down, you should sit down'

gatsappa ius tsmindussin
 'I hope you (will) come'

tsadavemat ius tsangussin
 'I ask that you help'

In autonomous phrases by itself, the optative can have a more straight-forward desirative meaning, especially in questions, which can be answered in the same mood:

na agettsisa ܕܕܝܫܐ ܕܕܝܫܐ ܕܕܝܫܐ -t ke?
 'do you want to go fish?'

aii, aggisso ܕܕܝܫܐ ܕܕܝܫܐ ܕܕܝܫܐ

‘yes, I want to go fishing’

gavalbusut

‘I want to swim’

The optative used with certain verbs in the autonomous unagentive may indicate a need more than a wish, sometimes with causative transitive verbs:

nemigvusut

‘I want to eat, I am hungry’

netsintusut

‘I want to drink, I am thirsty’

nemiggusut

‘I want to go, I need to go (urinate)’

nelõmis ʕuttusut

‘I want to sleep, I am sleepy’

nemairũsũt ~ nemairgũssits

‘I want to laugh, it makes me laugh’

It is also commonly found in hyponymous phrases subordinated to an expression of wish or wish, but also permission, for example *alk-* ‘to allow, to let’ with the expression:

gaskanna ʒa tsʕullussin

‘I want you to leave’

skannat nukka ʒa tsatsidnussin

‘I don’t want you to cry’

alkat nattsi ʒa simindusũ

‘let her/him come in’

AUTONOMOUS				HYPONOMOUS			
PRESENT							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	Ø-us-ut	2PL	Ø-us-un	2	Ø-us-s-in	2PL	Ø-us-et
1		1PL.INCL	Ø-us-u-tšin	1		1PL.INCL	Ø-us-e-tši-t
3A	Ø-us	1PL.EXCL	Ø-us-un	3A	Ø-us-i-n	1PL.EXCL	Ø-us-et
4		4PL	Ø-us-ot	4		4PL	Ø-us-is
3I	Ø-u-(mi)-s	3A.PL		3I	Ø-us-i-n Ø-us-i-(mi)	3A.PL	
3O	Ø-u-mi-s	3I.PL	Ø-u-a-t-s	3O	Ø-us-i-mi-n	3I.PL	
PAST							

SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	<i>Ø-is-it</i>	2PL	<i>Ø-is-in</i>	2	<i>Ø-φ-is-s-un</i>	2PL	<i>Ø-φ-is-ot</i>
1		1PL.INCL	<i>Ø-is-i-tsin</i>	1		1PL.INCL	<i>Ø-φ-is-o-tsi-t</i>
3A	<i>Ø-is</i>	1PL.EXCL	<i>Ø-is-in</i>	3A	<i>Ø-φ-is-u-n</i>	1PL.EXCL	<i>Ø-φ-is-ot</i>
4		4PL	<i>Ø-is-et</i>	4		4PL	<i>Ø-φ-is-us</i>
3I	<i>Ø-i-(mi)-s</i>	3A.PL		3I	<i>Ø-φ-is-u-n</i> <i>Ø-φ-is-u-(mi)</i>	3A.PL	
3O	<i>Ø-is</i>	3I.PL		3O	<i>Ø-φ-is-u-n</i>	3I.PL	

PERFECT

SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	<i>Ø-ut-s-ut</i>	2PL	<i>Ø-ut-su-n</i>	2	<i>Ø-utts-in</i>	2PL	<i>Ø-ut-s-et</i>
1		1PL.INCL	<i>Ø-ut-su-tsin</i>	1		1PL.INCL	<i>Ø-ut-s-e-tsi-t</i>
3A	<i>Ø-ut-s</i>	1PL.EXCL	<i>Ø-ut-su-n</i>	3A	<i>Ø-ut-s-i-n</i>	1PL.EXCL	<i>Ø-ut-s-et</i>
4		4PL	<i>Ø-ut-s-ot</i>	4		4PL	<i>Ø-ut-s-is</i>
3I	<i>Ø-ut-s</i> <i>Ø-u-t-s-umi</i>	3A.PL		3I	<i>Ø-ut-s-i-n</i> <i>Ø-ut-s-i-(mi)</i>	3A.PL	
3O	<i>Ø-ut-s</i>	3I.PL		3O	<i>Ø-ut-s-i-n</i>	3I.PL	

PLUPERFECT

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	<i>Ø-φ-utts-issu-n</i>	2PL	<i>Ø-φ-uts-iso-t</i>
1		1PL.INCL	<i>Ø-φ-uts-iso-tsi-t</i>
3A	<i>Ø-φ-uts-isu-n</i>	1PL.EXCL	<i>Ø-φ-uts-iso-t</i>
4		4PL	<i>Ø-φ-uts-isu-s</i>
3I	<i>Ø-φ-uts-isu-n</i> <i>Ø-φ-uts-isu-mi</i>	3A.PL	
3O	<i>Ø-φ-uts-isu-min</i>	3I.PL	

DEPENDENT FORMS

AUTONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	<i>Ø-φat</i>	HYPONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	<i>Ø-φit</i>
		DEPENDENT	<i>Ø-at</i>

§8.3.1.3.1 Notes on the Optative Conjugation

The optative differs from the dubitative in that it has a unique local marker in *-ut* or *-it* in the autonomous but *-un* or *-in* in the hyponymous, and the locality marker *-v-* is underlying in the forms *-us-sin* (**-us-v-in*).

The hyponymous past optative in the third-person inanimate *-isumin* has an alternative form in *-issin* or *-issin*, which is mostly heard in eastern dialects in older speakers. Likewise, the autonomous present and perfect optative in the third-person inanimate has alternative forms in *-ussin* and *-uttsin* respectively (from *-us-mi* and *-ut-s-mi*, where the *-mi-* has been syncoped and digammatropic gemination occurs as a result). The similar process has also lead to the development of alternative local forms of the hyponymous past dubitative, resulting in *-uttsin* instead of the expected *-utsvin*.

§8.3.1.3.2 Active Optative Agentive Conjugation: *ilg-* ‘go’

Below is a table summarising the active optative agentive conjugation of the verb *ilg-* ‘go, travel’:

ᐃᓂᓂᓂ							

‘become pregnant’

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4	ጠጠራዊነት <i>mitunu ḫuts</i>	4PL	ጠጠራዊነት <i>mitunu ḫutsot</i>	4	ጠጠራዊነት <i>mitunu ḫutsin</i>	4PL	ጠጠራዊነት <i>mitunu ḫutsis</i>
3I	ጠጠራዊነት (ሀይ) <i>tunu ḫuts(umi)</i> <i>tunu ḫumits</i>	3A.PL	ጠጠራዊነት <i>stunu ḫutsot</i>	3I	ጠጠራዊነት <i>tunu ḫutsin</i> <i>tunu ḫutsi(mi)</i>	3A.PL	ጠጠራዊነት <i>stunu ḫutsis</i>
3O	ጠጠራዊነት <i>stunu ḫumits</i>	3I.PL	ጠጠራዊነት <i>tunu ḫutuats</i>	3O	ጠጠራዊነት <i>stunu ḫutsimin</i>	3I.PL	ጠጠራዊነት <i>tunu ḫutsis</i>

PLUPERFECT

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	ጠጠራዊነት <i>pitunu ḫḫutsissun</i>	2PL	ጠጠራዊነት <i>pitunu ḫḫutsisot</i>
1	ጠጠራዊነት <i>ṗitunu ḫḫutsissun</i>	1PL.INCL	ጠጠራዊነት <i>pitunu ḫḫutsisotṣit</i>
3A	ጠጠራዊነት <i>stunu ḫḫutsisun</i>	1PL.EXCL	ጠጠራዊነት <i>ṗitunu ḫḫutsisot</i>
4	ጠጠራዊነት <i>mitunu ḫḫutsisun</i>	4PL	ጠጠራዊነት <i>mitunu ḫḫutsisus</i>
3I	ጠጠራዊነት <i>tunu ḫḫutsisun</i> <i>tunu ḫḫutsisu(mi)</i>	3A.PL	ጠጠራዊነት <i>stunu ḫḫutsisus</i>
3O	ጠጠራዊነት <i>stunu ḫḫutsisumin</i>	3I.PL	ጠጠራዊነት <i>tunu ḫḫutsisus</i>

DEPENDENT FORMS

AUTONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	ጠጠራዊነት ከ ጠጠራዊነት <i>i tunu ḫḫi-t gi nūṗṗisit</i> ‘if only I didn’t get pregnant’	HYPONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	ጠጠራዊነት ከ ጠጠራዊነት <i>nus ṗa tunu ḫḫit nūṗṗisun</i> ‘I should not have gotten pregnant’
		DEPENDENT	ጠጠራዊነት ከ ጠጠራዊነት <i>tunu ḫat nin ai</i> ‘to get pregnant’

§8.3.1.4 Intransitive Conjugation: Conditional

The conditional is one of two irrealis moods, along with the potential. It is used to show hypothetical or counterfactual events or conditions. It indicates what would be, but isn’t necessarily. Unlike the realis moods (indicative, dubitative and optative), the realis moods only have a present and past form. The conditional can be used both in the protasis, which is often introduced second and with a conjunction such as *ṗu* ‘if’, *ṗuḫhot* ‘if (not)’ or *ṗuḫ(h)i* ‘if ever, should, in the event of’ and apodosis, which introduces the consequence of the condition. Pine generally favours autonomous phrases first, such that the apodosis is usually first. The conjunction *ṗu* usually means ‘when’, but when used to introduce a hyponomous conditional clause, it means ‘if’. The complementised

copular form *iai* (*iu*, *iuhhot*) or *iaiiu(hhot)* can be used to introduce a counterfactual protosis clause. The conditional is also used with the conjunction *ik* ‘lest’.

gaminttaja

‘I would come’

gatsinttaja iu niven tsaħħa nujon

‘I would drink, if I had water’

gasilluppavet, iu giskava

‘I would do it if (lit. when) I could’

sibidnuttsu, iauiuhhot siggut nugguttsu

‘if it had not rained, s/he would have come’

minttat nukin, ik nikuggidnattsin

‘I didn’t come, lest I made noise’

minttat nukin, sikuggidnit hit nutnattsin

‘I didn’t come in order not to make noise’

Unlike realis moods, the irrealis moods only have a present and past tense.

AUTONOMOUS				HYPONOMOUS			
PRESENT							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	Ø-φ-atsat	2PL	Ø-φ-atsa-n	2	Ø-φ-attsin	2PL	Ø-φ-atsi-t
1		1PL.INCL	Ø-φ-atsa-tsin	1		1PL.INCL	Ø-φ-atsi-tsi-t
3A	Ø-φ-attsa	1PL.EXCL	Ø-φ-atsa-n	3A	Ø-φ-atsi-n	1PL.EXCL	Ø-φ-atsi-t
4		4PL	Ø-φ-atsa-t	4		4PL	Ø-φ-atsi-s
3I	Ø-φ-attsä(-mi)	3A.PL		3I	Ø-φ-atsi-n Ø-φ-atsi-(-mi)	3A.PL	
3O	Ø-φ-attsä-min	3I.PL		3O	Ø-φ-atsi-mi-n	3I.PL	
PAST							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	Ø-φ-utš-ut	2PL	Ø-φ-utš-un	2	Ø-φ-utts-in	2PL	Ø-φ-uttsi-t
1		1PL.INCL	Ø-φ-utš-u-tsin	1		1PL.INCL	Ø-φ-uttsi-tsi-t
3A	Ø-φ-uttsu	1PL.EXCL	Ø-φ-utš-un	3A	Ø-φ-utts-in	1PL.EXCL	Ø-φ-uttsi-t
4		4PL	Ø-φ-utš-ut	4		4PL	Ø-φ-uttsi-s
3I	Ø-φ-uttsu-(-mi)	3A.PL		3I	Ø-φ-utts-in Ø-φ-utts-i-(-mi)	3A.PL	
3O	Ø-φ-uttsu-min	3I.PL		3O	Ø-φ-utts-i-mi-n	3I.PL	
DEPENDENT FORMS							

AUTONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	<i>Ø-φat</i>	HYPONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	<i>Ø-φit</i>
		DEPENDENT	<i>Ø-at</i>

§8.3.1.4.1 Notes on the Conditional Conjugation

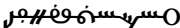
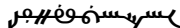
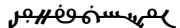
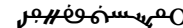
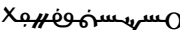
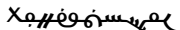
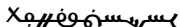
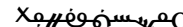
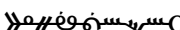
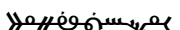
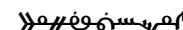
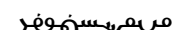
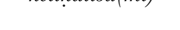
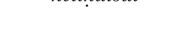
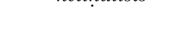
There used to be wide spread use of specific irrealis dependent forms, which have fallen out of use today. The autonomous conegative was *-φai/-φoi* instead of *-φat* the hyponomous connegative was *-φei*, and the dependent was *-φet*. These forms are sometimes still heard in some fixed expressions and in archaic or very conservative language registers. Some speakers still use these forms as a way to show a more polite suggestion of a condition.

<i>intt(ut)oguppōi (nugguattsi)</i>	‘unfortunately (lit. it would not be possible)’
<i>iskai nukkatsat</i>	‘I couldn’t, no thank you (when refusing an offer)’
<i>lukkoi nuttsatsat</i>	‘you oughtn’t’
<i>jai nikkei hit nuttsattsin</i>	‘so that you may not die (archaic)’

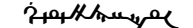
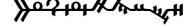
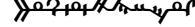
§8.3.1.4.2 Active Conditional Agentive Conjugation: *neitŋ-* ‘sit down’

Below is a table summarising the active conditional agentive conjugation of the verb *neitŋ-* ‘sit down’:

ጥቅርታ neitŋ- ‘sit down’							
AUTONOMOUS				HYPONOMOUS			
PRESENT							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ tsneitnatsat	2PL	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ tsneitnatsan	2	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ tsneitnattsin	2PL	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ tsneitnatsit
1	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ ganeitnatsat	1PL.INCL	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ tsneitnatsatsin	1	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ ganeitnattsin	1PL.INCL	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ tsneitnatsitsit
3A	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ tneitnattsa	1PL.EXCL	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ ganeitnatsan	3A	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ tneitnattsin	1PL.EXCL	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ ganeitnatsit
4	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ mineitnattsa	4PL	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ mineitnatsat	4	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ mineitnattsin	4PL	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ mineitnatsis
3I	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ neitnattsa(mi)	3A.PL	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ tneitnatsat	3I	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ neitnattsin neitnatsi(mi)	3A.PL	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ tneitnatsis
3O	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ tneitnattsamin	3I.PL	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ neitnatsat	3O	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ tneitnattsimin	3I.PL	ጥቅርታጥቅርታ neitnatsis
PAST							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	

2	 <i>tseneitnutsut</i>	2PL	 <i>tseneitnutsun</i>	2	 <i>tseneitnutsin</i>	2PL	 <i>tseneitnutsit</i>
1	 <i>geneitnutsut</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tseneitnutsutsin</i>	1	 <i>geneitnutsin</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tseneitnutsitsit</i>
3A	 <i>neitnutsu</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>geneitnutsun</i>	3A	 <i>neitnutsin</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>geneitnutsit</i>
4	 <i>mineitnutsu</i>	4PL	 <i>mineitnutsut</i>	4	 <i>mineitnutsin</i>	4PL	 <i>mineitnutsits</i>
3I	 <i>neitnutsu(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>neitnutsut</i>	3I	 <i>neitnutsin</i> <i>neitnutsi(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>neitnutsits</i>
3O	 <i>neitnutsumin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>neitnutsuat</i>	3O	 <i>neitnutssimin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>neitnutsits</i>

§8.3.1.4.3 Active Conditional Unagentive Conjugation: *ruag̃*χ- ‘vomit’

AUTONOMOUS				HYPONOMOUS			
PRESENT							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	 <i>piruakχatsat</i>	2PL	 <i>piruakχatsan</i>	2	 <i>piruakχatsin</i>	2PL	 <i>piruakχatsit</i>
1	 <i>neruakχatsat</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>neruakχatsatsin</i>	1	 <i>neruakχatsin</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>neruakχatsitsit</i>
3A	 <i>ruakχattsa</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>neruakχatsan</i>	3A	 <i>ruakχatsin</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>neruakχatsit</i>
4	 <i>miruakχattsa</i>	4PL	 <i>miruakχatsat</i>	4	 <i>miuakχatsin</i>	4PL	 <i>miruakχatsis</i>

‘it may rain, maybe it could rain’

ɟul giʔʔxulin

‘perhaps it could work, it might work’

na tsmittulu-t ke?

‘might you know?’

illot nullu oha kiski na

‘or whatever it may be’

na ɟu-t ke/na ɟu-t ke

‘I wonder....’

na ɟu-t ke ɟa tɲindvus

‘I wonder if s/he will come’

i ɟu-t gi ɟa tɲinttulin

‘hopefully s/he will/might come’

The hyponomous potential copula is also used after certain pronouns changing their meaning, for example *ɟu kammi*, *nulin~nun kammi~nulkammi~nunkammi~nuggammi* ‘anyone (at all)’, or using the relative interrogative forms and *nun-*: *nunnammi* ‘anyone (at all)’ (also *nulnammi*, *nulin nammi*).

miminttulin kammi?

‘who might come?’

miminttulin nunnammi

‘anyone might come’

Unlike realis moods, the irrealis moods only have a present and past tense. Their dependent forms also differ from realis dependent forms, which are identical for all realis moods.

AUTONOMOUS				HYPONOMOUS			
PRESENT							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	Ø-φ-ul-ut	2PL	Ø-φ-ul-un	2	Ø-φ-ull-in	2PL	Ø-φ-ul-it
1		1PL.INCL	Ø-φ-ul-u-tsin	1		1PL.INCL	Ø-φ-ul-i-tsi-t
3A	Ø-φ-ull-u	1PL.EXCL	Ø-φ-ul-un	3A	Ø-φ-ul-in	1PL.EXCL	Ø-φ-ul-it
4		4PL	Ø-φ-ul-ut	4		4PL	Ø-φ-ul-is
3I	Ø-φ-ull-u-(mi)	3A.PL		3I	Ø-φ-ul-in Ø-φ-ul-i-(mi)	3A.PL	
3O	Ø-φ-ull-u-min	3I.PL	Ø-φ-ul-u-at	3O	Ø-φ-ul-i-mi-n	3I.PL	
PAST							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	Ø-φ-il-it	2PL	Ø-φ-il-in	2	Ø-φ-ill-un	2PL	Ø-φ-ill-ut
1		1PL.INCL	Ø-φ-il-i-tsin	1		1PL.INCL	Ø-φ-ill-u-tsi-t

3A	Ø- <i>φ-ill-i</i>	1 PL.EXCL	Ø- <i>φ-il-in</i>	3A	Ø- <i>φ-ill-un</i>	1 PL.EXCL	Ø- <i>φ-ill-ut</i>
4		4 PL	Ø- <i>φ-il-it</i>	4		4 PL	Ø- <i>φ-ill-us</i>
3I	Ø- <i>φ-ill-i-(mi)</i>	3A.PL		3I	Ø- <i>φ-ill-un</i> Ø- <i>φ-ill-u-(mi)</i>	3A.PL	
3O	Ø- <i>φ-ill-i-min</i>	3I.PL		3O	Ø- <i>φ-ill-umi-n</i>	3I.PL	

DEPENDENT FORMS

AUTONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	Ø- <i>φat</i>	HYPONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	Ø- <i>φit</i>
		DEPENDENT	Ø- <i>at</i>

§8.3.1.5.1 Active Potential Agentive Conjugation: *mid-* ‘know’

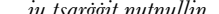
Below is a table summarising the active potential agentive conjugation of the verb *mid-* ‘know’:

ᐅᐃᐅᐅᐅ							

PAST

SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	ṣṣarǧǧilit <i>ṣṣarǧǧilit</i>	2PL	ṣṣarǧǧilin <i>ṣṣarǧǧilin</i>	2	ṣṣarǧǧillun <i>ṣṣarǧǧillun</i>	2PL	ṣṣarǧǧillut <i>ṣṣarǧǧillut</i>
1	ṣṣarǧǧilit <i>ṣṣarǧǧilit</i>	1PL.INCL	ṣṣarǧǧilitsin <i>ṣṣarǧǧilitsin</i>	1	ṣṣarǧǧillun <i>ṣṣarǧǧillun</i>	1PL.INCL	ṣṣarǧǧillutsit <i>ṣṣarǧǧillutsit</i>
3A	ṣṣarǧǧilli <i>ṣṣarǧǧilli</i>	1PL.EXCL	ṣṣarǧǧilin <i>ṣṣarǧǧilin</i>	3A	ṣṣarǧǧillun <i>ṣṣarǧǧillun</i>	1PL.EXCL	ṣṣarǧǧillut <i>ṣṣarǧǧillut</i>
4	ṣṣarǧǧilli <i>ṣṣarǧǧilli</i>	4PL	ṣṣarǧǧilit <i>ṣṣarǧǧilit</i>	4	ṣṣarǧǧillun <i>ṣṣarǧǧillun</i>	4PL	ṣṣarǧǧillus <i>ṣṣarǧǧillus</i>
3I	ṣṣarǧǧilli(mi) <i>ṣṣarǧǧilli(mi)</i>	3A.PL	ṣṣarǧǧilit <i>ṣṣarǧǧilit</i>	3I	ṣṣarǧǧillun <i>ṣṣarǧǧillun</i> ṣṣarǧǧillu(mi) <i>ṣṣarǧǧillu(mi)</i>	3A.PL	ṣṣarǧǧillus <i>ṣṣarǧǧillus</i>
3O	ṣṣarǧǧillimin <i>ṣṣarǧǧillimin</i>	3I.PL	ṣṣarǧǧiliat <i>ṣṣarǧǧiliat</i>	3O	ṣṣarǧǧillumin <i>ṣṣarǧǧillumin</i>	3I.PL	ṣṣarǧǧillus <i>ṣṣarǧǧillus</i>

DEPENDENT FORMS

AUTONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	 <i>tsarggat nutñulul</i> ‘I could not have the energy’	HYPONOMOUS CONNEGATIVE	 <i>iñ tsarggīt nutñullīn</i> ‘if I couldn’t have the energy’
		DEPENDENT	 <i>tsarggat nīn ai</i> ‘to know’

§8.3.1.6 Inchoative Mood & The Augmented Inchoative Marker

Translative verbs in -*uʃ-*, passive verbs in -*φutuθ-* (and its derived habitative and inhabilitative forms) or verbs with an inherently translative or essive meaning usually do not have a true desirative optative meaning, as translatives and passives are inherently unagentive. In the absence of structures that give the optative a purely optative function, indicating wishes, will, volition, or epistemic probabilities or necessities, the optative conjugation can instead convey an inchoative aspect. Unagentive verbs generally lack true desirative forms simply because such constructions may end up semantically incoherent (I want to feel tired may work in English but the equivalent form *neskukkisusut* would require very specific context to be seen as meaningful). Instead, translative, passive and stative medials and inherently translative or stative verbs may have an inchoative meaning when found in the optative. This is especially true of the autonomous, as the hyponomous is very commonly purely optative in function. Translative verbs found in this inchoative mood indicate that the change of state is starting or beginning, and often carries an imperfective aspect. Stative verbs are more rarely inchoative than translative verbs, where the inchoative meaning is essentially obligatory.

<i>speknutussi mi boagve na</i>	‘the house was painted’
<i>speknutussis mi boagve na</i>	‘the house started to be/get painted’
<i>gitsũĤĤytyysi mi kĩĤu na</i>	‘the wood was carried away’
<i>gitsũĤĤytyssis mi kĩĤu na</i>	‘the wood began being carried away’

There is an alternative way of showing adding an inchoative aspect onto transitive verbs – by using the so-called inchoative augment of the transitive marker, *-is-uX-*. Such augmented inchoative transitive verbs have a more intrinsic or gnomic inchoative aspect. This augment does not constitute a mood, and is instead an aspectual medial, which means that augmented inchoative verbs can appear in the optative mood (with an inchoative function). The redundancy of both the inchoative aspect medial *-(i)s-* and the inchoative mood is avoided, as these augmented verbs only ever have a purely optative meaning. The augment blocks the inchoative mood interpretation entirely, leaving only the optative reading. The absence of the inchoative augment allows for both readings: an inchoative and an optative reading. Consider the root *iss-* ‘old’, which exists both as an augmented inchoative transitive or can appear without the augment in the inchoative mood. The nuance in meaning is not immense, however:

<i>n-iss-is-uX-in</i>	‘I began growing old’ (the action of growing older over time started)
<i>n-iss-uX-is-it</i>	‘I started getting older’ (‘the action of growing old began then’)

813. *sissisuXxi mi maddis tyvyt i däljen mi nıkava jo*
 ከጠቅላይ ግዛት ስርዓት ላይ ስርዓት ላይ ስርዓት ላይ
 [sɪʃːasot̪ɪ mi ˈmɑd̪ɪs ˈtʏːvɪt i ˈdæːɛn mi ɲɪkawa jɔː]
s-iss-is-uX-vi mi h-madd-is tyv-yt i däljen mi n-ika-va jo
 3A.UNAG-get.old-INCH-TRANSL-NLOC.PST DET 3I.UNAG-follow-NLOC.PST.HYP.PL PRON.3I.PL DET 1.POSS-father.PAT-LOC.POSS PRON.3A
 ‘my father began growing old over the following years’
814. *sissuXis gisastuttugat smüdnodan nin ai upmün mi nıkava jo*
 ከጠቅላይ ግዛት ስርዓት ላይ ስርዓት ላይ ስርዓት ላይ
 [sɪʃːot̪ɪs gɪˈsastːot̪ɪgah ˈsp̪ɪːdnodan nɛn æɪ ˈupmün mi ɲɪkawa jɔː]
s-iss-uX-is gi-sast-uttug-at s-müdn-ot-an nin ai upmün mi n-ika-va jo
 3A.UNAG-get.old-TRANSL-OPT.NLOC.PST TRANS-move-MID-DET POSS.3A-cabin-ILLAT-NLOC.POSS COP.NLOC.PST PRON.3I.GEN after POSS.1-father-LOC.POSS PRON.3A
 ‘my father started getting older after he moved out to his cabin’
815. *gatsappa iugus issuXxit nüpassin*
 ስላም ላይ ስላም ላይ ስላም ላይ
 [gɑˈtsaˈpa ˈjɔːɣɔs ˈɪʃːot̪ɪɣɪ ˈnuːpɔsɪm]
ga-tsabb-va iu=gus iss-uX-φit n=u=p-ussin
 1.AG-hope-LOC.PRS that.OPT.NEG be.old-TRANSL-CONNEG.ITR.HYP 1.UNAG.NEG.AUX-LOC.OPT.HYP
 ‘I hope you don’t start getting/get older’
816. *gatsappa iugus issisuXxit nüpassin*
 ስላም ላይ ስላም ላይ ስላም ላይ
 [gɑˈtsaˈpa ˈjɔːɣɔs ˈɪʃːasot̪ɪɪt ˈnuːpɔsɪm]
ga-tsabb-va iu=gus iss-is=uX-vit n=u=p-ussin
 1.AG-hope-LOC.PRS that.OPT.NEG be.old-INCH-TRANSL-CONNEG.ITR.HYP 1.UNAG.NEG.AUX-LOC.OPT.HYP
 ‘I hope you don’t start growing old’

In the two examples above, the optative augmented inchoative form *issisuχχit nūpussin* has an inchoative aspect, but the presence of the optative is only due to the fact that ‘start growing old’ is subordinate to an optative expression, which requires the optative mood. As such the only possible reading is ‘I hope you start growing old’ (it could be interpreted as a wish that the listener grow weak, old, as a curse). The absence of the inchoative augment in the contrasting example with the form *issuχχit nūpussin* means that the statement has two possible readings. The first and most common reading is that the verb must be in the optative due to the optative nature of main clause, and as such can be translated as ‘I hope you get older’. The second reading is that the subclause has both a semantically obligate optative *and* an inchoative reading, or ‘I hope you start getting older’ (I hope you start to become more mature).

Contrasting the augmented inchoative form and the inchoative mood of the root *nutn-uχ-* ‘get angry’ shows the imperfective nuance of the inchoative mood, and the more general or gnomic nature of the augmented inchoative transitive in the indicative conjugation.

nenutnuχusut
‘I am starting to get angry’

kiasχet nenutnissuχχa
‘I start getting angry quickly’

§8.3.2 Passive Monovalent Verb Inflection

Unlike the active and transitive voice, passive verbs are by their very nature derived from polyvalent verbs. The passive marker is *-φutθ-* which warrants further description. The marker is augmented by the 0-surface form *-φ-* archeponeme, much like the connegative markers *-φat/-φut/-φit*. The archeponeme *-φ-* causes the fortification of the preceding consonant or consonant cluster. It also ends with the archeponeme *-θ-*, whose surface form depends on its environment, and resulting in four different surface forms.

- 1) it combines with the *-v-* versioner of the theme as *-φutumm-*
- 2) it combines with an antipisthophonic vowel as *-φutuss-*
- 3) it combines with an opisthophonic vowel as *-φututt-*
- 4) it combines with *-φ-* as *-φutupp-*

For example, the verb *neg-* ‘see’ has the passive forms *nekkutumm-/nekkutuss-/nekkututt-/nekkutupp-*:

<i>nenekkutumma</i>	‘I am seen’
<i>snekkututtan</i>	‘s/he is seen’
<i>ninekkutussin</i>	‘I was seen’
<i>nekkutuppat nutnīn</i>	‘I was not seen’

§8.3.2.1 Passives & Translatives

The main function of the passive is to defocus or suppress the agent of a transitive (or ditransitive) verb, making an agentless intransitive verb. The suppressing of the agent from the verb does not entirely preclude it from appearing as an argument of the verbal phrase in Pine, and it can be indicated by placing it in the illative.

Both the transitive and the passive show some sort of movement from recipient of an action to the semantic subject of an intransitive verb. Passivization in Pine is mostly restricted to the suppression of an

agentive agent, while the translativative mostly shows a change of state (often passive-like) where the suppressed agent is either not agentive, or there is simply no agent suppression as the change of state is automatic.

Below is a table showing different types of passive or translativative constructions, and whether they correspond to a passive or translativative in Pine.

	PASSIVE VERB	TRANSLATIVE VERB	AGENT SUPPRESSION
PERMISSIVE/ HABILITATIVE	<i>-ϕ(uss)ivut-</i>	Ø	X Øs Y > Y is Ø-able
INHABILITATIVE	<i>-ϕ(ut)ogut-</i>		X Øs Y » Y is un-Ø-able, Y is un-Ø-ed
INTENTIONAL	<i>-ϕutut-</i>		X Øs Y > Y is Øed (by agentive agent)
RESULTATIVE		<i>-ut-</i>	X Øs Y > Y is Øed (by circumstances, agent)
DYNAMIC	<i>-ϕutut-</i>	<i>-isχut-</i> , <i>-igχut-</i> , <i>-ungut-</i> , <i>-(i)nusl-</i>	X Øs Y > Y gets Øed (by agentive agent)
STATIVE	<i>-ϕutut-[PERF]-</i> , <i>-ϕutun</i>		X Øs Y > Y is Øed (predicative state)
ADVERSATIVE/ AUTOMATIC	Ø		X Øs Y > Y is Øed (by unagentive agent)
AUTOMATIVE	Ø	<i>-(i)n-utχ-</i> ,	X Øs Y > Y Øs by itself
INCHOATIVE	Ø	<i>-(i)s-utχ-</i> , <i>-utχ-</i> [OPT]-	X Øs Y > Y starts to (get/be) Øed

Most passive verbs in Pine are thus derived from agentive transitive verbs (intentional passives) and some passive verbs are resultative passives, which have some overlap with translativative verbs.

	<i>gespeknet mi boagve na</i>	‘I painted the house’
»	<i>speknotussi mi boagve na</i>	‘the house was painted’ (INTENTIONAL)
»	<i>speknotussi sagvemot mi boagve na</i>	‘the house was painted by the man’
	<i>gatsintet tsāχen</i>	‘I drink water’
»	<i>tsinttutussi tsāχen</i>	‘water was drunk’ (INTENTIONAL)
»	<i>tsinttussivuttami tsāχen</i>	‘the water is drinkable, can be drunk’ (PERMISSIVE)
	<i>nuskvet sagvema io</i>	‘s/he killed a man’
»	<i>snuskvutussi mi sagvema io</i>	‘the man was killed’ (INTENTIONAL/RESULTATIVE)
»	<i>mi snuskvutummungen sakvin io</i>	‘a/the killed man’ (STATIVE)
»	<i>snuskvuisχummi mi sagvema io</i>	‘the man got killed’ (ADVERSATIVE/AUTOMATIC)
	<i>gatsēlgōget</i>	‘I cook it’
»	<i>tsēlgōgututtami</i>	‘it is cooked’ (INTENTIONAL)
»	<i>tsēlgōguχami</i>	‘it becomes cooked’ (TRANSLATIVE)
»	<i>tsēlgōgisχuttami</i>	‘it gets cooked’ (AUTOMATIC)

	<i>gehaukvetin mi naukvut i</i>	‘I fed the dogs’
»	<i>haukkutummiat mi naukvut i</i>	‘the dogs were fed’ (DYNAMIC)
»	<i>haukkututtunoat mi naukvut i</i>	‘the dogs are/have been fed’ (STATIVE)

The passive form *snuskvutussi* ‘X was killed’ and *snuskvisħummi* ‘X got killed’ exemplify the agent suppression of the passive compared to the transitive. In the first example, suppression of an agentive agent has occurred, leaving an intentional or resultative passive, with the understanding that someone was killed by someone else, who acted willingly (although this is not always an absolute requirement). The second example uses the automatic transitive medial *-isħuθ-* and has a more adversative or automatic meaning, and there is no real suppression of an agent - someone got killed (by accident, or otherwise unspecified). As such, the passive emphasises that an agent acting most likely willingly has been defocused, while the transitive emphasises a change of state resulting in death without defocusing an agent, and without implying one at all.

Similarly, Pine can have a four way distinction, for example with the verb root *tsēlgg-* ‘cook’. It can be transitive, for example *gatsēlggēt* ‘I cook it’. Suppressing the agent can lead to three different forms:

<i>tsēlggututtami</i>	‘it is cooked’ (by someone, INTENTIONAL PASSIVE)
<i>tsēlgguħami</i>	‘it cooks, becomes cooked, is cooking’ (emphasis on change of state, TRANSLATIVE)
<i>tsēlggisħuttami</i>	‘it gets cooked’ (emphasis on automatic change, may imply that it shouldn’t have been cooked, or that it happened by itself, for example in the heat of the sun, AUTOMATIC TRANSLATIVE)

Stative passives usually appear in the perfect tense, and such passives are more akin to (passive) past participles in English, where a passivised state is a predicate: the food *is eaten* (*mikvututtunami mi mīkwoga na*) is more like a simple adjectival adjective. Such adjectives do in fact exist, and one can either say *mikvututtun miḡvu* ‘eaten food’ or *mikvututtunnen miḡvu* ‘food (which has been) eaten’. Such passive adjectives are called stative passive participles.

§8.3.2.2 Passive Dubitative Forms

The passive dubitative in the hyponomous found in restrictive relative clauses can be used to indicate purpose, intent or duty of some passive form. Nominal forms in *-ħuttoḡit* (often pluralised) exist, for example *mikvuttoḡikki* ‘provisions, food (to be eaten on a trip)’ or *nekkuttoḡikki* ‘sights (to be seen when travelling)’, *ruoḡduttoḡikki* ‘wood (to be burnt in a campfire, which should be brought along)’ or *alkkuttoḡikki* ‘gift (to be given to someone on a certain occasion, brought along to a host)’.

<i>mi ruoḡdutummon kiħħi na</i>	‘wood to be burnt’
<i>mi mikvutummon mavvu na</i>	‘meat to be eaten’
<i>mi sillutummon na</i>	‘that which is to be done’
<i>mi hūiħħutummon na</i>	‘that which is to be remembered’

haḡnami nūḡēūt miḡna irttytymmiñ sauħen a
‘I have much fish (left) to gut’

nāt nikkut mi sekħaħħutummus tsallogi nī
‘I have things to take care of, deal with’

§8.3.3 Passive Ditransitive Verb Inflection

Ditransitive verbs have a subject, a direct object and an indirect object. The pronominal ditransitive alignment of Pine is such that the direct object of a ditransitive verb is morphosyntactically identical to a (direct) object of a transitive verb, while the recipient or indirect object is treated differently than either the subject or the direct object, namely with special paragogic finals for pronominal indirect objects, or with the illative case for nominal or independent pronoun indirect objects. This is called indirectivity. Passivization of polyvalent verbs involved agent defocusing – for transitive verbs, the object becomes the subject. Because ditransitive verbs treat direct objects the same way that transitive verbs treat objects, the same is true of the ditransitive passive – the direct object moves to become the subject. This is similar to how English handles passives of ditransitive verbs. For example ‘I sold you the knife’, where ‘the knife’ is the direct object, is moved to subject position in the passive form: ‘the knife was sold’. However, English can also move the indirect object (‘you’) to subject position ‘I was given the knife’. This is also possible in Pine, but it is not as common or universally accepted as in English, because ditransitive paragogic finals are rarely found on intransitive verbs (which passive verbs are). The use of independent pronouns is often preferred:

<i>gesastvet tsuoḡne</i>	‘I sold the knife’	transitive
<i>gesastvepput tsuoḡne</i>	‘I sold you the knife’	ditransitive
<i>sastutussi tsuoḡne</i>	‘the knife was sold’	passivization of direct object
<i>sastutussipput tsuoḡne</i>	‘you were sold the knife’	passivization of indirect object
<i>sastutussi pivvet tsuoḡne</i>	‘the knife was sold to you’	passivization of indirect object

In essence, ditransitive verbs are made passive through the same process as transitive verbs, but commonly only the direct object can become the subject. The consequence of this is that the ditransitive preverb, which indicates the coordinate position of the direct object in relation to the indirect object, is unchanged. Although the coordinate position is now relative to the subject, its surface form is identical.

Let us consider the phrase ‘I gave you this knife’. First, the relationship between the subject and indirect object is absolute for ditransitive verbs (1»2). Second, the relationship between the subject and the direct object (the knife) is a 3° prograde alignment (1»3I). Finally, the verb to give *-alk-* is augmented by the kinetic preverb, which ditransitive verbs require. Putting this together, we have:

gimalkvepput a tsuoḡne-t de
‘I gave you this knife’

To make this verb passive, two options exist.

- 1) Suppressing the subject, moving the direct object to subject position with a passive element *-putuθ-* added onto the verb (*-alk-kutuθ-*), and the indirect object remains unchanged (*-pput*). The resulting verb is an obligate intransitive verb, but the nominal object can still appear. This is less common in informal registers.

alkkutummipput a tsuoḡne-t de
‘this knife was given to you’
or ‘you were given this knife’

- 2) Suppressing the subject, moving the direct object to subject position with a passive element *-φutuθ-* added onto the verb (*-alk-kutuθ-*) and facultatively using an independent pronoun for the indirect object (pivvet ‘to you’):

halkkutummi (pivvet) a tsuogne-t de
‘this knife was given (to you)’

In all respects other than the direct object ditransitive preverb and the passive nominal hemivalency, ditransitive passive verbs are identical to transitive passives.

§8.4 Transitive Verb Conjugation

Transitive verbs are verbs which have a valency of two, a subject and an object. Unlike English, Pine indicates both participants directly onto the verb, which makes their morphology significantly more complex than that of intransitive verbs, where polyvalency is not found. Pine's polyvalent alignment uses a coordinate positional system. Pronouns are organised hierarchically, and only the hierarchically higher pronoun is marked overtly onto the verb. The hierarchically lower pronoun is inferred through sets of morphemes, which in most cases is not specific to a fixed object but rather simply indicate the hierarchical distance and direction between the overtly marked pronoun and the inferred pronoun. The direction, either prograde (descending hierarchical order), retrograde (ascending or inverse hierarchical order) or ipsigrade (subject and object are the same pronoun) is also marked on the verb. By definition, transitive verbs cannot be passive, as the passive in Pine must be monovalent. Passive forms derived from transitive verbs exist, but by definition they are no longer transitive in that form. Transitive verbs have essentially the same inner structure of preverbs, medials and finals as intransitive verbs. Similarly, transitive verbs have much the same orders, mood sets, evidentiality and tenses as intransitive verbs. Likewise, pronominal sets do not differ between intransitive and transitive verbs.

Although Pine verbs carry a great deal of information and are controlled by complex rules, verbs are often free to change their transitivity without additional morphological changes. This means that a typically intransitive verb root such as *min-* 'to walk' can readily be used as a transitive verb without further changes:

<i>siskiminna</i>	'I walk (to) here'
<i>gaminet moadne</i>	'I walk the path'

In other words, verbs are not often obligatorily transitive or intransitive exclusively, and can switch between valency. Some verbal derivational endings however are strongly associated with transitivity and may not be found in the intransitive, namely causative endings such as *-(V)g-* or *-(V)d-*. For example, the verb 'to row' has the exclusively intransitive form *huoll-* 'to be rowing, to row' and one exclusively transitive form in *huolg-* 'to row it, to row (a boat)'.

§8.4.1 Coordinate Positional Alignment of Transitive Verbs

The alignment system of polyvalent verbs in Pine is called coordinate positional alignment. Pronouns are hierarchically arranged, and only the hierarchically highest pronoun, called the suprapositional pronoun, is openly marked before the verbal stem. The first and second person are grouped together into what is termed the local pronouns, and the rest are grouped together and termed the non-local or distal pronouns. The local pronouns, whether the second or first person, are considered to be one and the same coordinate, meaning that the distance between the second person and the third-person inanimate is the same as for the first person and third person inanimate (third degree). The inverse is not true for non-local pronouns.

[2 » 1] » [3A » 4 » 3I » 3O]

This means that whenever a second person is involved, whether as the subject or object of a transitive verb, it will be the sole overtly marked pronoun on the verb. Other morphemes will then indicate its role. If it is the subject, the grade of the alignment will be prograde (which is unmarked), and if it is the object, the verb will appear in the retrograde (which is overtly marked). The distance and grade between the suprapositional pronoun and the infrapositional pronoun will make clear who the other participant is. This is how Pine speakers indicate the participants of all non-monovalent verbs. Students of Pine may be overwhelmed by the foreign and complex nature of this alignment, especially when reading the following more in-depth descriptions of their

mechanisms. However, beyond the rather dry morphosyntactic description of the alignment, actual use and practise will soon make its internal consistency and logic become apparent.

§8.4.1.1 Prograde & Retrograde

Grade in Pine refers to morphemes that give information about the positional relationship between the suprapositional and infrapositional pronouns. Such morphemes are called retrograde markers. Retrograde markers are made up of three different parts: the grade marker, the positional marker and the marker final. Prograde alignment lacks any retrograde markers by nature. The retrograde marker consists of a consonant or a consonant cluster, and has two different forms depending on the coordinate position: proximal (in the indicative autonomous, *-m-*) and distal (in the indicative autonomous, *-s-*). The positional marker is made up of a vowel, and the positional marker has three distinct forms (although this is a simplification): 1° (in the indicative autonomous, *-i-/-e-*), 2° (in the indicative autonomous, *-a-/-o-/-u-*) and 3° (in the indicative autonomous, *-e-/-i-*, which is found with a marker final *=t*). Finally, some retrograde markers also require a marker final (*-t* or *-ni=n*), as is the case with the interlocal 0° (*-t*) retrograde marker as well as the interdistal 0° and 1° (*-ni=n*).

RETROGRADE MARKERS

grade marker	<i>-e=m-</i>	<i>-e=s-</i>	
positional marker	<i>-i-</i>	<i>-a-</i>	<i>-e=-</i>
marker final	<i>-t</i>	<i>-ni=n</i>	

Retrograde markers, especially grade and positional markers change depending on order, mood and tense. Order has a particularly large influence on retrograde markers, as they function markedly differently in the autonomous order compared to the hyponomous order. A notable difference is that for the interlocal 0° marker, the autonomous uses the proximal grade marker and a 2° positional marker with a marker final (*-em-a-t*), but the hyponomous uses the distal grade marker and a 2° positional marker with marker final (*-φ-idd-u-t*):

<i>tsneg-emmat</i>	‘I see you’
<i>...ia tsnek-kiddut</i>	‘...that I see you’

There retrograde markers are used for any local pronoun, whether subject or object. The interlocal retrograde marker exclusively indicates that the subject is the first person and the object is the second person – because this is a retrograde marker, it logically can only indicate an infrapositional subject within the local pronouns, which can only be a first-person subject acting on a second-person object. For local objects, there are then two other markers: local proximal (subject is 1 or 2° from the local suprapositional object: a third-person animate or fourth person acting on a local object – 3A»2/1 or 4»2/1) and local distal (the subject is 3° or 4° from the local suprapositional object: a third-person inanimate or obviate acting on a local pronoun – 3I»2/1 or 3O»2/1).

When local pronouns are not involved, there are likewise three retrograde markers: non-local proximal (subject is 1° or 2° from the suprapositional object: a fourth-person subject acting on a third-person animate object, a third-person inanimate subject acting on a fourth-person object – 4»3A or 3I»4 or 3O»3I), non-local distal (a third-person obviate subject acts on a third-person animate object – 3O»3A), and finally there is a retrograde markers used exclusively when both the subject is a third-person inanimate and the object is a different third-person inanimate or a third-person obviate or a fourth person, which is called the interdistal retrograde marker (4.1»4.2 for interdistal 0° grade and 3I»3O or 3I.1»3I.2 and for interdistal 1°). In addition, a single ipsigrade marker identical to all persons, which indicates that the subject and the object are the same person, and as such represent reciprocal verbs. The surface form of the 0° interdistal and 0° interlocal markers are identical and only differentiated by the pronoun:

<i>ts-neg-emma</i>	‘I see you’
<i>mi-neg-emma</i>	‘someone sees some(one/something)’

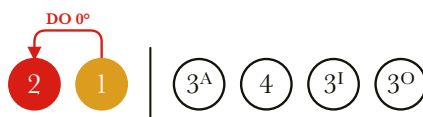
The relationship between an infrapositional subject and its suprapositional object can be described in the table below, which includes all allowed retrograde coordination combinations in Pine.

LOCAL OBJECT				
INTERLOCAL	0°			
	2			
	1»2			
LOCAL PROXIMAL	1°		2°	
	2	1	2	1
	3A»2	3A»1	4»2	4»1
LOCAL DISTAL	3°		4°	
	2	1	2	1
	3I»2	3I»1	3O»2	3O»1
NON-LOCAL OBJECT				
INTERDISTAL	0°		1°	
	4.1»4.2		3I.1»3I.2 (3I.1»3O)	
NON-LOCAL PROXIMAL	1°		2°	
	4»3A		3I»3A	
	3I»4		3O»4	
	3O»3I		Ø	
NON-LOCAL DISTAL	3°			
	3O»3A			

§8.4.1.1.1 Local Retrograde Objects

Local retrograde objects will always appear with either the first or second person, agentive or unagentive, depending on the agentivity of the subject. This means that the marked pronoun will either be *ts(a/e)*- or *g(a/e)*- for an agentive subject, or *p(i)*- or *n(e/i)*- for an unagentive subject, and will always include a grade marker.

§8.4.1.1.1.1 0° Interlocal Retrograde: 1»2



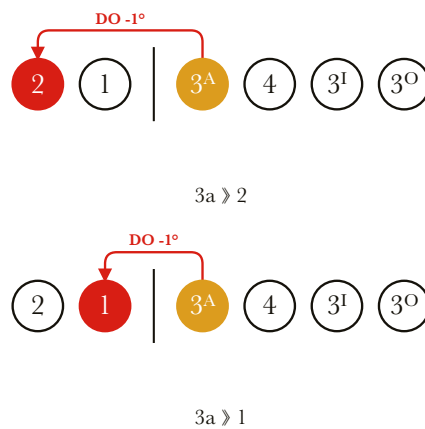
1 » 2

The interlocal retrograde alignment (*-emm-at*) is fixed, meaning it can only ever refer to ‘I Ø you’:

<i>tsnegemmat</i>	‘I see you’	<i>neg-</i>
<i>tsnuskvemmat</i>	‘I kill you’	<i>nuskv-</i>
<i>tsangemmat</i>	‘I help you’	<i>ang-</i>
<i>tsakom̃m̃gemmat</i>	‘I visit you’	<i>kom̃m̃g-</i>
<i>tsapiskemmat</i>	‘I listen to you’	<i>pisk-</i>

0° INTERLOCAL RETROGRADE	INDICATIVE	DUBITATIVE	OPTATIVE	CONDITIONAL	POTENTIAL
AUTONOMOUS					
PRESENT	-emmat	-immut	-immuts	-ϕattsemmat	-ϕullemmat
PAST	-vannat	-vannut	-vannuts	-ϕutsannat	-ϕilannat
PERFECT	-ummat	-ummut	-ummut̃s		
FUTURE		-immut̃s			
HYPONOMOUS					
PRESENT	-ϕiddut	-ϕiddut	-ϕidduts	-ϕuttsimmut	-ϕillimmut
PAST	-ϕiddun	-ϕiddun	-ϕiddun	-ϕuttsimmun	-ϕillimmun
PERFECT	-ϕummiddut	-ϕummiddut	-ϕummidduts		
PLUPERFECT		-ϕaniddun	-ϕattsiddun		
FUTURE		-ϕiddut̃s			

§8.4.1.1.1.2 1° Interlocal Retrograde: 3A»2/1

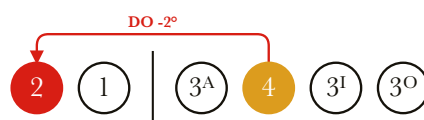


First degree local proximal retrograde alignment (*-em-i*) always refers to a third-person animate subject, with either a first or second-person object: ‘s/he Øs me’ or ‘s/he Øs you’:

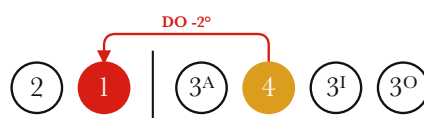
<i>tsnegemi</i>	‘s/he sees you’
<i>ganegemi</i>	‘s/he sees me’
<i>tsnuskvemi</i>	‘s/he kills you’
<i>ganuskvemi</i>	‘s/he kills me’
<i>tsangemi</i>	‘s/he helps you’
<i>gangemi</i>	‘s/he helps me’
<i>tsapiskemi</i>	‘s/he listens to you’
<i>gapiskemi</i>	‘s/he listens to me’

1° INTERLOCAL RETROGRADE	INDICATIVE	DUBITATIVE	OPTATIVE	CONDITIONAL	POTENTIAL
AUTONOMOUS					
PRESENT	<i>-emi</i>	<i>-eme</i>	<i>-imis</i>	<i>-ϕattsemi</i>	<i>-ϕullemi</i>
PAST	<i>-vannin</i>	<i>-vannen</i>	<i>-vannin</i>	<i>-ϕutsannin</i>	<i>-ϕilannin</i>
PERFECT	<i>-ummi</i>	<i>-umme</i>	<i>-ummis</i>		
FUTURE		<i>-emes</i>			
HYPONOMOUS					
PRESENT	<i>-ϕimmit</i>	<i>-ϕimmet</i>	<i>-ϕimmits</i>	<i>-ϕuttsimmit</i>	<i>-ϕillimmit</i>
PAST	<i>-ϕimmin</i>	<i>-ϕimmen</i>	<i>-ϕimmin</i>	<i>-ϕuttsimmin</i>	<i>-ϕillimmin</i>
PERFECT	<i>-ϕummit</i>	<i>-ϕummet</i>	<i>-ϕummits</i>		
PLUPERFECT		<i>-ϕanimmen</i>	<i>-ϕattsimmin</i>		
FUTURE		<i>-ϕimmets</i>			

§8.4.1.1.1.3 2° Local Proximal Retrograde: 4»2/1



4 » 2



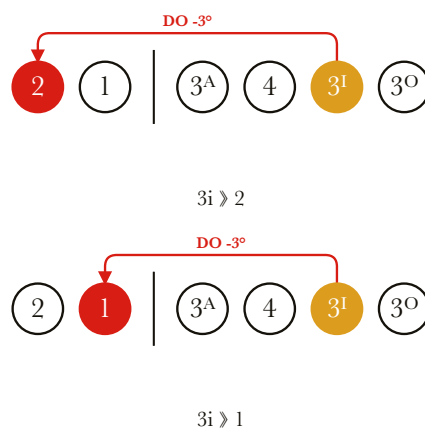
4 » 1

The second degree local proximal retrograde alignment (*-em-a*) likewise only refers to a fourth-person subject with either a first or second-person object: ‘(some)one Øs you/me’.

<i>tsnegema</i>	‘(some)one sees you’
<i>ganegema</i>	‘(some)one sees me’
<i>tsapiskema</i>	‘(some)one listens to you’
<i>gapiskema</i>	‘(some)one listens to me’

2° INTERLOCAL RETROGRADE	INDICATIVE	DUBITATIVE	OPTATIVE	CONDITIONAL	POTENTIAL
AUTONOMOUS					
PRESENT	<i>-ema</i>	<i>-emo</i>	<i>-imus</i>	<i>-ϕattsema</i>	<i>-ϕullema</i>
PAST	<i>-vannan</i>	<i>-vannon</i>	<i>-vannun</i>	<i>-ϕutsannan</i>	<i>-ϕilannan</i>
PERFECT	<i>-umma</i>	<i>-ummo</i>	<i>-ummus</i>		
FUTURE		<i>-emos̄</i>			
HYPONOMOUS					
PRESENT	<i>-ϕimmut</i>	<i>-ϕimmot</i>	<i>-ϕimmuts</i>	<i>-ϕuttsimmut</i>	<i>-ϕillimmut</i>
PAST	<i>-ϕimmun</i>	<i>-ϕimmon</i>	<i>-ϕimmun</i>	<i>-ϕuttsimmun</i>	<i>-ϕillimmun</i>
PERFECT	<i>-ϕummut</i>	<i>-ϕummot</i>	<i>-ϕummuṭs</i>		
PLUPERFECT		<i>-ϕanimmon</i>	<i>-ϕattsimmun</i>		
FUTURE		<i>-ϕimmots̄</i>			

§8.4.1.1.1.4 3° Local Distal Retrograde: 3i»2/1

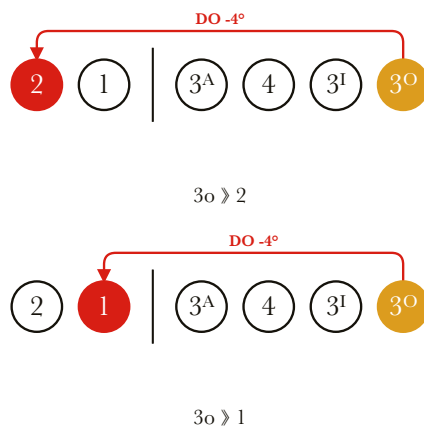


The third degree local distal retrograde alignment (*-es-et*) has a subject which is one degree further from the local pronouns, meaning a third-person inanimate subject and either a first or second-person object: ‘it Øs me/you’. Because the object is inanimate, the suprapositional pronoun is generally in the unagentive to reflect the unagentivity of the subject.

<i>pinegeset</i>	‘it sees you’
<i>nenegeset</i>	‘it sees me’
<i>pangeset</i>	‘it helps you’
<i>nangeset</i>	‘it helps me’

3° INTERLOCAL RETROGRADE	INDICATIVE	DUBITATIVE	OPTATIVE	CONDITIONAL	POTENTIAL
AUTONOMOUS					
PRESENT	- <i>eset</i>	- <i>isit</i>	- <i>isits</i>	- <i>ϕattsset</i>	- <i>ϕulleset</i>
PAST	- <i>vassit</i>	- <i>vassit</i>	- <i>vassits</i>	- <i>ϕutsassit</i>	- <i>ϕilassit</i>
PERFECT	- <i>ummeset</i>	- <i>ummisit</i>	- <i>ummisits</i>		
FUTURE		- <i>isits</i>			
HYPONOMOUS					
PRESENT	- <i>ϕiddit</i>	- <i>ϕiddit</i>	- <i>ϕiddits</i>	- <i>ϕuttsiddit</i>	- <i>ϕilliddit</i>
PAST	- <i>ϕiddin</i>	- <i>ϕiddin</i>	- <i>ϕiddin</i>	- <i>ϕuttsiddin</i>	- <i>ϕilliddin</i>
PERFECT	- <i>ϕummiddit</i>	- <i>ϕummiddit</i>	- <i>ϕuddits</i>		
PLUPERFECT		- <i>ϕaniddin</i>	- <i>ϕattsiddin</i>		
FUTURE		- <i>ϕimmiddits</i>			

§8.4.1.1.1.5 4° Local Distal Retrograde: 3O»2/1



The fourth degree local distal retrograde alignment (*-em-i-nin*) exclusively indicates that the subject of the phrase is a third-person obviative and the object is either a first or second person: ‘s/he₂ O_s me/you’.

tsnuskveminin 's/he₂ kills you'
ganuskveminin 's/he₂ kills me'

tsokeminin 's/he₂ watches you'
gokeminin 's/he₂ watches me'

1° INTERLOCAL RETROGRADE	INDICATIVE	DUBITATIVE	OPTATIVE	CONDITIONAL	POTENTIAL
AUTONOMOUS					
PRESENT	<i>-eminin</i>	<i>-emenin</i>	<i>-iminis</i>	<i>-ϕattseminin</i>	<i>-ϕulleminin</i>
PAST	<i>-vanninin</i>	<i>-vannenin</i>	<i>-vanninin</i>	<i>-ϕutsanninin</i>	<i>-ϕilanninin</i>
PERFECT	<i>-umminin</i>	<i>-ummenin</i>	<i>-umminis</i>		
FUTURE		<i>-emes</i>			
HYPONOMOUS					
PRESENT	<i>-ϕimminit</i>	<i>-ϕimmenit</i>	<i>-ϕimminits</i>	<i>-ϕuttsimminit</i>	<i>-ϕillimminit</i>
PAST	<i>-ϕimminin</i>	<i>-ϕimmenin</i>	<i>-ϕimminin</i>	<i>-ϕuttsimminin</i>	<i>-ϕillimminin</i>
PERFECT	<i>-ϕumminit</i>	<i>-ϕummenit</i>	<i>-ϕumminits</i>		
PLUPERFECT		<i>-ϕanimmenin</i>	<i>-ϕattsimminin</i>		
FUTURE		<i>-ϕimmenits</i>			

§8.4.1.1.2 Non-Local Retrograde Objects

Non-local retrograde verbs cannot involve the first or second person.

§8.4.1.1.2.1 0° Interdistal Retrograde: 4₁»4₂

In the zeroth degree interdistal retrograde alignment (*mi-Ø-emm-a=t*), both participants are the fourth person, which like its local counterpart has the default form *-emm-at*. It does not refer to two identical participants however, and it can often be understood to be an indeterminate subject with an indeterminate object (someone/something Øs someone/something, though without further use of independent pronouns, the most common reading is 'someone Øs something', unless the marked pronoun is unagentive, in which the subject can be interpreted as a person or a thing). As such, it is not a true retrograde semantically, nor is it ipsigrade.

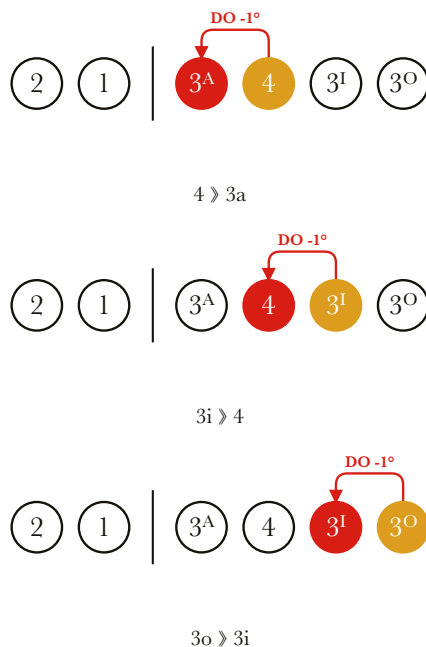
minegemmat 'someone sees something'
minuskvemat 'someone kills someone/something'

§8.4.1.1.2.2 1° Interdistal Retrograde: 3I₁»3I₂

The first degree interdistal retrograde alignment (*-i*) is also not purely retrograde semantically. This grade is identical to the 1° non-local proximal prograde alignment. When semantically retrograde, both the subject and the object are a third-person inanimate (*it*₁ Øs *it*₂). When prograde, the subject is a third-person inanimate and the object is a third-person obviate (*it* Øs *her/him*₂). However, because both forms are indistinguishable, this difference cannot be inferred from the alignment alone, and speakers must rely on the context of the utterance. Because the 1° interdistal retrograde alignment is not a true retrograde alignment due to the absence of a retrograde marker, it is included in the prograde alignment description instead.

<i>negi</i>	‘it ₁ sees it/her/him ₂ ’
<i>nuškvī</i>	‘it ₁ kills it/her/him ₂ ’
<i>hangi</i>	‘it ₁ helps it/her/him ₂ ’

§8.4.1.1.2.3 1° Non-Local Proximal Retrograde: 4»3A, 3I»4, 3O»3I

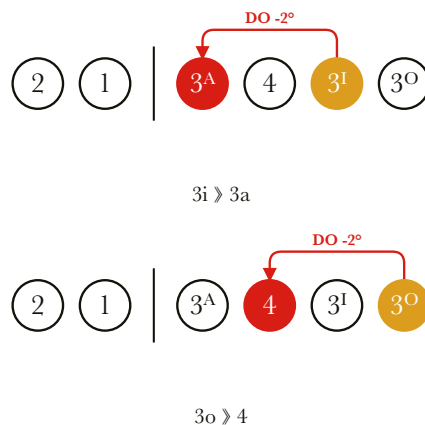


The first degree non-local proximal retrograde alignment (*-em-i*) can refer to three different combinations of participants. It can refer to a fourth-person subject acting on a third-person animate object (*t/s-O-em-i* ‘someone Øs her/him’), a third-person inanimate subject and a fourth-person object (*aφ-/i-O-em-i* ‘it Øs someone/

something') or a third-person obviate subject acting on a third-person inanimate (*h-/h-O-em-i* 's/he₂ Øs it'). In other words, any non-local pronoun subject acting on an object one retrograde degree above itself.

4»3A	
<i>tnegemi</i>	'someone sees her/him'
<i>piskemi</i>	'someone listens to her/him'
<i>nuskvemi</i>	'something kills her/him'
3I»4	
<i>minegemi</i>	'it sees someone/something'
<i>mipiskemi</i>	'it listens to someone/something'
<i>minuskvemi</i>	'it kills someone/something'
3O»3I	
<i>negemi</i>	's/he ₂ sees it'
<i>piskemi</i>	's/he ₂ listens to it'
<i>nuskvemi</i>	's/he ₂ kills it'

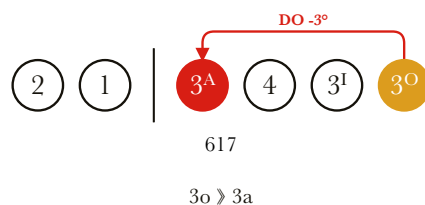
§8.4.1.1.2.4 2° Non-Local Proximal Retrograde: 3I»3A, 3O»4



The second degree non-local proximal retrograde alignment (*-em-a*) can refer to a third-person inanimate subject acting on a third-person animate ('it Øs her/him') or a third-person obviate subject acting on fourth person ('s/he₂ Øs someone/something'). In other words, this retrograde alignment always has an inanimate subject and always refers to an object which is not the main focus, whether the animate obviate or a second inanimate object, different from the subject. As such, this is not an ipsigrade alignment.

<i>negema</i>	'it sees her/him'
<i>minuskvema</i>	's/he kills someone'

§8.4.1.1.2.5 3° Non-Local Distal Retrograde: 3O»3A



The third degree non-local distal retrograde alignment (*-es-et*) involves a third-person obviate subject acting on a third-person animate object ('s/he₂ Øs her/him₁'). It is also sometimes simply called the obviate retrograde alignment.

<i>tnegeset</i>	's/he ₂ sees her/him ₁ '
<i>tnuškoeset</i>	's/he ₂ kills her/him ₁ '
<i>tangeset</i>	's/he ₂ helps her/him ₁ '
<i>tilset</i>	's/he ₂ knows her ₁ /him ₁ '

§8.4.1.1.3 Retrograde Alignment Table

To give a better idea of how this table translates into actual retrograde markers, examples from the indicative autonomous are given in the table below. The pronominal set used here is the agentive set for simplicity's sake.

SUBJECT ↓	OBJECT →					
		2	1	3A	4	3I
1		interlocal 0°				
		<i>tsa-Ø-emm-a-t</i> 'I Ø you'				
3A		local proximal 1°				
		<i>tsa-Ø-em-i</i> 's/he Øs you'	<i>ga-Ø-em-i</i> 's/he Øs me'			
4		local proximal 2°		non-local proximal 1°	interdistal 0°	
		<i>tsa-Ø-em-a</i> 'someone Øs you'	<i>ga-Ø-em-a</i> 'someone Øs me'	<i>t-Ø-em-i</i> 'someone Øs her/him'	<i>mi-Ø-emm-a-t</i> 'someone Øs something'	
3I		local distal 3°		non-local proximal 2°	non-local proximal 1°	
		<i>tsa-Ø-es-e-t</i> 'it Øs you'	<i>ga-Ø-es-e-t</i> 'it Øs me'	<i>t-Ø-em-a</i> 'it Øs her/him'	<i>mi-Ø-em-i</i> 'it Øs someone/something'	
3O		local distal 4°		non-local distal 3°	non-local proximal 2°	non-local proximal 1°
		<i>tsa-Ø-em-i-nin</i> 's/he Øs you'	<i>ga-Ø-em-i-nin</i> 's/he Øs me'	<i>t-Ø-es-et</i> 's/he Øs her/him'	<i>mi-Ø-em-a</i> 's/he Øs someone/something'	<i>h-Ø-em-i</i> 's/he Øs it'

§8.4.1.2 Retrograde Marker Conjugation

Besides pronominal sets and stem vowel changes, transitive verbs are mostly conjugated by changing the form of their retro- and prograde markers. Retrograde markers for transitive verbs are listed below in all their forms. With this information, the stem vowel and pronominal sets, one can fully conjugate the vast majority of transitive verbs in Pine.

MOOD/ORDER	TENSE	PROXIMAL		DISTAL		INTERLOCAL	INTERDISTAL
		1°	2°	3°	4°	0°	
INDICATIVE							
AUTONOMOUS	PRESENT	-emi	-ema	-eset	-eminin	-emmat	
	PAST	-vannin	-vannan	-vassit	-vanninin	-vannat	
	PERFECT	-ummi	-umma	-ummeset	-umminin	-ummat	
HYPONOMOUS	PRESENT	-ϕimmit	-ϕimmut	-ϕiddit	-ϕimminit	-ϕiddut	
	PAST	-ϕimmin	-ϕimmun	-ϕiddin	-ϕimminin	-ϕiddun	
	PERFECT	-ϕummit	-ϕummut	-ϕummiddit	-ϕumminit	-ϕummiddut	
DUBITATIVE							
AUTONOMOUS	PRESENT	-eme	-emo	-isit	-emenin	-immut	
	PAST	-vannen	-vannon	-vassit	-vannenin	-vannut	
	PERFECT	-umme	-ummo	-ummisit	-ummenin	-ummut	
	FUTURE	-emeṣ	-emoṣ	-issitṣ	-emeniṣ	-immutṣ	
HYPONOMOUS	PRESENT	-ϕimmet	-ϕimmot	-ϕiddit	-ϕimmenit	-ϕiddut	
	PAST	-ϕimmen	-ϕimmon	-ϕiddin	-ϕimmenin	-ϕiddun	
	PERFECT	-ϕummet	-ϕummot	-ϕummiddit	-ϕummenit	-ϕummiddut	
	PLUPERFECT	-ϕanimmen	-ϕanimmon	-ϕaniddin	-ϕanimmenin	-ϕaniddun	
	FUTURE	-ϕimmets	-ϕimmots	-ϕiddits	-ϕimmenits	-ϕidduts	
OPTATIVE							
AUTONOMOUS	PRESENT	-imis	-imus	-isits	-iminis	-immuts	
	PAST	-vannin	-vannun	-vassits	-vanninin	-vannuts	
	PERFECT	-ummis	-ummus	-ummisits	-umminis	-ummutts	
HYPONOMOUS	PRESENT	-ϕimmits	-ϕimmuts	-ϕiddits	-ϕimminits	-ϕidduts	
	PAST	-ϕimmin	-ϕimmun	-ϕiddin	-ϕimminin	-ϕiddun	
	PERFECT	-ϕummits	-ϕummutts	-ϕummiddits	-ϕumminits	-ϕummidduts	

	PLUPERFECT	<i>-ϕattsimmin</i>	<i>-ϕattsimmun</i>	<i>-ϕattsiddin</i>	<i>-ϕattsimminin</i>	<i>-ϕattsiddun</i>
CONDITIONAL						
AUTONOMOUS	PRESENT	<i>-ϕattsemi</i>	<i>-ϕattsema</i>	<i>-ϕattset</i>	<i>-ϕattseminin</i>	<i>-ϕattsemmat</i>
	PAST	<i>-ϕutsannin</i>	<i>-ϕutsannan</i>	<i>-ϕutsassit</i>	<i>-ϕutsanninin</i>	<i>-ϕutsannat</i>
HYPONOMOUS	PRESENT	<i>-ϕuttsimmit</i>	<i>-ϕuttsimmut</i>	<i>-ϕuttsiddit</i>	<i>-ϕuttsimminit</i>	<i>-ϕuttsimmiddut</i>
	PAST	<i>-ϕuttsimmin</i>	<i>-ϕuttsimmun</i>	<i>-ϕuttsiddin</i>	<i>-ϕuttsimminin</i>	<i>-ϕuttsimmiddun</i>
POTENTIAL						
AUTONOMOUS	PRESENT	<i>-ϕullemi</i>	<i>-ϕullema</i>	<i>-ϕulleset</i>	<i>-ϕulleminin</i>	<i>-ϕullemmat</i>
	PAST	<i>-ϕilannin</i>	<i>-ϕilannan</i>	<i>-ϕilassit</i>	<i>-ϕilanninin</i>	<i>-ϕilannat</i>
HYPONOMOUS	PRESENT	<i>-ϕillimmit</i>	<i>-ϕillimmut</i>	<i>-ϕilliddit</i>	<i>-ϕillimminit</i>	<i>-ϕillimmiddut</i>
	PAST	<i>-ϕillimmin</i>	<i>-ϕillimmun</i>	<i>-ϕilliddin</i>	<i>-ϕillimminin</i>	<i>-ϕillimmiddun</i>

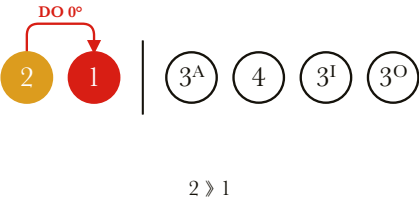
§8.4.2 Prograde Transitive Verbs

Prograde transitive verbs are those whose suprapositional pronoun is the subject. In other words, the object will always be hierarchically lower. Prograde verbs differ from retrograde verbs in that they lack the retrograde markers. They still possess positional markers and marker finals, however, and they do not behave exactly the same way as their retrograde counterparts. The positional coordination is identical but reversed to that of retrograde verbs - the retrograde 2° local proximal alignment corresponds to 4»2/1 (fourth-person subject acts on a local object) while the prograde is simply inverted, 2/1»4 (a local subject acts on a fourth-person object). An important difference is that the 0° interdistal does not exist in the prograde, and the 1° interdistal alignment is identical in either grade, but is generally considered to be a part of the retrograde alignment system rather than the prograde. As such, interdistal alignment is not found in the prograde.

LOCAL OBJECT				
INTERLOCAL	0°			
	2»1			
LOCAL PROXIMAL	1°		2°	
	2	1	2	1
	2»3A	1»3A	2»4	1»4
LOCAL DISTAL	3°		4°	
	2	1	2	1
	2»3I	1»3I	2»3O	1»3O
NON-LOCAL OBJECT				

NON-LOCAL PROXIMAL	1°	2°
	3A»4	3A»3I
	4»3I	4»3O
	3I»3O	Ø
NON-LOCAL DISTAL	3°	
	3A»3O	

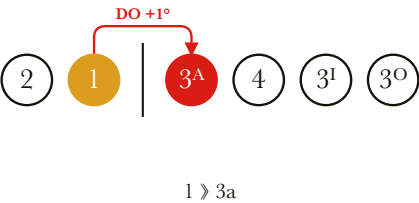
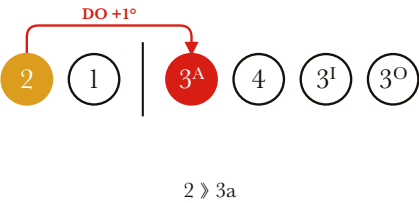
§8.4.2.1 0° Interlocal Prograde: 2»1



The interlocal retrograde alignment (-at) is fixed, meaning it can only ever refer to ‘you Ø me’:

<i>tsnegat</i>	‘you see me’	<i>neg-</i>
<i>tsnuskvat</i>	‘you kill me’	<i>nuskv-</i>
<i>tsangat</i>	‘you help me’	<i>ang-</i>
<i>tsakom̐m̐gat</i>	‘you visit me’	<i>kom̐m̐g-</i>
<i>tsapiskat</i>	‘you listen to me’	<i>pisk-</i>

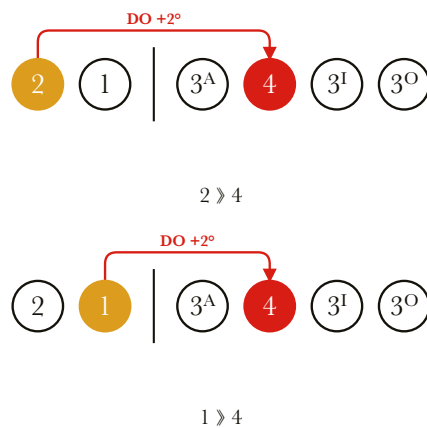
§8.4.2.2 1° Interlocal Prograde: 2/1»3A



First degree local proximal prograde alignment (-i) always refers to a local subject and a third-person animate object, or 'I/you Ø her/him':

<i>tsnegi</i>	'you see her/him'
<i>ganegi</i>	'I see her/him'
<i>tsnuškvi</i>	'you kill her/him'
<i>ganuškvi</i>	'I kill her/him'
<i>tsakeubbi</i>	'you help her/him'
<i>gangi</i>	'I help her/him'
<i>tsapiski</i>	'you listen to her/him'
<i>gapiski</i>	'I listen to her/him'

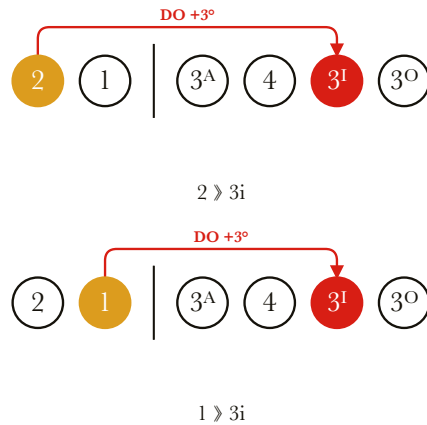
§8.4.2.3 2° Local Proximal Prograde: 2/1»4



The second degree local proximal prograde alignment (-a) likewise only refers to local subject and a fourth object: 'I/you Ø someone/something'.

<i>tsnega</i>	'you see someone/something'
<i>ganega</i>	'I see someone/something'
<i>tsapiska</i>	'you listen to someone/something'
<i>gapiska</i>	'I listen to someone/something'

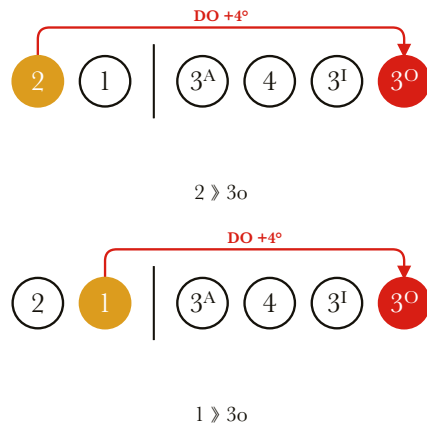
§8.4.2.4 3° Local Distal Prograde: 2/1»3i



The third degree local distal prograde alignment (-*et*) has a local subject and a third-person inanimate object: 'I/you Ø it'.

<i>tsneget</i>	'you see it'
<i>ganeget</i>	'I see it'
<i>tsanget</i>	'you help it'
<i>ganget</i>	'I help it'

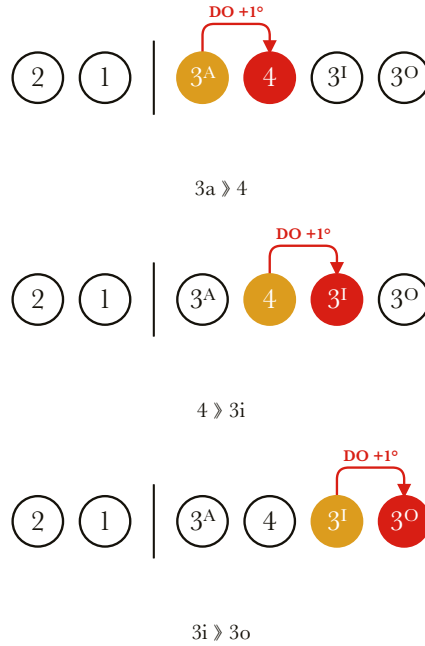
§8.4.2.5 4° Local Distal Prograde: 2/1»3o



The fourth degree local distal prograde alignment (-*i-mi*) exclusively indicates that the subject of the phrase is a local person and the object is a third-person obviate: 'I/you Ø her/him₂'.

<i>tsnuskvimi</i>	'you kill her/him ₂ '
<i>ganuskvimi</i>	'I kill her/him ₂ '
<i>tsokimi</i>	'you watch her/him ₂ '
<i>gokimi</i>	'I watch her/him ₂ '

§8.4.2.6 1° Non-Local Proximal Prograde: 3A»4, 4»3I, 3I»3O



The first degree non-local proximal prograde alignment (-i) can refer to three different combinations of participants. It can refer to a third-person animate acting on a fourth-person object (*t/s-Ø-i* 's/he Øs something/someone'), a fourth-person subject and a third-person inanimate object (*aφ-/n-/i-Ø-i* 'someone/something Øs it') or a third-person inanimate subject acting on a third-person obviate (*h-/h-Ø-i* 'it Øs her/him₂'). In other words, any non-local pronoun subject acting on an object one retrograde degree above itself. The 1° non-local proximal prograde is identical in surface form to the 1° interdistal retrograde alignment that corresponds to 3I₁»3I₂.

3A»4

tnegi

's/he sees someone/something'

piski

's/he listens to someone/something'

tnuskvi

's/he kills someone/something'

4»3I

minegi

'someone sees it'

mipiski

'someone listens to it'

minuskvi

'someone kills it'

3I»3O

negi

'it sees her/him₂'

or

'it₁ sees it₂'

piski

'it listens to her/him₂'

or

'it₁ listens to it₂'

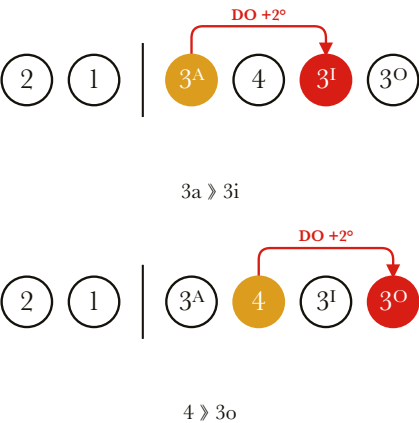
nuskvi

'it kills her/him₂'

or

'it₁ kills it₂'

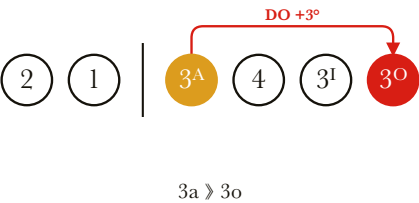
§8.4.2.7 2° Non-Local Proximal Prograde: 3A»3I, 4»3O



The second degree non-local proximal prograde alignment (-*a*) can refer to a third-person animate subject acting on a third-person inanimate object ('s/he Øs it') or a fourth-person subject acting on third-person obviated object ('someone/something Øs her/him₂').

<i>nega</i>	's/he sees it'
<i>minuškva</i>	'someone kills her/him ₂ '

§8.4.2.8 3° Non-Local Distal Retrograde: 3A»3O



The third degree non-local distal retrograde alignment (-*et*) involves a third-person animate subject acting on a third-person obviated object ('s/he₁ Øs her/him₂').

<i>tneget</i>	's/he ₁ sees her/him ₂ '
<i>tņušket</i>	's/he ₁ kills her/him ₂ '
<i>tanget</i>	's/he ₁ helps her/him ₂ '
<i>tilet</i>	's/he ₁ knows her/him ₂ '

To give a better idea of how this table translates into actual retrograde markers, examples from the indicative autonomous are given in the table below. The pronominal set used here is the agentive set for simplicity's sake.

SUBJECT ↓	OBJECT →				
	1	3A	4	3I	3O
	interlocal 0°	local proximal 1°	local proximal 2°	local distal 3°	local distal 4°

2	<i>tsa-Ø-a-t</i> 'you Ø me'	<i>tsa-Ø-i</i> 'you Ø her/him'	<i>tsa-Ø-a</i> 'you Ø someone/ something'	<i>tsa-Ø-et</i> 'you Ø it'	<i>tsa-Ø-imin</i> 'you Ø her/him ₂ '
1		<i>ga-Ø-i</i> 'I Ø her/him'	<i>ga-Ø-a</i> 'I Ø someone/ something'	<i>ga-Ø-et</i> 'I Ø it'	<i>ga-Ø-imin</i> 'I Ø her/him ₂ '
3A			non-local proximal 1° <i>t-Ø-i</i> 's/he Øs someone/ something'	non-local proximal 2° <i>t-Ø-a</i> 's/he Øs it'	non-local proximal 3° <i>t-Ø-et</i> 's/he Øs her/him ₂ '
4				non-local proximal 1° <i>mi-Ø-i</i> 'someone/something Øs it'	non-local proximal 2° <i>mi-Ø-a</i> 'someone/something Øs her/him ₂ '
3i					non-local proximal 1° <i>h-Ø-i</i> 'it Øs him/her ₂ ' or 'it ₁ Øs it ₂ '

§8.4.3 Prograde Marker Conjugation

Prograde markers are given here in a table showing all their possible forms for all tenses.

MOOD/ORDER	TENSE	PROXIMAL		DISTAL		INTERLOCAL
		1°	2°	3°	4°	0°
INDICATIVE						
AUTONOMOUS	PRESENT	-i	-a	-et	-imi	-at
	PAST	-vin	-van	-vet	-vimin	-vat
	PERFECT	-ungi	-unga	-unget	-ungimi	-ungat
HYPNOMOUS	PRESENT	-φit	-φut	-φisit	-φimit	-φusut
	PAST	-φin	-φun	-φisin	-φimin	-φusun
	PERFECT	-φungit	-φungut	-φungisit	-φungimit	-φungusut
DUBITATIVE						

AUTONOMOUS	PRESENT	<i>-e</i>	<i>-o</i>	<i>-it</i>	<i>-emi</i>	<i>-ut</i>
	PAST	<i>-ven</i>	<i>-von</i>	<i>-vit</i>	<i>-vemin</i>	<i>-vut</i>
	PERFECT	<i>-unge</i>	<i>-ungo</i>	<i>-ungit</i>	<i>-ungemi</i>	<i>-ungut</i>
	FUTURE	<i>-es</i>	<i>-os</i>	<i>-its</i>	<i>-emis</i>	<i>-uts</i>
HYPONOMOUS	PRESENT	<i>-φet</i>	<i>-φot</i>	<i>-φisit</i>	<i>-φemit</i>	<i>-φusut</i>
	PAST	<i>-φen</i>	<i>-φon</i>	<i>-φisin</i>	<i>-φemin</i>	<i>-φusun</i>
	PERFECT	<i>-φunget</i>	<i>-φungot</i>	<i>-φungisit</i>	<i>-φungemit</i>	<i>-φungusut</i>
	PLUPERFECT	<i>-φanen</i>	<i>-φanon</i>	<i>-φanisin</i>	<i>-φanemin</i>	<i>-φanusut</i>
	FUTURE	<i>-φets</i>	<i>-φots</i>	<i>-φisits</i>	<i>-φemits</i>	<i>-φusuts</i>
OPTATIVE						
AUTONOMOUS	PRESENT	<i>-is</i>	<i>-us</i>	<i>-its</i>	<i>-imis</i>	<i>-uts</i>
	PAST	<i>-vin</i> <i>-vis</i>	<i>-vun</i> <i>-vus</i>	<i>-vits</i>	<i>-vimin</i> <i>-vimis</i>	<i>-vuts</i>
	PERFECT	<i>-ungis</i>	<i>-ungus</i>	<i>-ungits</i>	<i>-ungimis</i>	<i>-unguts</i>
HYPONOMOUS	PRESENT	<i>-φits</i>	<i>-φuts</i>	<i>-φisits</i>	<i>-φimits</i>	<i>-φusuts</i>
	PAST	<i>-φin</i> <i>-φis</i>	<i>-φun</i> <i>-φus</i>	<i>-φisin</i> <i>-φisis</i>	<i>-φimin</i> <i>-φimis</i>	<i>-φusun</i> <i>-φusus</i>
	PERFECT	<i>-φungits</i>	<i>-φunguts</i>	<i>-φungisits</i>	<i>-φungimits</i>	<i>-φungusuts</i>
	PLUPERFECT	<i>-φattsin</i>	<i>-φattsun</i>	<i>-φattsisin</i>	<i>-φattsimin</i>	<i>-φattsusun</i>
CONDITIONAL						
AUTONOMOUS	PRESENT	<i>-φattsi</i>	<i>-φattsa</i>	<i>-φattset</i>	<i>-φattsimi</i>	<i>-φattsat</i>
	PAST	<i>-φutsen</i>	<i>-φutson</i>	<i>-φutsit</i>	<i>-φusemin</i>	<i>-φutsut</i>
HYPONOMOUS	PRESENT	<i>-φuttsit</i>	<i>-φuttsut</i>	<i>-φuttsisit</i>	<i>-φuttsimit</i>	<i>-φuttsusut</i>
	PAST	<i>-φuttsin</i>	<i>-φuttsun</i>	<i>-φuttsisin</i>	<i>-φuttsimin</i>	<i>-φuttsusun</i>
POTENTIAL						
AUTONOMOUS	PRESENT	<i>-φulli</i>	<i>-φulla</i>	<i>-φullet</i>	<i>-φullimi</i>	<i>-φullat</i>
	PAST	<i>-φilin</i>	<i>-φilan</i>	<i>-φilet</i>	<i>-φilimin</i>	<i>-φilat</i>
HYPONOMOUS	PRESENT	<i>-φillit</i>	<i>-φillut</i>	<i>-φillisit</i>	<i>-φillimit</i>	<i>-φillusut</i>
	PAST	<i>-φillin</i>	<i>-φillun</i>	<i>-φillisin</i>	<i>-φillimin</i>	<i>-φillusun</i>

§8.4.4 Polyvalent Imperative

The imperative mood is has an autonomous present conjugation which differs from normal polyvalent conjugation. It makes use of an auxiliary copula with the form $na\phi-O_1-O_2$ where $-O_1-$ houses a fortified version of personal pronouns, and $-O_2-$ houses the actual inflectional endings. The imperative must appear with the dependent form of the main verb. The pronouns are as follow:

	AGENTIVE	UNAGENTIVE
2	<i>na-tts-O</i>	<i>na-pp-O</i>
1	<i>na-kk-O</i>	<i>na-tñ-O</i>
3A	<i>na-tt-O</i>	<i>na-ss-O</i>
4	<i>na-mm-O</i>	<i>na-mm-O</i>
3I	<i>na-(tǵ)-O</i>	<i>na-hh-O</i>

The prohibitive imperative works very similarly, but has the form $nu\phi-O_1-oh-O_2$. The prohibitive imperative must appear with the connegative form of the main verb.

	AGENTIVE	UNAGENTIVE
2	<i>nu-tts-oh-O</i>	<i>nu-pp-oh-O</i>
1	<i>nu-kk-oh-O</i>	<i>nu-tñ-oh-O</i>
3A	<i>nu-tt-oh-O</i>	<i>nu-ss-oh-O</i>
4	<i>nu-mm-oh-O</i>	<i>nu-mm-oh-O</i>
3I	<i>nu-tǵ-oh-O</i>	<i>nu-hh-oh-O</i>

The imperative auxiliary copula *can* be found in the hyponomous order, though only in the optative and only in two very specific cases, neither of which are universally accepted and both of which are relegated to rather formal or archaic registers. Namely, such forms are only ever used with dependent infinitives, either in relative asylogous infinitive constructions or in discongruent dependent infinitives.

§8.4.5 Transitive Alignment Table

The alignment of transitive verbs is shown in the table below. With this table at hand, together with the past forms of the verb and knowing when to apply the two forms (assertive autonomous uses fronting while inferential autonomous uses backing, and irrealis is unaffected, while the assertive hyponomous uses backing while the inferential hyponomous uses backing), the vast majority of transitive verbs can be conjugated in all their basic forms using this table. Looking at this table, one can see many small patterns emerging. For example, the retrograde 0° interlocal and interdistal forms in the autonomous are based on the proximal (*-em-*) in the autonomous while the hyponomous instead uses the distal (*-dd-*).

SUBJECT↓	OBJECT →					
PRESENT INDICATIVE						
AUTONOMOUS						
	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		t _{sa} -O-a-t	t _{sa} -O-i	t _{sa} -O-a	t _{sa} -O-e-t	t _{sa} -O-i-mi
1	t _{sa} -O- <i>em</i> -a-t		g _a -O-i	g _a -O-a	g _a -O-e-t	g _a -O-i-mi
3A	t _{sa} -O-em-i	g _a -O-em-i		t-O-i	t-O-a	t-O-e-t
4	t _{sa} -O-em-a	g _a -O-em-a	t-O-em-i	mi-O- <i>em</i> -a-t	mi-O-i	mi-O-a
3I	t _{sa} -O-es-e-t	g _a -O-es-e-t	t-O-em-a	mi-O-em-i	h-O-i	
3O	t _{sa} -O-em-i-nin	g _a -O-em-i-nin	t-O-es-et	mi-O-em-a	h-O-em-i	
PAST INDICATIVE						
	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tse- <i>O</i> -v-a-t	tse- <i>O</i> -v-i-n	tse- <i>O</i> -v-a-n	tse- <i>O</i> -v-e-t	tse- <i>O</i> -v-i-mi-n
1	tse- <i>O</i> -vann-a-t		ge- <i>O</i> -v-i-n	ge- <i>O</i> -v-a-n	ge- <i>O</i> -v-e-t	ge- <i>O</i> -v-i-mi-n
3A	tse- <i>O</i> -vann-i-n	ge- <i>O</i> -vann-i-n		<i>O</i> -v-i-n	<i>O</i> -v-a-n	<i>O</i> -v-e-t
4	tse- <i>O</i> -vann-a-n	ge- <i>O</i> -vann-a-n	<i>O</i> -vann-i-n	mi- <i>O</i> -vann-a-t	mi- <i>O</i> -v-i-n	mi- <i>O</i> -v-a-n
3I	tse- <i>O</i> -vass-i-t	ge- <i>O</i> -vass-i-t	<i>O</i> -vann-a-n	mi- <i>O</i> -vann-i-n	h- <i>O</i> -v-i-n	
3O	tse- <i>O</i> -vann-i-ni-n	ge- <i>O</i> -vann-i-ni-n	<i>O</i> -vass-i-t	mi- <i>O</i> -vann-a-n	h- <i>O</i> -vann-i-n	

PERFECT INDICATIVE

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tse- <i>O</i> -ung-a-t	tse- <i>O</i> -ung-i	tse- <i>O</i> -ung-a	tse- <i>O</i> -ung-e-t	tse- <i>O</i> -ung-i-mi
1	tse- <i>O</i> -umm-a-t		ga- <i>O</i> -ung-i	ga- <i>O</i> -ung-a	ga- <i>O</i> -ung-e-t	ga- <i>O</i> -ung-i-mi
3A	tse- <i>O</i> -umm-i	ga- <i>O</i> -umm-i		t- <i>O</i> -ung-i	t- <i>O</i> -ung-a	t- <i>O</i> -ung-e-t
4	tse- <i>O</i> -umm-a	ga- <i>O</i> -umm-a	t- <i>O</i> -umm-i	mi- <i>O</i> -umm-a-t	mi- <i>O</i> -ung-i	mi- <i>O</i> -ung-a
3I	tse- <i>O</i> -umm-es-e-t	ga- <i>O</i> -umm-es-e-t	t- <i>O</i> -umm-a	mi- <i>O</i> -umm-i	h- <i>O</i> -ung-i	
3O	tse- <i>O</i> -umm-i-nin	ga- <i>O</i> -umm-i-nin	t- <i>O</i> -umm-es-e-t	mi- <i>O</i> -umm-a	h- <i>O</i> -umm-i	

IMPERATIVE

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		na-tts-a-t	na-tts-i	na-tts-a	na-tts-e-t	na-tts-i-mi
1	na-tts-emm-a-t		na-kk-i	na-kk-a	na-kk-e-t	na-kk-i-mi
3A	na-tts-em-i	na-kk-em-i		na-tt-i	na-tt-a	na-tt-et
4	na-tts-em-a	na-kk-em-a	na-tt-em-i	na-mm-emm-a-t	na-mm-i	na-mm-a
3I	na-tts-es-e-t	na-kk-es-e-t	na-tt-em-a	na-mm-em-i	na-tg-i	
3O	na-tts-em-i-nin	na-kk-em-i-nin	na-tt-es-e-t	na-mm-em-a	na-tg-em-i	

PROHIBITIVE IMPERATIVE

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		nu-tts-oh-a-t	nu-tts-oh-i	nu-tts-oh-a	nu-tts-oh-e-t	nu-tts-oh-i-mi
1	nu-tts-oh-emm-a-t		nu-kk-oh-i	nu-kk-oh-a	nu-kk-oh-e-t	nu-kk-oh-i-mi
3A	nu-tts-oh-em-i	nu-kk-oh-em-i		nu-tt-oh-i	nu-tt-oh-a	nu-tt-oh-et
4	nu-tts-oh-em-a	nu-kk-oh-em-a	nu-tt-oh-em-i	nu-mm-oh-emm-a-t	nu-mm-oh-i	nu-mm-oh-a
3I	nu-tts-oh-es-e-t	nu-kk-oh-es-e-t	nu-tt-oh-em-a	nu-mm-oh-em-i	nu-tg-oh-i	
3O	nu-tts-oh-em-i-nin	nu-kk-oh-em-i-nin	nu-tt-oh-es-e-t	nu-mm-oh-em-a	nu-tg-oh-em-i	

HYPONOMOUS

PRESENT INDICATIVE

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tse- <i>O</i> - ϕ -usu-t	tse- <i>O</i> - ϕ -i-t	tse- <i>O</i> - ϕ -u-t	tse- <i>O</i> - ϕ -isi-t	tse- <i>O</i> - ϕ -i-mi-t
1	tse- <i>O</i> - ϕ -idd-u-t		ga- <i>O</i> - ϕ -i-t	ga- <i>O</i> - ϕ -u-t	ga- <i>O</i> - ϕ -isi-t	ga- <i>O</i> - ϕ -i-mi-t
3A	tse- <i>O</i> - ϕ -imm-i-t	ga- <i>O</i> - ϕ -imm-i-t		t- <i>O</i> - ϕ -i-t	t- <i>O</i> - ϕ -u-t	t- <i>O</i> - ϕ -isi-t
4	tse- <i>O</i> - ϕ -imm-u-t	ga- <i>O</i> - ϕ -imm-u-t	t- <i>O</i> -imm-i-t	mi- <i>O</i> - ϕ -idd-u-t	mi- <i>O</i> - ϕ -i-t	mi- <i>O</i> - ϕ -u-t
3I	tse- <i>O</i> - ϕ -idd-i-t	ga- <i>O</i> - ϕ -idd-i-t	t- <i>O</i> -imm-u-t	mi- <i>O</i> -imm-i-t	h- <i>O</i> - ϕ -i-t	
3O	tse- <i>O</i> - ϕ -imm-i-ni-t	ga- <i>O</i> - ϕ -imm-i-ni-t	t- <i>O</i> -i-dd-i-t	mi- <i>O</i> -imm-u-t	h- <i>O</i> -imm-i-t	

PAST INDICATIVE

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tse- <i>O</i> - ϕ -usu-n	tse- <i>O</i> - ϕ -i-n	tse- <i>O</i> - ϕ -u-n	tse- <i>O</i> - ϕ -isi-n	tse- <i>O</i> - ϕ -i-mi-n
1	tse- <i>O</i> - ϕ -idd-u-n		ge- <i>O</i> - ϕ -i-n	ge- <i>O</i> - ϕ -u-n	ge- <i>O</i> - ϕ -isi-n	ge- <i>O</i> - ϕ -i-mi-n
3A	tse- <i>O</i> - ϕ -imm-i-n	ge- <i>O</i> - ϕ -imm-i-n		<i>O</i> - ϕ -i-n	<i>O</i> - ϕ -u-n	<i>O</i> - ϕ -isi-n

4	tse- ϕ -imm-u-n	ge- ϕ -imm-u-n	ϕ -imm-i-n	mi- ϕ -idd-u-n	mi- ϕ -i-n	mi- ϕ -u-n
3I	tse- ϕ -idd-i-n	ge- ϕ -idd-i-n	ϕ -imm-u-n	mi- ϕ -imm-i-n	h- ϕ -v-i-an	
3O	tse- ϕ -imm-i-ni-n	ge- ϕ -imm-i-ni-n	ϕ -idd-i-n	mi- ϕ -imm-u-n	h- ϕ -imm-i-n	

PERFECT INDICATIVE

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tse- ϕ -ung-usu-t	tse- ϕ -ung-i-t	tse- ϕ -ung-u-t	tse- ϕ -ung-isi-t	tse- ϕ -ung-i-mi-t
1	tse- ϕ -umm-idd-u-t		ga- ϕ -ung-i-t	ga- ϕ -ung-u-t	ga- ϕ -ung-isi-t	ga- ϕ -ung-i-mi-t
3A	tse- ϕ -umm-i-t	ga- ϕ -umm-i-t		t- ϕ -ung-i-t	t- ϕ -ung-u-t	t- ϕ -ung-isi-t
4	tse- ϕ -umm-u-t	ga- ϕ -umm-u-t	t- ϕ -umm-i-t	mi- ϕ -umm-idd-u-t	mi- ϕ -ung-i-t	mi- ϕ -ung-u-t
3I	tse- ϕ -umm-idd-i-t	ga- ϕ -umm-idd-i-t	t- ϕ -imm-u-t	mi- ϕ -umm-i-t	h- ϕ -ung-i-t	
3O	tse- ϕ -umm-i-ni-t	ga- ϕ -umm-i-ni-t	t- ϕ -umm-idd-i-t	mi- ϕ -umm-u-t	h- ϕ -umm-i-t	

AUTONOMOUS

PRESENT DUBITATIVE

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tse- ϕ -u-t	tse- ϕ -e	tse- ϕ -o	tse- ϕ -i-t	tse- ϕ -e-mi
1	tse- ϕ -imm-u-t		ga- ϕ -e	ga- ϕ -o	ga- ϕ -i-t	ga- ϕ -e-mi
3A	tse- ϕ -em-e	ga- ϕ -em-e		t- ϕ -e	t- ϕ -o	t- ϕ -i-t
4	tse- ϕ -em-o	ga- ϕ -em-o	t- ϕ -em-e	mi- ϕ -imm-u-t	mi- ϕ -e	mi- ϕ -o
3I	tse- ϕ -is-i-t	ga- ϕ -is-i-t	t- ϕ -em-o	mi- ϕ -em-e	h- ϕ -e	
3O	tse- ϕ -em-e-nin	ga- ϕ -em-e-nin	t- ϕ -is-i-t	mi- ϕ -em-o	h- ϕ -em-e	

PAST DUBITATIVE

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tse- ϕ -v-u-t	tse- ϕ -v-e-n	tse- ϕ -v-o-n	tse- ϕ -v-i-t	tse- ϕ -v-e-mi-n
1	tse- ϕ -vann-u-t		ge- ϕ -v-e-n	ge- ϕ -v-o-n	ge- ϕ -v-i-t	ge- ϕ -v-e-mi-n
3A	tse- ϕ -vann-e-n	ge- ϕ -vann-e-n		ϕ -v-e-n	ϕ -v-o-n	ϕ -v-i-t
4	tse- ϕ -vann-o-n	ge- ϕ -vann-o-n	ϕ -vann-e-n	mi- ϕ -vann-u-t	mi- ϕ -v-e-n	mi- ϕ -v-o-n
3I	tse- ϕ -vass-i-t	ge- ϕ -vass-i-t	ϕ -vann-o-n	mi- ϕ -vann-e-n	h- ϕ -v-e-n	
3O	tse- ϕ -vann-e-ni-n	ge- ϕ -vann-e-ni-n	ϕ -vass-i-t	mi- ϕ -vann-o-n	h- ϕ -vann-e-n	

PERFECT DUBITATIVE

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tse- ϕ -ung-u-t	tse- ϕ -ung-e	tse- ϕ -ung-o	tse- ϕ -ung-i-t	tse- ϕ -ung-e-mi
1	tse- ϕ -umm-u-t		ga- ϕ -ung-e	ga- ϕ -ung-o	ga- ϕ -ung-i-t	ga- ϕ -ung-e-mi
3A	tse- ϕ -umm-e	ga- ϕ -umm-e		t- ϕ -ung-e	t- ϕ -ung-o	t- ϕ -ung-i-t
4	tse- ϕ -umm-o	ga- ϕ -umm-o	t- ϕ -umm-e	mi- ϕ -umm-u-t	mi- ϕ -ung-e	mi- ϕ -ung-o
3I	tse- ϕ -umm-is-i-t	ga- ϕ -umm-is-i-t	t- ϕ -umm-o	mi- ϕ -umm-e	h- ϕ -ung-e	
3O	tse- ϕ -umm-e-nin	ga- ϕ -umm-e-nin	t- ϕ -umm-is-i-t	mi- ϕ -umm-o	h- ϕ -umm-e	

FUTURE DUBITATIVE

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tse- ϕ -u-t-š	tse- ϕ -e-š	tse- ϕ -o-š	tse- ϕ -i-t-š	tse- ϕ -e-mi-š
1	tse- ϕ -imm-u-t-š		ga- ϕ -e-š	ga- ϕ -o-š	ga- ϕ -i-t-š	ga- ϕ -e-mi-š
3A	tse- ϕ -em-e-š	ga- ϕ -em-e-š		t- ϕ -e-š	t- ϕ -o-š	t- ϕ -i-t-š
4	tse- ϕ -em-o-š	ga- ϕ -em-o-š	t- ϕ -em-e-š	mi- ϕ -imm-u-t-š	mi- ϕ -e-š	mi- ϕ -o-š
3I	tse- ϕ -is-i-t-š	ga- ϕ -is-i-t-š	t- ϕ -em-o-š	mi- ϕ -em-e-š	h- ϕ -e-š	
3O	tse- ϕ -em-e-ni-š	ga- ϕ -em-e-ni-š	t- ϕ -is-i-t-š	mi- ϕ -em-o-š	h- ϕ -em-e-š	

HYPONOMOUS						
PRESENT DUBITATIVE						
	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tsa-O- ϕ -usu-t	tsa-O- ϕ -e-t	tsa-O- ϕ -o-t	tsa-O- ϕ -isi-t	tsa-O- ϕ -e-mi-t
1	tsa-O- ϕ -idd-u-t		ga-O- ϕ -e-t	ga-O- ϕ -o-t	ga-O- ϕ -isi-t	ga-O- ϕ -e-mi-t
3A	tsa-O- ϕ -imm-e-t	ga-O- ϕ -imm-e-t		t-O- ϕ -e-t	t-O- ϕ -o-t	t-O- ϕ -isi-t
4	tsa-O- ϕ -imm-o-t	ga-O- ϕ -imm-o-t	t-O- ϕ -imm-e-t	mi-O- ϕ -idd-u-t	mi-O- ϕ -e-t	mi-O- ϕ -o-t
3I	tsa-O- ϕ -idd-i-t	ga-O- ϕ -idd-i-t	t-O- ϕ -imm-o-t	mi-O- ϕ -imm-e-t	h-O- ϕ -e-t	
3O	tsa-O- ϕ -imm-e-ni-t	ga-O- ϕ -imm-e-ni-t	t-O-i-dd-i-t	mi-O- ϕ -imm-o-t	h-O- ϕ -imm-e-t	
PAST DUBITATIVE						
	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tsa-O- ϕ -usu-n	tsa-O- ϕ -e-n	tsa-O- ϕ -o-n	tsa-O- ϕ -isi-n	tsa-O- ϕ -e-mi-n
1	tsa-O- ϕ -idd-u-n		ga-O- ϕ -e-n	ga-O- ϕ -o-n	ga-O- ϕ -isi-n	ga-O- ϕ -e-mi-n
3A	tsa-O- ϕ -imm-e-n	ga-O- ϕ -imm-e-n		t-O- ϕ -e-n	t-O- ϕ -o-n	t-O- ϕ -isi-n
4	tsa-O- ϕ -imm-o-n	ga-O- ϕ -imm-o-n	t-O- ϕ -imm-e-n	mi-O- ϕ -idd-u-n	mi-O- ϕ -e-n	mi-O- ϕ -o-n
3I	tsa-O- ϕ -idd-i-n	ga-O- ϕ -idd-i-n	t-O- ϕ -imm-o-n	mi-O- ϕ -imm-e-n	h-O- ϕ -e-n	
3O	tsa-O- ϕ -imm-e-ni-n	ga-O- ϕ -imm-e-ni-n	t-O-i-dd-i-n	mi-O- ϕ -imm-o-n	h-O- ϕ -imm-e-n	
PERFECT DUBITATIVE						
	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tsa-O- ϕ -ung-usu-t	tsa-O- ϕ -ung-e-t	tsa-O- ϕ -ung-o-t	tsa-O- ϕ -ung-isi-t	tsa-O- ϕ -ung-e-mi-t
1	tsa-O- ϕ -umm-idd-u-t		ga-O- ϕ -ung-e-t	ga-O- ϕ -ung-o-t	ga-O- ϕ -ung-isi-t	ga-O- ϕ -ung-e-mi-t
3A	tsa-O- ϕ -umm-e-t	ga-O- ϕ -umm-e-t		t-O- ϕ -ung-e-t	t-O- ϕ -ung-o-t	t-O- ϕ -ung-isi-t
4	tsa-O- ϕ -umm-o-t	ga-O- ϕ -umm-o-t	t-O- ϕ -umm-e-t	mi-O- ϕ -umm-idd-u-t	mi-O- ϕ -ung-e-t	mi-O- ϕ -ung-o-t
3I	tsa-O- ϕ -umm-idd-i-t	ga-O- ϕ -umm-idd-e-t	t-O- ϕ -imm-o-t	mi-O- ϕ -umm-e-t	h-O- ϕ -ung-e-t	
3O	tsa-O- ϕ -umm-e-ni-t	ga-O- ϕ -umm-e-ni-t	t-O- ϕ -umm-idd-i-t	mi-O- ϕ -umm-o-t	h-O- ϕ -umm-e-t	
PLUPERFECT DUBITATIVE						
	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tsa-O- ϕ -an-usu-n	tsa-O- ϕ -an-e-n	tsa-O- ϕ -an-o-n	tsa-O- ϕ -an-isi-n	tsa-O- ϕ -an-e-mi-n
1	tsa-O- ϕ -an-idd-u-n		ga-O- ϕ -an-e-n	ga-O- ϕ -an-o-n	ga-O- ϕ -an-isi-n	ga-O- ϕ -an-e-mi-n
3A	tsa-O- ϕ -an-imm-e-n	ga-O- ϕ -an-imm-e-n		t-O- ϕ -an-e-n	t-O- ϕ -an-o-n	t-O- ϕ -an-isi-n
4	tsa-O- ϕ -an-imm-o-n	ga-O- ϕ -an-imm-o-n	t-O- ϕ -an-imm-e-n	mi-O- ϕ -an-idd-u-n	mi-O- ϕ -an-e-n	mi-O- ϕ -an-o-n
3I	tsa-O- ϕ -an-idd-i-n	ga-O- ϕ -an-idd-i-n	t-O- ϕ -an-imm-o-n	mi-O- ϕ -an-imm-e-n	h-O- ϕ -an-e-n	
3O	tsa-O- ϕ -an-imm-e-ni-n	ga-O- ϕ -an-imm-e-ni-n	t-O- ϕ -an-i-dd-i-n	mi-O- ϕ -an-imm-o-n	h-O- ϕ -an-imm-e-n	
FUTURE DUBITATIVE						
	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tsa-O- ϕ -usu-t-š	tsa-O- ϕ -e-t-š	tsa-O- ϕ -o-t-š	tsa-O- ϕ -isi-t-š	tsa-O- ϕ -e-mi-t-š
1	tsa-O- ϕ -idd-u-t-š		ga-O- ϕ -e-t-š	ga-O- ϕ -o-t-š	ga-O- ϕ -isi-t-š	ga-O- ϕ -e-mi-t-š
3A	tsa-O- ϕ -imm-e-t-š	ga-O- ϕ -imm-e-t-š		t-O- ϕ -e-t-š	t-O- ϕ -o-t-š	t-O- ϕ -isi-t-š
4	tsa-O- ϕ -imm-o-t-š	ga-O- ϕ -imm-o-t-š	t-O- ϕ -imm-e-t-š	mi-O- ϕ -idd-u-t-š	mi-O- ϕ -e-t-š	mi-O- ϕ -o-t-š
3I	tsa-O- ϕ -idd-i-t-š	ga-O- ϕ -idd-i-t-š	t-O- ϕ -imm-o-t-š	mi-O- ϕ -imm-e-t-š	h-O- ϕ -e-t-š	
3O	tsa-O- ϕ -imm-e-ni-t-š	ga-O- ϕ -imm-e-ni-t-š	t-O-i-dd-i-t-š	mi-O- ϕ -imm-o-t-š	h-O- ϕ -imm-e-t-š	
AUTONOMOUS						
PRESENT OPTATIVE						
	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O

2		tsa-O-u-t-s	tsa-O-i-s	tsa-O-u-s	tsa-O-i-t-s	tsa-O-i-mi-s
1	tsa-O-imm-u-t-s		ga-O-i-s	ga-O-u-s	ga-O-i-t-s	ga-O-i-mi-s
3A	tsa-O-em-e-s	ga-O-em-e-s		t-O-i-s	t-O-u-s	t-O-i-t-s
4	tsa-O-em-o-s	ga-O-em-o-s	t-O-em-e-s	mi-O-imm-u-t-s	mi-O-u-s	mi-O-u-s
3I	tsa-O-is-i-t-s	ga-O-is-i-t-s	t-O-em-o-s	mi-O-em-e-s	h-O-e-s	
3O	tsa-O-em-e-ni-s	ga-O-em-e-ni-s	t-O-is-it-s	mi-O-em-o-s	h-O-em-e-s	

PAST OPTATIVE

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tse-O-v-u-t-s	tse-O-v-i-s	tse-O-v-u-s	tse-O-v-i-t-s	tse-O-v-i-mi-s
1	tse-O-vann-u-t-s		ge-O-v-i-s	ge-O-v-u-s	ge-O-v-i-t-s	ge-O-v-i-mi-s
3A	tse-O-vann-i-s	ge-O-vann-i-s		O-v-i-s	O-v-u-s	O-v-i-t
4	tse-O-vann-u-s	ge-O-vann-i-s	O-vann-i-s	mi-O-vann-u-t-s	mi-O-v-i-s	mi-O-v-u-s
3I	tse-O-vass-i-t-s	ge-O-vass-i-t-s	O-vann-u-s	mi-O-vann-i-s	h-O-v-i-n	
3O	tse-O-vann-i-ni-s	ge-O-vann-i-ni-s	O-vass-i-t-s	mi-O-vann-u-s	h-O-vann-i-n	

PERFECT OPTATIVE

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tsa-O-ung-u-t-s	tsa-O-ung-i-s	tsa-O-ung-u-s	tsa-O-ung-i-t-s	tsa-O-ung-i-mi-s
1	tsa-O-umm-u-t-s		ga-O-ung-i-s	ga-O-ung-u-s	ga-O-ung-i-t-s	ga-O-ung-i-mi-s
3A	tsa-O-umm-i-s	ga-O-umm-i-s		t-O-ung-i-s	t-O-ung-u-s	t-O-ung-i-t-s
4	tsa-O-umm-u-s	ga-O-umm-u-s	t-O-umm-i-s	mi-O-umm-u-t-s	mi-O-ung-i-s	mi-O-ung-u-s
3I	tsa-O-umm-is-i-t-s	ga-O-umm-is-i-t-s	t-O-umm-u-s	mi-O-umm-i-s	h-O-ung-i-s	
3O	tsa-O-umm-i-ni-s	ga-O-umm-i-ni-s	t-O-umm-is-i-t-s	mi-O-umm-u-s	h-O-umm-i-s	

HYPONOMOUS

PRESENT OPTATIVE

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tsa-O-φ-usu-t-s	tsa-O-φ-i-t-s	tsa-O-φ-u-t-s	tsa-O-φ-isi-t-s	tsa-O-φ-i-mi-t-s
1	tsa-O-φ-idd-u-t-s		ga-O-φ-i-t-s	ga-O-φ-u-t-s	ga-O-φ-isi-t-s	ga-O-φ-i-mi-t-s
3A	tsa-O-φ-imm-i-t-s	ga-O-φ-imm-e-t		t-O-φ-i-t-s	t-O-φ-u-t-s	t-O-φ-isi-t-s
4	tsa-O-φ-imm-u-t-s	ga-O-φ-imm-o-t	t-O-φ-imm-e-t	mi-O-φ-idd-u-t	mi-O-φ-i-t-s	mi-O-φ-u-t-s
3I	tsa-O-φ-idd-i-t-s	ga-O-φ-idd-i-t	t-O-φ-imm-o-t	mi-O-φ-imm-e-t	h-O-φ-i-t-s	
3O	tsa-O-φ-imm-i-ni-t-s	ga-O-φ-imm-e-ni-t	t-O-φ-idd-i-t	mi-O-φ-imm-o-t	h-O-φ-imm-e-t	

PAST OPTATIVE

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tsa-O-φ-usu-s	tsa-O-φ-i-s	tsa-O-φ-u-s	tsa-O-φ-isi-s	tsa-O-φ-i-mi-s
1	tsa-O-φ-idd-u-s		ga-O-φ-i-s	ga-O-φ-u-s	ga-O-φ-isi-s	ga-O-φ-i-mi-s
3A	tsa-O-φ-imm-i-s	ga-O-φ-imm-i-s		t-O-φ-i-s	t-O-φ-u-s	t-O-φ-isi-s
4	tsa-O-φ-imm-u-s	ga-O-φ-imm-u-s	t-O-φ-imm-i-s	mi-O-φ-idd-u-s	mi-O-φ-i-s	mi-O-φ-u-s
3I	tsa-O-φ-idd-i-s	ga-O-φ-idd-i-s	t-O-φ-imm-u-s	mi-O-φ-imm-i-s	h-O-φ-i-s	
3O	tsa-O-φ-imm-i-ni-s	ga-O-φ-imm-i-ni-s	t-O-φ-idd-i-s	mi-O-φ-imm-u-s	h-O-φ-imm-i-s	

PERFECT OPTATIVE

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		tsa-O-φ-ung-usu-t-s	tsa-O-φ-ung-i-t-s	tsa-O-φ-ung-u-t-s	tsa-O-φ-ung-isi-t-s	tsa-O-φ-ung-i-mi-t-s
1	tsa-O-φ-umm-idd-u-t-s		ga-O-φ-ung-i-t-s	ga-O-φ-ung-u-t-s	ga-O-φ-ung-isi-t-s	ga-O-φ-ung-i-mi-t-s
3A	tsa-O-φ-umm-i-t-s	ga-O-φ-umm-i-t-s		t-O-φ-ung-i-t-s	t-O-φ-ung-u-t-s	t-O-φ-ung-isi-t-s

4	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -umm-u-t-s	ga-O- ϕ -umm-u-t-s	t-O- ϕ -umm-i-t-s	mi-O- ϕ -umm-idd-u-t-s	mi-O- ϕ -ung-i-t-s	mi-O- ϕ -ung-u-t-s
3I	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -umm-idd-i-t-s	ga-O- ϕ -umm-idd-i-t-s	t-O- ϕ -imm-u-t-s	mi-O- ϕ -umm-i-t-s	h-O- ϕ -ung-i-t-s	
3O	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -umm-i-ni-t-s	ga-O- ϕ -umm-i-ni-t-s	t-O- ϕ -umm-idd-i-t-s	mi-O- ϕ -umm-u-t-s	h-O- ϕ -umm-i-t-s	

PLUPERFECT OPTATIVE

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-usu-n	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-i-n	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-u-n	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-isi-n	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-i-mi-n
1	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-idd-u-n		ga-O- ϕ -atts-i-n	ga-O- ϕ -atts-u-n	ga-O- ϕ -atts-isi-n	ga-O- ϕ -atts-i-mi-n
3A	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-imm-i-n	ga-O- ϕ -atts-imm-i-n		t-O- ϕ -atts-i-n	t-O- ϕ -atts-u-n	t-O- ϕ -atts-isi-n
4	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-imm-i-n	ga-O- ϕ -atts-imm-u-n	t-O- ϕ -atts-imm-i-n	mi-O- ϕ -atts-idd-u-n	mi-O- ϕ -atts-i-n	mi-O- ϕ -atts-u-n
3I	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-idd-i-n	ga-O- ϕ -atts-idd-i-n	t-O- ϕ -atts-imm-u-n	mi-O- ϕ -atts-imm-i-n	h-O- ϕ -atts-i-n	
3O	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-imm-i-ni-n	ga-O- ϕ -atts-imm-i-ni-n	t-O- ϕ -atts-i-dd-i-n	mi-O- ϕ -atts-imm-u-n	h-O- ϕ -atts-imm-i-n	

AUTONOMOUS

PRESENT CONDITIONAL

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-a-t	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-i	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-a	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-e-t	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-i-mi
1	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-emm-a-t		ga-O- ϕ -atts-i	ga-O- ϕ -atts-a	ga-O- ϕ -atts-e-t	ga-O- ϕ -atts-i-mi
3A	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-em-i	ga-O- ϕ -atts-em-i		t-O- ϕ -atts-i	t-O- ϕ -atts-a	t-O- ϕ -atts-e-t
4	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-em-a	ga-O- ϕ -atts-em-a	t-O- ϕ -atts-em-i	mi-O- ϕ -atts-emm-a-t	mi-O- ϕ -atts-i	mi-O- ϕ -atts-a
3I	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-es-e-t	ga-O- ϕ -atts-es-e-t	t-O- ϕ -atts-em-a	mi-O- ϕ -atts-em-i	h-O- ϕ -atts-i	
3O	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -atts-em-i-nin	ga-O- ϕ -atts-em-i-nin	t-O- ϕ -atts-es-e-t	mi-O- ϕ -atts-em-a	h-O- ϕ -atts-em-i	

PAST CONDITIONAL

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		t ϕ -c-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-a-t	t ϕ -c-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-e-n	t ϕ -c-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-o-n	t ϕ -c-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-i-t	t ϕ -c-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-e-mi-n
1	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-ann-a-t		ge-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-e-n	ge-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-o-n	ge-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-i-t	ge-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-e-mi-n
3A	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-ann-i-n	ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-ann-i-n		t-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-e-n	t-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-o-n	t-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-i-t
4	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-ann-a-n	ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-ann-a-n	t-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-ann-i-n	mi-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-ann-a-t	mi-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-e-n	mi-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-o-n
3I	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-ass-i-t	ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-ass-i-t	t-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-ann-a-n	mi-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-ann-i-n	h-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-e-n	
3O	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-ann-i-ni-n	ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-ann-i-ni-n	t-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-ass-i-t	mi-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-ann-a-n	h-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-ann-i-n	

HYPONOMOUS

PRESENT CONDITIONAL

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-usu-t	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-i-t	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-u-t	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-isi-t	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-i-mi-t
1	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-u-t		ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-i-t	ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-u-t	ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-isi-t	ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-i-mi-t
3A	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-i-t	ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-i-t		t-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-i-t	t-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-u-t	t-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-isi-t
4	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-u-t	ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-u-t	t-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-i-t	mi-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-u-t	mi-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-i-t	mi-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-u-t
3I	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-idd-i-t	ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-idd-i-t	t-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-u-t	mi-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-i-t	h-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-i-t	
3O	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-i-ni-t	ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-i-ni-t	t-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-idd-i-t	mi-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-u-t	h-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-i-t	

PAST CONDITIONAL

	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-usu-n	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-i-n	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-u-n	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-isi-n	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-i-mi-n
1	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-u-n		ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-i-n	ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-u-n	ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-isi-n	ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-i-mi-n
3A	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-i-n	ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-i-n		t-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-i-n	t-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-u-n	t-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-isi-n
4	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-u-n	ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-u-n	t-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-i-n	mi-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-u-n	mi-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-i-n	mi-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-u-n
3I	t ϕ -a-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-idd-i-n	ga-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-idd-i-n	t-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-u-n	mi-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-imm-i-n	h-O- ϕ -ut ϕ -s-i-n	

3O	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -uttš-imm-i-ni-n	ga-O- ϕ -uttš-imm-i-ni-n	t-O- ϕ -uttš-idd-i-n	mi-O- ϕ -uttš-imm-u-n	h-O- ϕ -uttš-imm-i-n	
AUTONOMOUS						
PRESENT POTENTIAL						
	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ull-a-t	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ull-i	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ull-a	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ull-e-t	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ull-i-mi
1	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ull-em-a-t		ga-O- ϕ -ull-i	ga-O- ϕ -ull-a	ga-O- ϕ -ull-e-t	ga-O- ϕ -ull-i-mi
3A	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ull-em-i	ga-O- ϕ -ull-em-i		t-O- ϕ -ull-i	t-O- ϕ -ull-a	t-O- ϕ -ull-e-t
4	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ull-em-a	ga-O- ϕ -ull-em-a	t-O- ϕ -ull-em-i	mi-O- ϕ -ull-em-a-t	mi-O- ϕ -ull-i	mi-O- ϕ -ull-a
3I	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ull-es-e-t	ga-O- ϕ -ull-es-e-t	t-O- ϕ -ull-em-a	mi-O- ϕ -ull-em-i	h-O- ϕ -ull-i	
3O	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ull-em-i-nin	ga-O- ϕ -ull-em-i-nin	t-O- ϕ -ull-es-e-t	mi-O- ϕ -ull-em-a	h-O- ϕ -ull-em-i	
PAST POTENTIAL						
	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		t _{sc} -O- ϕ -il-a-t	t _{sc} -O- ϕ -il-i-n	t _{sc} -O- ϕ -il-a-n	t _{sc} -O- ϕ -il-e-t	t _{sc} -O- ϕ -il-i-mi-n
1	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -il-ann-a-t		ge-O- ϕ -il-i-n	ge-O- ϕ -il-a-n	ge-O- ϕ -il-e-t	ge-O- ϕ -il-i-mi-n
3A	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -il-ann-i-n	ga-O- ϕ -il-ann-i-n		t-O- ϕ -il-i-n	t-O- ϕ -il-a-n	t-O- ϕ -il-e-t
4	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -il-ann-a-n	ga-O- ϕ -il-ann-a-n	t-O- ϕ -il-ann-i-n	mi-O- ϕ -il-ann-a-t	mi-O- ϕ -il-i-n	mi-O- ϕ -il-a-n
3I	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -il-ass-e-t	ga-O- ϕ -il-ass-e-t	t-O- ϕ -il-ann-a-n	mi-O- ϕ -il-ann-i-n	h-O- ϕ -il-i-n	
3O	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -il-ann-i-ni-n	ga-O- ϕ -il-ann-i-ni-n	t-O- ϕ -il-ass-e-t	mi-O- ϕ -il-ann-a-n	h-O- ϕ -il-ann-i-n	
HYPONOMOUS						
PRESENT POTENTIAL						
	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-usu-t	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-i-t	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-u-t	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-isi-t	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-i-mi-t
1	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-idd-u-t		ga-O- ϕ -ill-i-t	ga-O- ϕ -ill-u-t	ga-O- ϕ -ill-isi-t	ga-O- ϕ -ill-i-mi-t
3A	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-imm-i-t	ga-O- ϕ -ill-imm-i-t		t-O- ϕ -ill-i-t	t-O- ϕ -ill-u-t	t-O- ϕ -ill-isi-t
4	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-imm-u-t	ga-O- ϕ -ill-imm-u-t	t-O- ϕ -ill-imm-i-t	mi-O- ϕ -ill-idd-u-t	mi-O- ϕ -ill-i-t	mi-O- ϕ -ill-u-t
3I	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-idd-i-t	ga-O- ϕ -ill-idd-i-t	t-O- ϕ -ill-imm-u-t	mi-O- ϕ -ill-imm-i-t	h-O- ϕ -ill-i-t	
3O	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-imm-i-ni-t	ga-O- ϕ -ill-imm-i-ni-t	t-O- ϕ -ill-idd-i-t	mi-O- ϕ -ill-imm-u-t	h-O- ϕ -ill-imm-i-t	
PAST POTENTIAL						
	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2		t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-usu-n	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-i-n	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-u-n	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-isi-n	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-i-mi-n
1	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-imm-u-n		ga-O- ϕ -ill-i-n	ga-O- ϕ -ill-u-n	ga-O- ϕ -ill-isi-n	ga-O- ϕ -ill-i-mi-n
3A	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-imm-i-n	ga-O- ϕ -ill-imm-i-n		t-O- ϕ -ill-i-n	t-O- ϕ -ill-u-n	t-O- ϕ -ill-isi-n
4	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-imm-u-n	ga-O- ϕ -ill-imm-u-n	t-O- ϕ -ill-imm-i-n	mi-O- ϕ -ill-imm-u-n	mi-O- ϕ -ill-i-n	mi-O- ϕ -ill-u-n
3I	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-idd-i-n	ga-O- ϕ -ill-idd-i-n	t-O- ϕ -ill-imm-u-n	mi-O- ϕ -ill-imm-i-n	h-O- ϕ -ill-i-n	
3O	t _{sa} -O- ϕ -ill-imm-i-ni-n	ga-O- ϕ -ill-imm-i-ni-n	t-O- ϕ -ill-idd-i-n	mi-O- ϕ -ill-imm-u-n	h-O- ϕ -ill-imm-i-n	

§8.5 Ditransitive Verb Conjugation

Ditransitive verbs are verbs that have one subject but two objects – a direct object and an indirect object, to whom, for whom or from whom the direct object is transferred. However, Pine distinguishes three types of ditransitive-like verbs: ditransitive verbs (subject, direct object, indirect object), hemiditransitive verbs (subject, verbal anti-ergative indirect object with transitive verbs) and anthemiditransitive verbs (subject, raised indirect object, intransitive). The difference between hemiditransitive and anthemiditransitive verbs is that hemiditransitive verbs are ditransitive verbs whose direct object is dropped and whose indirect object is treated as a direct object, while an anthemiditransitive verb is a verb, normally intransitive, with an indirect object only which has been raised from either being the possessor of the subject or the patient of a verb or the benefactor or experiencer of adjectival verbs. Only ditransitive and hemiditransitive verbs require the kinetic preverb.

	SUBJECT	DIRECT OBJECT	INDIRECT OBJECT	KINETIC PREVERB
INTRANSITIVE	yes	no	no	no
TRANSITIVE	yes	yes	no	no
DITRANSITIVE	yes	yes	yes	yes
HEMIDITRANSITIVE	yes	no	yes (anti-ergative)	yes
ANTHEMIDITRANSITIVE	yes	no	yes (patient raising)	no

Ditransitive verbs in Pine are used for the transfer of ownership or possession, as in *gimalkettit* ‘I give it to her/him’, but also for transfer of location, as in *gigilkettit* ‘I send it to her/him’ and may also depict a benefactive relation between the subject and the indirect object, for example *gipalgettīt* ‘I build it for him’. One object is called the indirect object and functions are the beneficiary (for whom), recipient (to whom) or ablative object (from whom) of the action. The other is called the direct object, and is the true object of the verb, corresponding in meaning to the object of a transitive verb. Pine treats indirect objects of ditransitive differently than it treats objects of transitive verbs. This is called *indirectivity*, and it only applies to the polyvalent alignment internal to the verb – the alignment of a ditransitive verb indicates the indirect object through the use of special ditransitive paragogic finals, but outside the verb, the indirect object is indicated with the illative case, for example *gimalkettit b̥iueχχet* ‘I give it to the boy’, or in the case of so-called *ablative ditransitive verbs*, with the elative case, either on independent pronouns or on nouns, for example *gin̥ikwettit b̥iueχχinnit* ‘I take it away from the boy’. Outside the verb, independent pronominal and nominal direct objects are treated like objects of transitive verbs, while the indirect object is found in the illative. Ablative ditransitive verbs have a direct object and an indirect object, which is not a recipient of an object but rather an indirect object from whom something is taken away.

Although ditransitive verbs are indirective with regard to the alignment of the direct object, such verbs do differ from transitive verbs in one important way – when the non-local direct object is found outside the verb, either as pronoun, noun or determiner, it is usually either excluded from the verb (such that the verb lacks any polyvalent markings for the indirect object) or found in the verb as an incomplete object represented by the kinetic preverb *-i(m)-*, in essence resulting in a hemiditransitive form. Ditransitive finals are often missing in the case of an indirect object present outside the verb – it is mostly relegated to formal or very formal language registers. For example, *gimalkettit* ‘I give it to her/him’ but *gimalkettit~gimalket b̥iueχχet* ‘I give it to the boy’, where *b̥iueχχet* ‘to the boy’ is the indirect object, which causes the ditransitive final *-tit* to be dropped. Similarly, the kinetic preverb may also be missing: *galket b̥iueχχet* ‘I give it to the boy’. The presence of the preverb *-i-/im-* is usually required in such cases, but in more colloquial registers it can be dropped. Local indirect objects are still

In *gimalkettit* ‘I give it to her/him’, the *O-et* indicates a prograde third degree alignment, which in combination with the subject pronoun *g-O* indicates that direct object is a third-person inanimate. The ditransitive final *-tit* shows 1° degree to the subject, and the absence of a ditransitive retrograde marker means that the direct object is one degrees prograde from the suprapositional pronoun, or the third-person animate. If we specify further by using nominal arguments, the verb itself is unchanged, but the indirect object is now found in the illative instead of the expect semantic case of the patient, while the direct object will be treated like the object of a transitive verb: *g(im)alkettit b̥iueʔʔet* ‘I give it to the boy’ or *g(im)alket b̥iueʔʔet mi tʂuoŋne na* ‘I give the knife to the boy’.

817. *giledittsu(ppu)t ullon*

 [gʰʌɛdɪtʃːɪ(ᵀpu)hʷɪːɫɒn]
g-i-ljedd-itts-upput ullō-n
 1.AG-KIN-boil-3°.FUT-DIT.2 coffee-ACC
 ‘I will brew some coffee for you’

818. *ibminkwapput linkka ñikkava*

 [ɪʔpmɪŋkʷaʰpət ʰɪŋka ʰɪkka:wa]
Ø-iθ-minkk-van-pput linkk-a ñ-ikka-Ø-va
 3A.AG.PST-KIN-fix-2°.PST-DIT.2 boat-ACC 1.POSS-father-ACT-POSS.LOG
 ‘my father fixed the boat for you’

819. *irrekvet saseluvudan soalkken mi roktu jo*

 [ɪrɛ^hkʷet sa'sɛ:lœvɒ:dan 'sa:lken mi 'roktɒ jo]
Ø-iθ-rekk-vet sa-selü-vût-an soalkk-en s mi roktu-Ø jo
 3A.AG.PST-KIN-open-3°.PST POSS.3A-bride-ILLAT-POSS.NLOC door-ACC DET groom-ACT PRON.3A
 'the groom opened the door for his bride'

820. *imuktattsetɳut niŋiŋet ~ uktat niŋiŋet inattsetɳut*

 [im'ɔktaʔs:ɛtɳɔt 'niŋ:ɛt ~ as'ɔktat 'niŋ:ɛt i'naʔs:ɛtɳɔt]
im-ukt-at-tis-et-ɳut niŋiŋ-et ~ odd-ukt-at niŋiŋ-et i-na=tts-et-ɳut
 KIN-put-IMP.2.SG-3°.PRS-1.IO there-ILLAT DIT-IMP.AUX.2.SG-3°.PRS-1.IO
 'put it there for me'

Ditransitive verbs are polypersonal and as such indicate both their direct and indirect object through relative coordinate alignment. Both the direct and indirect objects are indicated as a function of their distance and

direction from the suprapositional pronoun. For example, in ‘they give it to me’, the suprapositional pronoun is the first person. This means that the indirect object will be encoded through the absolute first-person ditransitive paragogic final (§1). The direct object ‘it’ is infrapositional to the subject ‘they’ (3A.PL.》》3I). Therefore, we know that the verb must have the *t-O-a-s* as well as the final *-tɲut* ‘to me’ and the ditransitive initial (*-i/-a-*).

timalkassutɲut

تيمالكاسوتنوت

[tɪmˈsalkasɔtɲɔt]

t-im-alk-a-s-sutɲut

3A.AG-give-2°.PRS-PL.SUPRA-1.IO

‘they give it to me’

Although the degrees of separation from the suprapositional pronoun function in very much the same way for direct objects of ditransitive verbs as they do with transitive verbs, there is one important difference. For transitive verb, the direction of the grade is determined by the subject’s relation to the suprapositional pronoun. If the subject is downstream of the object, the retrograde is used, and vice versa. The grade direction allows us to know the subject-object relation between the supra- and infrapositional participants. Ditransitive indirect objects on the other hand are always objects. As such, the grade direction is purely based on the hierarchical position of the indirect object to the suprapositional participant, not whether the suprapositional pronoun is acting as the subject or object.

The grade markers *-kin/-nu(n)-* distinguish ditransitive verbs from transitive verbs. These are housed in the thematic subplot 2D in the autonomous order and 2E in the hyponomous order (due to the shift caused by the splitting of the nucleic theme in the hyponomous order). The direct object retrograde marker *-kin-* indicates that the indirect object is hierarchically higher than the suprapositional pronoun. The ipsigrade marker *-nun/-non-* indicates that there is a 0° grade difference between the suprapositional pronoun and the indirect object.

FUNCTION	GRADE MARKERS
RETROGRADE	<i>-kin-</i>
IPSIGRADE	<i>-(n)un-</i> <i>-(n)on-</i>

Both the retrograde and ipsigrade markers only occur with the fourth and third-person animate and inanimate. In the case of a fourth-person direct and indirect object, the indirect object generally indicates ‘to /for/from someone’ (in the absence of a pronoun requiring the fourth person), while a fourth-person direct object generally translates to ‘something’ (also in the absence of a pronoun requiring the fourth person). There is no such distinction for the third-person inanimate, which cannot be obviated. The ditransitive retrograde marker is *not used* with the first or second-person direct object ditransitive preverbs, as the indirect object is automatically infrapositional. As such, *-tɲut-* and *-pɲut-* never co-occur with *-kin-*. Grade markers cannot occur with the third-person obviate either, as it cannot be suprapositional to any other participant.

SUBJ》IO	RETROGRADE DITRANSITIVE MARKER	
4》3A	<i>m-i-nis-i-kin=nit</i>	‘someone brings it to her/him’
3I》4	<i>id-nis-i-kin=nit</i>	‘it brings it/her/him ₂ to someone’
3I》3A	<i>id-nis-i-kin=nat</i>	‘it brings it/her/him ₂ to her/him’
3O》3I	<i>id-nis-emi-kin=nit</i>	‘s/he ₂ brings it to it’
3O》4	<i>id-nis-emi-kin=nat</i>	‘s/he ₂ brings it to someone’
3O》3A	<i>id-nis-emi-kin=nut</i>	‘s/he ₂ brings it to her/him’

SUBJ»IO

4»4

3I»3I

IPSIGRADE DITRANSITIVE MARKER

m-i-nis-i-nun=nit

‘someone brings it to someone’

id-nis-i-nun=nit

‘it brings it to it’

The table below (using word-internal forms before vowels for simplicity) illustrates the correspondance between the suprapositional pronoun, the indirect object and the ditransitive elements.

SUPRAPOSITIONAL PRONOUN	INDIRECT OBJECT					
	2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2	<i>-nu=pput</i>	<i>-tɲut</i>	<i>-vit</i>	<i>-vat</i>	<i>-vut</i>	<i>-vamiɬ</i>
1	<i>-pput</i>	<i>-nu-tɲut</i>				
3A		<i>-tɲut</i>	<i>-nun=nit</i>	<i>-vit</i>	<i>-vat</i>	
4			<i>-kin-nit</i>	<i>-nun=nit</i>	<i>-vit</i>	
3I			<i>-kin-nat</i>	<i>-kin-nit</i>	<i>-nun=nit</i>	

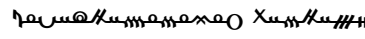
The ditransitive finals coalesce with preceding sound. The following table shows how the six different ditransitive markers combine with the verb onto which they are added.

	RELATIVE DITRANSITIVE MARKERS			ABSOLUTE DITRANSITIVE MARKERS			IPSIGRADE	RETROGRADE
	1°	2°	3°	3O	2	1		
<i>-V-</i>	<i>-vit</i>	<i>-vat</i>	<i>-vut</i>	<i>-vamiɬ</i>	<i>-pput</i>	<i>-tɲut</i>	<i>-nun-</i>	<i>-kin-</i>
<i>-t-</i> <i>-θ-</i>	<i>-tɬit</i>	<i>-tɬat</i>	<i>-tɬut</i>	<i>-tɬamiɬ</i>			<i>-nnun-</i>	<i>-kkin-</i>
<i>-n-</i>	<i>-nnit</i>	<i>-nnat</i>	<i>-nnut</i>	<i>-nnamiɬ</i>			<i>-nnun-</i>	<i>-kin-</i>
<i>-s-</i>	<i>-ssit</i>	<i>-ssat</i>	<i>-ssut</i>	<i>-ssamiɬ</i>	<i>-ssupput</i>	<i>-ssutɲut</i>	<i>-ssun-</i>	<i>-skin-</i>
<i>-š-</i>	<i>-ššit</i>	<i>-ššat</i>	<i>-ššut</i>	<i>-ššamiɬ</i>	<i>-ššupput</i>	<i>-ššutɲut</i>	<i>-ššun-</i>	<i>-skin-</i>
<i>-ts-</i>	<i>-ttsit</i>	<i>-ttsat</i>	<i>-ttsut</i>	<i>-ttsamiɬ</i>	<i>-ttsupput</i>	<i>-ttsutɲut</i>	<i>-ttsun-</i>	<i>-skin-</i>
<i>-tš-</i>	<i>-ttsit</i>	<i>-ttsat</i>	<i>-ttsut</i>	<i>-ttsamiɬ</i>	<i>-ttsupput</i>	<i>-ttsutɲut</i>	<i>-ttsun-</i>	<i>-skin-</i>

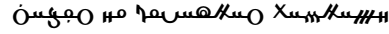
Considering that ditransitive verbs treat direct objects the same way that transitive verbs treat their objects, the conjugation of ditransitive verbs with regard to direct objects is entirely identical to that of transitive verbs.

In cases where a ditransitive verb is in its dependent form, indirect object markers can either be attached to the dependent verb using the semifinitive marker *-aθ-*, or they can be dropped all together in favour of independent pronouns:

821. *simalkassisittit gaskanna*


 [sɛsim'at:kasɪsɪ'tɪt ga'skan:a]
s-im-alk-at-φisit-tit ga-skan-va
 CIS-KIN-give-SAM-3°.HYP-1°.IO 1.AG-want-LOC.PRS
 'I want give it to her/him'

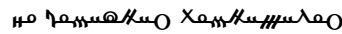
or

822. *daijjet ai simalkat gaskanna*

 [daj:ɛh æɪ sim'atkat ga'skan:a]
da=ijjet ai s-im-alk-at-visit ga-skan-va
 PRON.3A.ILLAT PRON.3I.ACC CIS-KIN-give-DEP 1.AG-want-LOC.PRS
 'I want give it to her/him'

It is also possible to transfer the ditransitive markers onto the finite verb which governs the dependent ditransitive verbs. In such cases, the kinetic initial is usually transferred onto the finite verb, but it can also remain on the dependent verb, in which case a non-ditransitive verbs without a kinetic initial hosts ditransitive indirect object suffixes.

823. *simalkat gaskannavit*

 [æɪ sim'atkat ga'skan:aɪtɪ]
ai s-im-alk-at ga-skan-va-vit
 PRON.3I-ACC CIS-KIN-give-DEP 1.AG-want-LOC.PRS-1°.DIT
 'I want to give it to her/him' (less formal)

824. *ai sisalkat giskannavit*

 [æɪ sis'atkat gi'skan:aɪtɪ]
ai sis-alk-at g-i-skan-va-vit
 PRON.3I-ACC CIS-give-DEP 1.AG-KIN-want-LOC.PRS-1°.DIT
 'I want to give it to her/him' (more formal)

Negative or prohibitive imperatives of ditransitive verbs can have the ditransitive preverb either on the connegated main verb (*ipeḡuppu vuoddet nuttsoha* 'don't tell anyone') or on the negative prohibitive auxiliary verb (*peḡupput vuoddet inuttsoha* 'don't tell anyone'), which is more common in formal language. In fusional prohibitive imperatives, the kinetic initial is found on the verb (*ipeḡupputtsoha vuoddet*).

§8.5.2 Ditransitive Alignment Table

The combination of the relative coordinate alignment of the indirect object and the ditransitive preverb, which itself is relative to the indirect object and the two ditransitive retrograde markers gives rise to a large number of possible combinations (just under 160). However, one does not need to memorise these as they are predictably formed. The table below gives the present indicative agentive singular combined forms of all possible combinations of subject, direct object and indirect object of ditransitive verbs. The only thing left is to conjugate the verb as needed. The table shows the participants for each possible combination in the following way, with the suprapositional (or ipsigrade) pronoun in bold:

SUBJECT » INDIRECT OBJECT »» DIRECT OBJECT

The long form of the ditransitive direct object marker (found before consonants) is used below.

		DIRECT OBJECT	INDIRECT OBJECT					
			2	1	3A	4	3I	3O
2	2	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	
	1	2)2)1 <i>ts-i-O-a-nnupput</i> 'you Ø me to yourself'	2)1)1 <i>ts-i-O-a-nnutnut</i> 'you Ø me to myself'		2)4)1 <i>ts-i-O-at-tat</i> 'you Ø me to someone'	2)3I)1 <i>ts-i-O-at-tut</i> 'you Ø me to it'	2)3O)1 <i>ts-i-O-at-tamit</i> 'you Ø to her/him ₂ '	
	3A	2)2)3A <i>ts-i-O-i-nupput</i> 'you Ø her/him to yourself'	2)1)3A <i>ts-i-O-i-tnut</i> 'you Ø her/him to me'		2)4)3A <i>ts-i-O-i-vat</i> 'you Ø her/him to someone'	2)3I)3A <i>ts-i-O-i-vut</i> 'you Ø her/him to it'	2)3O)3A <i>ts-i-O-i-vamit</i> 'you Ø her/him to her/him ₂ '	
	4	2)2)4 <i>ts-i-O-a-nupput</i> 'you Ø something to yourself'	2)1)4 <i>ts-i-O-a-tnut</i> 'you Ø something to me'		2)3A)4 <i>ts-i-O-a-vit</i> 'you Ø something to her/him'	2)4)4 <i>ts-i-O-a-vat</i> 'you Ø something to someone'	2)3I)4 <i>ts-i-O-a-vut</i> 'you Ø something to it'	2)3O)4 <i>ts-i-O-a-vamit</i> 'you Ø something to her/him ₂ '
	3I	2)2)3I <i>ts-i-O-e-nnupput</i> 'you Ø it to yourself'	2)1)3I <i>ts-i-O-e-tnut</i> 'you Ø it to me'		2)3A)3I <i>ts-i-O-et-tit</i> 'you Ø it to her/him'	2)4)3I <i>ts-i-O-et-tat</i> 'you Ø it to someone'	2)3I)3I <i>ts-i-O-et-tut</i> 'you Ø it to it'	2)3O)3I <i>ts-i-O-et-tamit</i> 'you Ø it to her/him ₂ '
	3O	2)2)3O <i>ts-i-O-imi-nnupput</i> 'you Ø her/him ₂ to yourself'	2)1)3O <i>ts-i-O-imi-tnut</i> 'you Ø her/him ₂ to me'		2)3A)3O <i>ts-i-O-imi-vit</i> 'you Ø her/him ₂ to me'	2)4)3O <i>ts-i-O-imi-vat</i> 'you Ø her/him ₂ to someone'	2)3I)3O <i>ts-i-O-imi-vut</i> 'you Ø her/him ₂ to it'	Ø
1	2	Ø	1)1)2 <i>ts-i-O-emma-nnutnut</i> 'I Ø you to myself'	1)3A)2 <i>ts-i-O-emma-tit</i> 'I Ø you to her/him'	1)4)2 <i>ts-i-O-emma-tat</i> 'I Ø you to someone'	1)3I)2 <i>ts-i-O-emma-tut</i> 'I Ø you to it'	1)3O)2 <i>ts-i-O-emma-tamit</i> 'I Ø you to her/him ₂ '	
	1		Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	
	3A		1)2)3A <i>g-i-O-i-pput</i> 'I Ø her/him to you'	1)1)3A <i>g-i-O-i-nutnut</i> 'I Ø her/him to myself'	Ø	1)4)3A <i>g-i-O-i-vat</i> 'I Ø her/him to someone'	1)3I)3A <i>g-i-O-i-vut</i> 'I Ø her/him to it'	1)3O)3A <i>g-i-O-i-vamit</i> 'I Ø her/him to her/him ₂ '
	4		1)2)4 <i>g-i-O-a-pput</i> 'I Ø something to you'	1)1)4 <i>g-i-O-a-nutnut</i> 'I Ø something to myself'	1)3A)4 <i>g-i-O-a-vit</i> 'I Ø something to her/him'	1)4)4 <i>g-i-O-a-vat</i> 'I Ø something to someone'	1)3I)4 <i>g-i-O-a-vut</i> 'I Ø something to it'	1)3O)4 <i>g-i-O-a-vamit</i> 'I Ø something to her/him ₂ '
	3I		1)2)3I <i>g-i-O-e-pput</i> 'I Ø it to you'	1)1)3I <i>g-i-O-e-nnu-tnut</i> 'I Ø it to myself'	1)3A)3I <i>g-i-O-et-tit</i> 'I Ø it to her/him'	1)4)3I <i>g-i-O-et-tat</i> 'I Ø it to someone'	1)3I)3I <i>g-i-O-et-tut</i> 'I Ø it to it'	1)3O)3I <i>g-i-O-et-tamit</i> 'I Ø it to her/him ₂ '
	3O		1)2)3O <i>g-i-O-imi-pput</i> 'I Ø her/him ₂ to you'	1)1)3O <i>g-i-O-imi-nu-tnut</i> 'I Ø her/him ₂ to myself'	1)3A)3O <i>g-i-O-imi-vit</i> 'I Ø her/him ₂ to her/him'	1)4)3O <i>g-i-O-imi-vat</i> 'I Ø her/him ₂ to someone'	1)3I)3O <i>g-i-O-imi-vut</i> 'I Ø her/him ₂ to it'	Ø
3A	2	Ø	3A)1)2 <i>ts-i-O-em-i-tnut</i> 's/he Øs you to me'	3A)3A)2 <i>ts-i-O-em-i-nun-nit</i> 's/he Øs you to herself/himself'	3A)4)2 <i>ts-i-O-em-i-vat</i> 's/he Øs you to someone'	3A)3I)2 <i>ts-i-O-em-i-vut</i> 's/he Øs you to it'	3A)3O)2 <i>ts-i-O-em-i-vamit</i> 's/he Øs you to her/him ₂ '	
	1	3A)2)1 <i>g-i-O-em-i-pput</i> 's/he Øs me to you'	Ø	3A)3A)1 <i>g-i-O-em-i-nun-nit</i> 's/he Øs me to herself/himself'	3A)4)1 <i>g-i-O-em-i-vat</i> 's/he Øs me to someone'	3A)3I)1 <i>g-i-O-em-i-vut</i> 's/he Øs me to it'	3A)3O)1 <i>g-i-O-em-i-vamit</i> 's/he Øs me to her/him ₂ '	
	3A	Ø		Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	
	4	3A)2)4 <i>t-i-O-i-pput</i> 's/he Øs something to you'		3A)1)4 <i>t-i-O-i-tnut</i> 's/he Øs something to me'	3A)3A)4 <i>t-i-O-i-nun-nit</i> 's/he Øs something to herself/himself'	3A)4)4 <i>t-i-O-i-vat</i> 's/he Øs something to someone'	3A)3I)4 <i>t-i-O-i-vut</i> 's/he Øs something to it'	3A)3O)4 <i>t-i-O-i-vamit</i> 's/he Øs something to her/him ₂ '
	3I	3A)2)3I <i>t-i-O-a-pput</i> 's/he Øs it to you'		3A)1)3I <i>t-i-O-a-tnut</i> 's/he Øs it to me'	3A)3A)3I <i>t-i-O-a-nun-nit</i> 's/he Øs it to herself/himself'	3A)4)3I <i>t-i-O-a-vat</i> 's/he Øs it to someone'	3A)3I)3I <i>t-i-O-a-vut</i> 's/he Øs it to it'	3A)3O)3I <i>t-i-O-a-vamit</i> 's/he Øs it to her/him ₂ '
	3O	3A)2)3O <i>t-i-O-e-pput</i> 's/he Øs her/him ₂ to you'		3A)1)3O <i>t-i-O-e-tnut</i> 's/he Øs her/him ₂ to me'	3A)3A)3O <i>t-i-O-e-nun-nit</i> 's/he Øs her/him ₂ to herself/himself'	3A)4)3O <i>t-i-O-et-tit</i> 's/he Øs her/him ₂ to someone'	3A)3I)3O <i>t-i-O-et-tat</i> 's/he Øs her/him ₂ to it'	Ø

SUBJECT	4	2	Ø	4)1)2 <i>ts-i-O-ema-tñut</i> 'someone Øs you to me'	4)3A)2 <i>ts-i-O-ema-vit</i> 'someone Øs you to her/him'	4)4)2 <i>ts-i-O-ema-vat</i> 'someone Øs you to someone'	4)3I)2 <i>ts-i-O-ema-vut</i> 'someone Øs you to it'	4)3O)2 <i>ts-i-O-ema-vamit</i> 'someone Øs you to her/him ₂ '
		1	4)2)1 <i>g-i-O-ema-pput</i> 'someone Øs me to you'	Ø	4)3A)1 <i>g-i-O-emi-vit</i> 'someone Øs me to her/him'	4)4)1 <i>g-i-O-ema-vat</i> 'someone Øs me to someone'	4)3I)1 <i>g-i-O-ema-vut</i> 'someone Øs me to it'	4)3O)1 <i>g-i-O-ema-vamit</i> 'someone Øs me to her/him ₂ '
		3A	4)2)3A <i>t-i-O-emi-pput</i> 'someone Øs her/him you'	4)1)3A <i>t-i-O-emi-tñut</i> 'someone Øs her/him to me'	4)3A)3A <i>t-i-O-emi-nun-nit</i> 'someone Øs her/him to herself/himself'	4)4)3A <i>t-i-O-emi-vat</i> 'someone Øs her/him to someone'	4)3I)3A <i>t-i-O-emi-vut</i> 'someone Øs her/him to it'	4)3O)3A <i>t-i-O-emi-vamit</i> 'someone Øs her/him to her/him ₂ '
		4	4)2)4 <i>m-i-O-emma-pput</i> 'someone Øs something to you'	4)1)4 <i>m-i-O-emma-tñut</i> 'someone Øs something to me'	4)3A)4 <i>m-i-O-emma-kkin-nit</i> 'someone Øs something to her/him'	4)4)4 <i>m-i-O-emma-nun-nit</i> 'someone Øs something to someone'	4)3I)4 <i>m-i-O-emma-tit</i> 'someone Øs someone to it'	4)3O)4 <i>m-i-O-ema-vamit</i> 'someone Øs something to her/him ₂ '
		3I	4)2)3I <i>m-i-O-i-pput</i> 'someone Øs it to you'	4)1)3I <i>m-i-O-i-tñut</i> 'someone Øs it to me'	4)3A)3I <i>m-i-O-i-kkin-nit</i> 'someone Øs something to her/him'	4)4)3I <i>m-i-O-i-nun-nit</i> 'someone Øs it to someone'	4)3I)3I <i>m-i-O-i-vit</i> 'someone Øs it to it'	4)3O)3I <i>m-i-O-i-vamit</i> 'someone Øs it to her/him ₂ '
		3O	4)2)3O <i>m-i-O-a-pput</i> 'someone Øs her/him ₂ to you'	4)1)3O <i>m-i-O-a-tñut</i> 'someone Øs her/him ₂ to me'	4)3A)3O <i>m-i-O-a-kkin-nit</i> 'someone Øs her/him ₂ to her/him'	4)4)3O <i>m-i-O-a-nun-nit</i> 'someone Øs her/him ₂ to someone'	4)3I)3O <i>m-i-O-a-vit</i> 'someone Øs her/him ₂ to it'	Ø
	3I	2	Ø	3I)1)2 <i>ts-i-O-ese-tñut</i> 'it Øs you to me'	3I)3A)2 <i>ts-i-O-ese-tit</i> 'it Øs you to her/him'	3I)4)2 <i>ts-i-O-ese-tat</i> 'it Øs you to someone'	3I)3I)2 <i>ts-i-O-ese-tut</i> 'it Øs you to it'	3I)3O)2 <i>ts-i-O-ese-tamit</i> 'it Øs you to her/him ₂ '
		1	3I)2)1 <i>g-i-O-ese-pput</i> 'it Øs me to you'	Ø	3I)3A)1 <i>g-i-O-ese-tit</i> 'it Øs me to her/him'	3I)4)1 <i>g-i-O-ese-tat</i> 'it Øs me to someone'	3I)3I)1 <i>g-i-O-ese-tut</i> 'it Øs me to it'	3I)3O)1 <i>g-i-O-ese-tamit</i> 'it Øs me to her/him ₂ '
		3A	3I)2)3A <i>t-i-O-ema-pput</i> 'it Øs her/him to you'	3I)1)3A <i>t-i-O-ema-tñut</i> 'it Øs her/him to me'	3I)3A)3A <i>t-i-O-ema-nun-nit</i> 'it Øs her/him to herself/himself'	3I)4)3A <i>t-i-O-ema-vit</i> 'it Øs her/him to someone'	3I)3I)3A <i>t-i-O-ema-vat</i> 'it Øs her/him to it'	3I)3O)3A <i>t-i-O-ema-vamit</i> 'it Øs her/him to her/him ₂ '
		4	3I)2)4 <i>m-i-O-emi-pput</i> 'it Øs something to you'	3I)1)4 <i>m-i-O-emi-tñut</i> 'it Øs something to me'	3I)3A)4 <i>m-i-O-emi-kkin-nit</i> 'it Øs something to her/him'	3I)4)4 <i>m-i-O-emi-nun-nit</i> 'it Øs something to someone'	3I)3I)4 <i>m-i-O-emi-vit</i> 'it Øs something to it'	3I)3O)4 <i>m-i-O-emi-vamit</i> 'it Øs something to her/him ₂ '
		3I	3I)2)3I <i>h-i-O-i-pput</i> 'it Øs it to you'	3I)1)3I <i>h-i-O-i-tñut</i> 'it Øs it to me'	3I)3A)3I <i>h-i-O-i-kkin-nat</i> 'it Øs it to her/him'	3I)4)3I <i>h-i-O-i-kkin-nit</i> 'it Øs it to someone'	3I)3I)3I <i>h-i-O-i-nun-nit</i> 'it Øs it to it'	3I)3O)3I <i>h-i-O-i-vamit</i> 'it Øs it to her/him ₂ '
		3O	3I)2)3O <i>h-i-O-i-pput</i> 'it Øs her/him ₂ to you'	3I)1)3O <i>h-i-O-i-tñut</i> 'it Øs her/him ₂ to me'	3I)3A)3O <i>h-i-O-i-kkin-nat</i> 'it Øs her/him ₂ to her/him'	3I)4)3O <i>h-i-O-i-kkin-nit</i> 'it Øs her/him ₂ to someone'	3I)3I)3O <i>h-i-O-i-nun-nit</i> 'it Øs her/him ₂ to it'	Ø
	3O	2	Ø	3O)1)2 <i>g-i-O-emi-ni-tñut</i> 's/he ₂ Øs you to me'	3O)3A)2 <i>ts-i-O-emi-nin-nit</i> 's/he ₂ Øs you to her/him'	3O)4)2 <i>ts-i-O-emi-nin-nat</i> 's/he ₂ Øs you to someone'	3O)3I)2 <i>ts-i-O-emi-nin-nut</i> 's/he ₂ Øs you to it'	
		1	3O)2)1 <i>ts-i-O-emi-ni-pput</i> 's/he ₂ Øs me to you'	Ø	3O)3A)1 <i>g-i-O-emi-nin-nit</i> 's/he ₂ Øs me to her/him'	3O)4)1 <i>g-i-O-emi-nin-nat</i> 's/he ₂ Øs me to someone'	3O)3I)1 <i>g-i-O-emi-nin-nut</i> 's/he ₂ Øs me to it'	
		3A	3O)2)3A <i>t-i-O-ese-pput</i> 's/he ₂ Øs her/him to you'	3O)1)3A <i>t-i-O-ese-tñut</i> 's/he ₂ Øs her/him to me'	3O)3A)3A <i>t-i-O-ese-nun-nit</i> 's/he ₂ Øs her/him to herself/himself'	3O)4)3A <i>t-i-O-ese-tit</i> 's/he ₂ Øs her/him to someone'	3O)3I)3A <i>t-i-O-ese-tat</i> 's/he ₂ Øs her/him to it'	Ø
		4	3O)2)4 <i>n-i-O-ema-pput</i> 's/he ₂ Øs something to you'	3O)1)4 <i>n-i-O-ema-tñut</i> 's/he ₂ Øs something to me'	3O)3A)4 <i>m-i-O-ema-kkin-nit</i> 's/he ₂ Øs something to her/him'	3O)4)4 <i>m-i-O-ema-nun-nit</i> 's/he ₂ Øs something to someone'	3O)3I)4 <i>n-i-O-ema-vit</i> 's/he ₂ Øs something to it'	
		3I	3O)2)3I <i>h-i-O-emi-pput</i> 's/he ₂ Øs it to you'	3O)1)3I <i>h-i-O-emi-tñut</i> 's/he ₂ Øs it to me'	3O)3A)3I <i>h-i-O-emi-kkin-nat</i> 's/he ₂ Øs it to her/him'	3O)4)3I <i>h-i-O-emi-kkin-nit</i> 's/he ₂ Øs it to someone'	3O)3I)3I <i>h-i-O-emi-nun-nit</i> 's/he ₂ Øs it to it'	
		3O	Ø					

The combination of *h-im-Ø* is most commonly realised as *m-* (*malkvinunnit* 'it gave it to it'), while *Ø-im-Ø* (3A.AG.PST»Ø) and *h-im-Ø* (3I.AG-Ø) are regularly undergoes aphesis to *m-Ø*. Likewise, in many mostly southeastern and southwestern dialects, the sequence *t-i-* is realised as *ts-i-*. This has recently become increasingly common in standard language as well.

Finally, when a third-person animate agentive past and a third-person inanimate agentive or unagentive combine with the kinetic preverb *-i-* before a consonant, the kinetic preverb causes gemination of the following consonant if possible, otherwise only *i-* appears. In other words, $\emptyset$ -*i-*, *h*-*i-* and *h*-*i-* appear as *i*(C)-.

<i>h-im-V</i>	»	<i>m-V</i>
<i>h-im-V</i>	»	<i>m-V</i>
$\emptyset$ - <i>im-V</i>	»	<i>m-V</i>
<i>t-i(m)-</i>	»	<i>tʃi(m)-</i>
$\emptyset$ / <i>h</i> / <i>h-i-C</i>	»	<i>iθ-C</i>

The direct object is indicated in the examples below, although it would likely be dropped where the direct object also appears in the phrase as a noun.

1 INDIRECT OBJECT

825. *malkwatnūt a nīayrāḥen de nikkava*

ⲙⲁⲗⲕⲱⲧⲛⲩⲧ ⲁ ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲣⲁⲕⲉⲛ ⲉⲧ ⲛⲓⲕⲕⲁⲱⲁ

[malkʷatnʊt a: ˈnɪayrːɸɛn dɛ ˈnɪˈkɑːwɑ]

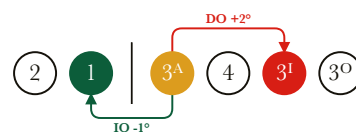
Ø-m-alk-van-tnūt a nīayrāḥ-en de n-ikka-va

3A.AG.PST-KIN-give-2°. PST-1.IO PRON.3I axe-ACC PROX.DEM POSS.1-

father-LOC.POSS

‘my father gave me this axe’

(3A»3I»»1)



826. *na tsinissatnu-t ken ḥakittsu?*

ⲛⲁ ⲧⲥⲓⲛⲓⲥⲁⲧⲛⲩⲧ ⲧ ⲕⲉⲛ ⲕⲁⲕⲓⲧⲧⲩⲱ

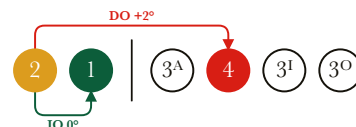
[na tsɪˈnɪːʃatnʊk ˌkɛn ˈoːhɑˈkɪtʃɔ]

na ts-i-nis-van-tnūt-t ken ḥa=kitts-u

INTERR 2.AG-DIT.2°-bring-2°. PST-1.IO INTERR something-ACC

‘did you bring me something?’

(2»4»»1)



827. *imānnūdnut muḥḥpoman muḥḥitnūt vuoddas*

ⲓⲙⲁⲛⲛⲩⲧⲛⲩⲧ ⲙⲓⲕⲕⲙⲁⲛ ⲙⲓⲕⲕⲓⲧⲛⲩⲧ ⲱⲱⲉⲧⲁⲥ

[imˈaɲɪːʃtɪnʊt ˈmuːˈpɔːman ˈmojɪtɪnʊt ˈwuɔtɛs]

im-anḥin-ḥut m-ḥḥpo-ma-n muḥḥin-tnūt vuoddas

KIN-lend-CONNEG.TR POSS.4-pipe-PAT-NLOC.POSS 4.PST-NEG.AUX-1°. PST-1.IO no.one.ACT

‘no one lend me their pipe’

(4»1»»3I)

2 INDIRECT OBJECT

828. *itelkvapput teulkon pinennenna*

ⲓⲧⲉⲗⲕⲱⲡⲡⲩⲧ ⲧⲉⲩⲕⲟⲛ ⲡⲓⲛⲉⲛⲛⲉⲛⲁ

[ɪˈtɛlkʷaˈpʊt ˈteulˌkɔn pɪˈnɛnːɛnɐ]

Ø-i-telk-van-ḥput teulk-on pi-nennen-Ø-va

3A.AG.PST-KIN-write-2°. PST-2.IO letter-PAT POSS.2-friend-ACT-LOC.POSS

‘your friend wrote you a letter’

(3A»2»»3I)

829. *maltsvippu-t ga nīukku huokkukka na mi tābmi na*

ilgimatnettat gvaiddytyt nangenna

[ɪlɡɪm'æ:tɪnɛ^htat 'g^ɥæɪtɪy^htyt 'næɲ:ɛn:ɔ]

1.AG.PST-KIN-offer-3°.PST-2°.DIT everyone-ILLAT.PL POSS.1-help-ACC-POSS.LOC

$$(1 \gg 4 \gg 3I)$$

ipegupput vuoddet mi gilkin naijet ai nuttsohavat

[pɛɾyɔ^hput^h wuɔtɛt mɪ^h gɪl:kɪm^h 'kaj:ɛh æi ma'nɔtsɔhaɾwat]

KIN-tell-CONNeg.TR no.one-ILLAT DET 1.AG.PST-go-LOC.HYP.PST where-ILLAT PRON.3I.ACC

‘don’t tell anyone where I went’

tsitsendavat k'ikot tsidden lāgi mi maddi jo

[tʃɪtʃɛn:da:wat 'kɪkət 'tsɪ:ɛn 'læ:ɣɪ mɪ 'maðɪ jɔ:]

3A.AG-KIN-offer-2°.PRS-2°.DIT forest-ILLAT right paw-ACC DET hunter.ACT PRON.3A

$$(3A \gg 3I \gg 3I)$$

itsimalkkut piliomedda vuogga tuijinnat nenudda

[i:tsim'al.kʊt 'pɛ.ɭɔ.mɛ.tɔ 'wu.ʊ.kɔ 'tɔj.m:at 'nɛ.nʊ.tɔ]

KIN-promise-CONNEG.TR POSS.2-family-ILLAT-POSS.LOC nothing-ACC 3A.PST-NEG.AUX.PST-1°.PST-2°.DIT son-ACT-POSS.LOC

$$(3A \gg 4 \gg 3I)$$

gipalggjettut kátset ki lódna

[gɪ pa:ɤ^htət 'kæ:t̪ ʃet ki: 'lo:ʔtna]

1.AG.PST-KIN-make-3°.PST-3°.DIT hammer-ILLAT new handle-ACC

$$(1 \gg 3I \gg 3I)$$

30 INDIRECT OBJECT

[illegible]

841. *malkvinnamit kuoka ohakittsu na mi nielli io*

[ˈma:kʰm:ɑ:mɪt ˈkuʊka ˈo:haˈkɪtʃ:ʊ nɑ: mɪ ˈpɛlɪ jɔ:]

3A.AG.PST-KIN-give-1°.PST-3O.IO other something-ACC PRON.3I DET chief-ACT PRON.3A

(3A»3O»»4)

[gi'tɛ^hkɛtɪn:a:mit]

1.AG.PST-KIN-introduce-1°.PST-3O.IO

$$(1 \gg 3O \gg 3A)$$

645

DITRANSITIVE

- 646

‘I asked you about the reason’

In the former fully ditransitive example, the assumption is that the secret was revealed. In the hemiditransitive example, one could assume that the existence of a secret was revealed, but its content may not necessarily have been exposed completely. However, both phrases can and often do have the exact same reading, and only an issue of formality or register separates them.

Typically, hemiditransitive verbs often have introduce a complementised clause which acts as the direct object of such verbs. In more elevated or more formal speech, complementised clause can have the fourth person as main clause referent, but this is not common in normal, colloquial speech, which is why such verbs are commonly found as hemiditransitives. The indirect object of such verbs often corresponds more closely to a beneficiary or recipient than a true indirect object.

Verbs commonly found as hemiditransitives include:

<i>peḡuθ-</i>	‘tell (someone)’
<i>aḡed-</i>	‘explain (to someone)’
<i>aḡḡeg-</i>	‘teach (someone)’
<i>alk-</i>	‘allow’
<i>ṡts-alk-</i>	‘promise (to someone)’
<i>hadḡ-</i>	‘swear (to someone)’
<i>mieg-</i>	‘let (someone) know, inform (someone)’
<i>nesk-</i>	‘ask (someone)’
<i>rits-</i>	‘complain (to someone)’
<i>ṡl-tekkeḡ-</i>	‘propose’

§8.5.4 Anthemiditransitive Verbs

Whereas ditransitive verbs have both a direct and an indirect object, and hemiditransitive verbs have no direct object and an anti-ergative indirect object, anthemiditransitive verbs are originally intransitive verbs with an indirect object. Anthemiditransitive verbs completely lack the kinetic preverb. Anthemiditransitivity is also involved in patient raising with a non-local object. Patient raising is the promotion of an experiencer or benefactor, often of an adjectival verb to indirect object. Only already intransitive verbs that remain intransitive are anthemiditransitive. When patient raising occurs with a local object, it is promoted to the object position without any other changes. Such verbs are sometimes also called inersive verbs, as the subject is usually a third-person inanimate but the object is often animate, for example *ṡepakkeset* ‘it hurts me’ (inversive with a local object) but *pakkakinnat* ‘it hurts her/him’ (anthemiditransitive with a non-local indirect object). Adjectival verbs only occur as inersive verbs if they are found with the opinionative, and sometimes aspective medial – otherwise, they are fully anthemiditransitive with both local and non-local experiencers.

PROMOTED OBJECT	TYPE OF VERB	TRANSITIVITY	PROMOTION TO
local	intransitive verb to transitive <i>pakkami</i> ‘it hurts’	reversive <i>ṡepakkeset</i> ‘it hurts me’	(direct) object
	opinionative adjectival verb aspective adjectival verb <i>tammegami</i> ‘it is big’	standard transitive <i>gatammegendet</i> ‘I find it big’	subject

non-local	intransitive <i>pakkami</i> 'it hurts'	anthemiditransitive <i>pakkakinnat</i> 'it hurts her/him'	indirect object

With anthemiditransitive verbs, the third-person inanimate *-mi* is most commonly dropped, but ditransitive paragogic finals are added onto the verb as if it ended in *-n*, such that *-ami-vut* is instead found as *-ammūt*, and *-ami-vamit* becomes *-ammamit*.

Taking the adjectival verb *tammeg-* 'be big', we can derive an intransitive form (*tammegami* 'it is big'), an anthemiditransitive form (*tammegakinnat* 'it is big to/for her/him') and a reversive form with an opinionative medial (*gatammegendatseset* 'it is big enough for me') or aspective medial (*gatammittoġeset* 'it appears big to me').

INTRANSITIVE	<i>tammegami</i>	'it is big'
ANTHEMIDITRANSITIVE	<i>tammegakinnat</i>	'it is big to/for her/him'
	<i>tammittogātñut</i>	'it appears big to me'
	<i>pakkakinnat</i>	'it hurts her/him'
REVERSIVE	<i>gatammegendatseset</i>	'it is big enough for me'
	<i>gatammittoġeset</i>	'it appears big to me'
	<i>ñepakkeset</i>	'it hurts me'

Below are examples of anthemiditransitive forms of intransitive verbs, mostly adjectival verbs.

<i>beyħis</i>	'important'	»	<i>beyħissakinnat</i>	'it is important to her/him'
<i>meurra</i>	'difficult'	»	<i>na meurrauggappi-t ke?</i>	'is it too difficult for you?'
<i>gišserit</i>	'complicated'	»	<i>gišsirittuġimittñut</i>	'it could seem complicated to me'

§8.5.4.1 Anthemiditransitive Copula

The copula can accept ditransitive paragogic finals, resulting in an anthemiditransitive copula, either the true copula or the translative copula *all-*. This is not very common outside of formal registers and fixed expressions. Such expressions often have a benefactive meaning, for example *gammapput deġġa* 'I am here for you'. Sematic predicates of the copula are common in such expressions. Below are some examples of common expressions with an anthemiditransitive copula.

<i>ikinnat puoġe na</i>	'it was too much for her/him, it is beyond her/him'
<i>uġun miġto ikinnat a</i>	'unbeknownst to her/him, without her/his knowledge'
<i>uġun oallēn ikinnat a</i>	's/he does not care'
<i>nākinnat~allakinnat uñnen~utña (a)</i>	's/he looks like...'
<i>nākinnat neiktson a</i>	's/he wonders about it, is uncertain about it'
<i>nākinnat nāħa na</i>	'it is advantageous to her/him, to her/his advantage'
<i>nākinnat tātsen~jyren a</i>	'it is unclear to her/him (memory, recollection)'
<i>nākinnat jyħy na</i>	's/he is disgusted by'
<i>nākinnat tsulmitsālen a</i>	'it is a matter of great importance to her/him'
<i>ikinnat ukkummit a</i>	'it was in vain (for her/him)'
<i>allikinnat nanmit sišuts</i>	's/he has heard rumors about it'
<i>allikinnat tālknen</i>	's/he became emotional, was on the verge of tears'
<i>allikinnat nanmit tāħa</i>	's/he became curious about it'
<i>allikinnat miġa</i>	's/he became aware'
<i>alākinnat teukkus~tsikkus</i>	's/he needs to go (urine)'

<i>aläkinnat tsälen</i>	‘s/he needs to go (bowel movement)’
<i>allikinnat tulu</i>	‘s/he had the idea, thought of’
<i>allikinnat tsalpu</i>	‘s/he began having trouble breathing’
<i>allikinnat voiddu</i>	‘s/he died (unexpectedly)’
<i>allikinnat väla</i>	‘s/he got the impression’
<i>allikinnat vähhi</i>	‘s/he was scared, became scared, fearful that...’
<i>allikinnat vuoven</i>	‘s/he was at risk of, s/he nearly...’
<i>allikinnat tsümme</i>	‘s/he was threatened, s/he was in danger’

§8.5.5 Ditransitive Possessor Raising

Transitive verbs whose object is possessed by someone or something generally see the possessor raised to the position of indirect object of a ditransitive verb. This is called ditransitive possessor raising. For example, ‘s/he cut my hair’ in Pine would be expressed as ‘s/he cut me hair’ or more colloquially as ‘s/he cut me my hair’, where possessor raising does not remove the possessor from its normal position. Possessor raising is common with unalienable possession, and in many cases alienable possessions (generally excluding animate things) that are more intimately related to the possessor are also allowed.

If possessor raising is applied to an object which is the same as the subject, the middle voice medials *-uttu(g)*-/ *-atta(g)*-/ *-üttü(g)*- are used, for example *gekuskuttuwet hiktšo* ‘I cut my hair’.

849. WITH POSSESSOR RISING <i>kuskvatñut hiktšo</i> كسكواتنوت هكتشو [ˈkʊskːwːatɲot ˈhiktʃɔ] <i>O-kusk-van-ñut hiktš-o</i> 3A.AG.PST-cut-2°.PST-1.IO hair-ACC ‘s/he cut my hair’	852. <i>meskvannamit äññen</i> مەسكۋاننامىت ئەننەن [ˈmɛʃˈkʷanːamɪh ˈæɲːɛn] <i>O-mesk-van-namit äññ-en</i> 3A.AG.PST-kiss-2°.PST-3O.IO hand-ACC ‘s/he₁ kissed her/his₂ hand’
850. <i>sakχeddapput ilion</i> ساكخەدداپپۇت ئىليون [ˈsaktʃɛtaˈpoh ˈiːlɔn] <i>O-sakχ=ed-van-pput ilī-on</i> 3A.AG.PST-save-2°.PST-2.IO life-ACC s/he saved your life’	853. <i>igikuskuttuvan äññen sittäson</i> ئىگىكۇسكۇتتۇۋان ئەننەن سىتتەسون [ɪgɪˈkʊskʊˈtʊɾwan ˈæɲːɛn sɪtʃːɔn] <i>i-gi-O_kusk-uttu-van äññ-en s-ittš-u-n</i> TRANSLOC-3A.AG.PST-cut.off-MID-2°.PST hand-GEN POSS.3A-own-ACC-POSS.NLOC ‘s/he cut off her/his own hand’
851. <i>gikkuskvanunnit äññen</i> گىككۇسكۋانۇننىت ئەننەن [gɪˈkʊskʷanʊnɪt ˈæɲːɛn] <i>g-O-iph-kusk-van-nunnit äññ-en</i> 3.AG.PST-KIN-cut-2°.PST-0°.DIT hand-ACC ‘s/he cut off her/his own hand’	
854. <i>hirtsvatñut rñüegven</i> هیرتسۋاتنوت رنۇەگۋەن [ˈhɪɾːtsːwːatɲot ˈrːɲyɛkˈʷɛn] <i>O-hirts-van-ñut rñüegv-en</i> 3.AG.PST-steal-2°.PST-1.IO ring-ACC ‘s/he stole my ring’	

WITHOUT POSSESSOR RISING

855. *kuskvan nihiḱtsova*

كسكوان نيهيكتسوا

[ˈkuskʷan niˈhiḱtʃɔwɑ]

O-kusk-van ni-hiḱtś-va

3.AG.PST-cut-2°.PST POSS.1-hair-ACC-POSS.LOC

‘s/he cut my hair’

856. *sakḥeddan niḷionna*

سكحيددان نيليوننا

[ˈsaktʰetɬaˈpɔh ˈiːlɔn]

O-sakḥ=ed-van-ḥput ni-ḷi-on-va

3A.AG.PST-save-2°.PST poss.1-life-ACC-POSS.LOC

s/he saved your life’

857. *meskvan sənḥenamin*

ميسكوان سنهنامين

[ˈmɛʃːkʷan ˈsəːnɛnɑːmm]

O-mesk-van s-ənḥ-en-amin

3A.AG.PST-kiss-2°.PST POSS.3O-hand-ACC-POSS.NLOC.3O

‘s/he kissed her/his₂ hand’

igikkuskvan ənḥen sittson

يگيككسكوان انهن سيتسون

[iˈɡiˈkʰuskʷan ˈəːnɛn ˈsitʃɔn]

i_g-O_-iḥ-kusk-van ənḥ-en s-itś-u-n

3A.AG.PST-KIN-cut.off-2°.PST hand-GEN POSS.3A-OWN-ACC-POSS.NLOC

‘s/he cut off her/his own hand’

858. *hirtsan niṛvūegvanna*

هيرتسان نيرفوءغننا

[ˈhɪrːtsan niˈrʷyɔkʰɛːnɑ]

O-hirts-van niṛvūego-en

3.AG.PST-steal-2°.PST POSS.1-ring-ACC-POSS.LOC

‘s/he stole my ring’

§8.5.6 Patient Raising

Patient raising specifically refers to cases where the possessor, often of an inalienable possession such as a body part, or an experiencer or recipient of some experience or quality is promoted to object of a verb.

Depending on the locality of the promoted object, patient raising can result in two different constructions: reversive verbs and anthemiditransitive verbs. If patient raising occurs a non-local object, anthemiditransitive forms result. If patient raising occurs with a local object, reversive forms result – even with obligate intransitive verbs. Adjectival verbs only ever undergo reversive patient raising in the presence of the opinionative and aspective medials. This means that locality does not affect patient raising with adjectival verbs, which is unique to this class of verbs. Most verbs that take part in patient raising are unagentive by nature, with the exception of adjectival verbs which are always agentive, although most aspective verbs are in fact unagentive.

PATIENT RAISING ALIGNMENT AND VALENCY

3I»»2	<i>p(i)-Ø-eset</i>	REVERSIVE TRANSITIVE
3I»»1	<i>ṇ(e)-Ø-eset</i>	REVERSIVE TRANSITIVE
3I»»3A	<i>Ø-a-kin-nat/-ik-an-nat</i>	ANTHEMIDITRANSITIVE
3I»»3O	<i>Ø-a-vamit/-annamit</i>	ANTHEMIDITRANSITIVE
ADJ.VERB	+ <i>-end-/-ottog-/-üttüḡ-</i>	TRANSITIVE

Below are examples of patient raising:

859. *na edda-t ke pipakkeset buone?*
 نﺎ ﺍﺩﺩﺍ-ﺗ ﻛﻪ ﭘﯩﭙﺎﻛﻜﻪﺳﻪﺕ ﺑﯘﻭﻧﻨﻪ?
 [na 'etək ke pi'pa^hke:seɪt 'buɒn:ɛ]
na edda-t ke pi-pakk-eset buonn-e
 INTERR still INTERR 2.UNAG-hurt-3°.RET.PRS toe-PAT
 'does your toe still hurt?'
 (3I»»2)

860. *ṇepakkeset ṇüegvi*
 نﻪﭘﺎﻛﻜﻪﺳﻪﺕ ﻧﯘﻏﻮﻭﻱ
 [ṇe'pa^hke:seɪt 'ṇvyk^hɪ]
ṇe-pakk-eset ṇüegv-i
 1.UNAG-hurt-3°.RET.PRS head-PAT
 'my head hurts'
 (3I»»1)

861. *hüḡäkkinnat nältit*
 ﮬﯘḡﺍﻛﻜﯩﻨﻨﺎﺕ ﻧﺎﻟﺘﯩﺖ
 ['ciḡæ:^hkin:at 'næ:ɫɪtɪ]
Ø-hüḡ-ä=t-kin-nat nält-it
 3I.UNAG-ache-3I.PRS.PL-DIT.RET-2°.DIT tooth-PAT.PL
 'her/his teeth ache'
 (3I»»3A)

862. *hüḡäkkinnan nältit*
 ﮬﯘḡﺍﻛﻜﯩﻨﻨﺎﻥ ﻧﺎﻟﺘﯩﺖ
 ['ciḡæ:^hkin:an 'næ:ɫɪtɪ]
Ø-hüḡ-ä=t-kin-nat-an nält-it
 3I.UNAG-ache-3I.PRS.PL-DIT.RET-2°.DIT-PL.INFRA tooth-PAT.PL
 'their teeth ache'
 (3I»»3A)
 (3I»»3A.PL)

863. *ṛiddäkkinnat piskut*
 رﯨﺪﺩﺍﻛﻜﯩﻨﻨﺎﺕ ﭘﯩﺴﻜﯘﺕ
 ['ɾɪθjæ:^hkin:at 'pɪskɒtɪ]

864. *tiggannamit*

 ['tik:an:ɑ:mit]
t-igg-an-namit
 3A.AG-be.good-NLOC.PRS-3O.IO
 's/he₁ is good for her/him₂'
 (3A)»3O)

865. *pi bey xi:s:eset*

 [pi'bey²xi:s:eset]
pi-bey xi:s:eset
 2.UNAG-be.important-3°.RET.PRS
 'it is important for you'
 (3I)»»2)

866. *beyχissakinnat*

 [ˈbey̌t̪isˤakɪnːat]
Ø-beyχiss-a-kin-nat
 3I.AG-be.important-3I.PRS-DIT.RET-2°.DIT
 ‘it is important for her/him’
 (3I)»3A)

867. *bey* *ḫissakinman*
 بے یحسینمان
 [ˈbeɪ^hɪsːakɪmːan]
 Ø-*bey* *ḫiss-a-kin-nat-an*
 3I.AG-be.important-3I.PRS-DIT.RET-2°.DIT-PL.INFRA
 ‘it is important for them’
 (3I)»3A.PL)

868. *beyχissat mujakinnit vuoggas*

 ['beyχis:at 'mu:ʝakim:it wuɔχkas]
beyχiss-φat m-u=i-an-kin-nit vuoggas
 be.important-CONN. ITR 4.AG-NEG.AUX.4-NLOC.PRS-DIT.RET-1°.DIT nothing.ACT
 'nothing is important to her/him'
 (4»3A)

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(non-anthemiditransitive)

870. *beyħissat muġannit vuoggas*

بەھىسەت مۇجەننىت ۋوگگاس

[ˈbeyħisːat ˈmuġanːit ˈwuɡkas]

beyħiss-φat m-u=i-an-nit vuoggas

be.important-CONNEG. ITR 4.AG-KIN-NEG.AUX.4-NLOC.PRS-1°.DIT nothing.ACT

‘nothing matters to it’

(4)»3I)

§8.5.6.1 Reversive Patient Raising: Local Object

When a local participant is promoted to the object of an otherwise intransitive verb through patient raising, the result verb is a transitive, reversive verb. Such verbs are called reversive because the experiencer is the object, while the subject is usually an third-person inanimate. They are typically found with *pi-Ø-eset* (3i)»2) and *ne-Ø-eset* (3i)»1). All adjectival verbs with an opinionative (-*end-*) or aspective medial (-*ottoġ-*/-*uġġ-*) are reversive with a local pronoun, and some speakers also allow a third-person animate or obviate to be raised.

Not all reversive verbs are the result of patient raising – some verbs with apparently reversive alignment cannot be found as anthemiditransitive with non-local objects, for example *sikvav-* ‘attract’ has *sitnikvaveset* ‘it attracts me, I am attracted to it’ and *sikvavemat* ‘it attracts her/him, s/he is attracted to it’, and not **sikvavappit* (as it would be if anthemiditransitive). Reversive patient raising is only a feature of the same verbs that are anthemiditransitive with a non-local object.

INTRANSITIVE VERB

akħami ‘it itches’
dollami ‘it happens’
gaġnami ‘it curves’
gakvami ‘it bites’
gaihħami ‘it is necessary’
skaman ‘s/he has a vision’
gatsuwami ‘it is sufficient’
gillami ‘it is forgotten’
humottoġami ‘it seems dim’
ħiġami ‘it hurts’
ħillħami ‘it is alive’
hintt(uss)ivuttami ‘it is possible’
ħisnami ‘it starts’
ħieġdami ‘it flows’
ħilulottoġami ‘it is seems familiar’
kaukami ‘it is striking’
keuwami ‘it is linked’
kintsami ‘it strikes (lightning)’
kqaskami ‘it is barbed’
koallami ‘it rustles’
lakkinami ‘it happens’
ħidnan ‘s/he says’
ħekvami ‘it bites (fish)’

REVERSIVE PATIENT RAISING

» *ħakħeset* ‘my Ø itches’
» *ħedolleset* ‘it happens to me’
» *ħegaġneset* ‘I tend to...’
» *ħegakveset* ‘I feel like, I want to...’
» *ħegaihħeset* ‘I need it’
» *ħegameset* ‘I see it in a dream’
» *ħegatsuweset* ‘it suffices me’
» *ħegilleset* ‘I forget about it’
» *ħehumottoġeset* ‘I vaguely recall...’
» *ħehiġeset* ‘it hurts me’
» *ħhilljeset* ‘I vividly remember...’
» *ħhindiveset* ‘it is possible for me...’
» *ħisneset* ‘my Ø starts...’
» *ħieġdeset* ‘my Ø is progressing’
» *ħilulottoġeset* ‘it is familiar to me’
» *ħekaukeset* ‘it strikes me...’
» *ħekeweset* ‘it concerns me...’
» *ħekintseset* ‘I suddenly realise...’
» *ħekqaskeset* ‘I notice...’
» *ħekoallesetan soalmut* ‘I am wheezing’
» *ħelakk(in)eset* ‘it happens to me’
» *ħelidneset* ‘it tells me...’
» *ħekekveset* ‘I have the chance to...’

<i>t̃midan</i>	‘s/he knows’	»	<i>ñemideset</i>	‘I am aware...’
<i>ñahami</i>	‘it is advantageous’	»	<i>ñenaheset</i>	‘it is advantageous to me’
<i>egoñenami</i>	‘it is left’	»	<i>egoñeneset</i>	‘I have Ø left’
<i>ñis̃nami</i>	‘it cramps up’	»	<i>ñenis̃neset</i>	‘my Ø cramps up’
<i>ñunt̃sami</i>	‘it dies (animal)’	»	<i>ñenunt̃seset</i>	‘my Ø is killing me’
<i>ñir̃g̃gami</i>	‘it shakes, trembles’	»	<i>ñenir̃g̃geset</i>	‘my Ø is shaking’
<i>hohakkami</i>	‘it stings’	»	<i>ñohakkeset</i>	‘I have a feeling that...’
<i>pakkami</i>	‘it hurts’	»	<i>ñepakkeset</i>	‘it hurts me’
<i>pis̃pami</i>	‘it splits’	»	<i>pis̃pyt̃ ñut̃nesetan</i>	‘I can’t tell them apart’
<i>pittagami</i>	‘it flies off’	»	<i>ñepittageset</i>	‘I’m in a hurry to...’
<i>piw̃nami</i>	‘it sneaks’	»	<i>ñepĩw̃(iñ)eset</i>	‘I suspect...’
<i>rah̃hami</i>	‘it fails’	»	<i>ñerah̃hesetan gẽṽṽamut</i>	‘my knees buckles’
<i>raddami</i>	‘it chafes’	»	<i>ñaddeset</i>	‘my Ø chafes’
<i>rihan</i>	‘s/he weaves’	»	<i>ñerih̃eset</i>	‘it confounds me...’
<i>sisk̃va</i>	‘there is thunder’	»	<i>sit̃nisisk̃veset</i>	‘it dawns on me...’
<i>hiuklami</i>	‘it is warped’	»	<i>ñesiuk̃leset</i>	‘I struggle with it’
<i>huttagami</i>	‘it seems, it appears’	»	<i>ñuttãgeset</i>	‘it seems to me...’
<i>hug̃ṽami</i>	‘it is missing’	»	<i>ñug̃veset</i>	‘I miss it, I don’t have it’
<i>hul̃gami</i>	‘it flows’	»	<i>ñul̃geset ñir̃runnit (ābm̃ā)</i>	‘my nose is bleeding’

§8.5.6.2 Anthemiditransitive Patient Raising: Non-Local Object

When patient raising occurs to a non-local participant and in the absence of opinionative and aspective medials on adjectival verbs and in many other otherwise intransitive verbs, anthemiditransitive alignment is required. The verb is unchanged except for the presence of ditransitive paragogic finals – without any kinetic preverb.

A consequence of this is that intransitive verbs may be found with polypersonal pluralization, for example *beỹXissakimma(ta)n* ‘it is important to them’, where *-an* indicates that the raised patient is pluralised, here through the infrapositional plural formant. Most speakers replace the final *-t* of ditransitive paragogic finals with *-n* to indicate plurality of the indirect object, but *-pput* ‘to you’ becomes *-ppotsin* ‘to us’ in the plural inclusive. Pluralization is not necessary but may be added for clarity, although some speakers completely avoid pluralization of ditransitive finals.

For a third-person animate patient (3I)»3A), the 2° retrograde indirect object marker *Ø-kin=nat* is used, where the third-person inanimate final *-mi* is deleted, for example in *tsult̃tsanakiñnat suolk̃ken* ‘her/his heart is beating (lit. the heart beats her/him)’ (cf. *tsult̃tsanami suolk̃ken* ‘the heart is beating’). Many speakers have replaced *-a-kin-* by *-ik̃-a(n)-*, that is the retrograde ditransitive marker *-ki-* has been metathesised before the third-person inanimate final and the theme: *tsult̃tsanik̃annat* ‘her/his heart is beating’. This metathesis only occurs in the case of such patient raising verbs. Likewise, the third-person plural *-t* (*koal̃loat* ‘they rustle’) undergoes metathesis and assimilation with *-kin-*: *-t-ki-* » *-kkin-*, but some speakers (especially in the northeastern dialects) have *-ki-t-* instead, such that *koal̃loakkinnat* is more commonly heard as *koal̃loakittat* ‘(her/his lungs) are wheezing’ in these dialects.

INTRANSITIVE VERB		ANTHEMIDITRANSITIVE PATIENT RAISING	
<i>ak̃Xami</i>	‘it itches’	»	<i>ak̃Xakiñnat</i> ‘her/his Ø itches’
<i>dollami</i>	‘it happens’	»	<i>dollakiñnat</i> ‘it happens to her/him’
<i>gag̃nami</i>	‘it curves’	»	<i>gag̃nakinnat</i> ‘s/he tends to...’
<i>gak̃ṽami</i>	‘it bites’	»	<i>gak̃vakinnat</i> ‘s/he feels like, wants to...’
<i>gaĩh̃hami</i>	‘it is necessary’	»	<i>gaĩh̃hakinnat</i> ‘s/he needs it’

<i>skaman</i>	‘s/he has a vision’	»	<i>gamakinnat</i>	‘s/he sees it in a dream’
<i>gatsuwami</i>	‘it is sufficient’	»	<i>gatsuwakinnat</i>	‘it suffices her/him’
<i>gillami</i>	‘it is forgotten’	»	<i>gillakinnat</i>	‘s/he forgets about it’
<i>humottoġami</i>	‘it seems dim’	»	<i>humottoġakinnat</i>	‘s/he vaguely recalls...’
<i>hiġami</i>	‘it hurts’	»	<i>hiġakinnat</i>	‘it hurts her/him’
<i>hillami</i>	‘it is alive’	»	<i>hillakinnat</i>	‘s/he vividly remembers...’
<i>hinttussivuttami</i>	‘it is possible’	»	<i>hintt(ussi)vuttakinnat</i>	‘it is possible for her/him...’
<i>hisnami</i>	‘it starts’	»	<i>hisnakinnat</i>	‘her/his Ø starts...’
<i>hjeddami</i>	‘it flows’	»	<i>hjeddakinnat</i>	‘her/his Ø is progressing’
<i>hilulottoġami</i>	‘it is seems familiar’	»	<i>hilulottoġakinnat</i>	‘it is familiar to her/him’
<i>kaukami</i>	‘it is striking’	»	<i>kaukakinnat</i>	‘it strikes her/him...’
<i>kewami</i>	‘it is linked’	»	<i>kewakinnat</i>	‘it concerns her/him...’
<i>kintsami</i>	‘it strikes (lightning)’	»	<i>kintsakinnat</i>	‘s/he suddenly realises...’
<i>kjaaskami</i>	‘it is barbed’	»	<i>kjaaskakinnat</i>	‘s/he notices...’
<i>koallami</i>	‘it rustles’	»	<i>koalloakinnat soalmut</i>	‘s/he am wheezing’
<i>lakkinami</i>	‘it happens’	»	<i>lakk(in)akinnat</i>	‘it happens to her/him’
<i>Ħidnan</i>	‘s/he says’	»	<i>liḍnakinnat</i>	‘it tells her/him...’
<i>Ħekvami</i>	‘it bites (fish)’	»	<i>Ħekvakinnat</i>	‘s/he has the chance to...’
<i>tnīdan</i>	‘s/he knows’	»	<i>miḍakinnat</i>	‘s/he is aware...’
<i>naḥami</i>	‘it is favourable’	»	<i>naḥakinnat</i>	‘its favourable to her/him’
<i>eġonenami</i>	‘it is left’	»	<i>eġonenakinnat</i>	‘s/he has Ø left’
<i>niṣnami</i>	‘it cramps up’	»	<i>niṣnakinnat</i>	‘her/his Ø cramps up’
<i>nuntsami</i>	‘it dies (animal)’	»	<i>nuntsakinnat</i>	‘her/his Ø is killing me’
<i>niṛġġami</i>	‘it shakes, trembles’	»	<i>niṛġġakinnat</i>	‘her/his Ø is shaking’
<i>hohakkami</i>	‘it stings’	»	<i>hohakkakinnat</i>	‘s/he has a feeling that...’
<i>pakkami</i>	‘it hurts’	»	<i>pakkakinnat</i>	‘it hurts her/him’
<i>piṣpami</i>	‘it splits’	»	<i>piṣpyt nukkakinnat</i>	‘s/he can’t tell them apart’
<i>pittaġami</i>	‘it flies off’	»	<i>pittaġakinnat</i>	‘s/he is in a hurry to...’
<i>piwīnami</i>	‘it sneaks’	»	<i>piw(in)akinnat</i>	‘s/he suspects...’
<i>raḥḥami</i>	‘it fails’	»	<i>raḥḥakinnat gevvamut</i>	‘her/his knees buckles’
<i>raddami</i>	‘it chafes’	»	<i>raddakinnat</i>	‘her/his Ø chafes’
<i>rihan</i>	‘s/he weaves’	»	<i>rihakinnat</i>	‘it confounds her/him...’
<i>siskva</i>	‘there is thunder’	»	<i>misiskvakinnat</i>	‘it dawns on her/him...’
<i>hiuklami</i>	‘it is warped’	»	<i>hiuklakinnat</i>	‘s/he struggles with it’
<i>huttaġami</i>	‘it seems, it appears’	»	<i>huttaġakinnat</i>	‘it seems to her/him...’
<i>huġvami</i>	‘it is missing’	»	<i>huġvakinnat</i>	‘s/he misss it, doesn’t have it’
<i>hulġami</i>	‘it flows’	»	<i>hulġakinnat niṛrunnit (ābma)</i>	‘her/his nose is bleeding’

§8.6 The Copula: *naġan*

The copula *naġan* is a unique verb which has varied functions in Pine, but its most fundamental role is functioning as the basic existential verb, ‘to be’. Its connegated form is *uġun* (or *uwun*), but the word-final *-n* is dropped by the clitic *-t* such that *uġun ga* » *uġu-t ga* ‘not’, which is also true of *naġan*: *naġan ga* » *naġa-t ga*. The copula is in fact two separate paradigms – a long form in *-aθ-* (which behaves irregularly based on locality and following phoneme or phonemes) and a short form in *n-*. The copula is by some margin the most irregular verb

in Pine, as the short form in *-n-* is entirely irregular and the long form in *-aθ-* follows unique coalescence rules with thematic elements.

Morphosyntactically, the copula *naġan* is an obligate agentive monotransitive verb, meaning it cannot have polypersonal endings (but can host indirect object markers) and lacks unagentive forms. The third person inanimate uses short *n-* forms (nearly always lacking *-mi*), whereas non-inanimate third persons can be found with short *n-* forms (in which case they do not distinguish amongst non-local participles with the exception of the third person obviate, which always has an obligate *-min* ending, which distinguishes it from the third person animate whose pronominal prefix they share. The third person animate, the fourth person and the third person obviate also have long forms. Compare the short form *nā* 'she/he/it/one is' and *taġan* 's/he is' and *maġan* 'one is'.

For a local pronoun, the copula has the shape *-aθ-*, but exceptionally combines with *-φ-* to form *-akk-* (instead of *-app-*), and likewise *-aθ-* combines with opisthophones as *-akk-* instead of the expected *-att-*. In other words, *-aθ-* behaves normally but both stop forms (*-pp-*/*-tt-*) of the archophoneme *<θ>* are merged to *-kk-*.

For non-local pronouns, *-aθ-* is more irregular. Before vowels, it becomes *-aġ-*, and before the *-v-* versioner, it disappears completely (leaving *-v-*), as in *t-aθ-ven* » *taven* '(that) s/he is'. The combination *-aθ-φ-* becomes *-a-* (before *-a-* and bisyllabic endings in *-φu-*) or *-aġ-* (before monosyllabic endings in *-φu-* and mono- and bisyllabic endings *-φi-*, although potential forms in *-ai-* are preferred over forms in *-aġi-*). The sequence *-aθ-φ-a-* becomes *-au-* (or *-ā-* in poetic or formal registers).

With this information summarised in the table below, the long *-aθ-* copula can be regularly conjugated.

COPULA	SUFFIX	FORM
LOCAL		
<i>-aθ-</i>	<i>-φ-</i>	<i>-akk-</i>
	<i>-v-</i>	<i>-amm-</i>
	antopisthophone	<i>-ass-</i>
	opisthophone	<i>-akk-</i>
NON-LOCAL		
<i>-aθ-</i>	vowel	<i>-aġ-</i>
	<i>-v-</i>	<i>-av-</i>
	<i>-φ-i-</i>	<i>-ai-/ -assi-</i>
	<i>-φ-u-</i>	<i>-au-/ -akku-</i>
	<i>-φ-a-</i>	<i>-au-/ -ā-</i>

The table below shows the autonomous present and past forms to illustrate the staggered two-stem inflection of the copula.

	PRESENT		PAST	
	<i>-aθ-</i>	<i>n-</i>	<i>-aθ-</i>	<i>n-</i>
2	<i>tsamma</i>	Ø	<i>tsassin</i>	Ø
1	<i>gamma</i>		<i>gassin</i>	

3A	<i>tagan</i> <i>tá</i>	<i>ná</i>	<i>tavi</i>	<i>ní</i>
4	<i>maġan</i> <i>má</i>	<i>ná</i>	<i>mavi</i>	<i>ní</i>
3I	Ø	<i>ná(mi)</i>	Ø	<i>ní(mi)</i>
3O	<i>tagamin</i> <i>támin</i>	<i>ná(min)</i>	<i>tavimin</i>	<i>ní(min)</i>
2PL	<i>tsakkon</i>	Ø	<i>tsassinen</i>	Ø
1PL EXCL.	<i>gakkon</i>		<i>gassinen</i>	
1PL INCL.	<i>tsakkotsin</i>		<i>tsassinetsin</i>	
3A.PL	<i>tagat</i>	<i>nát</i>	<i>tavit</i>	<i>nít</i>
4PL	<i>maġat</i>	<i>nát</i>	<i>mavit</i>	<i>nít</i>
3I.PL	Ø	<i>ná(ġá)t</i>	Ø	<i>níġat</i> <i>nít</i>

The table below shows the n- forms of the copula in non-local persons.

	AUTONOMOUS	HYPONOMOUS
INDICATIVE		
present	<i>ná</i>	<i>nín</i> <i>né</i>
past	<i>ní</i>	<i>nín</i>
perfect	<i>nana</i>	<i>ninnan</i>
DUBITATIVE		
present	<i>nú</i>	<i>nun</i>
past	<i>nó</i>	<i>nún</i>
perfect	<i>nanun</i>	<i>ninnun</i>
future	<i>nús</i>	<i>nús</i>
pluperfect	Ø	<i>nannun</i>
OPTATIVE		
present	<i>nus</i>	<i>nusin</i>
past	<i>nís</i>	<i>nissun</i>
perfect	<i>nutsun</i>	<i>nutsin</i>
pluperfect	Ø	<i>nutsisun</i>
CONDITIONAL		

present	<i>nattšan</i>	<i>natsin</i>
past	<i>nuttšu</i>	<i>nuttšin</i>
POTENTIAL		
present	<i>nul̥lu</i>	<i>nulin</i>
past	<i>nilli</i>	<i>nillun</i>

§8.6.1 There-Existentials vs. Copular Predicates

The copula is used both for there-existential expressions and for regular predicative clauses. What distinguishes them is the presence or absence of an independent pronoun. With the copula introducing a predicate, non-local independent pronouns are required, but with there-existentials they are not allowed. When using non-local specific forms of the copula (*tağan* ‘s/he is’ instead of *n̥* ‘(s/he/it) is’), pronouns are optional.

<i>n̥ sakvin ʒo</i>	‘he is a man’
<i>tağan sakvin (ʒo)</i>	‘he is a man’
<i>n̥ sakvin</i>	‘there is a man’

§8.6.2 Copular Conjugation: Indicative

The autonomous indicative mood is the default or citation form of the conjugated copula. By far, *n̥* for the singular and *n̥t* for the plural are much more common than their long forms (*tağan*, *mağan*, *taḡamin*) which do not require an independent pronoun. For there-existential type phrases, *n̥* and *n̥t* are exclusively used, but the longer forms may be favoured to distinguish them from there-existential phrases.

For example, *n̥ mits̥ni biḡgumit va tağan oḷḷa mi sakvin ʒo* ‘there is a cabin in the mountain side, and the man is there’ uses the long form *tağan* to distinguish it the adjacent a there-existential copula. The same is true of the past autonomous form. The present hyponomous non-local has the same distribution of long and short forms as the autonomous present, and the impersonal form *n̥* has an alternative form in *nin* which is favoured before vowel initial words, so the forms are commonly *n̥ na* but *nin ai*. The hyponomous plural of the third-person animate and inanimate does not distinguish animacy.

The hyponomous copula therefore often distinguishes two different forms: general non-local forms and long forms.

The imperative form of the copula has alternative short forms for local pronouns in the singular

<i>n̥ n̥iḷḷa na</i>	‘it is there’
<i>gamma askva</i>	‘I am outside’
<i>n̥ askva mi n̥oar̥ʒa na</i>	‘the axe is outside’
<i>n̥ askva n̥oar̥ʒa</i>	‘there is an axe outside’
<i>n̥t askva n̥oar̥ʒogi</i>	‘there are axes outside’
<i>n̥t deḷḷa</i>	‘they were here’

AUTONOMOUS		HYPONOMOUS	
PRESENT			
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL

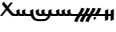
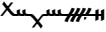
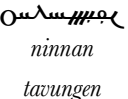
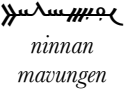
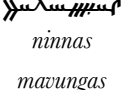
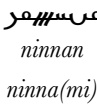
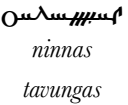
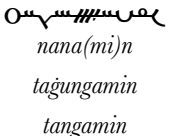
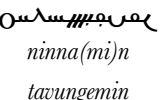
2	تسamma <i>tsamma</i>	2PL	تساکkon <i>tsakkon</i>	2	تساکka <i>tsakka</i>	2PL	تساکkat <i>tsakkat</i>
1	گامgamma <i>gamma</i>	1PL.INCL	تساکگوتsin <i>tsakkotsin</i>	1	گاکga <i>gakka</i>	1PL.INCL	تساکگاتsit <i>tsakkatsit</i>
3A	ناnā <i>taḡan</i>	1PL.EXCL	تساکkon <i>gakkon</i>	3A	ننnin <i>taven</i>	1PL.EXCL	تساکkat <i>gakkat</i>
4	ناnā <i>maḡan</i>	4PL	تساکnāt <i>maḡat</i>	4	ننnin <i>maven</i>	4PL	تساکnēs <i>mavas</i>
3I	میرnā(mi) <i>nā(mi)</i>	3A.PL	تساکnāt <i>taḡat</i>	3I	ننnin <i>nē(mi)</i>	3A.PL	تساکnēs <i>tavas</i>
3O	تساکmin <i>nā(min)</i> <i>taḡamin</i>	3I.PL	تساکnāt <i>nāḡāt</i>	3O	تساکmin <i>nimin</i> <i>tavemin</i>	3I.PL	تساکnēs <i>naḡas</i>
IMP	ناnā			IMP	ننnin <i>ne</i>		

PAST

SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	تساکsin <i>tsassin</i>	2PL	تساکsinen <i>tsassinen</i>	2	تساکkin <i>tsakkin</i>	2PL	تساکkit <i>tsakkkit</i>
1	تساکsin <i>gassin</i>	1PL.INCL	تساکsinetsin <i>tsassinetsin</i>	1	تساکkin <i>gakkin</i>	1PL.INCL	تساکkitsit <i>tsakkitsit</i>
3A	تساکnī <i>tavi</i>	1PL.EXCL	تساکgassin <i>gassin</i>	3A	تساکnin <i>tassin</i>	1PL.EXCL	تساکgakkit <i>gakkit</i>
4	تساکnī <i>mavi</i>	4PL	تساکnīt <i>mavit</i>	4	تساکnin <i>massin</i>	4PL	تساکnīs <i>maḡis</i>
3I	تساکmī(mi) <i>nī(mi)</i>	3A.PL	تساکnīt <i>tavit</i>	3I	تساکmī(mi) <i>nī(mi)</i>	3A.PL	تساکnīs <i>taḡis</i>
3O	تساکmin <i>nī(min)</i> <i>tavimin</i>	3I.PL	تساکnīt <i>nīḡāt</i>	3O	تساکmin <i>nī(mi)n</i> <i>tassimin</i>	3I.PL	تساکnēs
IMP	تساکnī			IMP	تساکnin		

PERFECT

SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	تساکmunga <i>tsammunga</i>	2PL	تساکmunga <i>tsakkunga</i>	2	تساکmunga <i>tsakkunga</i>	2PL	تساکmunga <i>tsakkungat</i>

1	 <i>gammunga</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkungotsit</i>	1	 <i>gakkunga</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkungatsit</i>
3A	 <i>nanan tagungan tangan</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkungon</i>	3A	 <i>ninnan tavungen</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkungat</i>
4	 <i>nanan magungan mangang</i>	4PL	 <i>nanat magungat mangat</i>	4	 <i>ninnan mavungen</i>	4PL	 <i>ninnas mavungas</i>
3I	 <i>nanan nana(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>nanat tagungat tangat</i>	3I	 <i>ninnan ninna(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>ninnas tavungas</i>
3O	 <i>nana(mi)n tagungamin tangamin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>nanat</i>	3O	 <i>ninna(mi)n tavungemin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>ninnas</i>
IMP	 <i>nanan</i>			IMP	 <i>ninnan</i>		

IMPERATIVE

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	 <i>nattsat</i>	2PL	 <i>nattsut</i>
1	 <i>nakka</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>nattsut</i>
3A	 <i>natta</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>nakkut</i>
4	 <i>namma</i>	4PL	 <i>nattut</i>
3I	 <i>na(tga)mi</i>	3A.PL	
3O	 <i>nattamin</i>	3I.PL	
IMP	<i>natga</i>		

DEPENDENT FORMS

CONNEGATIVE	 <i>ugun</i>
	RELATIVE  <i>nagan</i>

The copula has a special connegative complementised form in *iuggun* (or sometimes *iun*):

gamidda, iuggun oña uñen a ‘I know that it isn’t there’

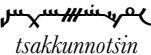
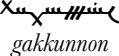
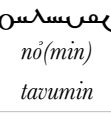
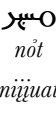
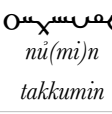
Some speakers also have a special fusional form found with positive complementised clauses, such that *ia* and *ni* fuse to form *i-i-*. These contracted forms are normally only found with the indicative present of the hyponomous, but some speakers use them with any copular form that begins with a *n-*. For example, some speakers may contract *ia nñ* ‘that it was’ to *i-in*. Such contractions outside the indicative present are mostly a feature of the spoken language and are not normally found in literary or formal language.

gamidda, ia nñmi~nin deña na ‘I know that it is here’

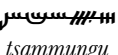
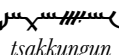
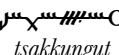
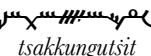
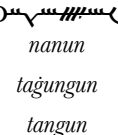
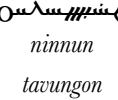
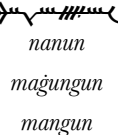
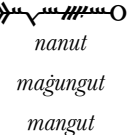
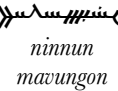
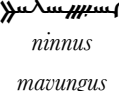
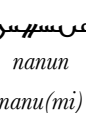
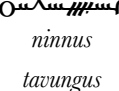
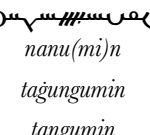
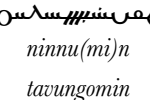
gamidda, iñmi~iñ deña na ‘I know that it is here’

§8.6.3 Copular Conjugation: Dubitative

AUTONOMOUS				HYPONOMOUS			
PRESENT							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	ᠲᠰᠠᠮᠤ tsammu	2PL	ᠲᠰᠠᠭᠦᠨ tsakkun	2	ᠲᠰᠠᠭᠦ tsakku	2PL	ᠲᠰᠠᠭᠦᠨ tsakkut
1	ᠭᠠᠮᠤ gammu	1PL.INCL	ᠲᠰᠠᠭᠦᠨᠰᠢᠨ tsakkutsin	1	ᠭᠠᠭᠦ gakku	1PL.INCL	ᠲᠰᠠᠭᠦᠨᠰᠢᠨ tsakkutsit
3A	ᠨᠠ nũ taḡun	1PL.EXCL	ᠭᠠᠭᠦᠨ gakkun	3A	ᠨᠠᠨ nun tavon	1PL.EXCL	ᠭᠠᠭᠦᠨ gakkut
4	ᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨ nũ maḡun	4PL	ᠨᠠᠲᠠ nũt maḡut	4	ᠨᠠᠨ nun mavon	4PL	ᠨᠠᠰ nus mavus
3I	ᠮᠢ nũ(mi)	3A.PL	ᠨᠠᠲᠠ nũt taḡut	3I	ᠨᠠᠨ nun nu(mi)	3A.PL	ᠨᠠᠰ nus tavus
3O	ᠨᠠᠮᠢᠨ nũ(min) taḡumin	3I.PL	ᠨᠠᠲᠠ nũt niḡuat	3O	ᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨ numin tavomin	3I.PL	ᠨᠠᠰ nus naḡus
IMP	ᠨᠠ nũ			IMP	ᠨᠠᠨ nun		
PAST							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	ᠲᠰᠠᠭᠦᠨ tsakkun	2PL	ᠲᠰᠠᠭᠦᠨᠨᠠᠨ tsakkunnon	2	ᠲᠰᠠᠭᠦᠨ tsakkun	2PL	ᠲᠰᠠᠭᠦᠨ tsakkut

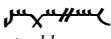
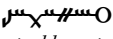
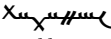
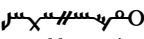
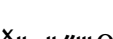
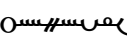
1	 <i>gakkun</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkunnotsin</i>	1	 <i>gakkun</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkutsit</i>
3A	 <i>nó</i> <i>tavu</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkunnon</i>	3A	 <i>nún</i> <i>takkun</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkut</i>
4	 <i>nó</i> <i>mavu</i>	4PL	 <i>nót</i> <i>mavut</i>	4	 <i>nún</i> <i>makkun</i>	4PL	 <i>nús</i> <i>makkus</i>
3i	 <i>nó(mi)</i> <i>tavut</i>	3A.PL	 <i>nót</i> <i>tavut</i>	3i	 <i>nún</i> <i>nú(mi)</i> <i>takkus</i>	3A.PL	 <i>nús</i> <i>takkus</i>
3O	 <i>nó(min)</i> <i>tavumin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>nót</i> <i>niijuat</i>	3O	 <i>nún(mi)n</i> <i>takkumin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>nús</i>
IMP	 <i>nó</i>			IMP	 <i>nún</i>		

PERFECT

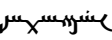
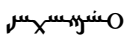
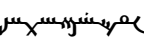
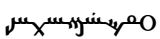
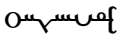
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	 <i>tsammungu</i>	2PL	 <i>tsakkungun</i>	2	 <i>tsakkungu</i>	2PL	 <i>tsakkungut</i>
1	 <i>gammungu</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkungutsit</i>	1	 <i>gakkungu</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkungutsit</i>
3A	 <i>nanun</i> <i>tagungun</i> <i>tangun</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkungun</i>	3A	 <i>ninnun</i> <i>tavungon</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkungut</i>
4	 <i>nanun</i> <i>magungun</i> <i>mangun</i>	4PL	 <i>nanut</i> <i>magungut</i> <i>mangut</i>	4	 <i>ninnun</i> <i>mavungon</i>	4PL	 <i>ninnus</i> <i>mavungus</i>
3i	 <i>nanun</i> <i>nanu(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>nanut</i> <i>tagungut</i> <i>tangut</i>	3i	 <i>ninnun</i> <i>ninnu(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>ninnus</i> <i>tavungus</i>
3O	 <i>nanu(mi)n</i> <i>tagungumin</i> <i>tangumin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>nanut</i>	3O	 <i>ninnu(mi)n</i> <i>tavungomin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>ninnus</i>
IMP	 <i>nanun</i>			IMP	 <i>ninnun</i>		

PLUPERFECT

SINGULAR	PLURAL

2	 <i>tsakkanun</i>	2PL	 <i>tsakkanut</i>
1	 <i>gakkanun</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkanutsit</i>
3A	 <i>nannun</i> <i>taunun</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkanut</i>
4	 <i>nannun</i> <i>maunun</i>	4PL	 <i>nannus</i> <i>maunus</i>
3I	 <i>nannun</i> <i>nannu(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>nannus</i> <i>taunus</i>
3O	 <i>nannu(mi)n</i> <i>taunumin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>nannus</i>
IMP	 <i>nannun</i>		

FUTURE

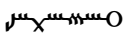
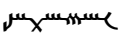
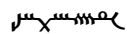
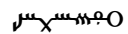
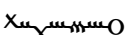
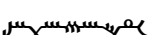
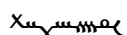
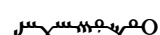
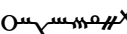
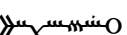
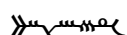
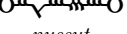
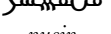
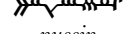
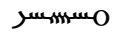
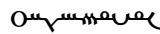
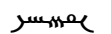
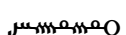
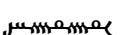
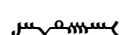
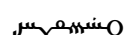
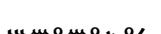
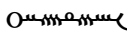
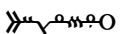
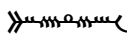
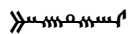
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	 <i>tsammus</i>	2PL	 <i>tsakkušon</i>	2	 <i>tsakkuš</i>	2PL	 <i>tsakkušot</i>
1	 <i>gammus</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkušotsin</i>	1	 <i>gakkuš</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkušotsit</i>
3A	 <i>nūs</i> <i>tagūs</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkušon</i>	3A	 <i>nus</i> <i>tavus</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkušot</i>
4	 <i>nūs</i> <i>mağus</i>	4PL	 <i>nūts</i> <i>mağuts</i>	4	 <i>nus</i> <i>mavus</i>	4PL	 <i>nus</i> <i>mavus</i>
3I	 <i>nū(mi)s</i>	3A.PL	 <i>nūts</i> <i>taguts</i>	3I	 <i>nus</i> <i>nu(mi)s</i>	3A.PL	 <i>nus</i> <i>tavus</i>
3O	 <i>nū(mi)s</i> <i>tagumis</i>	3I.PL	 <i>nūts</i> <i>nūquats</i>	3O	 <i>numis</i> <i>tavumis</i>	3I.PL	 <i>nus</i> <i>natğus</i>
IMP	 <i>nūs</i>			IMP	 <i>nus</i>		

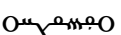
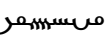
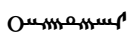
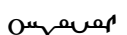
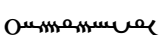
§8.6.4 Copular Conjugation: Optative

The optative mood has far fewer alternative forms than the indicative or the dubitative. The pluperfect form of the first person singular can be found as either *iktun* or *ikkun* – the former is slowly falling out of use. The shorter form is more common in all registers.

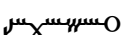
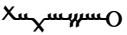
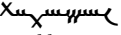
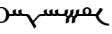
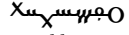
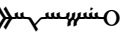
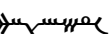
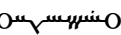
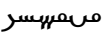
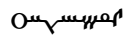
nus gi (ia) oĩa gakkissun
tagiset kikummit
nusin oset

‘I should have been there’
 ‘they wanted to be in the forest’
 ‘hopefully (so)’

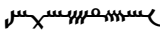
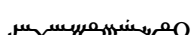
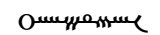
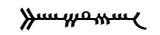
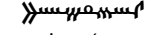
AUTONOMOUS				HYPONOMOUS			
PRESENT							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	 <i>tsakkusut</i>	2PL	 <i>tsakkusun</i>	2	 <i>tsakkussin</i>	2PL	 <i>tsakkuset</i>
1	 <i>gakkusut</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkusutsin</i>	1	 <i>gakkussin</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkusetsit</i>
3A	 <i>nus</i> <i>tagus</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkusun</i>	3A	 <i>nusin</i> <i>tagusin</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkuset</i>
4	 <i>nus</i> <i>magus</i>	4PL	 <i>nussut</i> <i>magusot</i>	4	 <i>nusin</i> <i>magusin</i>	4PL	 <i>nussis</i> <i>magusis</i>
3I	 <i>nu(mi)s</i>	3A.PL	 <i>nussut</i> <i>tagusot</i>	3I	 <i>nusin</i> <i>nusi(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>nussin</i> <i>tagusis</i>
3O	 <i>nu(mi)s</i> <i>tagumis</i>	3I.PL	 <i>nussut</i> <i>nussuats</i>	3O	 <i>nusimin</i> <i>tagusimin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>nussis</i>
IMP	 <i>nus</i>			IMP	 <i>nusin</i>		
PAST							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	 <i>tsassisit</i>	2PL	 <i>tsassissin</i>	2	 <i>tsakkissun</i>	2PL	 <i>tsakkisot</i>
1	 <i>gassisit</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsassissitsin</i>	1	 <i>gakkissun</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkisotsit</i>
3A	 <i>nis</i> <i>tagis</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gassissin</i>	3A	 <i>nissun</i> <i>tassissun</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkisot</i>
4	 <i>nis</i> <i>magis</i>	4PL	 <i>nisset</i> <i>magiset</i>	4	 <i>nissun</i> <i>massisun</i>	4PL	 <i>nissus</i> <i>massisus</i>

3I	 <i>nî(mi)s</i>	3A.PL	 <i>nisset</i> <i>tagiset</i>	3I	 <i>nissun</i> <i>nissu(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>nissus</i> <i>tassisus</i>
3O	 <i>nî(mi)s</i> <i>tagimis</i>	3I.PL	 <i>nisset</i> <i>nissiat(s)</i>	3O	 <i>nissu(mi)n</i> <i>tassisumin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>nissus</i>
IMP	 <i>nîs</i>			IMP	 <i>nissun</i>		

PERFECT

SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	 <i>tsakkutsut</i>	2PL	 <i>tsakkutsun</i>	2	 <i>tsakkuttsin</i>	2PL	 <i>tsakkutset</i>
1	 <i>gakkutsut</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkutsutsit</i>	1	 <i>gakkuttsin</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkutsetsit</i>
3A	 <i>nutsun</i> <i>taguts</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkutsun</i>	3A	 <i>nutsin</i> <i>tagutsin</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkutset</i>
4	 <i>nutsun</i> <i>mağuts</i>	4PL	 <i>nutsot</i> <i>mağutsot</i>	4	 <i>nutsin</i> <i>mağutsin</i>	4PL	 <i>nutsis</i> <i>mağutsis</i>
3I	 <i>nutsun</i> <i>nutsu(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>nutsot</i> <i>tagutsot</i>	3I	 <i>nutsin</i> <i>nutsi(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>nutsis</i> <i>tagutsis</i>
3O	 <i>nutsu(mi)n</i> <i>tagumits</i>	3I.PL	 <i>nutsot</i> <i>nutuats</i>	3O	 <i>nutsi(min)</i> <i>tagutsimin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>nutsis</i>
IMP	 <i>nutsun</i>			IMP	 <i>nutsin</i>		

PLUPERFECT

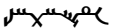
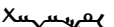
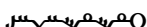
SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	 <i>tsakkuttsissun</i> <i>tsakkuttsun</i>	2PL	 <i>tsakkutsisot</i>
1	 <i>gakkuttsissun</i> <i>gakkuttsun</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkutsisotsit</i>
3A	 <i>nutsisun/nuttsun</i> <i>tautsisun</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkutsisot</i>
4	 <i>nutsisun/nuttsun</i> <i>mautsisun</i>	4PL	 <i>nutsisus/nuttsus</i> <i>mautsisus</i>

3I	 <i>nutsisun/nuttsun</i> <i>nutsisu(mi)/nuttsu(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>nutsisus/nuttsus</i> <i>tautsisus</i>
3O	 <i>nutsisu(mi)n</i> <i>nuttsu(mi)n</i> <i>tautsisumin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>nutsisus</i> <i>nuttsus</i>
IMP	 <i>nutsisun</i> <i>nuttsun</i>		

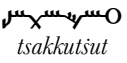
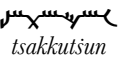
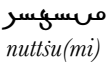
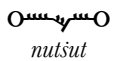
§8.6.5 Copular Conjugation: Conditional

gakkutsut pinennenna
nattsami askva
aihhūin tsakkatsat
nattsan nannet intta

‘I would have been your friend’
 ‘it would be outside’
 ‘you would be wrong’
 ‘it would be possible’

AUTONOMOUS				HYPONOMOUS			
PRESENT							
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	 <i>tsakkatsat</i>	2PL	 <i>tsakkatsan</i>	2	 <i>tsakkattsin</i>	2PL	 <i>tsakkatsit</i>
1	 <i>gakkatsat</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkatsatsin</i>	1	 <i>gakkattsin</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkatsitsit</i>
3A	 <i>nattsan</i> <i>tauttša</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkatsan</i>	3A	 <i>natsin</i> <i>tautsin</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkatsit</i>
4	 <i>nattsan</i> <i>mauttša</i>	4PL	 <i>natsat</i> <i>mautsat</i>	4	 <i>natsin</i> <i>mautsin</i>	4PL	 <i>natsis</i> <i>mautsis</i>
3I	 <i>nattsan</i> <i>nattsä(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>natsat</i> <i>tautsat</i>	3I	 <i>natsin</i> <i>natsi(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>natsis</i> <i>tautsis</i>
3O	 <i>nattsä(mi)n</i> <i>tauttsamin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>natsat</i>	3O	 <i>natsi(mi)n</i> <i>tauttsimin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>natsis</i>
IMP	 <i>nattsan</i>			IMP	 <i>natsin</i>		

PAST

SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	 <i>tsakkutsut</i>	2PL	 <i>tsakkutsun</i>	2	 <i>tsakkuttsin</i>	2PL	 <i>tsakkuttsit</i>
1	 <i>gakkutsut</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkutsutsin</i>	1	 <i>gakkuttsin</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkuttsitsit</i>
3A	 <i>nuttsu</i> <i>tauttsu</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkutsun</i>	3A	 <i>nuttsin</i> <i>tauttsin</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkuttsit</i>
4	 <i>nuttsu</i> <i>mauttsu</i>	4PL	 <i>nutsut</i> <i>mautsut</i>	4	 <i>nuttsin</i> <i>mauttsin</i>	4PL	 <i>nuttsis</i> <i>mauttsis</i>
3I	 <i>nuttsu(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>nutsut</i> <i>tautsut</i>	3I	 <i>nuttsin</i> <i>nuttsi(mi)</i>	3A.PL	 <i>nuttsis</i> <i>tauttsis</i>
3O	 <i>nuttsu(min)</i> <i>tauttsumin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>nujjut</i> <i>nujjuat</i>	3O	 <i>nuttsi(mi)n</i> <i>tauttsimin</i>	3I.PL	 <i>nuttsis</i>
IMP	 <i>nuttsu</i>			IMP	 <i>nuttsin</i>		

§8.6.6 Copular Conjugation: Potential

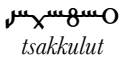
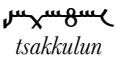
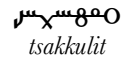
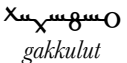
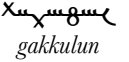
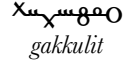
nullumi deġja na
ikkui gakkulut
uġuin tsakkilit
nilli tsummu

‘it could be here’
‘I could be fine’
‘you could have been right’
‘there could have been danger’

AUTONOMOUS

HYPONOMOUS

PRESENT

SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	 <i>tsakkulut</i>	2PL	 <i>tsakkulun</i>	2	 <i>tsakkullin</i>	2PL	 <i>tsakkulit</i>
1	 <i>gakkulut</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkulutsin</i>	1	 <i>gakkullin</i>	1PL.INCL	 <i>tsakkulitsit</i>
3A	 <i>nullu</i> <i>taullu</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkulun</i>	3A	 <i>nulin</i> <i>taulin</i>	1PL.EXCL	 <i>gakkulit</i>

4	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nullu</i> <i>maullu</i>	4PL	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nulut</i> <i>maulut</i>	4	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nulin</i> <i>maulin</i>	4PL	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nulis</i> <i>maulis</i>
3I	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ(ⵎⵉ) <i>nullu(mi)</i>	3A.PL	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nulut</i> <i>taulut</i>	3I	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ(ⵎⵉ) <i>nulin</i> <i>nuli(mi)</i>	3A.PL	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nulis</i> <i>taulis</i>
3O	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ(ⵎⵉ) <i>nullu(min)</i> <i>taullumin</i>	3I.PL	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nulut</i> <i>nuluat</i>	3O	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ(ⵎⵉ) <i>nuli(mi)n</i> <i>taulimin</i>	3I.PL	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nulis</i>
IMP	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nullu</i>			IMP	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nulin</i>		

PAST

SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	ⵜⴰⵏⵏⵓⵏ <i>tsakkilit</i>	2PL	ⵜⴰⵏⵏⵓⵏ <i>tsakkilin</i>	2	ⵜⴰⵏⵏⵓⵏ <i>tsakkilun</i>	2PL	ⵜⴰⵏⵏⵓⵏ <i>tsakkillut</i>
1	ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵓⵏ <i>gakkilit</i>	1PL.INCL	ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵓⵏ <i>tsakkilitsin</i>	1	ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵓⵏ <i>gakkilun</i>	1PL.INCL	ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵓⵏ <i>tsakkillutsit</i>
3A	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nilli</i> <i>tailli</i> <i>tassilli</i>	1PL.EXCL	ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵓⵏ <i>gakkilin</i>	3A	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nillun</i> <i>tailun</i> <i>tassillun</i>	1PL.EXCL	ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵓⵏ <i>gakkillut</i>
4	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nilli</i> <i>mailli</i> <i>massilli</i>	4PL	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nilit</i> <i>mailit</i> <i>massilit</i>	4	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nillun</i> <i>maillun</i> <i>massillun</i>	4PL	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nillus</i> <i>maillūs</i> <i>massillus</i>
3I	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ(ⵎⵉ) <i>nilli(mi)</i>	3A.PL	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nilit</i> <i>tailit</i> <i>tassilit</i>	3I	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ(ⵎⵉ) <i>nillun</i> <i>nillu(mi)</i>	3A.PL	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nillus</i> <i>tailūs</i> <i>tassillus</i>
3O	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ(ⵎⵉ) <i>nilli(min)</i> <i>taillimin</i> <i>tassillimin</i>	3I.PL	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nilit</i> <i>niliat</i>	3O	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ(ⵎⵉ) <i>nillu(mi)n</i> <i>taillimin</i> <i>tassillumini</i>	3I.PL	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nillus</i>
IMP	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nilli</i>			IMP	ⵏⵓⵍⵓ <i>nillun</i>		

§8.7 Auxiliary Copulas

Pine has a number of copula-like verbs that serve specific functions that are distinguished from other verbs by the fact that they cannot appear alone. Such verbs are called auxiliary copulas. There are four main such auxiliary copulas: the negative auxiliary copula (NEG.AUX), the semifinitive auxiliary marker (SAM) and the imperative auxiliary copula, both positive and prohibitive (IMP.AUX, IMP.NEG.AUX).

§8.7.1 Negative Auxiliary Copula

The negative auxiliary copula is a type of auxiliary coverb which is required for the negation of verbs in Pine. The main negated verb must appear in a special connegative form, which is *-φat* for monovalent verbs in the autonomous order, *-φit* for monovalent verbs in the hyponomous order and *-φut* for polyvalent verbs in either order. The connegative suffixes *-φat/-φit/-φut/-φyt* cause fortition due to the phi archephoneme when possible, as in *ind-φat* » *inttat* ‘cannot’ and *ilg-φat* » *ilkkat* ‘(does) not go’.

The negative auxiliary is commonly found directly following intransitive connegative verbs, but it is more commonly found clause finally with transitive verbs.

<i>piskan</i>	‘s/he listens’
<i>piskat tūjan</i>	‘s/he does not listen’
<i>piskat nūja(mi)</i>	‘it does not listen’

The negative auxiliary copula is composed of a prefix verbal pronoun, a pronoun-specific (or rather pronoun-incorporating) root and otherwise normal theme and suffixes. It also exists as a stand-alone unconjugated form, either *ūt* or *oat* ‘not’, as in *ūt~oat kekvoat* ‘not today’.

The word order of a negative phrase is more or less the same as that of a positive phrase, in that the main verb and all other elements of a positive phrase remain mostly unaffected. The negative auxiliary copula is either found at the very end of the verbal phrase, followed only by the subject nominal phrase, in which case it is slightly more emphatic, or in the position of the verb, clause initially with the connegated verb clause finally, only followed by the subject, or directly preceding the negative auxiliary copula. The latter option is the more neutral and common, although the connegative main verb and the negative auxiliary verb can switch places with only a slight nuance of emphasis. It is common for adverbs that precede the positive verb to be found following the connegative or negative auxiliary verb in negative phrases (which ever is in the verb position), for example *ikkū hillami* ‘it smells good’ is more commonly found as *sillat ikkū nūja* or *ūja ikkū sillat* ‘it does not smell good’ rather than *ikkū sillat nūja*, but both are completely grammatical. In hyponomous clauses, the connegated verb is often in the verb position.

POSITIVE PHRASE

871. *negget mi simma hillin piuvvin vuogve go mi sakvin jo*

ﻧﻪﮔﻪﺕ ﻣﻲ ﺳﻴﻤﻤﺎ ﮬﻴﻠﻴﻦ ﭘﻴﯘﻭﻭﻭﻥ ﻭﯞﻭﮔﻮﻭ ﮔﻮ ﻣﻲ ﺳﺎﻛﻴﻦ ﺟﻮ

[nek:et mi 'ʃim:ɔ 'hili:n 'piu:vin 'wuɔkʰ:ɛ go mi 'saʰkʰim jo:]

O-neg-vet mi simm-a hill=in O-piuvv-in vuogv-e go mi sakvin-O jo

3A.AG.PST-see-3°.PST DET lake-GEN over.ELAT 3A.AG.PST-swoop.HYP-NLOC.HYP.PST bird-ACC PRON.3O DET man-ACT PRON.3A

‘the man saw the bird that came swooping down over the lake’

NEGATIVE PHRASE

872. *nekkyt mi simma hillin oppiuvvin vuogve go tuijet mi sakvin jo*

ﻧﻪﻛﻜﻴﺖ ﻣﻲ ﺳﻴﻤﻤﺎ ﮬﻴﻠﻴﻦ ﻭﭘﭙﻴﯘﻭﻭﻭﻥ ﻭﯞﻭﮔﻮﻭ ﮔﻮ ﺗﯘﻳﻴﻪﺕ ﻣﻲ ﺳﺎﻛﻴﻦ ﺟﻮ

[neʰkʰyt mi 'ʃim:ɔ 'hili:n ɔʰ'piu:vin 'wuɔkʰ:ɛ go: 'tɔj:et mi 'saʰkʰim jo:]

neg-φyt mi simm-a hill=in oφ-piuvv-in vuogv-e nō t-u=ū-vet mi sakvin-O jo

see-CONNNEG.TR DET lake-GEN over.ELAT 3O.AG.PST-swoop.HYP-NLOC.HYP.PST bird-ACC PRON.3O 3A.AG.PST-NEG.AUX.PST-3°.PST DET man-ACT PRON.3A

‘the man didn’t see the bird that came swooping down over the lake’

873. *tuijet mi simma hillin oppiuvvin vuogve nō nekkyt mi sakvin jo*

appears with *tuġġ-/suġġ-/muġġ-/(n)uġġ-*. Without a version, the auxiliary copula has the non-inanimate non-local forms in *tuġ-/suġ-/muġ-/(n)uġ-* before non-opisthophonic vowels, and *tuġ-/suġ-/muġ-/nuġ-* before opisthophonic vowels.

Because the negative auxiliary copula can be both monovalent or polyvalent, agentive or unagentive and singular or plural, showing its complete conjugation would be far from efficient in addition to being unwieldy, as all its forms can be regularly derived from the rules given above.

As a guide, the monovalent indicative present and past is given below to illustrate how the negative auxiliary copula behaves.

AUTONOMOUS						HYPONOMOUS					
PRESENT											
SINGULAR			PLURAL			SINGULAR			PLURAL		
AG		UNAG	AG		UNAG	AG		UNAG	AG		UNAG
2	(n)uttsa	(n)uppa	2PL	(n)utson	(n)uḡpon	2	nutsa	(n)uḡpa	2PL	(n)uttsat	(n)uḡpat
1	(n)ukka	(n)utpa	1PL-INCL	(n)utotsin	(n)uḡpotsin	1	nuka	(n)utpa	1PL-INCL	(n)uttsatsit	(n)uḡpatsit
3A	tuḡan	suḡan	1PL-EXCL	(n)ukon	(n)utnon	3A	tuḡien	suḡien	1PL-EXCL	(n)ukat	(n)utnat
4	muḡan		4PL	muḡat		4	muḡien		4PL	muḡias	
3i	(n)uḡa(mi)		3A.PL	tuḡat	susat	3i	(n)uḡie(mi)		3A.PL	tuḡias	suḡias
3O	tuḡamin	suḡamin	3L.PL	(n)uḡat (n)uḡoat		3O	tuḡemin	suḡemin	3L.PL	(n)uḡias	
AUTONOMOUS						HYPONOMOUS					
PAST											
SINGULAR			PLURAL			SINGULAR			PLURAL		
AG		UNAG	AG		UNAG	AG		UNAG	AG		UNAG
2	(n)uttsin	(n)uḡpin	2PL	(n)uttsinen	(n)uḡpinen	2	(n)uttsin	(n)uḡpin	2PL	(n)uttsit	(n)uḡpit
1	(n)ukin	(n)utḡin	1PL-INCL	(n)utsinetsin	(n)uḡpinetsin	1	(n)ukkin	(n)utḡin	1PL-INCL	(n)uttsitsit	(n)uḡpitsit
3A	tuḡi	suḡi	1PL-EXCL	(n)ukinen	(n)utḡninen	3A	tuḡḡin	suḡḡin	1PL-EXCL	(n)ukkit	(n)utḡnit
4	muḡi		4PL	muḡiit		4	muḡḡin		4PL	muḡḡis	
3i	(n)uḡi(mi)		3A.PL	tuḡiit	suḡiit	3i	(n)uḡḡi(mi)		3A.PL	tuḡḡis	suḡḡis
3O	tuḡimin	suḡimin	3L.PL	(n)uḡiit (n)uḡiat		3O	tuḡḡimin	suḡḡimin	3L.PL	(n)uḡḡis	

§8.7.1.2 Monovalent Negative Auxiliary Copula

Monovalent verbs that are negated must be found in their connegative form and with the monovalent negative auxiliary copula. The most common autonomous connegative form is in *-fat* in the autonomous and *-fit* in the hyponomous. The sequence *-fat (n)u-/ (n)u²-* (exclusive to the third-person inanimate) often contract to *-fautġ-* in the autonomous and *-fiutġ-* in the hyponomous (much less common) when the connegative auxiliary verb directly follows the connegated verb, and in many cases the fusional negative auxiliary verb occurs even when there would be elements separating the verb and the negative auxiliary, especially in non-formal registers.

This is also true of the copula, where *uḡun tūjan* ‘s/he isn’t’ and *uḡun nūja(mi)* ‘it isn’t’ may sometimes be found as without the connegative copulain, in which case the negative auxiliary copula moves to initial position or fused to a short connegative (*uḡ-*), for example *uḡūjan* (or *ūḡūjan*) from *uḡun tūjan* and *uḡūja(mi)*, *uḡūja* (or *ūḡūja*) from *uḡun nūja(mi)*.

The connegative copula has been lexicalised to *uḥha~ūḥha~ūḥa~uḥa~uḥhu~uḥu* ‘no’, more emphatic versions of *oat~ūt* ‘no’.

POSITIVE		NEGATIVE	
<i>gamigva</i>	‘I eat’	<i>mikvat nukka</i>	‘I don’t eat’
<i>gemigvin</i>	‘I ate’	<i>mikvat nūkin</i>	‘I did not eat’
<i>gamigvaia</i>	‘I would eat’	<i>mikvat nukkaia</i>	‘I would not eat’
<i>ju tmigven</i>	‘when s/he eats’	<i>juḡu mikvit tugḡin</i>	‘when s/he didn’t eat’
<i>Ḳūlan</i>	‘s/he speaks’	<i>ḥūllat tūjan</i>	‘s/he does not speak’
<i>hellami</i>	‘it grows’	<i>ellat nūja</i>	‘it does not grow’
<i>iggit ḥūllami</i>	‘it smells good’	<i>sūllat iggit nūja</i>	‘it does not smell good’
		<i>sūllautḡami iggit</i>	‘it does not smell good’
<i>nā deḡja na</i>	‘it is here’	<i>uḡun deḡja nūja(mi) a</i>	‘it is not here’
		<i>ūja deḡja na</i>	‘it is not here’
<i>nā deḡja jo</i>	‘s/he is here’	<i>uḡun deḡja tūjan jo</i>	‘s/he is not here’
		<i>tūjan deḡja jo</i>	‘s/he is not here’
<i>i deḡja jo</i>	‘s/he was here’	<i>uḡun deḡja tūjū jo</i>	‘s/he was not here’
		<i>ūjū deḡja jo</i>	‘s/he was not here’
<i>nā deḡja misku</i>	‘there is one here’	<i>uḡun deḡja misku nūja</i>	‘there isn’t one here’
		<i>ūja deḡja misku</i>	‘there isn’t one here’

The monovalent negative imperative (*(n)utḡ-*, also called the prohibitive imperative, has a special fusional form which is very common in colloquial and poetic registers. The connegative form in *-ḡat* and the negative auxiliary copula in *(n)utḡ-* are instead fused together to form either *-autḡ-*

<i>minttat nutḡats</i>	‘don’t come’
<i>minttautḡats</i>	‘do not come’

The table below shows the non-fusional and fusional forms of the prohibitive monovalent imperative:

PROHIBITIVE MONOVALENT IMPERATIVE							
NON-FUSIONAL				FUSIONAL			
SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
2	<i>Ø-ḡat (n)utḡa(ts)</i>	2PL	<i>Ø-ḡat (n)utḡattsut</i>	2	<i>Ø-ḡautḡa(ts)</i>	2PL	<i>Ø-ḡautḡattsut</i>
1	<i>Ø-ḡat (n)utḡakka</i>	1PL.INCL	<i>Ø-ḡat (n)utḡattsut</i>	1	<i>Ø-ḡautḡakka</i>	1PL.INCL	<i>Ø-ḡautḡattsut</i>
3A	<i>Ø-ḡat (n)utḡatta</i>	1PL.EXCL	<i>Ø-ḡat (n)utḡakkut</i>	3A	<i>Ø-ḡautḡatta</i>	1PL.EXCL	<i>Ø-ḡautḡakkut</i>
4	<i>Ø-ḡat (n)utḡamma</i>	4PL	<i>Ø-ḡat (n)utḡattut</i>	4	<i>Ø-ḡautḡamma</i>	4PL	<i>Ø-ḡautḡattut</i>
3I	<i>Ø-ḡat (n)utḡa(mi)</i>	3A.PL		3I	<i>Ø-ḡautḡami</i>	3A.PL	
3O	<i>Ø-ḡat (n)utḡattamin</i>	3I.PL		3O	<i>Ø-ḡautḡattamin</i>	3I.PL	
IMP	<i>Ø-ḡat (n)utḡa</i>			IMP	<i>Ø-ḡautḡa</i>		

tṣmindva ‘you come’ » *minttat nutḡa(ts)*, *minttautḡa(ts)*

§8.7.1.3 Polyvalent Negative Auxiliary Copula

As with monovalent verbs, polyvalent verbs that are negated are found in their connegative form $(-(v)ut/-(v)yt)$ and the polyvalent negative auxiliary copula, which behaves much like any other polyvalent verb. Third-person animate and inanimate pronouns however are absent.

POSITIVE		NEGATIVE	
<i>gamigvet</i>	‘I eat it’	<i>mikzyt nuket</i>	‘I don’t eat it’
<i>gemigvet</i>	‘I ate it’	<i>mikzyt nukket</i>	‘I did not eat’
<i>gamikvattset</i>	‘I would eat it’	<i>mikzyt nukkattset</i>	‘I would not eat’
<i>tñiha</i>	‘s/he likes it’	<i>middyt tñja</i>	‘s/he does not like it’
<i>husxi</i>	‘it hurts her/him ₂ ’	<i>usxut nñi</i>	‘it does not hurt her/him ₂ ’

§8.7.1.4 Polyvalent Imperative Auxiliary Copulas

Both the positive imperative and the prohibitive imperative of polyvalent verbs can either be fusional or copular. Both copular and fusional polyvalent imperatives make use of a special pronominal set only found in imperatives and the cocopula – the pronouns have been either geminated or preglottalised (and in the case of the unagentive first person, $-tñ-$). Fusional forms have the copula attached directly to the verb, and are much less formal than copular forms, which use an auxiliary verb (*na-* with positive imperatives and *nu-Ø-oh-* in the negative). These imperative copulas are also unique in that they are bipartite, meaning they are made up of two elements. The positive imperative copula has $na-Ø_1-Ø_2$ where $-Ø_1-$ houses a modified version of personal pronouns, and $-Ø_2-$ houses the actual inflectional endings, while the prohibitive copula has $nu-Ø_1-oh-Ø_2$. The copular positive imperative must appear with the dependent form of the main verb ($-at$), while the copular prohibitive imperative requires the connegative form ($-øut/-øyt$). Fusional forms lack the *n-* of the initial element, such that fusional imperative forms are in $a-Ø_1-Ø_2$ while fusional prohibitive imperative forms have either $-øu-Ø_1-oh-Ø_2$ or $-øü-Ø_1-üh-Ø_2$ after front-rounded vowels. The element $-oh/-üh-$ appears as $-utg/-ütg-$ before $-ø-$.

The imperative pronominal set is as follows:

POSITIVE	FUSIONAL		COPULAR	
	AGENTIVE	UNAGENTIVE	AGENTIVE	UNAGENTIVE
2	$-ø-a-tts-$	$-ø-a-pp-$	$na-tts-$	$na-pp-$
1	$-ø-a-kk-$	$-ø-a-tñ-$	$na-kk-$	$na-tñ-$
3A	$-ø-a-tt-$	$-ø-a-ss-$	$na-tt-$	$na-ss-$
4	$-ø-a-mm-$		$na-mm-$	
3I	$-ø-a-tg-$	$-ø-a-hh-$	$na-tg-$	$na-hh-$
NEGATIVE	FUSIONAL		COPULAR	
	AGENTIVE	UNAGENTIVE	AGENTIVE	UNAGENTIVE
2	$-øu-tts-oh-$ $-øü-tts-üh-$	$-øu-pp-oh-$ $-øü-pp-üh-$	$nu-tts-oh-$	$nu-pp-oh-$
1	$-øu-kk-oh-$ $-øü-kk-üh-$	$-øu-tñ-oh-$ $-øü-tñ-üh-$	$nu-kk-oh-$	$nu-tñ-oh-$

3A	<i>-φu-tt-oh-</i> <i>-φũ-tt-ũh-</i>	<i>-φu-ss-oh-</i> <i>-φũ-ss-ũh-</i>	<i>nu-tt-oh-</i>	<i>nu-ss-oh-</i>
4	<i>-φu-mm-oh-</i> <i>-φũ-mm-ũh-</i>		<i>nu-mm-oh-</i>	
3I	<i>-φu-tg-oh-</i> <i>-φũ-tg-ũh-</i>	<i>-φu-hh-oh-</i> <i>-φũ-hh-ũh-</i>	<i>nu-tg-oh-</i>	<i>nu-hh-oh-</i>

The prohibitive imperative auxiliary copula has an independent form for the second person, *nuttsot*, which is used in exclamations without any dependent verb: *nuttsot!* or *uttsot!* ‘don’t!’. The positive imperative copula can sometimes also be found in an independent form, *nats!* which can be translated as ‘come on’ or ‘let’s go’. Imperatives are generally found with an exclamation mark in Pine. Due to the inherently emphatic nature of such imperatives, the prohibitive imperative auxiliary copula is much more commonly found clause finally.

COPULAR

POSITIVE

<i>migvat nattset!</i>	‘eat it!’
<i>silluttat nattset!</i>	‘do it!’
<i>mihat natta!</i>	‘may s/he like it!’
<i>us̕at natgi!</i>	‘may it hurt her/him ₂ !’

NEGATIVE

<i>mik̕yt nuttsohet!</i>	‘don’t eat it!’
<i>sillupput nuttsohet!</i>	‘don’t do it!’
<i>mid̕dyt nuttoha!</i>	‘may s/he not like it!’
<i>us̕ut nutgohi!</i>	‘may it not hurt her/him ₂ !’

FUSIONAL

POSITIVE

<i>mikvattset!</i>	‘eat it!’
<i>silluppattset!</i>	‘do it!’
<i>mid̕datta!</i>	‘may s/he like it!’
<i>us̕atnatgi!</i>	‘may it hurt her/him ₂ !’

NEGATIVE

<i>mikvuttsohet!</i>	‘don’t eat it!’
<i>sillupputtsohet!</i>	‘don’t do it!’
<i>mid̕duttoha!</i>	‘may s/he not like it!’
<i>us̕uhhohi!</i>	‘may it not hurt her/him ₂ !’

To soften the imperative, a moderative suffix in *-pi* can be added to the dependent form of the verb (then *-appi*) or the connegative form (*-φuppi/-φyppi*) to make the command more polite. An even more polite way of doing this is to either remove the initial *n-* of either copula (*na-Ø* » *a-Ø*, and *nu-Ø-oh-* » *u-Ø-oh-*), or drop the copula entirely if there is a nominal object, in which case the exclamation mark is usually left out. Dropping the copula is more common in more impersonal or general imperatives, the types you may find on signs. The lack of both the copula and the moderative *-pi* may make for a much more stern, impersonal command.

Likewise, the clitic *-kas* (or *-t kas*) can be used to make the command more polite, less abrasive.

<i>silluppappi nattset</i>	‘do do it, please do it’
<i>silluppattseppi</i>	‘please do it’
<i>vaudnappi soalkken nattset</i>	‘please close the door’
<i>vaudnappi soalkken attset</i>	‘please close the door’
<i>vaudnappi soalkken</i>	‘close the door’
<i>vaudnakkas soalkken</i>	‘please close the door’
<i>vaudnat soalkken!</i>	‘close door!’
<i>silluppuppi nuttsohet</i>	‘please do not do it’
<i>sillupputtsoheppi</i>	‘please don’t do it’s
<i>vaudnuppi soalkken nuttsohet</i>	‘please do not close the door’
<i>vaudnuppi soalkken uttsohet</i>	‘please do not close the door’

vaudnuppi soalkken
vaudnut soalkken!

‘do not close the door’
 ‘do not close door!’

The moderate *-pi* or *-kas* can also be found with the independent forms of the prohibitive imperative auxiliary copula: *nuttsoppi~nuttsokkas* ‘please don’t’. The independent form of the positive imperative auxiliary copula *nats* can be found as *naspi~na(t)skas* ‘come on, please’ or *nappi~nakkas* or *appi~akkas* ‘please’.

§8.7.1.5 Negative Auxiliary Copula in Dependent Imperatives

Dependent imperatives are imperative statements that are not in an autonomous clause, but instead are imbedded into a primary clause. For example, ‘I told her/him not to go there’ contains a dependent imperative (‘not to go there’). They generally are found following commands or wishes. Pine handles these in a few different ways, depending on the nature of the verb and the clause. Monovalent verbs usually use the fusional imperative with an optative complementiser, while polyvalent verbs use a special optative form of the imperative along with an optative complementiser.

Dependent imperatives are only allowed in asylogous imperative auxiliary infinitives governed by a verb that indicates some sort of wish or command, or in incongruent dependent infinitive clauses that also indicate a wish or command:

§8.7.2 Monovalent Dependent Imperatives

If the dependent imperative is found on a monovalent verb, the fusional form of the imperatives is much more common. The dependent imperative is often introduced by the a complementiser, often the optative complementised *ijs* (or *ijsus* in the case of prohibitive imperatives), but it may also stand as a non-conjunct hyponomous clause before the main verb.

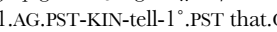
875. *gipegummin ijsus simindautgatta-t kas*
 گېگېگۇمىن ئىسۇس سىمىنداۋتگاتتا-ت كاس
 [gɪˈpɛɣʊmɪn iˈɣʊs siˈmɪnːdauːxːaˈtak kas]
g-i-peguθ-vin iu=ɣus si-mind-autg=atta-t kas
 1.AG.PST-KIN-tell-1°.PST that.OPT.NEG CIS-come-NEG.IMP.3A.SG PART
 ‘I told her/him to please not come’

876. *simindatta sipeguttassit gemitsin*
 سىمىنداۋتتا سىپېگۇتتاسسىت گېمىتسىن
 [siˈmɪnːdaːta siˈpɛɣʊˈtasɪt ɡɛˈmɪtʃɪn]
si-mind-atta s-i-peguθ-aφ-φit ge-mits-in
 CIS-come-IMP.2A.SG CIS-KIN-tell-SAM-1°.HYP 1.AG.PST-try-LOC.PST
 ‘I tried to tell her/him to come’

877. *simindautgatta gipegummin*
 سىمىنداۋتگاتتا گېگېگۇمىن
 [siˈmɪnːdauːxːaːta gɪˈpɛɣʊmɪn]
si-mind-autg=atta g-i-peguθ-vin
 CIS-come-NEG.IMP.3A.SG 1.AG.PST-KIN-tell-1°.PST
 ‘I told her/him not to come’

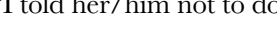
§8.7.3 Polyvalent Dependent Imperatives

Dependent verbs that require a polyvalent imperative are generally formed by using a special hyponomous optative form of the imperative auxiliary preceded by the optative complementiser *iús* (or *iúgus* with prohibitive imperatives). The imperative may also precede the verb as a non-conjunct hyponomous clause. Unlike traditional imperatives, the optative dependent imperative forms will agree in tense with the clause into which they are imbedded. Optative dependent imperative forms may also be non-conjunct, appearing before the main clause.

878. *gipeḡummin iḡus sillubput nuttutḡuts*

 [ɡɪˈpeːɣomːin jʊˌɣʊs ˈstəˈpʊt nʊˈtuːxʊts]
g-i-peḡuθ-vin iū=ḡus silluθ-φut nu=ṯt=oh-φuts
 1.AG.PST-KIN-tell-1°.PST that.OPT.NEG do-CONNEG.TR NEG.IMP.AUX.3A.AG-2°.HYP.OPT.PST
 ‘I told her/him not to do it’

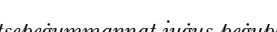
879. *silluttupputḡuts gipeḡummin*

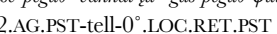
 [sṯəˈtəˈpʊxʊts ɡɪˈpeːɣomːin]
silluθ-u=θ-oh-φuts g-i-peḡuθ-vin
 do-NEG.IMP.AUX.3A.AG-2°.HYP.OPT.PST 1.AG.PST-KIN-tell-1°.PST
 ‘I told her/him not to do it’

880. *gamitṯsus ipeḡuttakḵit iūs kakkat natṯuts*

 [ɡɑˈmɪṯfːʊf ɪˈpeːɣʊˈtaˈḵit juːs kaˈkat ˈnaˈṯʊts]
ga-mitṯ-sus i-peḡuθ-aφ-g-φūt iūs kakk-at na=ṯt-φuts
 1.AG.-try.-LOC.FUT KIN-tell-DEP-1.AG-1°.HYP.PRS that.OPT stop-DEP IMP.AUX.3A.AG-2°.HYP.OPT.PRS
 ‘I will try to tell her/him to stop it’

881. *tsepeḡummannat iḡus peḡupput inuttsutḡin*

 [ṯseˈbeyṯːˈanːah jʊˌɣʊs ˈpeːɣʊˈpʊt ɪˈnʊtsːʊxɪn]
tse-peḡuθ-vannat iū=ḡus peḡuθ-φut i-nu=ṯts=oh-φin
 2.AG.PST-tell-0°.LOC.RET.PST that.OPT.NEG tell-CONNEG.TR KIN-NEG.IMP.AUX.2.AG-1°.HYP.OPT.PST
 ‘I told you not to tell her/him’

882. *ipeḡupputtsutḡin tsepeḡummannat*

 [ɪˈpeːɣʊˈpʊtsːʊxɪn ṯseˈpeːɣʊmːanːaː]
i-peḡuθ-φu=ṯts=oh-φin tse-peḡuθ-vannat
 KIN-tell-NEG.IMP.AUX.2.AG-1°.HYP.OPT.PST 2.AG.PST-tell-0°.LOC.RET.PST
 ‘I told you not to tell her/him’

883. *nā mi ma, namat peḡupput inuttsutḡin tsipeḡuppidduts a*

 [næː mɪ maː ˈnamat ˈpeːɣʊˈpʊt ɪˈnʊtsːɬeːχʊn ṯsɪˈpeːɣʊˈpɪtʊts̱ ɑː]
nā mi ma nam-at peḡuθ-φut i-nu=ṯts=oh-φin ts-i-peḡuθ-φidduts a
 COP.NLOC.PRS DET PRON.4.ACT which.FREE-ACC tell-CONNEG.TR KIN-NEG.IMP.2.AG-1°.RET.HYP.OPT.PST
 2.AG.PST-KIN-tell-0°.RET.LOC.HYP PRON.3I
 ‘this is something, which I told you not to tell her/him’

884. *nā mi ma, namat tsipeguppiduts a iugus ipegupputtsutgin*

نمات تسىپىگۇپپىدۇتس ا ئۇگۇس ئىپىگۇپپۇتسۇتگىن

[næ: mi ma: 'namat tsi'pe:ɣo'pɪtɔts a: jɔ:ɣos i'pe:ɣo'pɪtɔts:ɔxɪn]

nā mi ma nam-at ts-i-peguθ-φidduts a iu=guθ i-peguθ-φu=ts=oh-φin

COP.NLOC.PRS DET PRON.4.ACT which.FREE-ACC 2.AG.PST-KIN-0°.RET.LOC.HYP PRON.3I that.OPT.NEG KIN-tell-NEG.IMP.2.AG-1°.HYP.OPT.PST

‘this is something, which I told you not to tell her/him’

885. *nā mi ma, namat ipegupputtsutgin tsipeguppiduts a*

نمات ئىپىگۇپپۇتسۇتگىن تسىپىگۇپپىدۇتس ا

[næ: mi ma: 'namah i'pe:ɣo'pɪtɔts:ɔxɪn tsi'pe:ɣo'pɪtɔts a:]

nā mi ma nam-at i-peguθ-φu=ts=oh-φin ts-i-peguθ-φidduts a

COP.NLOC.PRS DET PRON.4.ACT which.FREE-ACC KIN-tell-NEG.IMP.2.AG-1°.HYP.OPT.PST 2.AG.PST-KIN-tell-0°.RET.LOC.HYP PRON.3I

‘this is something, which I told you not to tell her/him’

886. *nā mi ma, numat ipegupput nuttsiddun a ius ipeguttat inattsin*

نمات ئىپىگۇپپۇت نۇتسۇددۇن ا ئۇس ئىپىگۇتتات ئىناتسىن

[næ: mi ma: 'nomah i'pe:ɣo'pɪt 'nɔtsɪtɔn a: jɔs i'pe:ɣo'tat ɪnats:ɛhɔn]

nā mi ma num-at i-peguθ-φut n=u=ts-φiddun a ius i-peguθ-at i-na=ts-φin

COP.NLOC.PRS DET PRON.4.ACT which.NEG-ACC KIN-tell-CONNEG.TR 2.AG.PST-NEG.AUX.PST-0°.HYP.PST PRON.3I that.OPT KIN-tell-DEP KIN-IMP.AUX.2.AG-1°.HYP.PST

‘this is something, which I didn’t tell you to tell her/him’

§8.8 Inchoative Copula

The true copula in Pine cannot express translativeity or inchoativeity by itself. There does exist a verb, *all-*, which fulfills this role and has some characteristics of the copula. When agentive, the verb *all-* has a general meaning of ‘to change, to become’ and when unagentive, it similarly means ‘to change’. However, it also exists as an impersonal verb used in a similar way to the copula in there-existential clauses. It behaves like a third-person inanimate without any pronominal prefix, and in many speakers the progogic markers *-mi/-i(n)* are also absent, however plural forms always distinguish animacy agreeing with the semantic subject. The true subject of the clause is always in semantic form, and it can be thought of as being the subject, as plural subjects do cause the copula-like verb to appear in the plural, either animate or inanimate. Its general function is to indicate a change, an occurrence, something happening, arising or otherwise changing state. For that reason, it is termed an *inchoative copula* and it is used in *inchoative existentials*.

Because of the inherent change of state of inchoative existentials, non-static locative cases are commonly used instead of the inessive of there-existential clauses. For example, *pikkut nā skeunumit ohakiski* ‘you have something in (INESS) your eye’ is a normal there-existential clause, but *pikkut allī skeunot ohakittsu* ‘something got/come in your eye’. Note that the pronoun *pikkut* ‘with you’ does not change in this case, as it indicates possession, not a true location.

THERE EXISTENTIALS	INCHOATIVE EXISTENTIALS
<i>i gveni</i> ‘there was wind’	<i>allī gveudnu</i> ‘there came wind, it became windy, wind arose’
<i>aijuo-t Xi sgeyt kwaugamieskaski</i> ‘there will apparently be northern lights tonight’	<i>allua-t Xi sgeyt kwaugamieskit</i> ‘there will apparently be northern lights tonight’

<i>it binnmummit gipispogi</i> ‘there were lumps in the soup’	<i>alliat binnmot gipispit</i> ‘there came/were lumps in the soup’ ‘lumps formed in the soup’
<i>ius mığta kaulgu</i> ‘there will be a loud explosion’	<i>allus mığta kaulkkoga</i> ‘there will come/be/come to be a loud explosion’

§8.9 Irregular Verbs

Pine contains a relatively small number of irregular verbs. Irregularities are for the most part due to exceptions to rules of coalescence of the -v- versioner, the connegative or passive medials. Some irregularities are due to the way medials attach to the root, while yet another group of verbs are irregular in that there are some changes inside the root of the verb itself in certain conditions, so called irregular roots.

IRREGULAR COALESCENCE

		-v- versioner	-φ- versioner
<i>ell-/ill-/oll-</i>	‘be so’	<i>ell-/ill-/oll-</i>	<i>ełł-/iłł-/ołł-</i>
<i>lull-</i>	‘leave’	<i>lull-</i>	<i>lull-</i>
<i>migg-</i>	‘go, walk’	<i>mikv-</i>	<i>mikk-</i>
<i>laθ-</i>	‘intend’ (WEST)	<i>labm-</i>	<i>latt-</i>
<i>nat-</i>	‘build, assemble’	<i>nann-</i>	<i>natt-</i>
<i>tıv-</i>	‘say, tell’ (WEST)	<i>tıvv-</i>	<i>tıpp-</i>
<i>sık-</i>	‘kill’	<i>sık-</i>	<i>sık-</i>

§9 SPEECH PARTICLES

Pine makes heavy use of speech particles. Most speech particles either function to indicate focus, emphasis or topic, or are involved in interrogative clauses. A number of particles, including all interrogative particles, are made up of two short words found before and after the argument which they modify, for example *na...ke(-t)*, which are the basic polar interrogative particles, as in *na mi na-t de-t ke?* ‘this?’. Certain particles favour or are obligatorily found in clause initial position, in which case they are followed by yet another particle, *io~je*, which is required for moving parts of a clause to initial position. The most common speech particles are given below.

A number of particles are found with an *a...* which in some cases has an ephelecytic or euphonic *-n* before vowels (then an...). This is not usually found in standard registers and is regarded as a purely colloquial feature.

§9.1 Emphasis, Focus & Topicalization Particles

io~je~t la The particle *io* or *je* (when adjacent to the third-person animate *io*) or *-t la* works as a focus marker, and is used preceding any clause or word that is brought to first position in a sentence. The form *io* is always short as [jɔ], contrasting with the third-person animate pronoun *io*, which is always long as [jɔː]. The forms *io~je* and *-t la* are interchangeable, but *-t la* is often more emphatic.

887. *gami io gesillummet*
 گامی یو گیسئلوممت
 [gɑːmi jɔ ge'sɪlɒmːet]
gami io ge-sillummet-vet
 PRON.1.ACT FOC 1.AG.PST-do-3°.PST
 ‘I’m the one who did it’

888. *na-t la nã deija*
 نا-ت لا ناڤا ديجا
 [naɬ ɬa nɑː 'deːja]
ha-O-t la nã de=ija
 PRON.3I-ACT FOC COP.NLOC.PRS HERE.INESS
 ‘it is here (and not something else)’

889. *vukvi io nã rirka*
 وکوی یو ناڤا ریرکا
 [wʊʔkʰi jɔ nɑː 'rɪːka]
vukvi-O io nã rirka-O
 bird-ACT FOC COP.NLOC.PRS raven-ACT
 ‘a raven is a bird (and not something else)’

It is also found arguments without movement to first position to indicate surprise or astonishment, or when stating something counter to expectations:

890. *gesillumme-t la!*
 گیسئلوممت-ت لا!
 [ge'sɪlɒmːet ɬa]

ge-silluθ-vet-t la
 1.AG.PST-do-3°.PST FOC
 ‘I did do it! I did it after all!’

891. *giʕvi jo ai!*
 𐤂𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕
 [gʕiʕvi jo ai]
 O-giʕʕ-vi jo ai
 3I.UNAG.PST-work-3I.PST FOC PRON.3I.PAT
 ‘it did work after all!’

892. *naʕ vukvi-t la ʕirka!*
 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕
 [naʕ wʊʕkʕiʕt la ʕiʕka]
 naʕ vukvi-O-t la ʕirka-O
 COP.NLOC.PRS bird-ACT FOC raven-ACT
 ‘a raven is a bird!’

893. *tammegami jo!*
 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕
 [tam:egami jo]
 O-tammeg-ami jo
 3I.AG-be.big-3I.PRS FOC
 ‘it is big!’

In some relative clauses, *jo~je~t la* is found after a subject which is not relativised, or in the case of genitive relative clauses:

894. *kunillami mikkudit obbu jo tʕinnen kaibmu na*
 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕
 [kʊnɪlɪami mʕkʕutɪb bu jo tʕɪnɪn kʕɪbmʊ na]
 O-kunill-ami m=ikkut=it obbu-O jo t-min-ven kaibmu-O na
 3I.AG-be.made.of.oak-3I.PRS that.COM.3I old.man-ACT FOC 3A.AG-walk-NLOC.HYP.PRS walking.stick-ACT
 PRON.3I
 ‘the walking stick the old man walks with is made from oak wood’

895. *...namat ejja ʕisʕat nin ai-t la gatengait a*
 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕
 [nɑmɑh ʕejjɑ tʕɪstɑt nɪn ʕɪt la gɑtɛŋgɑɪt ɑ]
 ...nam-at e=ejja ʕisʕ-at nin ai-t la ga-teng-ait a
 which.FREE-ACC PRON.4.GEN sing-DEP COP.HYP.PRS PRON.3I.ACC FOC 1.AG.PST-enjoy-2°.HYP.PRS PRON.3I
 ‘...the singing of which I enjoy’

It can be found at the end of a clause to indicate that the statement is a plain assessment of fact or a plain confirmation, especially with *tsin* ‘just’.

896. *giʕvi ai jo*
 𐤂𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕
 [gʕiʕvi ʕɪ jo]
 O-giʕʕ-vi ai jo
 3I.UNAG.PST-work-3I.PST PRON.3I.PAT FOC
 ‘it did work’ or ‘well, it did work’

897. *tsin tammeggi na jo*
 ትሰን ጠላጣጥና ገጽ
 [ˈtsin ˈtamɛkɪ naː jo]
tsin O-tammeg-vi na jo
 just 3L.AG.PST-be.big-3L.PST PRON.3L.ACT FOC
 ‘it was big (I can confirm)’

a...(-t) ka~ku The particles *a...(-t) ka* are emphatic topic markers that can be translated as ‘exactly’ or ‘precisely’, and are usually found in clause initial position, for example *a ioa-t ka* ‘right now’. If the word preceding *ke* ends in a vowel, it will usually be hyphenated by *-t*, but the hyphen is dropped with clitics that are themselves hyphenated. It is sometimes found with *hō*, then *a hō-t ka*, which carries a strongly exclamatory or even abusive meaning. In negative clauses, *ku* is used instead of *ka*. Some speakers use *an* before vowels instead of *a*.

898. *a mi ai-t de-t ka jo gelidnin!*
 ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ
 [a mi ˈæɪd dek ka jo gɛˈliɖnin]
a mi ai-t de-t ka jo ge-lidn-in
 TOP DET PRON.3L.ACC PROX.DEM TOP FOC 1.AG.PST-say-LOC.PST
 ‘that’s exactly what I said’

899. *a ioa-t ka jo galulva*
 ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ
 [a ˈjɑːk ka jo gaˈluːva]
a ioa-t ka jo ga-lull-va
 TOP now TOP FOC 1.AG-leave-LOC.PRS
 ‘I’m leaving right now’

900. *a deija-t ka jo i na*
 ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ
 [a ˈdeːjak ka jo i naː]
a de-ija-t ka jo i na
 TOP here.INESS TOP FOC COP.NLOC.PST PRON.3L.ACT
 ‘it was right here’

901. *oat a kekvo-t ku*
 ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ
 [aːh a ˈkɛˈkʷɔk kɔ]
oat a kekvo-t ku
 not TOP today TOP.NEG
 ‘not exactly today, not precisely today’

902. *a hō-t ka jo hikvi mi na-ni*
 ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ
 [a hoːk ka jo ˈhɪkʷi mi ˈnaːni]
a hō-t ke jo h-igg-vi mi na-ni
 TOP PART TOP FOC 3L.AG.PST-be.good-3L.PST DET PRON.3L.ACT DEM.DIST
 ‘damn that was good!’

(a)...(-t) *da* The particles (a)...(-t) *da* are declarative topic markers. The initial *a* can and often is left out, especially before determiners, or it can be inserted after the determiner. Topicalised phrases are either moved clause initially and usually separated from the main clause by a comma, which reflects a pause in speech, or moved clause finally. Topicalised arguments are often found clause finally in questions especially when indicating surprise, but they may also be found clause initially. Clause Topicalised phrases can sometimes be followed by the focus particle *io* for emphasis, in which case no comma is used. In interrogative sentences, the particle *a* is replaced by *e* with clause initial topicalization, which must occur clause initially itself. It can also be repeated in the main clause. It is also possible not to replace *a* with *e* in interrogatives and instead simply use interrogatives in the main clause.

903. *io (a) sakvin de-t da, tiggan io*

ዛዚ ልክ ኣህጻን ወይን ወይን ወይን ወይን

[jɔː a 'saʰkʷm dɛd da 'tɪkan jɔː]

io (a) sakvin-Ø de-t da t-igg-an io

PRON.3A (TOP) man-ACT-DEM.PROX TOP 3A.AG-be.good-NLOC.PRS PRON.3A.ACT

‘this man, he’s good’

904. *io (a) sakvin de-t da, na tiggan ke io?*

ዛዚ ልክ ኣህጻን ወይን ወይን ወይን ወይን

[jɔː a 'saʰkʷm dɛd da na 'tɪkan ke jɔː]

io (a) sakvin-Ø de-t da na t-igg-an ke io?

PRON.3A (TOP) man-ACT-DEM.PROX TOP INTERR 3A.AG-be.good-NLOC.PRS INTERR PRON.3A.ACT

‘this man, is he good?’

905. *na tiggan ke (io), a io-t da?*

ወይን ወይን ወይን ወይን ወይን ወይን

[na 'tɪkan ke (jɔː) a jɔːd da]

na t-igg-an ke (io) a io-t da

INTERR 3A.AG-be.good-NLOC.PRS INTERR (PRON.3A.AG) TOP PRON.3A.AG TOP

‘is s/he good?’

906. *a pinaukwava-t da, nekkyt nūkungī*

ወይን ወይን ወይን ወይን ወይን ወይን

[a pɪ'naʷkʷaːwɔd da 'nɛʰkʷt 'nuːkɔŋɪ]

a pi-naukw-a-va-t da neg-ɸyt nū=k-ung=i

TOP POSS.2-dog-ACC-POSS.LOC TOP see-CONNeg.TR 1.AG.NEG.AUX-1°.PERF

‘your dog, I haven’t seen’

907. *vōkkut nūpemmaṭ, a pī-t da*

ወይን ወይን ወይን ወይን ወይን ወይን

[ˈwɔːkʷt 'nupemːat a pɪːd da]

vōkk-ɸut nū=p-emmaṭ a pī-t da

fear-CONNeg.TR 2.UNAG.NEG.AUX-0°.LOC.RET TOP PRON.2.ACC TOP

‘you I’m not afraid of’

908. *vōkkut nūpemmaṭ, a gamu-t da*

ወይን ወይን ወይን ወይን ወይን ወይን

[ˈwɔːkʷt 'nupemːat a 'gɜːmɔd da]

vokk-vut nü=p-emmat a gamut-t da
 fear-CONNEG.TR 2.UNAG-NEG.AUX-0°.LOC.RET TOP PRON.1.PAT TOP
 ‘me, I’m not afraid of you’

909. *ai-t da, mittyt nüket*

ᐱᐢᐅᐅ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐢᐅᐅ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐢᐅᐅ ᐃᐱ
 [æɪd̥ da 'mɪʰtɪt 'nu:kɛt]
ai-t da mid-φyt nü=k-et
 PRON.3I.ACC TOP know-CONNEG.TR 1.AG.NEG.AUX-3°.PRS
 ‘this I don’t know’

910. *ai-t da jo mittyt nüket*

ᐱᐢᐅᐅ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐢᐅᐅ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐢᐅᐅ ᐃᐱ
 [æɪd̥ da jo 'mɪʰtɪt 'nu:kɛt]
ai-t da jo mid-φyt nü=k-et
 PRON.3I.ACC TOP FOC know-CONNEG.TR 1.AG.NEG.AUX-3°.PRS
 ‘this I don’t know’

911. *nå ojuula na, mi na-t de-t da*

ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ
 [næ: 'ɔjʊla na: mɪ na:t̥ dɛd̥ da]
nå ojuula-Ø na mi na-t de-t da
 COP.NLOC.PRS dwarf.birch-ACT PRON.3I.ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX TOP
 ‘as for this, it’s a dwarf birch’

912. *nå kammi (jo), mi jo-t de-t da?*

ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ
 [næ: 'kamɪ (jo) mɪ jo:t̥ dɛd̥ da]
nå kammi (jo) mi jo-t de-t da
 COP.NLOC.PRS who.ACT (PRON.3A.ACT) DET PRON.3A.ACT DEM.PROX TOP
 ‘who is this?’

913. *mi jo-t de-t da, nå kammi?*

ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ
 [mɪ jo:t̥ dɛd̥ da næ: 'kamɪ]
mi jo-t de-t da nå kammi
 DET PRON.3A.ACT DEM.PROX TOP COP.NLOC.PRS who.ACT
 ‘who is this?’

914. *a kekwo-t da, neskukkissa*

ᐱᐢᐅᐅ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ ᐃᐱ
 [a 'kɛʰkʷɔd̥ da nɛ'skʊkɪsɪsɪ]
a kekwo-t da ne-skukkis-va
 TOP today TOP 1.UNAG-be.tired-LOC.PRS
 ‘today, I’m tired’

(a)...(-t) *ᐱᐢ* The particles (a)...(-t) *ᐱᐢ* are declarative contrastive topic markers. They differ from (a)...(-t) *da* in that they switch the topic from one thing to a different, opposite or contrastive thing. In negative clauses, *ᐱᐢ* is used instead of *ᐱᐢ*.

915. *gilkkat nukka, a gami-t ʕu*
 ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ
 [ˈgilːkat ˈnʊːka a ˈɡɑːmɪt̪ ʔu]
g-ilg-φat nu=k-va a gami-t ʕu
 TRANSL-go-CONNEG.ITER 1.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.PRS TOP 1.AG.ACT TOP.NEG
 ‘I, on the other hand, won’t go there’
916. *va dağa-t ʕa nã siltñen Daskogas*
 ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ
 [wa ˈdaːɣat̪ ʔa nãː ˈsɪlt̪n̪ɛn ˈdasːkɔːɡas]
va dağa-t ʕa nã s-iltñi-Ø-n Daskogas-Ø
 and PRON.3A.GEN TOP COP.LOC.PRS POSS.3A-name-ACT-POSS.NLOC *Daskogas*-ACT
 ‘and her name on the other hand is *Daskogas*’
917. *mi ai-t de-t ʕu mittyt nu̯ket*
 ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ
 [mi ˈæɪd̪ d̪ɛt̪ ʔu ˈmɪːt̪yt ˈnu̯kɛt]
mi ai-t de-t ʕu mid-φyt nũ=k-et
 DET PRON.3I.ACC DEM.PROX TOP know-CONNEG.TR 1.AG.NEG.AUX-3°.PRS
 ‘this however I don’t know’
918. *nã o̯jula a na-t da, u̯gun nu̯ja a na-t ʕu*
 ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ
 [nãː ˈɔːjʊla a naːd̪ da ˈu̯ɣʊn ˈnu̯ja a naːt̪ ʔu]
nã o̯jula-Ø a na-t da (ūt) n=u̯=i-a a na-t ʕu
 COP.NLOC.PRS dwarf.birch-ACT TOP PRON.3I.ACT TOP COP.CONNEG 3I.AG.NEG.AUX-3I.PRS TOP PRON.3I.ACT TOP.NEG
 ‘this is a dwarf birch, this however isn’t’

§9.2 Interrogative Speech Particles

Interrogative speech particles are particles found in questions, including the obligate polar interrogative interrogative speech particles *na...(-t) ke(n)* for positive polar interrogatives and *nu...ko(-t)* for negative polar interrogatives. The particles *na* and *nu* sometimes causes the appearance of a linking *i*- hyphenated to a vowel initial word, for example *na i-ayktsit ke?* ‘seriously?’ or *nu i-u̯ut ko nuttsa?* ‘aren’t you?’. Both *na* and *nu* have more emphatic forms in *noa-t* and *nũ-t*, as well as more casual forms in *nan/nun*, *nas/nus*, *nağa~nağõ/nuğa~nuğõ*, *nava/nuva*, *navva/nuvva*, *nana/nuna* and *napi/nupi* or *nappi/nuppi*.

- na...(-t) ke(n)* The particles *na...(-t) ke(n)* are the basic positive polar interrogative particles of Pine, and are found before and after the subject of a polar interrogative. It can be found with the topic marker *(-t) da*, as *na...(-t) ke(n)* is most commonly found sentence initially, but a secondary *ke* is sometimes inserted clause finally if topicalization occurs at the end of the phrase. The form *ke* is found clause finally while *ken* is found before vowels.

919. *na tsauttsa-t ke deija?*
 ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ
 [na ˈtsaut̪ːsɑːk̪ ke ˈdeːja]
na tsa=u=ts=va-t ke de=ija
 INTERR COP.2.PRS INTERR here.INESS
 ‘are you there?’

920. *noa-t tsauttsa-t ke?*
 نوا ت ساوتسا ت كع
 [na:ts̥ tsauts̥ak ke]
noa-t tsa=u=ts̥=va-t ke
 INTERR COP.2.PRS INTERR
 ‘are you?’
921. *na n̄-t ke ɲuokku mi na-t de?*
 نا ن ت كع ڻوڪڪو مي نا ت د
 [na n̄:k ke 'ɲuok̚k̚o mi 'na:d de]
na n̄-t ke ɲuokku-Ø mi na-t de
 INTERR COP.NLOC.PRS INTERR tree-ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX
 ‘is this a tree?’
922. *na n̄-t ke ɲuokku na, a mi na-t de-t da?*
 نا ن ت كع ڻوڪڪو نا ا مي نا ت د ت دا
 [na n̄:k ke 'ɲuok̚k̚o na: a mi 'na:d de d̥ da]
na n̄-t ke ɲuokku-Ø na a mi na-t de-t da
 INTERR COP.NLOC.PRS INTERR tree-ACT PRON.3I TOP DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX TOP
 ‘is this a tree?’
923. *a mi na-t de-t da, na n̄-t ke ɲuokku na?*
 ا مي نا ت د ت دا نا ن ت كع ڻوڪڪو نا
 [a mi na:d de d̥ da na n̄:k ke 'ɲuok̚k̚o na:]
a mi na-t de-t da na n̄-t ke ɲuokku-Ø na
 TOP DET PRON.3A.ACT DEM.PROX TOP INTERR COP.NLOC.PRS INTERR tree-ACT PRON.3I
 ‘is this a tree?’
924. *n̄ ɲuokku na mi na-t de-t ke?*
 ن ڻوڪڪو نا مي نا ت د ت ك
 [n̄: 'ɲuok̚k̚o na mi na:d de k̚ ke]
n̄ ɲuokku-Ø na mi na-t de-t ke
 COP.NLOC.PRS tree-ACT INTERR DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX INTERR
 ‘is this a tree?’
925. *a ɲuokku-t da, na n̄-t ke mi na-t de (na)?*
 ا ڻوڪڪو ت دا نا ن ت ك مي نا ت د (نا)
 [a 'ɲuok̚k̚o d̥ da na n̄:k ke mi na:d de (na:)]
a ɲuokku-Ø-t da na n̄-t ke mi na-t de (na)
 TOP tree-ACT TOP INTERR COP.NLOC.PRS INTERR DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX (PRON.3I.ACT)
 ‘is this a tree?’
926. *na tsɲiskomma-t ke?*
 نا تسنيسڪوما ت ك
 [na tsɲiʃ:kom:ak ke]
na ts-niskom-va-t ke
 INTERR 2.AG-speak.Pine-LOC.PRS INTERR
 ‘do you speak Pine?’
927. *na tsɲiskomma-t ke, a tsami-t da(-t ke)?*

928. *a Niskuḵingi-t da, na tsḵubme-t ke?*

929. *na deŭja-t ke?*

930. *na gami-t ke?*

nu...(-t) ko(n) The particles *nu...(-t) ko(n)* are the negative polar interrogatives particles found in negative questions (often expecting a positive answer). Sentence initial migration is not as common in negative polar interrogatives but can still occur. The particle *(-t) ko(n)* is sometimes found not following the direct argument but rather the auxiliary negative verb. As with *na...ke(-t)*, the particle *ko* appears as *kon* before vowels. For very emphatic questions, *nu* can be replaced by *nũ-t*. This is common when asking a question explicitly expecting a positive answer.

932. *nu i-ugut ko nuttsa?*

933. *nu i-ugut ko nuokku nuia mi na-t de?*

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[nɔ 'jɔ:ɣɔk kɔ ɲɔɥ^hko 'nujɔ mi nɑ:d de]
nu ǝ-ugun-t ko ɲuokku-O n=ǝ=ǝ-a mi na-t de
 INTERR.NEG COP.CONNEG INTERR.NEG tree-ACT NEG.AUX-3LNLOC.PRS DET PRON.3LACT DEM.PROX
 'isn't this a tree?'

934. *nu niskɔbma-t ko nuttsa?*

ⲛⲟ ⲛⲓⲕⲟⲃⲙⲁ-ⲧ ⲕⲟ ⲛⲧⲧⲱⲁ
 [nɔ 'nɪf:ko:ɔpmak kɔ 'nɔtsɑ]
nu niskɔm-φat-t ko nu=tts-va
 INTERR.NEG speak.pine-CONNEG.ITER INTERR.NEG 2.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.PRS
 'do you not speak Pine?'

935. *nǝ-t niskɔbma-t ko nuttsa?*

ⲛⲧ-ⲧ ⲛⲓⲕⲟⲃⲙⲁ-ⲧ ⲕⲟ ⲛⲧⲧⲱⲁ
 [nu:n 'nɪf:ko:ɔpmak kɔ 'nɔtsɑ]
ǝ-t niskɔm-φat-t ko nu=tts-va
 INTERR.NEG speak.pine-CONNEG.ITER INTERR.NEG 2.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.PRS
 'do you not speak Pine?'

936. *na ɲuokku-t da, nǝ uǝu-t ko mi na-t de nǝja na?*

ⲛⲁ ⲛⲟⲕⲕⲁ-ⲧ ⲃⲁ, ⲛⲧ ⲁⲩⲁ-ⲧ ⲕⲟ ⲙⲓ ⲛⲁ-ⲧ ⲃⲉ ⲛⲧⲥⲁ ⲛⲁ?
 [na ɲɔɥ^hkɔd da nu 'ɔ:ɣɔk kɔ mi 'nɑ:d de 'nujɔ nɑ]
na ɲuokku-O-t da nǝ uǝu-t ko mi na-de n=ǝ=ǝ-a na
 INTERR tree-ACT TOP INTERR.NEG COP.CONNEG INTERR.NEG DET PRON.3LACT DEM.PROX NEG.AUX-NLOC.PRS
 PRON.3LACT
 'isn't this a tree?'

937. *(nǝ-t) ikkǝ-t kon uǝun a?*

ⲛⲧ-ⲧ ⲓⲕⲕⲁ-ⲧ ⲕⲟⲛ ⲁⲩⲁ ⲁ?
 [nu:h 'ɪ'ku:k kɔn 'ɔ:ɣɔn ɑ]
nǝ-t ikkǝ-t kon uǝun a
 INTERR.NEG well INTERR.NEG COP.CONNEG PRON.3LACT
 'how are you (lit. is it not well?)'

na...(-t) ke ǝi~kei The particles *na...(-t) ke ǝi (keǝi)* or *...kei* indicate that the question is speculative or that the speaker wonders about the outcome. The particle *(-t) ke* occurs with positive questions and the indicative is usually replaced with the dubitative. It can appear with *noa-t* instead of *na* for more emphasis. The particle *ǝi* is neutral, but can be replaced by *mo* (more polite) or *ko/kon* (greater sense of speculation)

938. *na tsammu-t kei?*

ⲛⲁ ⲧⲱⲙⲙⲁ-ⲧ ⲕⲉⲓ
 [na 'tsɑuʔsɔ:k 'keɪ]
na tsa=u=ts=vǝ-t kei
 INTERR COP.2.DUB.PRS INTERR
 'I wonder if you are'

939. *na nǝ-t ke ǝi katwi na ɲuokku-t de?*

ⲛⲁ ⲛⲧ-ⲧ ⲕⲉ ⲁⲓ ⲕⲁⲧⲱⲓ ⲛⲁ ⲛⲟⲕⲕⲁ-ⲧ ⲃⲉ?

[nɑ nu:k_ kɛ jɪ 'kaʰtʰɪ nɑ: 'nɔuʰkɔdɛ]
na nu-t ke jɪ katvi-O na nuokku-O-t de
 INTERR COP.NLOC.DUB INTERR PART rowan-ACT PRON.3I tree-ACT DEM.PROX
 ‘I wonder if this tree is a rowan’

940. *a ɾaunotturi-t da, na jɔ-t ke ko (na) mi na-t de?*
 ʔɑ ʔɑʊnʰɔʰtɔ:nd_ da nɑ jɔ:k_ kɛ kɔ (nɑ) mɪ nɑ:d_ dɛ]
a ɾaun=otturi-O-t da na jɔ ke ko (na) mi na-t de
 TOP dead.pine-ACT TOP INTERR COP.NLOC.DUB INTERR PART (PRON.3I.ACT) DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX
 ‘I wonder if this is a *dead pine*’

941. *noa-t tsmindvu-t ke ko bakvet?*
 nɑ:tʃ_ ʔsmɪndʷvɔ_ kɛ kɔ 'baʰkʷɛt]
noa-t ts-mind-vu ke-t ko bakv=et
 INTERR 2.AG-Come-LOC.DUB.PRS INTERR home.ILLAT
 ‘I do wonder if you will come home?’

nu...(-t) ko-jɪ~kui The particles *nu...(-t) ko jɪ* (*kojɪ*) or alternatively *nu...(-t) kui* are the negative version of *na...(-t) ke jɪ* and indicates that the speaker wonders about the outcome in the form of a negative question, often expecting a positive answer. Many speakers separate the latter particle as *(-t) ko*, the auxiliary negative verb, and then *-t jɪ* clause finally. Like its positive counterpart, *nu...(-t) ko jɪ* generally requires the dubitative instead of the indicative. Negative questions with *nu...(-t) ko jɪ* are often seen are more polite or softer and they are very common. The particle *nu* can be replaced by *nu-t* for more emphasis. The particle *jɪ* is neutral and can be replaced by *mo* (more polite) or *ko/kon* (greater sense of speculation).

942. *nu (i-)uɣu-t ko jɪ nuttsu?*
 nɔ ʔɔ:ɣɔk_ kɔ jɪ 'nɔʃtɔ]
nu (i-)uɣun-t ko jɪ nu=tts-vu
 INTERR.NEG COP.CONNEG INTERR PART 2.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.DUB
 ‘aren’t you? I wonder whether you aren’t’

943. *nu (i-)uɣu-t ko nuttsu-t jɪ?*
 nɔ ʔɔ:ɣɔt kɔ 'nɔʃtɔj_ jɪ]
nu (i-)uɣun-t ko nu=tts-vu-t jɪ
 INTERR COP.CONNEG INTERR 2.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.DUB PART
 ‘aren’t you? I wonder whether you aren’t’

944. *nu niskɔbma-t ko mo nuttsu?*
 nɔ 'nɪʃ:ko:ʔpmat kɔ mɔ 'nɔʃtɔ]
nu niskɔm-φat-t ko mo nu=tts-vu
 INTERR.NEG speak.pine-CONNEG.ITER INTERR.NEG PART 2.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.DUB
 ‘don’t you speak Pine? I wonder whether you don’t speak Pine’

945. *nu-t niskɔbma-t ko nuttsu-t jɪ?*
 nɔʰt_ 'nɪʃ:ko:ʔpmat kɔ mɔ 'nɔʃtɔj_ jɪ]
nu-t niskɔbma-t ko nuttsu-t jɪ

[nʊt 'nɪf:ko:ʔpmat kə 'nɔtsɔj_ɹɪ]
nũ-t nishkõm-ʔat-t ko nu=tts-vu-t ʔi
 INTERR.NEG speak.pine-CONNeg.ITR INTERR.NEG 2.AG-NEG.AUX-LOC.DUB PART
 ‘don’t you speak Pine? I wonder whether you don’t speak Pine’

946. *a ʔuokku-t da, nu i-uğut kon nũju mi na-t de-t kon?*

ا ʔuokku-t da, nu i-uğut kon nũju mi na-t de-t kon
 [a 'ʔuʊkʊd da nɔ 'ʔu:ɣʊk kon 'nu:ʃɔ mi na:d dek kon]
a ʔuokku-O-t da nu i-uğun-t kon nũju mi na-t de-t kon
 TOP tree-ACT TOP INTERR.NEG COP.CONNEG INTERR.NEG NEG.AUX.NLOC.DUB DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX
 INTERR
 ‘isn’t this a tree’

na...(-t) pi The particles *na...(-t) pi* indicate that the speaker is trying to recall information or asking someone to repeat information. It can be more polite or softer by inserting *-ttsun/-ttsun* or *va/vu* before *pi* (sometimes written *-ttsumpi/-ttsumpi*), and it is generally found clause initially and generally avoided clause finally. Topicalization functions the same way as for other interrogatives in *na...*, where *na* either replaces *a*, is found in the main clause, or both. In negative clauses, *nu~nũ-t...-ttsun pi (+DUB)* can be found to indicate that the speaker asks a negative question but expects the answer to be positive with some uncertainty, similar to English ‘isn’t X supposed to Y?’. A more polite form uses *(-t) kas*.

947. *na nã va-t pi kiski piltneva?*

na nã va-t pi kiski piltneva
 [na nã: wãp pi 'kɪf:ki 'pɪltne:wa]
na nã va-t pi kiski p-iltñi-O-va
 INTERR COP.NLOC.PRS and INTERR what.ACT POSS.2-name-ACT-POSS.LOC
 ‘what is your name again?’

948. *na piltnevattsun pi jo nã kiski na?*

na piltnevattsun pi jo nã kiski na
 [na 'pɪltne:wattʃɔn pi jɔ nã: 'kɪf:ki na:]
na p-iltñi-O-va-ttsun pi jo nã kiski na
 INTERR POSS.2-name-ACT-POSS.LOC-also INTERR FOC COP.NLOC.PRS what.ACT PRON.3I.ACT
 ‘what is *your* name again, please?’

949. *na piltneva-t da-t pi jo nã kiski na?*

na piltneva-t da-t pi jo nã kiski na
 [na 'pɪltne:wad dap pi jɔ nã: 'kɪf:ki na:]
na p-iltñi-O-va-t da-t pi jo nã kiski na
 INTERR POSS.2-name-ACT-POSS.LOC TOP INTERR FOC COP.NLOC.PRS what.ACT PRON.3I.ACT
 ‘your name, what is it again please?’

950. *a piltneva-t da, na nã va-t kas kiski na?*

a piltneva-t da, na nã va-t kas kiski na
 [a 'pɪltne:wad da na nã: wak kas 'kɪf:ki na:]
a p-iltñi-O-va-t da e nã va-t kas kiski na
 TOP POSS.2-name-ACT-POSS.LOC TOP INTERR COP.NLOC.PRS and INTERR what.ACT PRON.3I.ACT
 ‘your name, what is it again please?’

‘are you coming or are you not (coming)?’

957. *na tsmindva-t lu, nu-t oa-t lu?*

ገጥሙ ለመጣት ነው፣ ለመጣት ወይስ አይደለም?

[na ˈtsmɪndʷat lu nuːt at lu]

na ts-mind-va-t lu nu-t oa-t lu

INTERR 2.AG-Come-LOC.PRS or INTERR.NEG not or

‘are you coming or not?’

958. *nallu tsniskomma?*

ገጥሙ ለመናገር ይችላል?

[na ˈtsɪtʃːkoma]

na=llu ts-niskom-va

INTERR.or 2.AG-speak.pine-LOC.PRS

‘do you speak Pine (or not)?’

959. *na na-t lu dejjia illot nūjjia na?*

ገጥሙ ለዚህ ወይስ ለዚያ ነው?

[na naːt lu ˈdejːa ˈɪːɪt ˈnuːja na]

na na-t lu de=jjia illot nū=jjia na

INTERR COP.NLOC.PRS or here.INESS or there.INESS PRON.3I.ACT

‘is it here or is it there?’

960. *na na-t lu dejjia, na nūjjia-t lu na?*

ገጥሙ ለዚህ ወይስ ለዚያ ነው?

[na naːt lu ˈdejːa na ˈnuːjaːt lu na]

na na-t lu de=jjia na nū=jjia-t lu na

INTERR COP.NLOC.PRS or here.INESS INTERR there.INESS or PRON.3I.ACT

‘is it here or there?’

961. *na na-t lu dejjia-t lu nūjjia na?*

ገጥሙ ለዚህ ወይስ ለዚያ ነው?

[na naːt lu ˈdejːat lu ˈnuːja na]

na na-t lu de=jjia-t lu nū=jjia na

INTERR COP.NLOC.PRS or here.INESS or there.INESS PRON.3I.ACT

‘is it here or there?’

962. *na tsālīkky-t lu illot ŋykkūn lu io tsilgusut?*

ገጥሙ ለመሄድ ይፈልጋል፣ ወይስ ለመሄድ ይፈልጋል?

[na ˈtʃælˈkɪt lu ɪːɪt ˈŋyˈkœn lu jo ˈtsɪlgʊːsʊt]

na tsāl-ikkyt lu illot ŋykk-ūn lu io ts-ilg-usut

INTERR going.by.foot-COM or or ski-COM.PL or FOC 2.AG-go-LOC.OPT.PRS

‘do you want to go by foot or by skis?’

963. *na tsālīkky-t lu, na ŋykkūn lu io tsilgusut?*

ገጥሙ ለመሄድ ይፈልጋል፣ ወይስ ለመሄድ ይፈልጋል?

[na ˈtʃælˈkɪt lu na ˈŋyˈkœn lu jo ˈtsɪlgʊːsʊt]

na tsāl-ikkyt lu na ŋykk-ūn lu io ts-ilg-usut

INTERR going.by.foot-COM or INTERR ski-COM.PL or FOC 2.AG-go-LOC.OPT.PRS

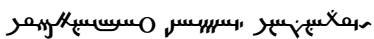
‘do you want to go by foot or by skis?’

964. *mittat nukka, na ne-t lu dejiia-t lu niijja na*
 [mɪˈtʰat nʊ^bkɑ̃ na neːl tʷoˑ dɛjɪːd lʷoˑ nujɪːnɑ] *nā-mid-phāt nu=kk-vā nā ne-t lu de=jī-a-t lu ŋi=i-jī-a nā*
know-CONNEG.ITR 1.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.PRS INTER COP.NLOC.HYP.PRS or here.INESS or there.INESS PRON.3I.ACT
 ‘I don’t know whether it’s here or there’

na...(-t) gi The particles *na...(-t) gi* are an indicator that a statement reflects a wish, hope or an otherwise unconfirmed reality. With a dubitative clause, *na...gi* indicates that the speaker is asking a question hoping for confirmation that the answer should be positive. The particle *gi* is strongly disfavoured in clause final position. It appears as *nu...gi* in negative clauses. The phrase *nū-t oat gi* (sometimes also as *nūhogggi* or simply *oggi*) is sometimes added clause finally to indicate that the speaker wishes or hopes to be reassured that the preceding statement is incorrect.

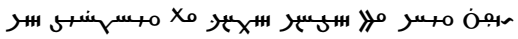
965. *na tsnikōmo-t gi tsami?*

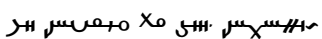
 [nɑ̃ ˈtsniːf.komɔːg_ɡɪ ˈtsɑːmi]
nā ts-niskôm-ô-t gi tsamî
INTERR 2.AG-speak.pine-LOC.DUB INTERR PRON.2.ACT
 ‘you do speak Pine, right?’

966. *niskobmat nuttsa, nūhogggi?*

 [nɪf.koːpmat nʊṯsːɑ̃ nũːhokki]
niskôm-phāt nu=tts-vā nūhogggi
speak.pine-CONNeg.ITR 2.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.PRS right?
 ‘you don’t speak Pine, right?’

967. *na jio-t gi ñuokku mi na-t de?*

 [nɑ̃ joːg_ɡɪ ˈñʉyˌkʊ mɨ nɑːd dɛ]
nā jiŏ-t gi ñuokku-O mi nā-t de
INTERR COP.NLOC.DUB INTERR tree-ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX
 ‘this is a tree, right?’

968. *nu i-uğut gi ñuokku niiju mi na-t de?*

 [nʉ ˈjoːyɤːg_ɡɪ ˈñʉyˌkʊ ˈniuʒ mɨ nɑːd dɛ]
nu i-uğun-t gi ñuokku-O n=u-i-u mi nā-t de
INTERR.NEG COP.CONNEG INTERR tree-ACT NEG.AUX-NLOC.DUB.PRS DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX
 ‘this isn’t a tree, isn’t it?’

969. *na tsami-t gi jio tsakkun?*

 [nɑ̃ ˈtsɑːmig_ɡɪ joˑ ˈtsaˈkun]
nā tsāmî-t gi jiŏ ts-aφ-un
INTERR PRON.2.ACT INTERR FOC 2-COP-LOC.DUB.PST
 ‘it was you, wasn’t it?’

na...(-t) met The particles *na...(-t) met* indicate that the speaker is asking the addressee’s own perception, or that the speaker has some reservations as to whether the addressee has a clear answer. The

phrase *nū-t oat met* (also *nūhōmmet* or *ōmmet*) is used to indicate that the speaker wishes or hopes to be reassured that the preceding statement is correct, or hoping for a positive confirmation of the addressee's positive perception.

970. *na tahattan met, a iō-t da?*

نا تاهاتان مت ايو-ت دا؟

[na 'ta:ha'tan met a jɔ:d da]

na t-ahath-an met a iō-t da

INTERR 3A.AG-be.beautiful-NLOC.PRS INTERR TOP PRON.3A.ACT TOP

'is s/he beautiful, do you reckon?'

971. *na siggūmis met?*

نا سىگىمىس مت؟

[na 'siɣ:ʊmiʃ met]

na sigg-umis met

INTERR rain-IMPER.FUT INTERR

'will it rain, do you think?'

972. *na i-ūt met rirka mi na-ni?*

نا ايوت مت ريركا مي نا-ني؟

[na ji:m met 'ri:ka mi na:ni]

na i-t-t met rirka-Ø mi na-ni

INTERR COP.NLOC.PST INTERR raven-ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.DIST

'was that a raven, do you reckon?'

973. *nā rirka mi na-t de, nūhōmmet?*

نا ريركا مي نا-ت دى، نوهومت؟

[næ: 'ri:ka mi na:d de 'nu:ʔo:m:et]

nā rirka-Ø mi na-t de nu=ōhōmmet

COP.NLOC.PRS raven-ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX right?

'this is a raven, right?'

§9.3 Pragmatic Speech Particles

Pragmatic particles are speech particles that help structure utterances, give information about how the speaker feels about a statement,

- t ga* ~ *-t tǵva* The particle *-t ga* or *-t tǵva* requires movement of the clause to initial position and usually functions to indicate that a statement is assumed to be understood by others to be factual or true, obvious, uncontroversial or certain – it marks a statement as being common ground between the speaker and the addressee. It can also indicate surprise and agreement that a fact is true. It is also used in negative clauses to indicate protest or that the speaker disagrees. It cannot be the last word of a statement, such that an independent pronoun may need to be inserted to avoid this. The combination *(-n) datǵva* or *(-n) da-t tǵva* is used to introduced a conclusion or an explanation.

974. *vukwi-t ga nā rirka*

ۋوكۋي-ت گا نا ريركا

[wʊʰkʷiɡ ga næ: 'ri:ka]

975. *gami-t t̥əva gesillummet*
 Ⲅⲙⲓ ⲧⲉⲩⲓⲗⲗⲙⲙⲉⲧ
 [ˈɡɑ:mix_ x^wa ɡe'sɪlʊm:et]
gami-t t̥əva ge-silluθ-vet
 PRON.1.AG PART 1.AG.PST-do-3°.PST
 ‘I did it (as should be clear, obvious, as you know)’

976. *tammegami-t ga na*
 3I.LAG-be.big-3I.PRS PART PRON.3I.ACT
 [ˈtam:ɛga:mig_ɡa naː]
O-tammeg-ami-t ga na
 3I.LAG-be.big-3I.PRS PART PRON.3I.ACT
 ‘it is big (unlike what I believed, I agree)’

977. *tammikka-t ga nujami*
 تامىكا-ت گا نۇجامى
 [ˈtamɪːḥkat ga ˈnujamɪ]
tammeg-φat-t ga n=i-i-ami
 be.big-CONNeg.ITER PART 3LAG.NEG.AUX.PRS
 ‘it isn’t big (unlike what is claimed)’

978. *vukvi-n datǝva nǎ ʀirka*

 [ˈwʊᵇkʰɪn̩ daxːa nǎː ˈɾiɾka]
vukvi-O-n datǝva nǎ ʀirka-O
 bird-ACT PART COP.NLOC.PRS raven-ACT
 ‘and so, a raven is a bird’

(-t) *net* ~ (s)*ne(t)* The particle *-t net* or *sne(t)* (often found as *snet* following a vowel, *net* following a consonant other than *-t*, and *sne* or *ne* clause finally) is found directly following its argument and is often found in exclamatory statements that convey some sort of confirmation or explanation. It is etymologically related to the verb *neg-* ‘know’.

979. *tammegami mi na-t de-t ne!*
 تاممگامی می نا-ت ده-ت نه!
 [tam:ɛga:mi mi 'na:d de_n ne]
 Ø-tammeg-ami mi na-t de-t ne
 3LAG-be.big-3LPRS DET PRON.3LACT DEM.PROX PART
 'now *this* is big!'

980. *nā vukwi mi ɾirka ɔ-t ne!*
 [næ: 'wʊ^hkʷi mi 'ɾi:ka ɔɔm̥ nɛ]
nā vukwi-O mi ɾirka-O ɔ-t ne
 COP.NLOC.PRS bird-ACT DET raven-ACT PRON.3A PART
 'a raven is, in fact, a bird!'

981. *oallioskut snet keumindan*

[illegible]

[ʼa:ʌ:s:kʊt ʼstnet keuʼmin:dan]

oalliu=skut snet keu-Ø-mind-an

late.COMP.ADV PART along-3A.AG-Come-NLOC.PRS

's/he will come later (you see)'

hō The particle *hō* is similar in meaning to *net* but is more emphatic and conveys a sense of surprise, unexpectedness, bewilderment or hesitation. It commonly directly precedes whatever it emphasises. The sequence *hō iō* can be roughly translated by ‘wow’.

982. *ho tammeggimi na nuokku-ni*

مہاراجہ صاحب نے ۱۸۸۱ء میں

[ho: 'tam:ɛkɪmi nɔ: 'nɔu^hkɔni]

hō Ø-tammeg-vimi na nuokku-Ø-ni

PART 3I.AG.PST-be.big-3I.PST PRON.3I tree-ACT DEM.DIST

‘that tree *was* big, was big indeed’

983. *hǒ io hikvi*

ገረጽ ፩ ፡ ፩ ፡ ፩

[ho: jo 'ʔɪ^hkʷɪ]

hỏ ịo h-igg-vi

PART FOC 3I.AG.PST-be.good.PST-3I.PST

‘how good it was!, wow, it was good!’

984. *hǒ ȳo hikwa*

[illegible]

[ho:jo 'hɪ^hk^wɑ]

hō io hikva

PART FOC good

‘how good!’

tsu The particle *tsu* functions as an emphatic inclusive particle. It is found after its argument and can be translated as ‘even, in addition, also, what’s more’ or variations thereof. It is often found preceded by the clitic *-ttsu-* *-ttsu-t* ‘and’, for example in *oattso-t tsu* ‘not at all, not even’.

985. *tammeggi na nuokku-ni tsu*

የጊዜ ስራ ማጠቃለያ

[¹ tam:ɛkɪ nɑ: ¹ n̩u^h kʊnɪ t̪su:]

Ø-tammeg-vi na nuokku-Ø-ni tsu

3I.AG.PST-be.big-3I.PST PRON.3I tree-ACT DEM.DIST PART

‘even that tree was big’

986. *giʔʰvi tsuʔ*

አዲስ አበባ ፡፡

[¹gi:t⁴ɬ⁴ɪ tsu:]

Ø-*gi*²*χ-vi* *tsu*²

3I.UNAG.PST-work.PST-3I.PST PART

‘what’s more, it worked’

987. *snigots tseuktytsu-t tsu*
 سڻيگوتس تسيڪٽيٽسٽس-ٽ تسي
 [ˈstɲigɔt̪ ˈtsəktytsɔɛts̪ ˈtsuː]
s-nig-ots tseukt-yt-tsut-t tsu
 3A.UNAG-die-NLOC.FUT.PL mosquito-PAT.PL-and PART
 ‘even the mosquito must die’

i...(-t) pi (ia) The particles *i...(-t) pi* indicate that the speaker deplores or strongly wishes things that aren’t would be, usually a noun, and are often followed by *ia* and the hyponomous potential. If there is no noun, then the particles can be found as is or as *ippi ia* (or *i-t pi ia*). If the word preceding *pi* ends in a vowel, it will usually be hyphenated by *-t*, but the hyphen is not present with clitics that are already hyphenated, and it is usually found clause initially. Note that *i* is generally pronounced long as [ɪ].

988. *i migvu-t pi*
 اء ميگوي-ٽ پي
 [ɪˈmɪɣːwɔp̪ piː]
i migvu-O-t pi
 PART food-ACT PART
 ‘(I wish I had) food’

989. *i dalda-t pi ia nulin*
 اء ڊالڊا-ٽ پي اء نولين
 [ɪˈdalɖap̪ piː ja ˈnɔlm̪]
i dalda-O-t pi ia nulin
 PART sun-ACT PART that COP.NLOC.POT.HYP
 ‘if only there was sun’

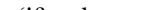
990. *i naukwis pi ia nikkut nulin*
 اء ناڪويس پي اء نيڪڪوٽ نولين
 [ɪˈnaukw̥ɪs piː ja ˈnɪk̥kɔt̪ ˈnɔlm̪]
i naukwis-O pi ia ni=kkut nulin
 PART dog-ACT PART that PRON.1.COM COP.NLOC.POT.HYP
 ‘if only I had a dog’

991. *ippi ia deija tsakkullin*
 اء پي اء ڊيڇا ٽاڪڪولڻ
 [ɪˈpiː ja ˈdeːja ˈtsaˈkɔl̪ɪm̪]
i=pi ia de=ija ts-aθ-ϕullin
 if=only that here.INESS 2.COP-LOC.POT.HYP
 ‘if only you were here’

992. *bidnullu ippi bakvet*
 بڊنلڻ اء پي باڪوٽ
 [bɪɖnɔl̪ɔ ɪˈpiː ˈbaˈk̥ɛt̪]
O-bidn-ϕullu i=pi bakw=et
 3A.AG-return-NLOC.POT if=only home.ILLAT
 ‘if only s/he would return home’

993. *i tsakkulu-t pi deija*
 اء ٽاڪڪولڻ-ٽ پي ڊيڇا

[r̥ tsʰəᵐkəᵐlɔp̥ pi: 'de:jə]
1st sg-ACC-3rd sg-LOC-3rd sg-PL *be* *here*
 PART 2-COP-LOC.POT PART here.INESS
 'if only you were here'

994. *i dejja-t pi ja tsakkullin*

 [ɾˈdejːap_pɪːja t͡saˈkʊlːɪn]
i de=jjā-t pi ja ts-əθ-ϕullin
 PART here.INESS PART that 2-COP-LOC.POT.HYP
 ‘if only you were here’

i...(-t) gi The particles *i...(-t) gi* are similar in meaning to *i...(-t) pi* in that they introduce a wish for something which isn't, and they are followed by the hyponomous potential. They are commonly found as *i nullu-t gi ia~i iu-t gi ia~iiu-t gi ia* 'hopefully', *i nus gi ia, nus gi (ia), nuski* 'if only'. The particles *i...(-t) gi* differ from *i...(-t) pi* in that they may be perceived as less polite, more emphatic or as conveying a greater sense of despair. The dubitative complementiser *ioiia-t...(-t) gi* means 'so that, such that'. Note that *i* is generally pronounced long as [ɪ].

995. *i gasaχχaχχusu-t gi*
 α χε_μυ_μη_μχ_μυ_μο χε
 [i: ga'satɬa:tɔ:sog_gi]
 i ga-saχχ-aχχ-usut-t gi
 PART 1.AG-fish-FREQ-LOC.OPT PART
 ‘if only I could fish, I wish I could fish’

996. *i nus gi miḡvu*

i nus gi miḡvu-Ø
 PART COP.NLOC.HYP.OPT PART food-ACT
 ‘if only there was food, I wish I had food’

997. *i ju-t gi ja miḡvu nulin*

 [r.jɔŋ ɡɪ.ja 'mɪɣːʊ nɔlin]
i ju-t gi ja miḡvu-Ø nulin
 PART when PART that food-ACT COP.NLOC.POT.HYP
 'hopefully there is food'

998. *ijju miŋvu-t gi*

 [ij:ʊ 'miŋvʷ:ʊg_ɡɪ]
i=ju miŋvu-O-t gi
 hopefully food-ACT PART
 'hopefully there is food'

999. *ijju dejja-t gi*

 [ˈijːw ˈdejːag ɡɪ]
i=jju de=jjä-t gi

hopefully here.INESS PART
 ‘hopefully here’

1000. *bidnon iju-t gi bakwet*

بەبەدەن ئىجۇ-ت گى بەكۋەت

[bɪʔtɒnɒn 'iʃ:ʊg_ɡɪ 'baʰkʷɛt]

Ø-bidn-on i=ju-t gi bakw=et

3A.AG-return-NLOC.DUB hopefully PART home.ILLAT

‘hopefully s/he’ll come back home’

1001. *i nus gi ja nikkut naukwis nulin*

ئەگەر مەن بىر ئىگەت ئىكەنمەن ئىشەنمەنمەن

[ɪ: nʊs ɡɪ ja 'nɪʰkʊt 'nɑʊkʷɪs 'nʊ:ɪn]

i nus gi ja ni=kkt naukwis-Ø nulin

PART COP.NLOC.OPT PART that PRON.1.COM dog-ACT COP.NLOC.POT.HYP

‘if only I had a dog, I wish I had a dog’

1002. *nikkut nuski naukwis nulin*

ئىگەت ئىشەنمەنمەن ئىشەنمەنمەن

[nɪʰkʊt 'nʊs:kɪ 'nɑʊkʷɪs 'nʊ:ɪn]

ni=kkt nus=gi naukwis-Ø nulin

PRON.1.COM PART dog-ACT COP.NLOC.POT.HYP

‘if only I had a dog, I wish I had a dog’

1003. *hullats ijiia-t gasiggu-t gi*

ھۇللەتس ئىجىيا-ت گەسىگگۇ-ت گى

[hʉ:ɫats 'jɔʃ:ag_ɡa'sɪkʊg_ɡɪ]

hul-ɸats jo=jiia-t ga-sigg-u-t gi

talk-IMP.2.SG that.OPT 1.AG-hear-LOC.DUB.HYP PART

‘speak so that I can hear’

ajet

The particle *ajet* indicates that the speaker assumes or verifies that the addressee is aware that the utterance is true or correct, and is transparently derived from *aji* ‘clear, yes’. It is often found directly after the main verb.

1004. *galulla ajet skekvot*

گەلۇللا ئەجەت سەكۋەت

[ɡa'lʊlːwa 'aʃet 'skeʰkʷɒt]

ga-lull-va ajet si=kekvot

1.AG-leave-LOC.PRS PART tomorrow

‘I leave tomorrow, you know’

1005. *dejiia sisiknat halli ajet*

دەجىيا سىسىكنەت ھاللى ئەجەت

[deʃ:ɪa sɪs'ɪkɪʃat 'hallɪ 'aʃeʔ]

de=jiia sis-ikn-at Ø-hal-vi ajet

here.INESS CIS-live-DEP 3.AG.PST-use.to.PST-NLOC.PST PART

‘s/he used to live here, you know’

1006. *na ajet rirka mi na-t de*

نا ئەجەت رىركا مى نا-ت دە

[næ: 'a:jet 'ɪr:kɑ mi 'na:d de]
nā ajet ɪrka-Ø mi na-t de
 COP.NLOC.PRS PART raven-ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX
 ‘this is a raven, you know’

gis(ta) The particle *gis* or *gista* indicates that the statement is focused around a specific issue or thing, usually in the form of an explanation or clarification. It may be found at the beginning of an utterance which aims to explain or clarify something as a sort of filler word, similar to English ‘well...’.

1007. *nā gis gillit*
 ነሐ ዳፍ ዳግግግ
 [næ: gɪʃ 'gɪlɪt]
nā gis gillit
 COP.NLOC.PRS PART early
 ‘the thing is, it’s early’

1008. *gemindin gis jaltsin*
 ደሞናዊነግ ዳፍ ዳግግግግ
 [gɛ'mmɪ:dm gɪʃ 'jalt:ʃɪn]
ge-mind-in gis jalts=in
 I.AG.PST-come.PST-LOC.PST PART far.away.ELAT
 ‘I came from far away, you see’

1009. *nā gista ɪrka mi na-t de*
 ነሐ ዳግግግግ ንግግግግ ዳፍ ዳግግግግ
 [næ: 'gɪʃ:ta 'ɪr:kɑ mi 'na:d de]
nā gista ɪrka-Ø mi na-t de
 COP.NLOC.PRS PART raven-ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX
 ‘(the thing is) this is a raven, you see’

(-t) get The particle *(-t) get* indicates that the speaker assumes that the addressee is not aware that the utterance is true, sometimes to contradict a previous statement where the speaker knows that the addressee was in fact wrong. It is usually found directly after the main verb.

1010. *nu skadna-t ko nuttsa? Nā-t get hikva miḡvu!*
 ንሐ ንግግግግግ ንግግግግ ንግግግግ ንግግግግ ንግግግግ
 [nɒ 'skaʔtnat kɒ 'nɒʃsɑ næ:ɣ yet 'hɪ'kʷɑ 'mɪɣːʊ]
nu skan-φat-t ko nu=tts-va nā-t get hikva miḡvu-Ø
 INTERR.NEG want-CONNEG.ITER INTERR.NEG 2.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.PRS COP.NLOC.PRS PART good food-ACT
 ‘don’t you want to come? There is good food!’

1011. *nā-t get ɪrka mi na-t de*
 ነሐ ዳፍ ዳግግግግ ንግግግግ ዳፍ ዳግግግግ
 [næ:ɣ yet 'ɪr:kɑ mi 'na:d de]
nā-t get ɪrka-Ø mi na-t de
 COP.NLOC.PRS PART raven-ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX
 ‘this is (in fact) a raven’

1012. *uḡu-t get bakven tūjan Dalda*

ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن
 [ʊːʋɔːʋ ʋet 'baʰkʰen 'tuːjan 'dalːda]
uːt-t ʒet bakw=en t-i=i-an Dalda-O
 COP.CONNEG PART home.INESS 3A.AG-NEG.AUX-LOC.PRS Dalda-ACT
 ‘Dalda is (in fact) not at home’

(-t) *ji* The particle *ji*, or *-t ji* when preceded by a vowel, indicates that the speaker is making a presumption or guessing something to be true, or has low commitment to the proposition, or in cases where the speaker does know a proposition to be true, it can be used to assert certainty to the addressee when they have themselves have a low commitment to the proposition, doubt or uncertainty about it. It can be found after *ga* to stress a likelihood or certainty that the utterance will turn out to be true, to indicate that both the addressee and the speaker *should* be certain, or to show reassurance that something is indeed true. In questions, it can indicate that the speaker is seeking reassurance that the statement is true or correct, and it follows *o(t)* or *i(t)*.

1013. *na-t ji bakven io*
 ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن
 [næːj ʋi 'baʰkʰen jɔː]
na-t ji bakw=en io
 COP.NLOC.PRS PART home.INESS PRON.3A.AG
 ‘s/he is home (I guess, I assume)’

1014. *ai io gamide-t ji*
 ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن
 [æi jɔː gɑːmɪdeːj ʋi]
ai io ga-mid-et-t ji
 PRON.3I.ACC FOC 1.AG-know-3°.PRS PART
 ‘this I do know’

1015. *higgu ʕami ga-t ji ai*
 ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن
 [hɪkʊʈɑːmɪ gɑːj ʋi æi]
h-igg-uʕ-ami ga-t ji ai
 3I.UNAG-be.good-TRANSL-3I.PRS PART PART PRON.3I.PAT
 ‘it will get better (surely, don’t worry)’

1016. *tɪminduʂ ga-t ji io*
 ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن
 [tɪmɪndʊʂ gɑːj ʋi jɔː]
t-mind-uʂ ga-t ji io
 3A.AG-Come-NLOC.FUT PART PART PRON.3A.ACT
 ‘s/he will surely come’

1017. *higgami ga-t ji ʕuoʕʕas*
 ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن ۋەتەن
 [hɪkɑːmɪ gɑːj ʋi ʕʊʊʕʕas]
h-igg-ami ga-t ji ʕuoʕʕas
 3I.AG-be.good-3I.PRS PART PART everything.ACT
 ‘everything will be fine (don’t worry)’

1018. *na tɪindan keji kekwot?*

نۈمىككە كەلۈپتىنمىسىن

[nɑ 'tɪmɪːdan 'keʃɪ 'ke'hk'ɔt]

e t-mind-an ke=ʃi kekɔt

INTERR 3A.AG-Come-NLOC.PRS INTERR today

‘(I wonder if) s/he is coming today’

1019. *nu mikka-t ko ʃi nūja mi na-t de?*

نۈمىككە كەلۈپتىنمىسىن ھەي

[nʊ 'mɪˈkɑt kɔ ʃɪ 'nuʃɑ mɪ 'nɑːd de]

nu mig-ʃat-t ko ʃi n=ʊ=j-a mi na-t de

INTERR.NEG be.true-CONNEG.ITS INTERR.NEG NEG.AUX.NLOC.PRS DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX

‘(I wonder if) this isn’t true’

(-t) *vis*

The particle *vis*, or *-t vis* when preceded by a vowel, indicates that the speaker believes or is certain of something due to evidence or more commonly due to reasoning, and thus indicates some sort of prediction. It can also be used to indicate that the speaker challenges, urges or invites the addressee to do something. It is common for *vis* to appear as *ys* or *is* following a consonant.

1020. *nā-t vis bakven ʃo*

نەيەككە بولۇپتىنمىسىن

[næːɥ qɪs 'ba'hk'ɛn ʃɔ]

nā-t vis bakv=en ʃo

COP.NLOC.PRS PART home.INESS PRON.3A.AG

‘s/he will be home (I predict)’

1021. *keutsmindva-t vis*

كەۋتسىمىندۋا-ت ۋىس

[keʊ ʈsmɪnːdʷaɥ qɪs]

keu-ts-mind-va-t vis

along-2.AG-Come-LOC.PRS PART

‘come along (I dare/urge you)’

1022. *bidnus is heyɪ*

بىدنۇس ۋىس ھەي

[bɪʔtɒʃ ɪs 'heyɪ]

Ø-bidn-us is hey=t

3A.AG-arrive-LOC.FUT PART at.night

‘s/he will arrive at night (I bet)’

1023. *ǵvirra-t vis nuttsu*

ǵۋىررا-ت ۋىس نۇتسۇ

[ʔʷɪrːaɥ qɪs 'nɒtsʊ]

ǵvir-ʃat-t vis nu=ts-vu

jump-CONNEG.ITS PART 2.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.DUB.PRS

‘you won’t jump (I bet)’

1024. *a ʃoa-t da, tisan is*

ا ۋىس ۋىس ۋىس

[ɑ ʃɑːd da 'tɪːʃan ɪs]

a ʃoa-t da t-is-an is

's/he will be old by now (I predict)'

1025. *atton di bakwen ijo*
 اتي من بيتهم
 [a^hˈtɒn di ˈba^hk^uˈɛn jɔː]
a=tt=on di bakw=en ijo
 COP.NLOC.DUB.PRS PART home.INESS PRON.3A.AG
 ‘s/he’s probably home’

1027. *aŋi-t di*

 [aŋid_~di]
aŋi-t di
 clear PART
 ‘probably, yeah’

(-t) *lei* The particle *lei*, or -t *lei* when preceded by a vowel, is a strongly emphatic marker of certainty or strong commitment to the proposition. It is often found with imperatives to show that the speaker strongly urges the addressee.

1030. *gʷira-t leu*

 [ˈɣʷɪɾal ɭoː]
gʷir-a-t leu
 jump-IMP.2.SG PART

'do jump!' or 'come on, jump!'

1031. *aḡi-t leu*

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{SO}_5$$

[a:ɲt̪ t̪ø:]

aii-t leu

clear PART

‘absolutely’

1032. *bidnan leu heyt*

[illegible]

[ˈbiʔtnan t̪øː ˈhɛyt]

Ø-bidn-an leu hey=t

3A.AG-return-NLOC.PRS PART at.night

's/he will definitely arrive at night'

 $(-n) \, d\dot{u}t$

The particle *dūt*, or *-n dūt* when preceded by a vowel, indicates that the speaker wishes to distance themselves from the proposition or that they do not assume responsibility for the certainty or truthfulness of the proposition, usually because they are reporting that information and have not or cannot verify it themselves. It is most commonly found with the dubitative. It can be found with a noun in the essive and *a...da iō*, for example *a iškīset dūt da iō* ‘it is said of women, on the subject of women, as for women...’. It is also found in the complementiser *iōiā-t...-n dūt* ‘(they say/I hear/supposedly) that (apparently)’

1033. *atton dūt bakven io*

٥١١ هـ رجب / سنه ٥١٢ قمرية

[¹a^htɔn dœt 'ba^hk^ɥɛn jɔ:]

$a=tt=on$ dūt $bakv=en$ jo

COP.3A.DUB.PRS PART home.INESS PRON.3A.ACT

‘s/he’s home (I was told)’

1034. *gvirrat dūt nuttsu*

$$\text{H} \text{---} \text{C} \text{---} \text{C} \text{---} \text{O} \text{---} \text{C} \text{---} \text{O} \text{---} \text{C} \text{---} \text{H}$$

[ˈxʷɪr:at dœt ˈnʊts:ʊ]

gvir-φat dūt nu=tts-vu

jump-CONNEG.ITR PART 2.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.DUB.PRS

‘you won’t jump (they say, people claim)’

1035. *aḡi-n dūt*

$$\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}_2$$

[ˈɑːjɪn dœt]

aii—n dūt

clear PART

‘so they say’

1036. *gesigven ioiia-t keulakkit diit nu̯tsu*

Xamoxo, jingguo Xamoguo Omo xaxax

[gɛ'sig⁴:ɛn 'jɔ:ɔk keu'la^hkɪt dœt 'nu:tsʊ]

ge-sigg-ven *jo=ña-t* *keu=lag-φit* *dũt nũ=ts-u*

1.AG.PST-hear-3°.PST that.DUB come.along-CONNEG.ITR.HYP PART 2.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.DUB.HYP

'I heard that you apparently don't want to (come) along'

1037. *bidnon dūt heyt*

ገጽ ፩

[ˈbɪʔtnən dœt hɛyt]

Ø-bidn-on dūt hey^h=t

3.AG-arrive-NLOC.DUB PART at.night

‘s/he is supposed to arrive at night’

1038. *a Niskuvullittset dūt da ȝo...*

[illegible]

[a 'nɪʃ:kəwɒlɪ:ts:et dɒet dɑ jɔ]

a Niskuvull=iittset dūt da ȝo

TOP pine.person.ESS.PL PART TOP FOC

‘it is said of Pine people that...’

 $(-t) \lambda_i$

The particle *-t* *ḫi* indicates reported speech much like *-n* *dūt* but it mostly functions as a quotative particle, indicating that the phrase in which it is found is a direct quote by the semantic subject of the phrase. Quotative hearsay can be introduced by *iōiia-t...-t* *ḫi* ‘apparently...’

1039. *simindon* $\aleph_i$

நாவுக்கரசர்

[si'min:don t̪hi]

si-Ø-mind-on λi

CIS-3A.AG-Come-NLOC.DUB PART

's/he will come (they themselves said)'

1040. *tsniskomō-t* *Xi*

महोदय

[¹tsnɪʃ:ko:mo:tɬ̥ tɬ̥]

ts-niskom-o-t *Xi*

2.AG-speak.pine-LOC.DUB PART

‘you speak Pine (you said yourself)’

1041. 'simindauhats' Xi jo lidni

ኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ

[si'min:duʔats̺ t̪h̺ jo̺ 'liʔt̪ni]

si-mind-auh=ats *xi jo Ø-lidn-vi*

CIS-come-NEG.IMP.2.SG PART FOC 3.AG.PST-say-NLOC.PST

‘s/he said: don’t come here!’

$(-t)$ tğagan

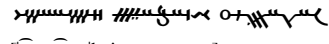
The quotative particle *-t t̥gaŋ* (or *-t ɣat̥gaŋ*) indicates quoted speech like *-t ʔi* but is found in direct quotes, for examples in narratives. It is a defective third-person animate form of the verb *t̥gaŋ-* (or *t̥gaŋ-*) ‘say’, which is only found in the autonomous present, and occasionally in the past (*-t t̥gaŋgi* or *-t t̥gaŋv*). It can be preceded by the kinetic initial *si-* (*-t siŋgaŋ~siŋgat̥gaŋ*) when quoting an answer, but an alternative form in *-n (i)t̥gaŋ~(i)t̥gat̥gaŋ* also exists. Likewise, a third-person obviate exists in *-t ot̥gaŋ~ot̥gat̥gaŋ*, but should the kinetic initial be used, it loses its vowel to give *-t sot̥gaŋ~sot̥gat̥gaŋ*.

1042. 'simindat tsatsivva'-t tgagan

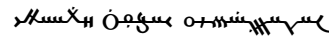
መጠን በሚጠቅምበት ጊዜ ለሚጠቅምበት ጊዜ

[sɪ'mɪnːdɑt tsa'tsɪvːɑ 'mɪtsːɑx_ 'xɑɣɑn]
si-mind-at tsa-tsv-va-t *O=tgag=an*
 CIS-come-DEP 2.AG-may-LOC.PRS QUOT
 's/he said 'you may come in''

1043. 'tsauttsa kajja?'-*t tgagan*

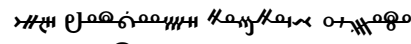

 [tsɑʊtsɑ 'kajːɑx_ xɑɣɑn]
tsa=u=ts=va ka=jja-t *O=tgag=an*
 COP.2.AG.PRS where.INESS QUOT
 'where are you' s/he₁ said'

1044. 'kaugga dejjā'-*t sotgagan*

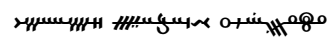

 [kaʊkɑ 'dejːɑs_ sɔ'xɑɣɑn]
ka=u=k=va de=jja-t *s=o=O=tgag=an*
 COP.1.AG.PRS here.INESS 3.OBV.QUOT
 'I'm here' s/he₂ answered'

(-t) (*t*)*gilli* The quotative particle *-t tgilli* indicates a quoted question indirect quotes, for examples in narratives, much like the particle *-t gagan~gatgan* which indicates statements. Interestingly, while *gagan* is a present form, *tgilli* is in the past. A third-person obviate form in *-t otgilli* is also found. The word *tgilli* is very commonly pronounced as [xɪɫɪ] rather than [tʰɪɫɪ], and *otgilli* as [ɔ'xɪɫɪ].

1045. 'nā piltñitsa kiski?'-*t tgilli*


 [næː 'pɪltɰiːtsɑ 'kɪfːkɪx_ 'xɪɫɪ]
nā p-iltñ-its-va kiski-t *tgilli*
 COP.NLOC.PRS POSS.2-name-ESS-POSS.LOC what.ACT QUOT.INTERR
 'what is your name?' s/he asked'

1046. 'tsauttsa kajja?'-*t otgilli*


 [tsɑʊtsɑ 'kajːɑh ɔ'xɪɫɪ]
tsa=u=ts=va ka=jja-t *o=tgilli*
 COP.2.PRS where.INESS 3.OBV.QUOT.INTERR
 'where are you' s/he₂ asked'

mis The particle *mis* indicates a suggestion or a request that someone try to do something, and it is mostly found with imperatives or suggestive statements. When combined with a declarative statement and *ga* (*ga mis*), the statement becomes an invitation. It comes from the imperative form of the verb *mits-* 'try'.

1047. *silluttattset mis*


 [sɪɫːo'tɑtsːet mɪɟ]
silluθ-atts-et *mis*
 do-2.IMP-3° PART
 'try and do it, why don't you do it'

1048. *tsmindva-t tēva mis skekvot*

ts-mind-va-t tga mis si=kekwt

[tsmɪndˈvɑxˈwɑ mɪʃ ˈskɛˈkʷɔt]

ts-mind-va-t tga mis si=kekwt

2.AG-Come-LOC.PRS PART PART tomorrow

‘do come tomorrow, feel free to come tomorrow’

hal

The particle *hal* indicates that the action is performed as a habit or as a tradition. It is clearly derived from the verb *hal-* ‘to use to’. It can also be combined with *utɲiɹu* (*utɲiɹuhal*, *utɲiɹal* or *utɲiɹal*) to indicate a more distant past where the action used to be performed this way.

1049. *lidnit hal iset*

lɪdɲɪt hal ɪsɛt

[lɪdɲɪt hal ɪsɛt]

lɪdɲ-vit hal iset

3.AG.PST-say-NLOC.PST.PL PART so.PROX

‘they used to say so’

1050. *ikɲit utɲiɹal deissit*

ɪkɲɪt utɲiɹal dɛɪsɪt

[ɪkɲɪt utɲiɹal dɛɪsɪt]

lɪdɲ-vit utɲiɹal de=issit

3.AG.PST-live-NLOC.PST.PL PART around.here.INESS

‘they used to live around here a long time ago’

(-n) inden, den

The particle *inden* (or *-n inden* if the preceding word ends in a vowel, often simply *den* or *-n den* especially if the preceding word ends in a consonant) indicates that an action is possible or can happen. It essentially replaces the verb *int-tussivu-* ‘be possible’. The expression *nā-n den* *a~nāndena~nanden* (*a*) (*ion*) ‘it can be’ is often translated as ‘maybe’ and triggers the hyponomous (often dubitative), or found as a particle in a main clause.

1051. *halillāt den voiɲhut*

halɪllɑt den vɔiɲhʊt

[halɪllɑt den vɔiɲhʊt]

h-aɪ=ill-āt den voiɲh-ut

3I.UNAG-Change.quickly-NLOC.PRS.PL PART weather-PAT.PL

‘weather can change quickly’

1052. *nā-n den a*

nɑːn den ɑː

[nɑːn den ɑː]

nā-n den a

COP.NLOC.PRS PART PRON.3I.ACT

‘it can be, maybe’

1053. *ionden (ion) skekwot keutɲmindon*

ɪɔndɛn (ɪɔn) skɛˈkʷɔt kɛʊˈtɲɪmɪndɔn

[ɪɔndɛn (ɪɔn) ˈskɛˈkʷɔt kɛʊˈtɲɪmɪndɔn]

ɪɔn=den (ion) si=kekwt keu_t mind-on

maybe (that.DUB) tomorrow 3A.AG-Come.along-NLOC.DUB.HYP

‘maybe s/he’ll come along tomorrow’

1054. *skekvot ðonden keutmíndon*
 سكهڤوت ځونډن كوتمڼډون
 ['skɛːvɒt 'ʒɔːndɛn kɛʊˈtɪmɪːndɔn]
si=kekvot ðon=den keu_t_mind-on
 tomorrow maybe 3A.AG-Come.along-NLOC.DUB
 ‘maybe s/he’ll come along tomorrow’

(-t) *lut* The particle *lut* (or *-t lut* if the preceding word ends in a vowel) indicates that the action is necessary in some way. It is derived from the verb *lukk-* ‘must’, and shows a neutral deontic obligation to the statement. The form *ná-t lut* (or *nállút*) is also found as a particle to indicate some logical or likely statement, often with the potential.

1055. *gilkka-t lut*
 گيلكا-ت لوت
 ['gɪlːkaɫ ɫɒt]
g-íl-g-va-t lut
 1.AG-go-LOC.PRS PART
 ‘I need to leave, gotta go’

1056. *ná-t lut a*
 نا-ت لوت ا
 [næːɫ ɫɒh aː]
jó-t lut a
 COP.NLOC.PRS PART PRON.3I.ACT
 ‘it must be, I guess’

1057. *siggumumi nállút skekvot*
 سگگومومي ناللوت سكهڤوت
 [sɪɣːʊmʊmɪˈnæːɫɒtˈskɛˈhʷɒt]
sigg-umu=mi ná=llút si=kekvot
 rain-POT.3I PART tomorrow
 ‘it could/might rain tomorrow (I guess)’

(-t) *dó* The particle *dó* (or *-t dó* if the preceding word ends in a vowel) indicates that the speaker is encouraging or motivating the addressee to do something, or puts forward a proposition. It is commonly found after imperatives (*minda-t dó*, *mindats dó*) or with optatives, in which case *dit* indicates a sort of challenge or encouragement that the addressee should do something (*tsǵvǵirusu-t dó* ‘come on, jump!, you should jump!’). With plural inclusive imperatives, it can be translated as ‘let’s’.

1058. *lullattsu-t dó!*
 لولاتس-ت دو!
 [lʊːɫaʃːɔd ɫɒː]
lull-antsin dó
 leave-IMP.1.PL.INCL PART
 ‘let’s leave’

1059. *silluttattse-t dó!*
 سيلوتاتس-ت دو!
 [sɪɫːʊˈtatsːɛd ɫɒː]
silluθ-atts-et-t dó

	shows surprise, astonishment
	statement of fact or confirmation
<i>a Ø-t ka~ku</i>	specific, precise topicalization ('just, exactly, precisely')
<i>a Ø-t da</i>	topic marker
<i>a Ø-t ʕa~ʕu</i>	contrastive topic marker
Interrogative Particles	
<i>na...(-t) ke(n)</i>	interrogative marker
<i>nu...(-t) ko(n)</i>	negative interrogative marker
<i>na...(-t) ke ʔi~kei</i> (<i>ʔi, mo, ko, kon</i>)	speculative interrogative marker ('I wonder whether...')
<i>nu...(-t) ko ʔi~kui</i> (<i>ʔi, mo, ko, kon</i>)	speculative negative interrogative marker ('I wonder whether...not')
<i>na...(va) (-t) pi</i>	recall interrogation ('what is...again?')
<i>na...-t lu</i>	alternative interrogation
<i>na...(-t) gi</i>	interrogative hoping or wishing for confirmation ('...right?')
<i>na...(-t) met</i>	interrogative asking for addressee's opinion or perception ('...do you reckon?')
Pragmatic Particles	
	emphasises common or established fact
<i>(-t) ga</i> <i>(-t) t̥gva</i>	shows surprise or agreement that statement is factual, true
	shows conclusion or explanation (<i>-n da-t t̥gva~-n dat̥gva</i>)
	shows protest or disagreement in negative statements
<i>-t net</i>	exclamatory confirmation or explanation
<i>hō</i>	emphatic exclamation, surprise, bewilderment
<i>tsū</i>	emphatic inclusion or addition ('even, what's more')
<i>i...-t pi</i>	deploration, wish, wishf--ul hopelessness ('if only')
<i>i...gi</i>	deploration, wish, wishf--ul hopelessness ('if only')
<i>aʕet</i>	shows assumption or verification of common knowledge ('as you know')
<i>gis(ta)</i>	indicates the core of an issue or explanation ('the thing is...')
<i>-t ʕet</i>	shows assumption that the statement is new information for addressee or indicates that the speaker finds a previous statement to be wrong ('in fact...')
<i>-t ʔi</i>	indicates presumption or low commitment to statement ('I guess')
<i>-t vis</i>	indicates prediction or high commitment due to reasoning ('I bet')
<i>-t di</i>	indicates that the statement is framed as conservatively likely ('probably')

<i>-t leũ</i>	strong commitment to statement ('certainly, definitively')
<i>-n dũt</i>	indicates hearsay, reported speech ('apparently, they say')
<i>-t ʁi</i>	indicates reported or quotative speech ('they said')
<i>-t (mi)gagān~(mi)gatgān</i> <i>-n gagān~gatgān</i>	indicates a direct quote ('s/he said')
<i>-t tgiłli</i>	indicates a direct quote of an interrogative ('s/he asked')
<i>miš</i>	indicates a request, suggestion or invitation to do something ('try and, do, feel free to')
<i>hal</i>	indicates habit or tradition ('use~used to')
<i>-n inden~den</i>	indicates that the statement is possible ('can')
<i>-t lut</i>	indicates necessity ('need to, have to')
<i>-t do</i>	indicates a challenge, motivation, suggestion, invitation or support ('come on, let's')
<i>(a) ni~niu~niiju-t da, -n da</i>	narrative binding, indicates continuous narrative

§10 PRONOUNS

Pine pronouns include independent personal pronouns (as opposed to pronominal sets found inside the verb), demonstrative pronouns, indefinite pronouns, interrogative pronouns and reciprocal pronouns.

§10.1 Independent Personal Pronouns

Independent personal pronouns refer to participants in a phrase in the same way that verbal pronominal sets do inside the verb, but do so outside of the verb. Independent pronouns may appear due to syntactical requirements, such as particles that are disfavoured clause finally, or to avoid clause-final placement of a non-subject independent pronoun when the subject is local, for emphasis, or because they are required in specific constructions. For example, due to the OS word order, if an object is marked by a determiner that includes an independent pronoun, or consists of an independent pronoun alone, an independent pronoun for a local subject will often be found following it, so as to avoid that the clause ends with an object independent pronoun, which is commonly disfavoured in Pine, at least in more formal registers:

1063. *geneggin mi sagvema io gami*
مىسە مىسە مىسە مىسە مىسە مىسە
[ge'nekim mi 'sakʰ:ema jo: 'gami]
ge-neg-vi=n mi sagve-ma io gami
1.AG-sec-LOC.PST DET man-ACC DET.PRON.3A PRON.1.ACT
‘I saw the man’ (less formally *geneiggin mi sagvema io*, as *io* here functions as an object determiner)

Emphatic independent pronouns are distinguished from syntactically obligate independent pronouns by the presence of the focus particle *io* and clause initial movement. Should the first person be emphasised in the example above, the independent pronoun will often appear twice.

1064. *gami io geneggin mi sagvema io gami*
مىسە مىسە مىسە مىسە مىسە مىسە
[gami jo ge'nekim mi 'sakʰ:ema jo: 'gami]
gami io ge-neg-vin mi sagve-ma io gami
PRON.1.ACT PART 1.AG.PST-see-1°. PST DET man-ACC PRON.3A PRON.1.ACT
‘I’m the one who saw the man’

Certain speech particles are not allowed or strongly disfavoured in clause final position, which then requires the subject to appear with an independent pronoun to avoid this. For example, recall questions in *e...pi* cannot end in *pi*.

1065. *na tsmindvus pi tsami?*
مىسە مىسە مىسە مىسە مىسە مىسە
[na 'tsmindʰʊʃ pi 'tsami]
na ts-mind-vus pi tsami
INTERR 2.AG-Come-LOC.FUT INTERR PRON.2.ACT
‘will you be coming (I forget)?’

Examples of constructions that require independent pronouns include the copula with a comitative pronoun, which correspond to English verbs such as ‘to have’ or ‘to carry’, or the copula with an elative pronoun indicating opinion.

1066. *nā dakkut Xalla hiski*
 نأ دككوت خالا هسكى
 [næ: 'da^hkʊt ʔʕalɑ 'hɪf:ki]
nā da=kkut Xalla hiski-Ø
 COP.NLOC.PRS PRON.3A.COM long hair-ACT
 ‘s/he has long hair’
1067. *na nā-t ke pikkut naukvis?*
 نا نأ-ت كة پككوت ناوكويس
 [na næ:k ke 'pɪ^hkʊt 'naʊk^hʕis]
na nā-t ke pi=kkut naukvis-Ø
 INTERR COP.NLOC.PRS INTERR PRON.2.COM dog-ACT
 ‘do you have a dog?’
1068. *puot Xallami dannit ohhishken*
 پوت خالامي دانيت اوھسكەن
 [pʊʊt ʔʕalɑ:mi 'danɪt ʔʕhɪf:ken]
puot Ø-Xall-ami da=nnit ɔʔ-hiski-Ø-n
 too 3I.AG-be.long-3I.PRS PRON.3A.ELAT POSS.3O-hair-ACT-POSS.NLOC
 ‘her/his₂ hair is too long in her/his opinion’

§10.1.1 Local Independent Pronouns

As with verbs, the first person plural distinguishes an inclusive and an exclusive plural, where the inclusive plural is based on the second person and includes the inclusive marker *-tʃ-*.

Local independent pronouns are unique in that they have preserved a special patientive form, and also have special genitive forms, though they are only found as part of a determiner phrase, for example *mī nīje na* ‘mine’, or as a predicative form, for example *nā pīje mī na-t de* ‘this is yours’. Singular marked forms have a front-aligned form in *-i/-iv-* and a front-rounded aligned form in *-ig-* or *-ūg-/iū-* (with geminated forms of the illative and elative endings). These forms are more common in the east, although *bī/nī* (or *neū*) are more common than *bīgī/nīgī*. The inessive has short front and long front-rounded forms, of which the former is slightly more common. Likewise, local pronouns have conserved an older illative plural ending in *-mi* for the second person plural and the first person plural exclusive, while the first person plural inclusive has both forms in *-mi* and *-bi*.

LOCAL PRONOUNS	SINGULAR		PLURAL		
	2.SG	1.SG	2.PL	1.PL.INCL	1.PL.EXCL
ASEMATIC	<i>tsami</i>	<i>gami</i>	<i>tsakki</i>	<i>tsattšin</i> <i>tsattšin</i>	<i>gakki</i>
PATIENTIVE	<i>tsamut</i>	<i>gamut</i>	<i>tsakkut</i>	<i>tsattšon</i> <i>tsattšon</i>	<i>gakkut</i>
GENITIVE	<i>pīje</i> <i>pīge</i>	<i>nīje</i> <i>nīge</i>	<i>peuuet</i> <i>peuget</i>	<i>peutset</i>	<i>neuwet</i> <i>neuget</i>

ACCUSATIVE	<i>pi</i> <i>pigi</i>	<i>ni</i> <i>nigi</i> <i>neü</i>	<i>peuwit</i> <i>peugit</i>	<i>peutsit</i>	<i>newit</i> <i>neugit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>pimmyt</i> <i>pimut</i>	<i>nimmyt</i> <i>nimut</i>	<i>peussut</i>	<i>peuttsisit</i> <i>peutsissit</i>	<i>neussut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>piwvet</i> <i>pigūt</i> <i>pūgeūt~pūveūt</i>	<i>nivvet</i> <i>nigūt</i> <i>nūgeūt~nūveūt</i>	<i>peumi</i> <i>peuddut~peuttut</i>	<i>peutsomi</i> <i>peuttsidit~peutsittit</i>	<i>neumi</i> <i>neuddut~neuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>pi(gi)nnit</i>	<i>ni(gi)nnit</i>	<i>peungit</i>	<i>peutsungit</i>	<i>neungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>pikkyt</i> <i>pikkut</i>	<i>nikkyt</i> <i>nikkut</i>	<i>peuwuin</i> <i>peuguin</i>	<i>peutsuin</i>	<i>newuin</i> <i>neuguin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>tsamits</i>	<i>gamits</i>	<i>tsakkitset</i>	<i>tsattsintset</i> <i>tsattsintset</i>	<i>gakkitset</i>

§10.1.2 Non-Local Independent Pronouns

The non-local independent pronouns are *jo* 's/he' *mana* 'one/someone/something' *na* or *a* (after a consonant) 'it' and *go* 's/he2'. The third-person animate and inanimate often have the same form in the sematic (*a*), and the third-person inanimate has the asematic form *na* following a vowel and *a* following a consonant. The forms *jo*, (n)*a* and *go* are most commonly found with a long vowel, but if they are not stressed, (n)*a* and *go* may have a short vowel, whereas *jo* is always long.

The third-person obviate has a long and short form in the illative and elative singular (*aujjet* and *aummit* in the long form and *aut* and *aun* in the short form), both of which are equally acceptable, but short forms are more common in poetic and colloquial registers. The original sematic form of the fourth person is *eija*, but due to influence from the third-person animate and inanimate, a short form in *ei* is also found.

The third-person inanimate asematic forms have one form found following consonant-final words, *a*, and one found after vowel final words, *na* respectively. The form *jo* (pronounced long as [jɔ:], which distinguishes it in speech from the particle *jo*, but not in writing) also has dialectal forms in *ja* or *ga* and a somewhat formal and emphatic form in *dā*, such that *mi sakvin jo* 'the man' can also be heard as *mi sakvin dā* or *mi sakvin ga*. The third-person animate and inanimate have both vowel and consonant initial forms. The latter is more formal while the former is more or less standard. The third-person animate has a special sematic form in *jaḡi* which is sometimes heard, usually for emphasis.

The fourth person can be found with the determiner *mi*, then *mi ma*, before non-restrictive relative clauses and in other instances, where it means 'something', as in *mi ma, nama(t) genekkisin~genekkun a* 'something, which I saw'.

NON-LOCAL SINGULAR	3A	4	3I	3O
ASEMATIC	<i>jo</i>	<i>ma(na)</i>	(n) <i>a</i>	<i>go</i>
SEMATIC	<i>daḡa</i>	<i>mani</i>	<i>ai</i> (n) <i>an(i)</i>	<i>au</i>
INESSIVE	<i>dajja~dammut</i>	<i>mammut</i>	<i>nammut</i>	<i>auja~aummit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>dajjet</i>	<i>majjet</i> <i>mannet</i>	<i>najjet</i> <i>nannet</i>	<i>aujjet~aut</i>

ELATIVE	<i>daij̃in, dainnit</i>	<i>mannit</i>	<i>nannit</i>	<i>aun(nit)</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>dakkut</i>	<i>makkut</i>	<i>nakkut</i>	<i>aukkut</i>
ESSIVE	<i>jo(mi)ts</i>	<i>ma(na)ts</i>	<i>na(mi)ts</i>	<i>go(mi)ts</i>

The plural forms of the third-person animate and inanimate have also merged in most dialects, but a distinct inanimate form in *g-* persists in formal registers, and occasionally in colloquial registers where distinguishing animacy is deemed necessary. Forms in *n-* are found following a vowel. Like its singular forms, the animate and inanimate asematic forms of the third person have one form which occurs after consonants other than *-n* (and more rarely *-l* and *-r*), *i*, and one that occurs after other consonants, *ni*. The comitative plural forms of non-local independent plurals can be found ending in *-g̃n* or in the case of the third-person animate and inanimate, in *iein* and *giein* respectively, the latter being more formal.

NON-LOCAL PLURAL	3A.PL	4.PL	3I.PL
ASEMATIC	<i>ñi~i</i>	<i>maski</i>	<i>ni~i~gi</i>
SEOMATIC	<i>nit~it</i>	<i>manit</i>	<i>nit~it~git</i>
INESSIVE	<i>nissit~issit</i>	<i>manisit</i>	<i>nissit~issit~gissit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>nittit~ittit</i>	<i>manuttut mastut</i>	<i>nittit~ittit~gittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ningit~ingit</i>	<i>maningit</i>	<i>ningit~ingit~g̃ngit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>nig̃in~niein~ig̃in~iein</i>	<i>manein</i>	<i>nig̃in~niein~ig̃in~iein g̃ig̃in~giein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>nittset~ittset</i>	<i>manittset</i>	<i>nittset~ittset~gittset</i>

The fourth-person independent pronoun *mana* when standing alone can refer to ‘someone’ or ‘something’, while its plural form *maski* usually only means ‘people’, or refers to a plural indefinite pronoun.

§10.1.3 Reciprocal Pronouns

Reciprocal pronouns distinguish a dual and plural form and must appear with possessive affixes. The dual forms are used when a single person or group acts reciprocally onto another person or group, while the plural involves more than two arguments acting reciprocally. Reciprocal pronouns have two alternative forms, one is a single word, called the *compound forms*, and the other is made up of two words, called the *paired forms*. In the dual, the initial separate pronoun *Ø-kū(v/kk)-Ø* is declined according to its syntactic role (non-subject), as the and found with obviate possessive affixes, while the other pronoun, *Ø-m̃i-Ø* in the asematic or *Ø-mikka-Ø* in the sematic and fulfils the role of the subject and is found with third-person animate (or inanimate) singular possessive affixes. For plural reciprocal pronouns, the object pronoun *Ø-it-Ø* is the third-person personal pronoun found with obviate possessive affixes (but with plural suffixes) while the subject pronoun *Ø-kūλλi-Ø* in the asematic or *Ø-kūvit-Ø* in the sematic is found with third-person animate (or inanimate) plural possessive affixes. For compound forms, only the third-person singular possessive affixes are found for the dual, and third-person plural possessive affixes are found. For compound forms, the pronoun is in the case of the object of the

clause. This means that compound forms lack an asematic form. Generally, verbs with reciprocal pronouns are also found with the ipsigrade and a fourth-person object despite the pronoun being obviated. The determiner form is used without possessive affixes, which are instead found on the noun and act as a genitive form, as in *kukkūt satsuknen a* ‘each other’s knife’.

Paired forms are more commonly used when the object and the subject are not in a purely nominative-accusative relationship, for example with an unagentive subject, or an object in one of the locative cases. However, both forms are fully valid, but paired forms may be perceived as being slightly more formal by some speakers, though this is not universally true.

‘each other’	DUAL		PLURAL	
	COMPOUND	PAIRED	COMPOUND	PAIRED
ASEMATIC	Ø	<i>Ø-kūw-Ø Ø-misku-/-mittsa-Ø</i> ‘each other (two)’	Ø	<i>Ø-ūt-Ø Ø-kūḥḥi-Ø</i> ‘each other (more than two)’
SEMATIC	<i>Ø-kukkū(v)-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-kūw-Ø Ø-misku-/-mittsa-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-ikkūvut-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-ūt-Ø Ø-kūḥḥi-/-kūvut-Ø</i>
INESSIVE	<i>Ø-kukkūmmiit-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-kūmmiit-Ø Ø-misku-/-mittsa-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-isikkūsut-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-isit-Ø Ø-kūḥḥi-/-kūvut-Ø</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>Ø-kukkūjot-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-kūjot-Ø Ø-misku-/-mittsa-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-idikkūtut-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-ittit-Ø Ø-kūḥḥi-/-kūvut-Ø</i>
ELATIVE	<i>Ø-kukkūnnit-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-kūnnit-Ø Ø-misku-/-mittsa-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-ingikkūngit-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-ingit-Ø Ø-kūḥḥi-/-kūvut-Ø</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>Ø-kukkūkkit-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-kūkkit-Ø Ø-misku-/-mittsa-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-igūkkūgūn-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-igūn-Ø Ø-kūḥḥi-/-kūvut-Ø</i>
ESSIVE	<i>Ø-kūtskūts-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-kūts-Ø Ø-misku-/-mittsa-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-ittsokkūtsot-Ø</i>	<i>Ø-ūtset-Ø Ø-kūḥḥi-/-kūvut-Ø</i>
DETERMINER/ GENITIVE	<i>kukkūt Ø jo/na/nī</i> ‘each other’s (of two) Ø’		<i>ikkūt Ø jo/na/nī</i> ‘each (of many) Ø’	

DUAL COMPOUND FORMS

1069. *t̪negattagigi skukkūvat*
 ᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊ ᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊ
 [t̪nɛ:gaˈtɑgr̩:giˈskuːˈkuːwat]
t-neg-attag-i-gi s-kukkūw-at
 3A.AG-see-MID-1° .PRS-PL.AMP POSS.3A-each.other.ACC-POSS.NLOC.PL
 ‘they see each other’
1070. *tsulguttugigi skukkūvat*
 ᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊ ᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊ
 [ˈtsɔl:ɡʊˈtʊɡr̩:giˈskuːˈkuːwat]
t-sulg-uttug-i-gi s-kukkūw-at
 3A.AG-love-MID-1° .PRS-PL.AMP POSS.3A-each.other.ACC-POSS.NLOC.PL
 ‘they love each other’
1071. *t̪ɲavagi kukkūt satsuoḡnudaɪ i*
 ᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊ ᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊ ᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊᏊ ᏊᏊᏊ
 [ˈt̪ɲaːvɑgiˈkuːˈkuːt sɑˈtsuɔŋːnʊːdɑh iː]
t-ɲav-a-gi kukkūt sa-tsuoḡn-ut-at i
 3A.AG-use-2°-PL.AMP each.other.DET POSS.3A-knife-ACC.PL-POSS.NLOC.PL PRON.3I.PL
 ‘they use each other’s knives’

1072. *timalkuttugigi skukkūʔodat ilp̄pit*

ጠጠላ ለእያንዳንዱ ጥቅም ስጥ

[tɪmˈaɪkʊˈtʊgɪˈɡiː skʊˈkʊjɔːdɑːh ˈilpɪt]

t-im-alk-uttug-i-gi s-kukkūʔ-ot-at ilp̄p-it

3A.AG-KIN-give-MID-1°.PRS-PL.AMP POSS.3A-each.other-ILLAT-POSS.NLOC.PL flower-ACC.PL

‘they give each other flowers’

1073. *migg̃it kikkūt spoagvuttūt i*

እያንዳንዱ ለእያንዳንዱ ስጥ

[ˈmɪkɪt ˈkuːkʊt ˈspɑːkːʊˈtʊh i]

Ø-migg̃-it kikkūt s-boagv-uttut-at i

3A.AG.PST-go.walking-NLOC.PST.PL eachother.DET POSS.3A-house-ILLAT.PL-POSS.NLOC.PL PRON.3I.PL

‘they walked to each other’s houses’

1074. *saskukkistegattagigi skukkūʔat*

እያንዳንዱ ለእያንዳንዱ ስጥ

[sɑˈskʊˈkɪstɛgɑˈtɑgɪˈɡiː skʊˈkʊʔɑt]

sa-skukkisteg-attag-i-gi s-kukkūʔ-at

3A.UNAG-Tire.out-MID-1°.PRS-PL.AMB POSS.3A-each.other.ACC-POSS.NLOC.PL

‘they tire each other out’

DUAL PAIRED FORMS

1075. *t̄negattagis skūʔamin sm̄iskon*

እያንዳንዱ ለእያንዳንዱ ስጥ

[ˈt̄nɛgɑˈtɑːɡɪs ˈskʊʔɑːmɪn ˈsp̄m̄ɪskɔn]

t-neg-attag-i-s s-kūʔ-amin s-miskū-n

3A.AG-see-MID-1°.PRS-PL.SUPR POSS.3A-each.other.ACC-POSS.3O POSS.3A-each.other.ACT-POSS.NLOC

‘they see each other’

1076. *tsulguttugis skūʔamin sm̄iskon*

እያንዳንዱ ለእያንዳንዱ ስጥ

[ˈtsʊlɡʊˈtʊgɪs ˈskʊʔɑːmɪn ˈsp̄m̄ɪskɔn]

t-sulg-uttug-i-s s-kūʔ-amin s-miskū-n

3A.AG-love-MID-1°.PRS-PL.SUPR POSS.3A-each.other.ACC-POSS.3O POSS.3A-each.other.ACT-POSS.NLO

‘they love each other’

1077. *timalkuttugis skūʔodamin ilp̄pit sm̄iskon*

እያንዳንዱ ለእያንዳንዱ ስጥ

[tɪmˈaɪkʊˈtʊgɪs ˈskʊjɔːdɑːmɪn ˈilpɪt ˈsp̄m̄ɪskɔn]

t-im-alk-uttug-i-s s-kūʔ-ot-amin ilp̄p-it s-miskū-n

3A.AG-KIN-give-MID-1°.PRS-PL.SUPR POSS.3A-each.other-ILLAT-POSS.3O flower-ACC.PL POSS.3A-each.other.ACT-POSS.NLOC

‘they give each other flowers’ 354173

1078. *lūbmit skūnnidamin sm̄iskon*

እያንዳንዱ ለእያንዳንዱ ስጥ

[ˈluːbɪt ˈskʊnnɪdɑːmɪn ˈsp̄m̄ɪskɔn]

Ø-lūbm-vit s-kū-nnit-amin s-miskū-n

3A.AG.PST-speak-NLOC.PST.PL POSS.3A-each.other-ELAT-POSS.3O POSS.3A-each.other.ACT-POSS.NLOC

‘they spoke about each other’

ሥላሰኛዎች እንደሚገደቡ ማሳሰቢያ

[sa'sko^hkɪstɛga^htagrɪ 'si^hkuwɔːdat]

sa-skukkisteg-attag-i-gi s-i=t=kūw-ut-at

3A.UNAG-Tire.out-MID-1°.PRS-PL.AMB POSS.3A-each.other-ACC.PL-POSS.NLOC.PL

‘they tire each other out’

PLURAL PAIRED FORMS

1087. *tnegattagigi sidamin skūḂḂet*

ሰጠው የሚገኝበት ሰጠው

[tɲɛːga^htagrɪ 'sɪdɑːmm 'skuːtʃɛt]

t-neg-attag-i-gi s-i=t-amin s-kūḂḂi-at

3A-see-MID-1°.PL.AMB 3A.POSS=each.other-ACC.PL-POSS.3O 3A.POSS-each.other-ACC.PL-POSS.NLOC.PL

‘they see each other’

1088. *tsulguttugigi sidamin skūḂḂet*

ሰጠው የሚገኝበት ሰጠው

[ʈsɔːlgɔ^htɔgrɪ 'sɪdɑːmm 'skuːtʃɛt]

t-sulg-uttug-i-gi s-i=t-amin s-kūḂḂi-at

3A.AG-love-MID-1°.PRS-PL.AMB POSS.3A-each.other-ACC.PL-POSS.3O POSS.3A-each.other-ACC.PL-POSS.NLOC.PL

‘they love each other’

1089. *timalkuttugigi sittimin ilḂḂit skūḂḂet*

ሰጠው የሚገኝበት ሰጠው

[tɪmˈalkɔ^htɔgrɪ 'siːtɪmm 'ilḂḂit 'skuːtʃɛt]

t-im-alk-uttug-i-gi s-i=tit-amin ilḂḂ-it s-kūḂḂi-at

3A.AG-KIN-give-MID-1°.PRS-PL.AMB POSS.3A-each.other-ILLAT.PL-POSS.3O flower-ACC.PL POSS.3A-each.other-ACC.PL-POSS.NLOC.PL

‘they give each other flowers’

1090. *nāt siginamin skūginat ikkūt snaukwiskiat*

ሰጠው የሚገኝበት ሰጠው

[næt 'siːgɪnɑːmm 'skuːgɪnah 'iːkɪt 'stɲɑu^hkʰɪskɪat]

nāt s-ig=in-amin s-kūg-in-at ikkūt s-naukwis-O-ki-at

COP.NLOC.PRS.PL POSS.3A-each.other.COM.PL-POSS.3O POSS.3A-each.other-COM.PL-POSS.NLOC.PL each.other.DET POSS.3A-dog-ACT-PL-POSS.NLOC.PL

‘each has their own dogs’

1091. *lūbmit singidamin skūḂḂet*

ሰጠው የሚገኝበት ሰጠው

[lɪːɓmɪt 'sɪŋɪdɑːmm 'skuːtʃɛt]

Ø-lūbm-vit s-i=ngit-amin s-kūḂḂi-at

3A.AG-PST-speak-NLOC.PRS.PL POSS.3A-each.other-ELAT.PL-POSS.3O POSS.3A-each.other-ACC-POSS.NLOC.PL

‘thet spoke about each other’

1092. *saskukkistegattagigi sidamin skūwudat*

ሰጠው የሚገኝበት ሰጠው

[sa'sko^hkɪstɛga^htagrɪ 'sɪdɑːmin 'skuːwɔːdat]

sa-skukkisteg-attag-i-gi s-i=t-amin s-kūw-ut-at

3A.UNAG-Tire.out-MID-1°.PRS-PL.AMB POSS.3A-each.other-ACC.PL-POSS.3O POSS.3A-each.other-PAT.PL-POSS.NLOC.PL

‘they tire each other out’

§10.1.3.1 Respective Reciprocal Forms

Respective reciprocal forms of reciprocal pronouns indicate a respective or distributive form of reciprocity – X's own and Y's own. For example, if two fishermen take each their own fishing rod (X takes their own and Y takes their own), a respective reciprocal form is to be used to indicate that they do not take each others' rods (X takes Y's rod, and Y takes X's rod). The compound forms are augmented by *mi(n)-* followed by the respective possessive affixes.

1093. *tɲikkas miskuḱkudan tsuoŋne kuju bjuḷlogi ni*
 مەر مەشھۆسێڤێل سەتەس ئۆسەخسەمەمە » ئۆسەخسەمەمە
 [tʰjɪr^hkas mis'ku:^hkudən t̚suuŋne kɔjɔt bjo:tɔgi ni]
t-ɲikk-a-s mi_s_kuḱkūt-an tsuoŋ-e kujū bjuḷlu-O-gi ni
 3A.AG-Take-2°.PRS-PL.SUPR POSS.3A-each.their.own-POSS.NLOC knife-ACC both.DET boy-ACT-PL PRON.3A.PL
 ‘each of two boys takes their (own) knife’
1094. *miskuḱkudat seuwu tsueχχein sisaχχaχχat tsivat mi saχχakki ni*
 مەر مەسەخسا مە » ئۆسەخسەمەمە » ئۆسەخسەمەمە » ئۆسەخسەمەمە
 [mi's'ku:^hkudət 'seuwɔ t̚syvɥt̚ːeɪn si'saɬːaɬːat t̚si:vət mi 'saɬːa:^hki ni]
mi_s_kuḱkūt-at sew-u tsueχχ-ein si-saχχ-aχχ-at O-tsiw-at mi saχχ=φa-kki
 POSS.3A-each.their.own-POSS.NLOC.PL river-GEN side-COM.PL CIS-fish-FREQ-DEP 3A.AG-get-NLOC.PRS.PL
 DET fisherman-ACT.PL
 ‘the fishermen get to fish along their (respective) side of the river’
or ‘the (two) fishermen get to fish each along their own side of the river’
1095. *idniltsānin sunerodan miskuḱdamin snjātkyt niniujukvon*
 ئۆسەخسەمەمە » ئۆسەخسەمەمە » ئۆسەخسەمەمە » ئۆسەخسەمەمە
 [iʔtnilːtʃ^wa:nɪm 'sɔ:nerɔ:dən mis'i:^hku:də:mɪm 'stɲæ:tkyt nɪ'nɔjɔ:^hk^wɔn]
ip-O-niltis-van-in s-uner-ot-an mi_s_ikkūt-amin snjāt-k-yt ni-nuijuk-on
 KIN-3A.AG.PST-weave-2°.PST-PL.INFR POSS.3A-grand.child-ILLAT-POSS.NLOC POSS.3A-each.their.own-POSS.3O
 blanket-ACC.PL POSS.1-grandmother.ACT-POSS.LOC.PL
 ‘our grandmother wove a blanket for each of her grandchild’
 (each grandchild gets their own)
1096. *tsisχagmissāt mihikkūdāt laggut mǧvai lempṗatsallogi ni*
 مەر مەشھۆسێڤێل سەتەس ئۆسەخسەمەمە » ئۆسەخسەمەمە » ئۆسەخسەمەمە » ئۆسەخسەمەمە
 [t̚sisɥayːmisæ:t mi:h i:^hkudət 'lakɔt mi:r^gæɪ 'lempɔ'tsalɔgi ni]
O-tsisχagmiθ-āt mi_h_ikkūt-at lagg-ut mǧvai lemppa=salla-O-gi ni
 3I.AG-be.exciting-3I.PRS.PL 3I.POSS-each.their.own-POSS.NLOC.PL way-GEN.PL each.DET project-ACT-PL PRON.3I.PL
 ‘each (of the many) project is exciting in its (own respective) way’

§10.2 Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns in Pine have three levels of deixis, proximal, medial and distal-obviate. They are made up of the determiner *mi*, a non-local independent pronoun, either *jo* in the animate or *na* in the inanimate singular, and *ni* for the plural (not distinguishing animacy in the asematic form), or the obviate *go* which lacks a plural and is only found in the distal deixis, and finally a hyphenated deictic clitic, *-t de* in the proximal, *-t mi* in the medial and *-t ba* in the distal-anaphoric. As such, demonstrative pronouns have both animacy, number, obviation and deixis, but the third-person obviate lacks proximal and medial deictic forms. Only the independent pronoun part of the demonstrative pronoun is declined.

	PROXIMAL	MEDIAL	DISTAL
SINGULAR			
3A	<i>mi jo-t de</i> 'this'	<i>mi jo-t ni</i> 'that'	<i>mi jo-t ba</i> 'that'
3I	<i>mi na-t de</i> 'this'	<i>mi na-t ni</i> 'that'	<i>mi na-t ba</i> 'that'
3O	Ø		<i>mi go-t ba</i> 'that'
PLURAL			
3A.PL	<i>mi ni²-t de</i> 'these'	<i>mi ni²-t ni</i> 'those'	<i>mi ni²-t ba</i> 'those (who)'
3I.PL	<i>mi ni²-t de</i> 'these'	<i>mi ni²-t ni</i> 'those'	<i>mi ni²-t ba</i> 'those (that)'

The distinction between proximal and medial with demonstrative pronouns can both be that of closeness to the speaker (proximal) or to the addressee (medial), or something with a recent or more relevant anaphora (proximal), or more distant or less relevant anaphora (medial). The distal-obviate demonstrative serves two functions – animate and inanimate pronouns found with the distal deictic clitic -go refer to something distant to both speaker and addressee, thus functioning as a true distal demonstrative pronoun without distinction for animacy. However, when used with the third-person obviate, which lacks proximal and medial deictic clitics, it functions as an obviate demonstrative pronoun only, and as such is obligately animate. While it lacks plural forms, it can be anaphoric (or cataphoric) to a plural referent. Proximal and medial demonstrative pronouns are referred to by the corresponding non-local pronoun in verbs, such that an inanimate proximal, medial or distal demonstrative pronoun corresponds to a third-person inanimate, a proximal or medial animate demonstrative pronoun corresponds to a third-person animate, and an obviate demonstrative pronoun corresponds to the third-person obviate.

PROXIMAL AND MEDIAL DEIXIS

1097. *nā-t kin oḵula mi na-t de, uḡun go nūja mi na-t ni*

نـا-ت كـن اوكـولا مـي نا-ت دـي، وگـون گو نـوجـا مـي نا-ت نـي

[næ:k km 'ɔjɔla mi na:d de 'ɔɣɔn go 'nuja mi na:n ni]

nā-t kin oḵula-Ø mi na-t de uḡun go n=ū=i-a mi na-t ni

COP.NLOC.PRS PART birch-ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX COP.CONNEG PART NEG.AUX.NLOC.PRS DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.MED

'this (closer to speaker) is a birch, while that (further from speaker *or* closer to addressee) isn't'

OBVIATE DEIXIS

1098. *meškvet mi au-t ba mi jo-t de*

مـشـكـوت مـي او-ت با مـي جو-ت دـي

[mɛʃ:kʷet mi aɣb ba mi jo:d de]

Ø-mešk-vet mi au-t ba mi jo-t de

3A.AG.PST-kiss-3°.PST DET PRON.3O.ACC DEM.DIST DET PRON.3A.ACT DEM.PROX

'this one₁ kissed that one₂'

DISTAL DEIXIS

1099. *tiknan mi auḵja-t ba*

ⵓⵏ ⵉⵎⵓⵏ ⵉⵏ ⵉⵏ ⵉⵏ ⵉⵏ

[ˈtʊkːɪ̯an mi ˈaʊjːab ba]

t-ikɪ-an mi au=ju-t ba

3A.AG-live-NLOC.PRS DET PRON.3O.INESS DEM.DIST

‘s/he lives in that one (over there)’

The medial demonstrative pronoun is more restricted in its use than the proximal demonstrative pronoun, in that the reference to an argument distant from the speaker is more salient than for the proximal demonstrative pronoun, which has both a true proximal meaning (closer or more relevant to the speaker) and a more general use with less emphasis on deixis. For example, an English speaker might say ‘that was good’ when referring to an event that just occurred, but in Pine one would favour the proximal *mi na-t de* even though the referent might not be visible or closer to the speaker. As such, proximal deixis can also function as a general demonstrative pronoun while the medial demonstrative pronoun is less general and more specifically medial.

Demonstrative pronouns can be found with *laggi* or *kinot*, as in *mi laggi na-t de* or *mi kinot a-t de* ‘this kind’, but short forms of the demonstrative determiner *millat* and *mikinot* or *ailla-t de* and *kino-t de* are equally as common.

§10.2.1 Demonstrative Pronouns of Type

Beyond deictic demonstrative pronouns, Pine also makes use of demonstrative pronouns of type, whose referent are of a specific type, which end in *-llut* and are declined like teleutophonic adjectives in *-llut* (although the essive is usually *-lluts* in the singular and *-llutsot* in the plural). Such pronouns do not distinguish animacy. The proximal and medial deictic forms are similar in function to that of demonstrative pronouns, but the distal form is most commonly found in as a prerelative demonstrative pronoun, although it can also function as a true distal demonstrative. When functioning as a prerelative or distal demonstrative pronoun of type, the anaphoric referent is not obviate unless it has a relative precedent. Demonstrative pronouns of type do not generally refer to obviate arguments. They can function both as demonstrative pronouns (replacing a noun) or as a demonstrative adjective.

Proximal and medial demonstrative pronouns of type can appear with or without a consonant – *dellut~jellut* or *ellut*, and *njillut* or *illut*. Forms without a consonant are more common in the eastern dialects and in formal language. Parallel forms in *(d~i)ekinot* (or *(d~i)ekot*), *(ni)ikinot* (or *(ni)ikot*) and *okinot* (or *okot*) also exist but shorter forms are mostly restricted to more colloquial registers. In eastern dialects, short forms (*ekot*, *ikot*, *okot*) are commonly used as demonstratives, replacing the independent pronoun usually found with deictic clitics, such that *jo sakvin de* ‘this man’ may instead be heard as *ekot sakvin de* (which western dialects may incorrectly understand to mean ‘this kind of man’).

Demonstrative pronouns of type have an adjectival form which can be used instead of using the copula and the adverbial forms *eset*, *iset*, *oset*. They can be used impersonally (usually without the progogic *-mi*), as can be commonly heard in *hollami ia...* or *olla(mi) ia...* ‘you see’, often used at the beginning of an explanatory statement or as a narrative particle. Note that exceptionally, *oll-* ‘be like that, be that way’ does not undergo front apophony, only back apophony and *ell-*, *ill-* and *oll-* lacks v-versioners: *oll-* » *oll-* (never **olv-*).

nā eset a

‘it is like this, it is thus’

hellami~ella

‘it is thus, so it is, yes’

hekinogami~dekinogami

‘it’s like this’

helli~elli

‘it was so’

illa~hillami

‘it is like that, yes’

holli~olli ia

‘it was so that...’

recommend avoiding it, using *ohat*, *ohak*, *ari* or some other degree adverb instead. Nonetheless, *illat* is considered stronger than *ollat*.

A third way of forming demonstrative pronouns of manner is using a third-person inanimate pronoun followed by the deictic clitic *-t de/-t ni/-t ba* and *laggi*, or *ai-t de laggi*, *ai-t ni laggi* and *ai-t ba laggi*. The deictic clitic can be dropped (*ai laggi*).

PROXIMAL	MEDIAL	DISTAL-PRERELATIVE
<i>eset~(d~i)eset</i> <i>ellat~(d~i)ellat</i> <i>ai(-t de) laggi</i> ‘this way, like this, thus’	<i>iset~niiset</i> <i>illat~niillat</i> <i>ai(-t ni) laggi</i> ‘that way, thus, like that’	<i>oset</i> <i>ollat</i> <i>ai(-t ba) laggi</i> ‘that way, thus, like that, such’

§10.3 Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are pronouns that lack a definite referent. Because of this, their pronominal referent in verbs is the fourth person, which agrees in number with the indefinite pronoun. Pine has the following types of indefinite pronouns: universal (everyone, everything, all, each), known existential (someone, something, a certain), unknown existential (someone, something), elective (anyone, anything), dual (both, either, each), quantifier pronouns (many, much, few, little), negative quantifier pronouns (noone, nothing, none, neither), differential pronouns (another) and identity pronouns (the same). Every indefinite pronoun has a corresponding determiner form which is given in the tables below for reference, as well as various adverbial forms.

All declarative determiners except *njukis* ‘much’ and *ninas* ‘little’ have a ‘type’ form, either by adding the word *laggi* directly after the determiner, or more commonly by adding *-illat*, *-llat*, or alternatively *-ikinot* or *-kin* (from *kidnu* ‘of kind’) to the determiner.

Determiner forms of indefinite pronouns are not found with pronouns, as this would result in two consecutive independent pronouns. Instead, indefinite pronouns are found with the appropriate possessive affixes, for example *pikuXudutsin* ‘for/to the both of us’, not **kujju peutsomi ni*.

§10.3.1 Universal Indefinite Pronouns

There are two series of universal indefinite pronouns, those in *gvai-* which describe individual parts, and those in *Xuo-* which describe a whole. Universal indefinite pronouns in *gvai-* distinguish animacy and number while those in *Xuo-* distinguish neither animacy nor number. The animate singular form *gvaiddas* translates as ‘everyone’ or ‘each one’ and considers every member of a group as whole, while the plural form *gvaiddaski~gvaiddi* can also be translated as ‘everyone’ or simply ‘all’, and is used with obligate animate plural nouns or when considering every member of a group or groups individually. The same is true of the singular inanimate *gvaiggas* ‘everything’, where all things are considered as a whole, whereas the inanimate plural *gvaiggaski~gvaiggi* ‘all’ is used when referring to obligate inanimate plural nouns, or every unit of a group individually. The singular (and in the case of obligate plurals, the plural) forms *gvaiddas* and *gvaiggas* can be augmented by the prefix *mi-* or more emphatically *allu-* to indicate that each (of many) is considered individually, as in *aloman allugvaiddi* ‘each (and everyone of them all) sleeps’. The inanimate locative cases are also locative adverbs. Note that *allugvai-* is usually pronounced [ʔʌʔokʷæɪ-] rather than the expected [ʔʌʔgʷæɪ-].

The determiners can be found with *laggi* or in short forms in *-llat* or *-kinot* to indicate kind or type:

gvai laggi~gvaillat~gvaikinūt nuokkogi nı
ħuo laggi~ħuollat~ħuokinot nuokkogi nı

‘each~every kind of trees’
 ‘all kinds of trees’

§10.3.1.1 Universal Indefinite Pronouns: *gvai*- ‘every’

UNIVERSAL ‘every’	ANIMATE		INANIMATE	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>gvaiddas</i> ‘everyone’	<i>gvaiddaski~gvaiddi</i> ‘everyone, all’	<i>gvaiggas</i> ‘everything’	<i>gvaiggaski~gvaiggi</i> ‘all’
SEMATIC	<i>gvaidda</i>	<i>gvaiddit</i>	<i>gvaigga</i>	<i>gvaiggit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>gvaiddimyt</i>	<i>gvaiddisit</i>	<i>gvaiggimyt</i>	<i>gvaiggisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>gvaiddet</i>	<i>gvaiddytyt</i> <i>gvaiddastyt~gvaiddastit</i>	<i>gvaigget</i>	<i>gvaiggytyt</i> <i>gvaiggastyt~gvaiggastit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>gvaiddinnit</i>	<i>gvaiddingit</i>	<i>gvaigginmit</i>	<i>gvaiggingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>gvaiddigyt</i>	<i>gvaiddain</i>	<i>gvaiggigyt</i>	<i>gvaiggein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>gvaiddats</i>	<i>gvaiddattset~gvaiddittset</i>	<i>gvaiggats</i>	<i>gvaiggattset~gvaiggittset</i>
DETERMINER	<i>gvai Ø jo/na/nı</i> ‘every Ø’			

ANIMATE SINGULAR

1110. *abmindvi ħunħitnıttit gvaiddas*
 ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ
 [aʔpmi:ndʷı ʰɯŋ:ʰitnıʰtıt ɡʷæɪtas]
aφ-mind-vi ħunħitn-ıttit gvaiddas
 4-come-NLOC.PST funeral-ILLAT.PL everyone.ACT
 ‘everyone came to the funerals’

1111. *geneggan ħunħitnusut gvaiddi*
 ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ
 [geˈnekan ʰɯŋ:ʰitnɯsɯt ɡʷæɪɪɪ]
ge-neg-van ħunħitn-usut gvaidd-i
 1.AG.PST-see-2°.PST funeral-INESS.PL everyone-ACC
 ‘I saw everyone at the funerals’

1112. *geneggan ħunħitnusut nıĭünıngidda allıgvaiddi*
 ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ
 [geˈnekan ʰɯŋ:ʰitnɯsɯt nıːʎɯŋɪɪɪɪɪɪɪ ˈaɫɔkʷæɪɪɪɪ]
ge-neg-van ħunħitn-usut n-ıĭün-ingit-va allı=gvaidd-i
 1.AG.PST-see-2°.PST funeral-INESS.PL POSS.1-relative-ELAT.PL-POSS.NLOC each.and.everyone-ACC
 ‘I saw each (and every) one of my relatives at the funerals’

ANIMATE PLURAL

4-burn.to.embers-NLOC.PST all-PAT
'it all burned to embers'

1122. *gemigʷan mikunnit* λuoλλλi
 ⲭⲉⲙⲓⲕⲱⲛⲏⲧ ⲭⲟⲟⲗⲗⲓ
 [ge'mikʷ:an 'mɪkʷonɪt 't̪oʊt̪ɪn]
ge-migʷ-van mikʷ-unnit λuoλλλ-i
 1.AG.PST-eat-2°.PST dish-ELAT all-ACC
 'I ate everything (the whole dish)'
1123. *allihhoggi* λuoλλλas
 ⲁⲗⲗⲓⲥⲱⲅⲓ ⲭⲟⲟⲗⲗⲁⲥ
 [a'ʎ̥w:hok̚ɪ 't̪oʊt̪ɪnas]
aφ-l̪ihhog-vi λuoλλλas
 4-be.wet-NLOC.PST all-ACT
 'all of it is wet'
1124. *labbiskvi* λuoλλλot tsɑ̌ʎen
 ⲗⲁⲃⲓⲥⲕⲱⲓ ⲭⲟⲟⲗⲗⲟⲧ ⲧⲥⲁ̌ʎⲉⲛ
 ['lapɪskʰɪ 't̪oʊt̪ɪɔt 'tsæ:t̪ɛn]
h-labb=isk-vi λuoλλλ=ot tsɑ̌ʎ-en
 3I.UNAG.PST-splash-3I.PST everywhere.ILLAT water-PAT
 'the water splashed all over'
1125. *gesillussin* λuoλλλigut
 ⲕⲉⲥⲓⲗⲗⲱⲥⲓⲛ ⲭⲟⲟⲗⲗⲓⲕⲱⲧ
 [ge'sɪlɔsɪn 't̪oʊt̪ɪrɡʊt]
ge-silluθ-in λuoλλλ-igut
 1.AG.PST-do-LOC.PST all-COM
 'I worked with/on everything, the whole thing'

Adverbial forms for universal pronouns include:

TEMPORAL	<i>ʔuoŋiŋu~ʔuiŋiŋu</i>	‘all the time’
	<i>ʔuoddan, ʔuoddal</i>	‘the whole time’
MANNER ADVERB	<i>ʔuoset</i>	‘completely, perfectly, entirely’
LOCATIVE		
INESSIVE	<i>ʔuoʔʔia~ʔuoʔʔumit</i>	‘everywhere, all over’
ILLATIVE	<i>ʔuoʔʔot</i>	‘to everywhere, all over’
ELATIVE	<i>ʔuoʔʔuin</i>	‘from everywhere, all over’
COMITATIVE	<i>ʔuoʔʔon~ʔuoʔʔon</i>	‘along/by everywhere, all over’

§10.3.1.3 Universal Indefinite Pronouns: *khoo'khas* & *gvaiddas*

The universal indefinite pronouns in *ʁuoʁʁas* and the inanimate singular *gvaiggas* and their corresponding determiner forms are close in meaning and can often be confused by non-native speakers, especially their adverbial forms. While *gvaiggan* is usually used to indicate the sum of all inanimate things considered together, *ʁuoʁʁas* is more commonly found with things that form a discrete whole. For example, *nakaskvan gvaiggas* ‘everything is ready’ indicates that the sum of all inanimate things is ready, while *akaskvan ʁuoʁʁas* is better translated as ‘all of it is ready’ or ‘the whole thing is ready’. Thus, *ʁuoʁʁas* refers to ‘the whole (of something)’.

while *gvaiggas* refers to ‘everything’. The distinction between the two pronouns in adverbial forms also merits some clarification. The temporal form *gvaïïu* means either ‘every time’ or ‘each time’ or ‘always’ (although *gveiddit* is more common for ‘always’), while *λuoïïu* or *λüïïu* means ‘all the time, the whole time, for the whole duration’. The manner adverb *gvaïset* means ‘in every way, entirely’, while *λuoïset* means ‘completely’ or ‘entirely’, and both are close enough in meaning to be virtually synonymous, but the latter is often found before certain adjectives, as in *λuoïset lïuddu* ‘completely soaked, soaked (such that the whole of the argument is wet)’, while *gvaïset lïuddu* would be understood to mean ‘wet (such something is wet everywhere)’.

1126. *λuoïset lïuhoggi tselku*
 ʔuɔset ʔɔ:hɔkɪ tselgɔ
 [ʔuɔset ʔɔ:hɔkɪ tselgɔ]
λuo=set *h-lïuhog-vi tselku*-Ø
 completely 3I.AG.PST-be.wet-3I.PST tent-ACT
 ‘the (whole) tent was completely wet’

1127. *gvaïset lïuhoggi tselku*
 gʷaɪset ʔɔ:hɔkɪ tselgɔ
 [gʷaɪset ʔɔ:hɔkɪ tselgɔ]
gvaï=set *h-lïuhog-vi tselku*-Ø
 completely 3I.AG.PST-be.wet-3I.PST tent-ACT
 ‘the tent was wet (everywhere)’

The locative adverbial forms *gvaïï(i)a*, *gvaïïot*, *gvaïïun* and *gvaïïon* correspond to the English forms ‘everywhere (at, to, from, along)’, meaning in every location, while *λuoλλia~λuoλλumit*, *λuoλλot*, *λuoλλun* and *λuoλλugit* or *λuoλλon* means ‘the whole place’. For example, *nã gvaïïen tsaλλa* ‘there is water everywhere’ means that water is in every place, but *nã λuoλλon tsaλλa* means ‘there is water all over the place’, meaning there is some water over all the surfaces, on walls, the floor, clothes, etc. The phrase *nã gvaïïon tsaλλa* conjures up an image of a location being flooded, while *nã λuoλλon tsaλλa* insteads gives a picture of water splattered on all surfaces, for example after dropping a container of water.

§10.3.2 Known Existential Indefinite Pronouns

Known existential indefinite pronouns refer to a known but unspecified referent and correspond to English ‘someone, something’ or ‘a certain one’. They distinguish animacy and number. They contrast with unknown existential pronouns in that they refer to something which is familiar or known to the speaker, or alternatively something not strictly defined, such that *daddas* ‘someone’ can also be taken to mean ‘someone (or another)’. For example, *geneiggan dadda* ‘I saw someone (...whom you know, e.g.)’ indicates that the person who was seen is familiar, has or will be further described at some point, whereas *geneiggan ôhakakken* ‘I saw someone’ indicates that the speaker doesn’t know who that person was. As such, known existential indefinite pronouns are more commonly found as prereslatives than unknown existential indefinite pronouns. Because of the known quality of such pronouns, they often refer to a part of something defined, as in *gaggi* ‘some (of the things)’, less commonly *gaggaski*. The inanimate locative cases are also locative adverbs.

The determiner forms are in *da-t* and *ga-t* which are common to both known and unknown forms. They are extensively used in Pine to denote either a partitive quantity, for exampla *ga-t hikva kidna na* ‘some good cheese’ or simply to signal some uncertainty or vagueness.

KNOWN EXISTENTIAL	ANIMATE	INANIMATE

1133. *gemigvan reiknunnit gaggā*

 [ge'mikʷ:an ʔeɪɾkjoɳ:it ʔakɑɪ]
ge-migv-van reikn-unnit gagg-a
 1.AG.PST-eat-2°.PST trout-ELAT some-ACC
 'I ate some of the trout (...but not all)'

1134. *aššiskulloat laukkingit gaggi*

 [a'ʃʃɪkʊlɔːt 'lɑuḫḫɪŋɪt 'gɑɡɪ]
aṣ-šiskull-oat laukk-ingit gagg=gi
 4-be.thin.around-3I.PRS.PL log-ELAT.PL some.ACT-PL
 'some of the logs are thin (around)'

1135. *gepinkvanin ʀauknot loāhtuningit gaggit*

 [ge'pɪŋ:kʷamm 'ʀauʔkɔt 'lax:tɔŋɪt 'gakɪt]
ge-pink-van-in ʀauknot loāhtun-ingit gagg-it
 1.AG.PST-cut.down-2°.PST-PL.INFR.PL dead spruce.tree-ELAT.PL some-ACC.PL
 'I cut some of the dead spruce trees down'

TEMPORAL	<i>gahhiu</i>	‘occasionally, sometimes, sooner or later’
	<i>gaddan, gaddal</i>	‘sometimes, for some time, for a while’
MANNER ADVERB	<i>gasset</i>	‘in a certain way, somehow, one way or another’
LOCATIVE		
INESSIVE	<i>gaggia~gaggumit</i>	‘somewhere, in a certain place’
ILLATIVE	<i>gaggot</i>	‘to somewhere, to a certain place’
ELATIVE	<i>gaggun</i>	‘from somewhere, from a certain place’
COMITATIVE	<i>gagvon~gaggon</i>	‘along/by somewhere, a certain place’

ǫha -(da)ddas	‘anyone’
<i>tsin ǫha</i> -(da)ddas	‘anyone at all’
allu -(da)ddas	‘one (after) the other’
nadna -(da)ddas	‘many a (person)’

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Unknown existential indefinite pronouns contrast with known existential indefinite pronouns, but indicate that the referent is not known to the speaker. As such, instead of referring to a part of a known whole, they may instead simply refer to people or things, as in *geneiggants ôhakakkit* ‘I saw some people’ and *geneiggants ôhakittsut* ‘I saw things’. The inanimate locative cases are also locative adverbs.

Unknown existential indefinite pronouns are formed by the prefix *ôha-* (which can stand as its own word should there be an attributive phrase to the second part of the pronoun) and the interrogative forms *-kammi* ‘who’ and *-kiski* ‘what’, such that *ôhakammet* means ‘some people’, and *ôhakiski* means ‘something’. In western dialects, it’s not uncommon for the initial *ka-* of the interrogative pronoun (animate) to be missing: *ôhammi*, *ôhakken*, *ôhakkimut*, ... ‘someone’. Likewise, the initial *kis-* may be missing (*ôhaki*, *ôhaken~ôhattsu*, *ôhaket~ôhattot*, ... ‘something’). In extremely informal contexts or as part of the slang of many dialects, forms are reduced further to simplu *ô-*, such that *ôhakammi* becomes *ômmi* (or *ommi*), and *ôhakiski* becomes *ôki* (or *okki*). This is sometimes heard amongst younger speakers, especially male, in eastern dialects. Across all dialects, the sematic forms in *kitts-* for inanimate pronouns are far more common than those in *kisk-* or *kikt-*. Likewise, forms in *ôhak-* are also heard in all dialects, often in more relaxed speech, in which case the second element is usually completely unstressed: *ôhakittsu* [o:hɑˈkɪtʃʊ] ‘something’ vs. *ôhakkittsu* [ˈo:hɑˈkɪtʃʊ] ‘something’.

The determiners can be found with *laggi* or in short forms in *-llat* or *-kinot* to indicate kind or type:

ôhakis laggi~ôhakisχen~ôhakiskot niskegi ni ‘some kind of people’
ôhakis laggi~ôhakisχen~ôhakiskot nuokku na ‘some kind of tree’

As with known forms, the determiner forms *ôhakis* (also *ôhas*, *ôkkiš*, *ôkki* or *okki*) have short forms in *da-t* and *ga-t* which are used to confer a sense of partitivity, vagueness or uncertainty which is very prevalent in spoken Pine. The forms *da-t* and *ga-t* are common to both known and unknown pronouns. Likewise, *ôhakisχen* (also *ôhasχen*, *ôkkišχen*, *okkišχen*, *ôkken*, *okken*, *oχχen*) ‘some kind’ is very commonly used where English would use either ‘some’ or nothing at all. Pine speakers generally mark uncertainty more overtly than what one might be used to in English.

UNKNOWN EXISTENTIAL ‘someone/something’	ANIMATE		INANIMATE	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ôhakammi</i> ‘someone’	<i>ôhakammet~ôhakammegi</i> ‘some, some people’	<i>ôhakiski</i> ‘something’	<i>ôhakiskagi</i> ‘some, some things’
SEOMATIC	<i>ôhakakken</i>	<i>ôhakakkit</i>	<i>ôhakiksen</i> <i>ôhakiktšu</i> <i>ôhakittšu</i>	<i>ôhakiskit</i> <i>ôhakiktšut</i> <i>ôhakittšut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ôhakakkimut</i>	<i>ôhakakkisit</i>	<i>ôhakiskimyt</i> <i>ôhakiktšumit</i> <i>ôhakittšumit</i>	<i>ôhakiskusut</i> <i>ôhakiskisit</i> <i>ôhakittsisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ôhakakket</i>	<i>ôhakakkuttut</i>	<i>ôhakisket</i> <i>ôhakiktšot</i> <i>ôhakittšot</i>	<i>ôhakiskittit</i> <i>ôhakiktšuttut</i> <i>ôhakittšuttut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ôhakakkinmit</i>	<i>ôhakakkingit</i>	<i>ôhakiskinnit</i> <i>ôhakiktšunmit</i> <i>ôhakittšunmit</i>	<i>ôhakiskungit</i> <i>ôhakiktšungit</i> <i>ôhakittšungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ôhakakkigut</i>	<i>ôhakakkein</i>	<i>ôhakiskigyt</i> <i>ôhakiktšugit</i> <i>ôhakittšugit</i>	<i>ôhakiskuin</i> <i>ôhakiktšuin</i> <i>ôhakittšuin</i>

ESSIVE	<i>ohakammit</i>	<i>ohakammittet</i>	<i>ohakiskits</i>	<i>ohakiskittet~ohakiskatts ot</i>
DETERMINER	<i>ohakis~ohkis~ohki~okki Ø jo/na/hi</i> ‘some Ø’ <i>da-t/ga-t Ø jo/na/hi</i> ‘some Ø’			

ANIMATE SINGULAR

1136. *simindvi soalkket ohakammi*

سَمِيْنْدَوِي سَوَالْكِكْتِ اُوْهَاقَامْمِي

[sɪ'mɪn:dʷi 'sɔ:l:kkeh 'o:hɑ'kamɪ]

si-O-mind-vi soalkk-et oha=kammi

CIS-4-come-NLOC.PST door-ILLAT someone.ACT

‘someone (I don’t know) came to the door’

1137. *geneggan oija nidnimmit ohakakken*

جِنِيْغَانِ اُوْجَا نِيْدْنِيْمْمِيْتِ اُوْهَاقَاكِكِن

[ge'nekɑn 'ɔ:jɑ 'ni:ʔnɪmɪtɪh 'o:hɑ'ka'kɛn]

ge-neg-van o=oija nidnem-mit oha=kakk-en

1.AG.PST-see-2°.PST there.INESS.DIST harbour-INESS someone-ACC

‘I saw someone (I don’t know) down by the harbour’

ANIMATE PLURAL

1138. *gimindvit oijet nidnemot ohakammet*

جِيْمِيْنْدَوِيْتِ اُوْجِيْتِ نِيْدْنِيْمْمُوْتِ اُوْهَاقَاْمْمِيْتِ

[gɪ'mɪn:dʷɪtɪh 'ɔ:jɛt 'ni:ʔnɛmɔtɪh 'o:hɑ'kamɛtɪ]

gi-O-mind-vit o=oijet nidnem-ot oha=kamm=et

TRANSL-4-come-NLOC.PST.PL there.ILLAT.DIST harbour-ILLAT some.ACT.PL

‘some (people) came down to the harbour’

1139. *genegganin oija nidnimmit illyt nukkutan ohakakkit*

جِنِيْغَانِيْنِ اُوْجَا نِيْدْنِيْمْمِيْتِ اِيْلْيَتِ نُوْكُوتَانِ اُوْهَاقَاكِكِيْتِ

[ge'nekɑnɪn 'ɔ:jɑ 'ni:ʔnɪmɪtɪh 'ilɪvt 'nɔ'hkɔtɑn 'o:hɑka'kɪtɪ]

ge-neg-van-in o=oija nidnemo-ia il-ɸyt n=u=k-ɸut-an oha=kakk-it

1.AG.PST-see-2°.PST-PL.INFR.PST there.INESS.DIST harbour-INESS know-CONNEG.TR 1.AG.NEG.AUX-2°.HYP.PRS-PL.INFR
some-ACC.PL

‘I saw some people, I saw people I don’t know down at the harbour’

INANIMATE SINGULAR

1140. *abmigvunguttan pinuëktsimmydda ohakittsu*

اَبْمِيْغْوَنْغُوْتْتَانِ پِيْنُوْئِيْكْتْسِيْمْيِيْدْدَا اُوْهَاقِيْطْسُو

[a'mɪkʷ:ɔŋtɪtɛnan pɪ'nyɪktɪʃɪmɪɪtɑ 'o:hɑ'kɪtɪʃɔ]

aɸ-migv=unguθ-an pi-nuëkts-imyt-va oha=kitts-u

4-become.rotten-NLOC.PRS POSS.2-bag-INESS-POSS.LOC something-pAT

‘something is rotten, is rotting in your bag’

1141. *gemigvan kitnot ohakittsu*

جِيْمِيْغْوَانِ كِيْطْنُوْتِ اُوْهَاقِيْطْسُو

[ge'mikʷ:ɑn 'kɪtɪnɔtɪh 'o:hɑ'kɪtɪʃɔ]

ge-migv-van kitnot oha=kitts-u

1.AG.PST-eat.PST-2°.PST rotten something-ACC

‘I ate something rotten (I don’t know what it was)’

1142. *genegget n̥eykit sassin ōhakisʰen puohe na*
 ʒeˈnɛkːɛt n̥ʰɛykɪt ˈsɑsɪn ˈoːhɑˈkɪʃːtɛn ˈpuoʰɛ nɑː
ge-neg-vet n̥eyk-it sass=in ōha=kisʰen puoh-e na
 1.AG.PST-see-3°.PST tree-GEN.PL between.ELAT some.kind light-ACC PRON.3I
 ‘I saw some kind of light between the trees’
- INANIMATE PLURAL
1143. *alleddegat tsin ōhakiskagi*
 aˈlɛːðːɛːɡat ʔsɪn ˈoːhɑˈkɪʃːkɑːɡɪ
aʔ-leddeg-at tsin ōha=kiska-gi
 4-be.easy-NLOC.PRS.PL just some.ACT-PL
 ‘some things are just easy’
1144. *ihirttsinin n̥ivvin ōhakittsut*
 iˈɦɪrtːsɪnɪn n̥ɪvːɪn ˈoːhɑˈkɪʃːɔt
Ø-i-hirts-vin-in n̥ivv=in ōhakitts-ut
 3A.AG.PST-KIN-steal-1°.PST-PL.INFR.PST PRON.1.ELAT some-ACC.PL
 ‘s/he stole things from me (I don’t know what they are)’

Adverbial forms for unknown existential pronouns include:

TEMPORAL	<i>ohakajju</i>	‘sometime, at some point’
	<i>ohakaddan, ohakaddal</i>	‘for some time, sometimes, at some point’
MANNER ADVERB	<i>ohakisset~ohakissit</i>	‘in a way, in some way, somehow’
LOCATIVE		
INESSIVE	<i>ohakajja~ohakammut</i>	‘somewhere’
ILLATIVE	<i>ohakajjet</i>	‘to somewhere’
ELATIVE	<i>ohakajjin</i>	‘from somewhere’
COMITATIVE	<i>ohakajjen</i>	‘along/by somewhere’

§10.3.4 Elective Indefinite Pronouns

Elective indefinite pronouns refer to any of many things of people out of a group, without restriction as to which specifically the referent is. Like unknown existential indefinite pronouns, elective indefinite pronouns are made up of a prefix (*ōha-*), sometimes found as a separate word when an attributive sentence is headed by the second part, which is the known existential indefinite pronoun, either *-daddas* or *-gaggas*. The initial syllable of these pronouns is very commonly dropped, as in *ōhaddas* ‘anyone’ and *ōhaggas* ‘anything’. This is also true of the determiner form, which is nearly always simply *ōke(-t)* regardless of animacy.

Elective indefinite pronouns are not found in negative clauses as a general rule. Such pronouns can be preceded by *tsɪn* for emphasis, for example *tsɪn ɔhaddas* ‘anyone at all, whosoever’.

The determiners can be found with *laggi* or in short forms in *-llat* or *-kinot* to indicate kind or type:

<i>oke-t laggi~ohaillat~ohakinot niskegi ni</i>		‘any kind of people’
ELECTIVE ‘anyone / anybody’	ANIMATE	INANIMATE

‘anyone/ anything’	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>ôha(da)ddas</i> ‘anyone’	<i>ôha(da)ddaski~ôha(da)ddi</i> ‘any, any people’	<i>ôha(ga)ggas</i> ‘anything’	<i>ôha(ga)ggaski~ôha(ga)ggi</i> ‘any’
SEOMATIC	<i>ôha(da)dda</i>	<i>ôha(da)ddit</i>	<i>ôha(ga)gga</i>	<i>ôha(ga)ggit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ôha(da)ddimut</i>	<i>ôha(da)ddisit</i>	<i>ôha(ga)ggimut</i>	<i>ôha(ga)ggisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ôha(da)ddet</i>	<i>ôha(da)dduttut</i> <i>ôha(da)ddastut</i>	<i>ôha(ga)gget</i>	<i>ôha(ga)gguttut</i> <i>ôha(ga)ggastut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ôha(da)ddinnit</i>	<i>ôa(da)ddingit</i>	<i>ôha(ga)gginnit</i>	<i>ôha(ga)ggingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ôha(da)ddigut</i>	<i>ôha(da)ddein</i>	<i>ôha(ga)ggigut</i>	<i>ôha(ga)ggein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ôha(da)ddats</i>	<i>ôha(da)ddattsot</i>	<i>ôha(ga)ggats</i>	<i>ôha(ga)ggattsot</i>
DETERMINER	<i>ôha(da)-t Ø io/na/ni</i> ‘some Ø’		<i>ôha(ga)-t Ø io/na/ni</i> ‘some Ø’	

SINGULAR

1145. *seltnuttut simindat niskan ôhaddas*
 سەلتنۇتۇت سىمىندات نىسكان ۋەھادەس
 [seltnɒʰtɒt siˈmɪnːdat ˈnɪsːkan ˈoːhatas]
seltn-uttut si-mind-at n-isk-an ôha=daddas
 wedding-ILLAT.PL CIS-come-DEP 4-can-NLOC.PRS any.ACT
 ‘anyone (out of a group) can come to the wedding’

1146. *gangos gaih̃h̃in ôhadda*
 گانگوس گەيھەين ۋەھادە
 [ganɔːf ˈgæɪ̯ːin ˈoːhata]
g-ang-os gaih̃h̃in ôha=dadd-a
 1.AG-help-2°.FUT in.need any-ACC
 ‘I will help anyone in need’

or

1147. *gangos ôha gaih̃h̃in dadda*
 گانگوس ۋەھ گەيھەين دادە
 [ganɔːf ˈoːha ˈgæɪ̯ːin ˈdata]
g-ang-os ôha gaih̃h̃in dadd-a
 1.AG-help-2°.FUT any in.need someone-ACC
 ‘I will help anyone’

or

1148. *gangos gaih̃h̃in ôhadadda*
 گانگوس گەيھەين ۋەھادەدە
 [ganɔːf ˈgæɪ̯ːin ˈoːhaˈdata]
g-ang-os gaih̃h̃in ôha=dadd-a
 1.AG-help-2°.FUT in.need anyone-ACC
 ‘I will help anyone’

1149. *gamigva tsin ôhagga*
 گامىگۋا تىن ۋەھەگە

[gɑ'mɪkːɑ̃ ʔsɪn ʔohakɑ̃]
ga-migv-a tsɪn ʔha=gagg-a
 1.AG-eat-2°.PRS just anything-ACC
 'I eat anything at all'

1150. *silakkinat niskan tsɪn ʔhagga*
 ﻟﻜﻜﻨﺖ ﻧﯩﺴﻜﺎﻥ ﺗﺴﯩﻦ ﺍﻫﻐﺎﻏﺎ
 [sɪ'laːkɪnat ʔnɪskan ʔsɪn ʔohakɑ̃]
si-lakkin-at n-isk-an tsɪn ʔha=gagg-a
 CIS-happen-DEP 4-can-NLOC.PRS just anything-pAT
 'anything can happen'

PLURAL

1151. *simindat niskat ʔhaddi*
 ﻣﯩﻨﺪﺍﺕ ﻧﯩﺴﻜﺎﻩ ﺍﻫﺪﺩﯨ
 [sɪ'mɪnːdat ʔnɪskah ʔohatɪ]
si-mind-at n-isk-at s ʔha=dadd=i
 CIS-come-DEP 4-can-NLOC.PRS.PL anyone.ACT.PL
 'any (of the people) can come'

1152. *gangošan pinemmungidda ʔhaddit*
 ﻏﺎﻧﻐﻮﺷﺎﻥ ﭘﯩﻨﻪﻣﻤﯘﻧﻐﯩﺪﺩﺍ ﺍﻫﺪﺩﯨﺖ
 [gɑŋːɔːʃan pɪ'nemːuŋɪtɑ̃ ʔohatɪt]
g-ang-ɔs-an pi-nemm-ungit-va ʔha=dadd-it
 1.AG-help-2°.FUT-PL.INFR POSS.2-friend-ELAT.PL-POSS.LOC anyone-ACC.PL
 'I will help any of your friends'

1153. *gegatnattsan boalpɪmɪŋɪt ʔhadaddit*
 ﻏﻪﻏﺎﺗﻨﺎﺗﺘﺴﺎﻥ ﺑﻮﺍﻟﭙﯩﻤﯩﻨﻐﯩﺖ ﺍﻫﺪﺍﺩﺩﯨﺖ
 [gɛg'atnatsan ʔboːlpɪmɪŋɪt ʔohadatɪt]
geg=atn-atts-a-n boalpɪm-ungit ʔha=dadd-it
 choose-IMP.2.AG-2°-PL.INFR shoe-ELAT.PL anyone-ACC.PL
 'choose out of any of the shoes'

1154. *ʔhaddein uḡḡit*
 ﺍﻫﺪﺩﻩﯨﻦ ﯘﻏﻐﯩﺖ
 [ʔohatɛɪn ʔuḡɪt]
ʔha=dadd-ein uḡḡit
 anyone-COM.PL without
 'without any of them'

Adverbial forms for elective pronouns include:

TEMPORAL	<i>ʔha(gaɪ)ɪu, ʔhɪu</i>	'at any time (at all)'
	<i>ʔottan, ʔottal</i>	'for any time'
MANNER ADVERB	<i>ʔhoset</i>	'in any way (at all)'
LOCATIVE		
INESSIVE	<i>ʔhaggia~ʔhaggumit</i>	'anywhere'
ILLATIVE	<i>ʔhaggot</i>	'to anywhere'
ELATIVE	<i>ʔhagḡun</i>	'from anywhere'
COMITATIVE	<i>ʔhagvon~ʔhaggon</i>	'along/by anywhere'

§10.3.5 Dual Indefinite Pronouns

Dual indefinite pronouns indicate that elements are considered as a pair, and thus corresponds to ‘both’. They are declined like universal indefinite pronouns. Dual indefinite pronouns also have two prefixed forms – forms with *ōha-* indicate either of a pair and form elective dual forms, as in *ōhakuijet* ‘to either one (of two), to one or the other’, indicating that any of the two options can be considered, and forms with *mi-* indicate a distributive dual form, as in *mikuijet* ‘to each one (of two)’. Singular forms without augments, *kūḷḷas* and *kūḷḷas*, exists, especially with nouns that are not seen as countable or not found in the plural, but plural forms are much more common. The opposite is true with elective and distributive dual forms, where the singular is more common, but plural forms are used with plurale tantum or plural obligate nouns.

The difference between *kūḷḷas* or more commonly *kūḷḷaski~kūḷḷi* ‘both’ and *mikūḷḷas* ‘each (of two)’ is slight. The distributive dual form *mikūḷḷas* suggests that both persons are considered separately, while *kūḷḷas* or *kūḷḷi* considers them together. Such that *alōmat kūḷḷit* ‘both (of them) sleep’ considers them together, while *mikūḷḷi alōman* ‘each (of two) sleeps’ considers them individually, and may not be sleeping together, in the same bed or in the same location. Adverbial forms exist, and elective and distributive adverbs are formed by the prefix *mi-* and *ōha-*. The determiners can be found with *laggi* or in short forms in *-llat* or *-kinot* to indicate kind or type:

kuiju laggi~kullat~kūkinot nuokkogi ni ‘both kinds of trees’

DUAL ‘both’	ANIMATE		INANIMATE	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>kūḷḷas</i> ‘both’	<i>kūḷḷaski~kūḷḷi</i> ‘both’	<i>kūḷḷas</i> ‘both’	<i>kūḷḷaski~kūḷḷi</i> ‘both’
SEMATIC	<i>kūḷḷa</i>	<i>kūḷḷit</i>	<i>kūḷḷa</i>	<i>kūḷḷit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kūḷḷimut</i>	<i>kūḷḷisit</i>	<i>kūḷḷimut</i>	<i>kūḷḷisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kūḷḷet</i>	<i>kūḷḷuttut</i> <i>kūḷḷastut</i>	<i>kūḷḷet</i>	<i>kūḷḷuttut</i> <i>kūḷḷastut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kūḷḷinnit</i>	<i>kūḷḷingit</i>	<i>kūḷḷinnit</i>	<i>kūḷḷingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kūḷḷigut</i>	<i>kūḷḷein</i>	<i>kūḷḷigut</i>	<i>kūḷḷein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kūḷḷats</i>	<i>kūḷḷattsot~kūḷḷittset</i>	<i>kūḷḷats</i>	<i>kūḷḷattsot~kūḷḷittset</i>
DETERMINER	<i>kuiju Ø jo/na/ni</i> ‘both Ø’			

ANIMATE SINGULAR

1155. *simindat niskan biktsungit kūḷḷas*

ሳሙንደት ከስክስ ባክቲሲንግት ካህሊስ

[siˈmɪndat ˈnɪskan ˈbɪktɪʃɒŋɪt ˈkuːtɬas]

si-mind-at n-isk-an bikts-ungit kūḷḷas

CIS-come-DEP 4-can-NLOC.PRS child-ELAT.PL both.ACT

‘both of the children can come’

1156. *simindat niskan biktsungit ōhakūḷḷas*

ሳሙንደት ከስክስ ባክቲሲንግት ዕሐካህሊስ

[si'min:dat 'nɪs:kan 'bɪktʃʊŋɪt o:ha'ku:tʃas]
si-mind-at n-isk-an bɪkts-ungit ōha=kũʔʔʔas
 CIS-come-DEP 4-can-NLOC.PRS child-ELAT.PL either.ACT
 ‘either (of two children), one or the other child can come’

1157. *simindat niskan bɪktsungit mĩkũʔʔʔas*
 ስሙንደተ ከስክስ ባክቲሽንገት ማከሽንገት
 [si'min:dat 'nɪs:kan 'bɪktʃʊŋɪt mi:'ku:tʃas]
si-mind-at n-isk-an bɪkts-ungit mĩ=kũʔʔʔas
 CIS-come-DEP 4-can-NLOC.PRS child-ELAT.PL each.ACT
 ‘each child can come’

1158. *gangos aiaʔʔungit kũʔʔʔi*
 ጎጎጎጎጎጎ ለጎጎጎጎጎጎ ለጎጎጎጎጎጎ
 [ˈgɑŋɔːʃ ˈaːjaʔʔʊŋɪt ˈku:tʃɪ]
g-ang-os aiaʔʔ-ungit kũʔʔʔ-i
 1.AG-help-2°.FUT student-ELAT.PL both-ACC
 ‘I will help both students’

1159. *gangos aiaʔʔungit ōhakuʔʔʔi*
 ጎጎጎጎጎጎ ለጎጎጎጎጎጎ ለጎጎጎጎጎጎ
 [ˈgɑŋɔːʃ ˈaːjaʔʔʊŋɪt o:ha'ku:tʃɪ]
g-ang-os aiaʔʔ-ungit ōha=kũʔʔʔ-i
 1.AG-help-2°.FUT student-ELAT.PL either-ACC
 ‘I will help either (of the two), one or the other student’

ANIMATE PLURAL

1160. *simindat niskat bɪktsungit kũʔʔʔaski*
 ስሙንደተ ከስክስ ባክቲሽንገት ማከሽንገት
 [si'min:dat 'nɪs:kat 'bɪktʃʊŋɪt ˈku:tʃas:ki]
si-mind-at n-isk-at bɪkts-ungit kũʔʔʔas=ki
 CIS-come-DEP 4-can-NLOC.PRS.PL child-ELAT.PL both.ACT.PL
 ‘both of the children can come’

1161. *simindat niskat bɪktsungit mĩkũʔʔʔaski*
 ስሙንደተ ከስክስ ባክቲሽንገት ማከሽንገት
 [si'min:dat 'nɪs:kat 'bɪktʃʊŋɪt mi:'ku:tʃas:ki]
si-mind-at n-isk-at bɪkts-ungit mĩ=kũʔʔʔas=ki
 CIS-come-DEP 4-can-NLOC.PRS.PL child-ELAT.PL each.ACT.PL
 ‘each (of the two) can come’

1162. *gangosan aiaʔʔungit kũʔʔʔit*
 ጎጎጎጎጎጎ ለጎጎጎጎጎጎ ለጎጎጎጎጎጎ
 [ˈgɑŋɔːʃ an ˈaːjaʔʔʊŋɪt ˈku:tʃɪt]
g-ang-os-an aiaʔʔ-ungit kũʔʔʔ-it
 1.AG-help-2°.FUT-PL.INFR student-ELAT.PL both-ACC.PL
 ‘I will help both of the students’

INANIMATE SINGULAR

1163. *gamigva kũʔʔʔa*
 ጎጎጎጎጎጎ ለጎጎጎጎጎጎ

[gɑ'mɪkʷ:ɑ 'kuj:ɑ]
ga-migv-a küj-j-a
 1.AG-eat-2°.PRS both-ACC
 'I eat both'

1164. *silakkinat niskan noakkogungit ohaküjja*
 ስላክክናት ከስክና ነዓክከገንገት ዕክላከሳ
 [sɪ'laʰkɪnat 'nɪsːkan 'nɑːʰkɔɡʊŋɪt oħɑ'kujːɑ]
si-lakkin-at n-isk-an noakkog-ungit oħa=küj-j-a
 CIS-happen-DET 4-can-NLOC.PRS situation-ELAT.PL either-PAT
 'either case can happen'

1165. *silakkinat niskan intungit miküjja*
 ስላክክናት ከስክና ከንቲንገት ሠላከሳ
 [sɪ'laʰkɪnat 'nɪsːkan 'ɪŋːtʊŋɪt mɪ'kujːɑ]
si-lakkin-at n-isk-an int-ungit mi=küj-j-a
 CIS-happen-DET 4-can-NLOC.PRS possibility-ELAT.PL each-PAT
 'each of the two possibilities can happen'

- INANIMATE PLURAL
 1166. *gegatnat küj-jit nattsan*
 ገጽገጥናት ከሳከሳ ነጥሱን
 [gɛg'atɪnat 'kujːɪt 'natːsɪn]
geg=atn-at küj-j-it na=tts-a-n
 choose-DEP both-ACC.PL IMP.AUX.2°.AG-2°.PRS-PL.INFR
 'choose both of them'

1167. *gegatnat ohaküj-jut nattsan*
 ገጽገጥናት ዕክላከሳኒ ነጥሱን
 [gɛg'atɪnat oħɑ'kujːɪt 'natːsɪn]
geg=atn-at oħa=küj-j-ut va=tts-a-n
 choose-DEP either-ACC.PL IMP.AUX.2°.AG-2°.PRS-PL.INFR
 'choose either of them'

1168. *gegatnat miküj-jit nattsan*
 ገጽገጥናት ሠላከሳኒ ነጥሱን
 [gɛg'atɪnat mɪ'kujːɪt 'natːsɪn]
geg=atn-at mɪ=küj-j-it na=tts-a-n
 choose-DEP each-ACC.PL IMP.AUX.2°.AG-2°.PRS-PL.INFR
 'choose each one of them'

1169. *ohaküj-jin uggit*
 ዕክላከሳኒ ሳይከሳ
 [oħɑ'kujːɪn 'ʊɣɪt]
oħa=küj-j-in uggit
 either-COM.PL without
 'without either of them'

Adverbial forms for dual pronouns include:

TEMPORAL *küjju* 'at both times'

MANNER ADVERB		<i>mīkūjūu</i>	‘at each time’
		<i>ōhakūjūu</i>	‘at either time’
		<i>kūddan, kūddal</i>	‘(for) both times’
		<i>kūset</i>	‘in both ways’
		<i>mīkūset</i>	‘in each way’
LOCATIVE		<i>ōhakūset</i>	‘in either way, anyway’
	INESSIVE	<i>kūjūia~kūjūmit</i>	‘in both places’
		<i>mīkūjūia~mīkūjūmit</i>	‘in each place’
		<i>ōhakūjūia~ōhakūjūmit</i>	‘in either place’
	ILLATIVE	<i>kūjūot</i>	‘to both places’
		<i>mīkūjūot</i>	‘to each place’
		<i>ōhakūjūot</i>	‘to either place’
	ELATIVE	<i>kūjūin</i>	‘from both places’
		<i>mīkūjūin</i>	‘from each place’
		<i>ōhakūjūin</i>	‘from either place’
COMITATIVE		<i>kūjūon</i>	‘along/by both places/paths’
		<i>mīkūjūon</i>	‘along/by each place/path’
		<i>ōhakūjūon</i>	‘along/by either place/path’

§10.3.6 Quantifier Indefinite Pronouns

Quantifier indefinite pronouns are a group of pronouns that give information about quantity. They are unique amongst indefinite pronouns in that they have comparison forms. They include:

SINGULAR	PLURAL	
<i>nannas</i>	<i>nannaski~nanni</i>	‘many’
<i>nakkut</i>	<i>nakkukki</i>	‘more’
<i>naħħut</i>	<i>naħħukki</i>	‘most’
<i>nūkkis</i>	Ø	‘much’
<i>nūstut</i>	Ø	‘more’
<i>nūllut</i>	Ø	‘most’
<i>pavvas</i>	<i>pavvaski, pavvi</i>	‘few’
<i>pakkut</i>	<i>pakkukki</i>	‘fewer’
<i>paħħut</i>	<i>paħħukki</i>	‘fewest’
<i>ninas</i>	Ø	‘little’
<i>nitut</i>	Ø	‘less’
<i>niħħyt</i>	Ø	‘least’
<i>sasma</i>		‘a couple, several (2-5)’
<i>voivva</i>		‘several (5-10)’
Ø	<i>voikki</i>	‘very many people’
<i>mīaggi</i>	Ø	‘more than one, many a person’

§10.3.6.1 Quantifier Indefinite Pronouns: Many, More, Most

The indefinite quantifiers of countable quantity do not distinguish animacy, however there is an alternative form of the *nannaski* which is more commonly used with inanimate things, *nanni* (and the corresponding essive plural *nannittset*).

Singular forms are often used when counting things of a similar nature whereas the plural often refers to things of a different nature, although this is more apparent when using the determiner forms, and the plural is more salient in denoting different types while the singular is more neutral: *hellami mitṇa ṇūeyki na* ‘many trees (of the same kind) grow’ but *hellat mitṇa ṇūeykit i* ‘many (different) trees grow’. Likewise, *nannas*, *nakkut* and *naḥḥut* can often correspond to ‘many people, more people, most people’ while *nannaski~nanni*, *nakkukki* and *naḥḥukki* are often translated as ‘many (of them), more (of them), most (of them)’. The inanimate locative cases are also locative adverbs. The determiners can be found with *laggi* or in short forms in *-illat* or *-kinot* to indicate kind or type (note that *minḥūillat* has *-ū-* while *minḥukinot* has *-u-*):

<i>mitṇa laggi~mitṇaillat~mitṇakinot ṇuokkogi nī</i>	‘many kinds of trees’
<i>mitṇut laggi~mitṇuillat~mitṇukinot ṇuokkogi nī</i>	‘more kinds of trees’
<i>minḥyt laggi~minḥūillat~minḥukinot ṇuokkogi nī</i>	‘most kinds of trees’

,

‘many’	POSITIVE		COMPARATIVE		SUPERLATIVE	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>nannas</i> ‘many’	<i>nannaski~nanni</i> ‘many’	<i>nakkut</i> ‘more’	<i>nakkukki</i> ‘more’	<i>naḥḥut</i> ‘most’	<i>naḥḥukki</i> ‘most’
SEMATIC	<i>nadna</i>	<i>nadnit</i>	<i>nakkoga</i>	<i>nakkuit</i>	<i>naḥḥoga</i>	<i>naḥḥuit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>nadnimut</i>	<i>nadnisit</i>	<i>nakkummut</i>	<i>nakkuissit</i>	<i>naḥḥummut</i>	<i>naḥḥuissit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>nadnet</i>	<i>nadnuttut</i> <i>nannastut</i>	<i>nakkoget</i>	<i>nakkūtut</i>	<i>naḥḥoget</i>	<i>naḥḥūtut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>nadninmit</i>	<i>nadningit</i>	<i>nakkuinmit</i>	<i>nakkuingit</i>	<i>naḥḥuinmit</i>	<i>naḥḥuingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>nannussit</i> <i>nadnagit</i>	<i>nadnein</i>	<i>nakkuttit</i>	<i>nakkuin</i>	<i>naḥḥuttit</i>	<i>naḥḥuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>nannats</i>	<i>nannattsot~nannittset</i>	<i>nakkuts</i>	<i>nakkuttsot</i>	<i>naḥḥuts</i>	<i>naḥḥuttsot</i>
DETERMINER	<i>mitṇa Ø io/na/nī</i> ‘many Ø’		<i>mitṇut Ø io/na/nī</i> ‘more Ø’		<i>miḥḥyt Ø io/na/nī</i> ‘most Ø’	

SINGULAR

1170. *attabnuḥan nadna*

ⲁⲧⲧⲁⲃⲛⲁⲛⲁⲛⲁⲃⲛⲁ

[aˈtʰapːnɔːtʰanˈnaːtɲɑ]

aṯ-tabnuḥ-an nadn-a

4-make.a.mistake-NLOC.PRS many-PAT

‘many people make mistakes’

1171. *deissit nā nadn-igut naukwis*
 ʔ-deɪsɪt næ: 'naʔtɪnɪgʊt 'nɑqʰkʰɪs]
de=issit nā nadn-igut naukwis
 around.here.INESS COP.NLOC.PRS many-COM dog.ACT
 'many people have a dog around here'

1172. *abmiha ʔisʔat nin ai naʔʔut*
 aʔmɪ:ha ʔɪs:ʔat 'nɪn æɪ 'naʔʔʊt]
aʔ-mih-a ʔisʔ-at nin ai naʔʔut
 4-like-2°.PRS sing-DEP COP.NLOC.HYP.PRS PRON.3I.ACC most.ACT
 'most people like to sing'

1173. *gangoʃ gaihʔhʔn naʔʔoga au hjaʔʔet va giska*
 ɡaŋɔʃ ɡæɪʔhʔn 'naʔʔoɡa au ʔaʔʔet wɑ 'ɡɪs:kɑ]
g-ang-oʃ gaihʔhʔn naʔʔo-ga au_hjaʔʔet va g-isk-a
 1.AG-help-2°.FUT in.need most-ACC as.long.as 1.AG-Can-LOC.HYP.PRS
 'I will help most people in need as long as I can'

1174. *nadnet ʔo meuroat Niskullikketsin*
 naʔtɪnet ʔo 'meɪrɔ:tɪn 'nɪʃ:kʊlɪkʰetʃɪn]
nadn-et ʔo ʔ-meurr-oat.Niskullit-ʔ-gi-tsin
 most-ILLAT FOC 3I.AG-be.difficult-3I.PRS.PL Pine-ACT-PL-POSS.1.PL.INCL
 'Pine is difficult to most people'

PLURAL

1175. *attabnuʔat aʔaʔʔungit nadnit*
 aʔaʔnɔ:tʔat 'aʔaʔʔʊŋɪt 'naʔtɪnɪt]
aʔ-tabnuʔ-at aʔaʔʔ-ungit nadn-it
 4-make.a.mistake-NLOC.PRS.PL student-ELAT.PL many-PAT.PL
 'many of the students make mistakes'

1176. *adnɪggit a keukwon ba ʔissunamingit naʔʔut*
 aʔnɪɡɡɪt a ʔeukwɔn ba ʔɪ:ʃʊnɑmɪŋɪt 'naʔʔʊt]
aʔ-nɪg-vit a keukw-on ba ʔissunam-ingit naʔʔu-it
 4-die-NLOC.PST.PL PRON.3I day-ACC DEM.DIST soldier-ELAT.PL most-PAT.PL
 'most of the soldiers died that day'

1177. *adnɪggit a keukwon ba miʔʔyt ʔissunamit i*
 aʔnɪɡɡɪt a ʔeukwɔn ba mɪʔʔɪt ʔɪ:ʃʊnɑmɪt i]
aʔ-nɪg-vit a keukw-on ba miʔʔyt ʔissunam-it i
 4-die-NLOC.PST.PL PRON.3I day-ACC DEM.DIST most soldier-PAT.PL PRON.3A.PL
 'most soldiers died that day'

1178. *kemabmindots kvoammingit nakkukki*
 كيمابمنداوتس كڤواممىنگيت ناككوككى
 [ke:maʔpmin:dotʃ ˈkʷɑ:ŋ:ŋit ˈnaʰkʊʰki]
kem-aφ-mind-ots kvoamm-ingit nakkut=ki
 along-4-come-NLOC.FUT.PL guest-ELAT.PL more.ACT.PL
 ‘more of the guests will come along’
1179. *adniskōmat deissit nannaski*
 ادنيسكومات ديسيت نانناسكى
 [aˈnɪʃ:ko:mat ˈde:ʃit ˈnan:as:ki]
aφ-niskōm-at de=issit nannas-ki
 4-speak.pine-NLOC.PRS.PL around.here.INESS many.ACT-PL
 ‘many people only speak Pine here’

Adverbial forms for countable quantifier pronouns include:

TEMPORAL	<i>mitñiū</i>	‘many times, often’
	<i>mitñojiū</i>	‘more times, more often’
	<i>miʔʔʔiū</i>	‘most of the time, most often’
	<i>mintan, mintal</i>	‘multiple times’
MANNER ADVERB	<i>mitnoset</i>	‘in many ways’
	<i>mitnosset</i>	‘in more ways’
	<i>miʔʔʔisset</i>	‘in most ways’
LOCATIVE		
	INESSIVE	<i>nadnia~nadnumit</i> ‘in many places’
	ILLATIVE	<i>nadnot</i> ‘to many places’
	ELATIVE	<i>nadnūn</i> ‘from many places’
	COMITATIVE	<i>nadnon</i> ‘along/by many places/paths’

§10.3.6.2 Quantifier Indefinite Pronouns: Few, Fewer, Fewest

The indefinite quantifiers of countable quantity, like *nannas*, *nakkut*, *naʔʔʔut* ‘many, more, most’ do not distinguish animacy, however there is an alternative form of the *pavvi* which is more commonly used with inanimate things, *pavvaski* (and the corresponding essive plural *pavvatsot*). Their declension mirrors that of *nannas*, *nakkut*, *naʔʔʔut* ‘many, more, most’

Like the ‘many’ series, singular forms are often used when counting things of a similar nature whereas the plural often refers to things of a different nature, although this is more apparent when using the determiner forms, and the plural is more salient in denoting different types while the singular is more neutral: *hellami pavvi nūeyki na* ‘few trees (of the same kind) grow’ but *hellat pavvi nūeykit i* ‘few (different) trees grow’. Likewise, *pavvas*, *pakkut* and *paʔʔʔut* can often correspond to ‘few people, fewer people, fewest people’ while *pavvi*, *pakkukki* and *paʔʔʔukki* are often translated as ‘few (of them), fewer (of them), fewest (of them)’. Pine makes more use of *paʔʔʔut* ‘fewest’ than English, as more emphatic form of *pavvas*. The inanimate locative cases are also locative adverbs.

The determiners can be found with *laggi* or in short forms in *-illat* or *-(i)kinot* to indicate kind or type:

<i>pavi laggi~paillat~paikinūt nuokkogi nī</i>	‘few kinds of trees’
<i>paukut laggi~pavuiʔʔlat~paukinot nuokkogi nī</i>	‘fewer kinds of trees’
<i>pauʔʔʔut laggi~pauʔʔʔiʔʔlat~pauʔʔʔukinot nuokkogi nī</i>	‘fewest kinds of trees’

1184. *paʕʕoget io leddegāt Niskullikketsin*
 ʔaʕʕoget io ʔeddegat Niskullikketsin
 [ˈpaʕʕoːget io ʔedːeːgæːh ˈniʃːkʊlɪˈkɛːʃɪn]
paʕʕog-et io h-leddeg-at Niskullit-O-gi-tsin
 fewest-ILLAT FOC 3I.AG-be.easy-3I.PRS.PL Pine-ACT-PL-POSS.1.PL.INCL
 ‘Pine is easy to (very) few people’
- PLURAL
1185. *mitabnuʕʕittso-t tsu pavvit*
 mitabnuʕʕittso-t tsu pavvit
 [miˈtapːnʊʔʔitsːʊts tsuˈpavːɪt]
mi-tabnuʕ-vit-tso-t tsu pavv-it
 4-make.a.mistake-NLOC.PST.PL-and even few-PAT.PL
 ‘few of the students made any mistakes at all’
1186. *miniggit piʕissunamingidotsin pakkogit vu nit*
 miniggit piʕissunamingidotsin pakkogit vu nit
 [miˈniːkɪt piˈʕiːʃːʊnamiːɪdʊtsɪn ˈpaˈkɔːɡɪt wʊ nɪt]
mi-nig-vit pi-ʕissunam-ingit-otsin pakkog-it vu nit
 4-die-NLOC.PL POSS.2-soldier-ELAT.PL-POSS.1.PL.INCL fewer-PAT.PL and.NEG PRON.3A.GEN.PL
 ‘fewer of our soldiers died than theirs’
1187. *miniggit paukut piʕissunamidotsin i vu nit*
 miniggit paukut piʕissunamidotsin i vu nit
 [miˈniːkɪt ˈpaʊkʊt piˈʕiːʃːʊnamɪdʊtsɪn iː wʊ nɪt]
mi-nig-vit paukut pi-ʕissunam-it-otsin i vu nit
 4-die-NLOC.PL fewer POSS.2-soldier-PAT-POSS.1.PL.INCL pron.3a.pl and.NEG PRON.3A.GEN.PL
 ‘fewer of our soldiers died than theirs’
1188. *keumimindots kvoamningit pakkukki*
 keumimindots kvoamningit pakkukki
 [kɛʊmiˈminːdʊʃ ˈkʷɑːmːɪŋɪt ˈpaˈkʊːkɪ]
keu-mi-mind-ots kvoamningit pakkut=gi
 along-4-come-NLOC.FUT.PL guest-ELAT.PL fewer.ACT.PL
 ‘few of guests will come along’
1189. *tsinut miniskomat ussut paʕʕukki*
 tsinut miniskomat ussut paʕʕukki
 [ˈtsɪnʊt miˈniːʃːkɔːmah ˈʊsʊt ˈpaʕʕʊˈkɪ]
tsinut mi-niskom-at us=sut paʕʕut-gi
 only 4-speak.pine-NLOC.PRS around.there.DIST.INESS fewest.ACT-PL
 ‘(very) few people only speak Pine there’

Adverbial forms for countable quantifier pronouns include:

TEMPORAL	<i>pauʕu</i>	‘rarely’
	<i>paukoʕʕu</i>	‘more rarely’
	<i>pauʕoʕʕu</i>	‘most rarely’
	<i>pauddan, pauddal</i>	‘for a short time’
MANNER ADVERB	<i>paveset</i>	‘rarely, uncommonly’
	<i>paukosset</i>	‘more rarely, more uncommonly’

	<i>pauħosset</i>	‘most rarely, most uncommonly’
LOCATIVE		
INESSIVE	<i>paivvia~pavvumit</i>	‘in few places’
ILLATIVE	<i>pavvot</i>	‘to few places’
ELATIVE	<i>pavvũn</i>	‘from few places’
COMITATIVE	<i>pavvon~paukkit</i>	‘along/by few places/paths’

§10.3.6.3 Quantifier Indefinite Pronouns: Much, More, Most

The indefinite quantifiers of uncountable quantity *ñykkis*, *ñjustut* and *ñjullut* (or ‘much, more, most’ do not distinguish animacy or number, and have an inherent partitive meaning, applying to a part of an uncountable whole.

The equative forms of *ninas* is *mĩñjuston* » *mĩñjustoma* ‘as little’, which has an adverbial form in *mĩñjustunnit* (a comitative adverb). The determiner form is also *mĩñjuston*.

Unlike other quantifier indefinite pronouns, when referring to inanimate and indefinite quantities, the verbal referent is often the third-person inanimate, as in *gamigvet nukka* ‘I eat much’, but the form *gamigva nukka* is also common. Comparative and superlative have long and short sematic forms, of which long forms are considered more formal.

much’	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
ASEMATIC	<i>ñykkis</i> ‘much’	<i>ñjustut</i> ‘more’	<i>ñjullut</i> ‘most’
SEMATIC	<i>ñukka</i>	<i>ñjusta~ñjustoga</i>	<i>ñjulla~ñjulloğa</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ñykkumut</i>	<i>ñjustummut</i>	<i>ñjullummut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ñykkot</i>	<i>ñjustoget</i>	<i>ñjulloget</i>
ELATIVE	<i>ñykkunnit</i>	<i>ñjustuinnit</i>	<i>ñjulluinnit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ñykkissut</i> <i>ñykkagit</i>	<i>ñjustuttit</i>	<i>ñjulluttit</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ñykkits</i>	<i>ñjustuts</i>	<i>ñjulluts</i>
DETERMINER	<i>ñjukku Ø iø/na/ħi</i> ‘much Ø’	<i>ñjustu Ø iø/na/ħi</i> ‘more Ø’	<i>ñjullu Ø iø/na/ħi</i> ‘most Ø’
ADVERB	<i>ñjukut</i> ‘much, a lot’	<i>ñjustut</i> ‘more’	<i>ñjullut</i> ‘most, the most’

1190. *tsmigvet hõ ñukka*

تسمیگوت هۆ نؤکک

[tsmĩkːet hoː ˈɲoːka]

ts-mĩgv-et hõ ñukk-a

2.AG-eat-3°.PRS PART much-ACC

‘you do eat a lot (of it)!’

1191. *tsintis n̥j̥usta va gami*
 ʃ̣m̥st̥is̥ 'n̥j̥ost̥a wa 'g̥am̥i
 Ø-tsint-i-s n̥j̥ust-a va gami
 3A.AG-drink-1°.PRS-PL.SUPR more-ACC and PRON.1.ACT
 'they drink more (of it) than me'
1192. *tsint̥tis̥ n̥eungit̥ kint̥tunnit̥ n̥j̥ulla*
 ʃ̣m̥st̥is̥ 'n̥eun̥g̥it̥ 'kint̥t̥on̥it̥ 'n̥j̥ul̥la
 Ø-tsint̥-vin-s̥ n̥e=ungit̥ kint̥t̥-unnit̥ n̥j̥ul̥l-a
 3A.AG.PST-drink-1°.PST-PL.SUPR PRON.1.ELAT.PL wine-ELAT most-ACC
 'they drank most of the wine out of us'
1193. *tsint̥tis̥ n̥eungit̥ n̥j̥ullut̥ kint̥ta na*
 ʃ̣m̥st̥is̥ 'n̥eun̥g̥it̥ 'n̥j̥ul̥l̥ut̥ 'kint̥ta na
 Ø-tsint̥-vin-s̥ n̥e=ungit̥ n̥j̥ull̥ut̥ kint̥t̥-a na
 3A.AG.PST-drink-1°.PST-PL.SUPR PRON.1.ELAT.PL most wine-ACC pron.3i
 'they drank the most wine out of us'
1194. *n̥ik̥vut̥uttami̥ nannit̥ n̥j̥ukka*
 n̥ik̥v̥ut̥ut̥t̥ami̥ nan̥nit̥ 'n̥j̥uk̥ka
 h-m̥ig̥v-φut̥ut̥-ami̥ na=nnit̥ n̥j̥ukk-a
 3I.UNAG-eat-PASS-3I.PRS PRON.3I.ELAT much-PAT
 'much of it can be eaten'
1195. *sillummi̥ n̥j̥ulluttit̥*
 ʃ̣il̥m̥mi̥ 'n̥j̥ul̥l̥ut̥it̥
 Ø-sill̥ut̥-vi̥ n̥j̥ull̥ut̥-tit̥
 3A.AG.PST-work-NLOC.PST most-COM
 's/he worked with the most (things)'

especially common. Alternative forms in *-kot* and *-kūt* also exist, such that *ninakosset* and *ninakukka* are also heard, along with *nittukkosset* and *nittukkukka*.

little'	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
ASEMATIC	<i>ninas</i> 'little'	<i>nittut</i> 'less'	<i>niĶĶyt</i> 'least'
SEOMATIC	<i>nina</i>	<i>nittoga, nitta</i>	<i>niĶĶūga, niĶĶa</i>
INESSIVE	<i>ninimyt</i>	<i>nittummit</i>	<i>niĶĶymmit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>ninet</i>	<i>nittoget</i>	<i>niĶĶūgūt</i>
ELATIVE	<i>nininnit</i>	<i>nittuinnit</i>	<i>niĶĶeynnit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>ninussit</i> <i>ninagūt</i>	<i>nittuttit</i>	<i>niĶĶyttit</i>
ESSIVE	<i>ninats</i>	<i>nittuts</i>	<i>niĶĶyts</i>
DETERMINER	<i>ninu</i> Ø <i>jo/na/hi</i> 'little Ø'	<i>nittu</i> Ø <i>jo/na/hi</i> 'less Ø'	<i>niĶĶy</i> Ø <i>jo/na/hi</i> 'least Ø'
ADVERB	<i>ninut</i> 'a little'	<i>nittut</i> 'less'	<i>niĶĶyt</i> 'the least'

1196. *tsmigvet hō nina*

٢٣٣٣ ٢٣٣٣ ٢٣٣٣
[tsmɪkʰet hōː ˈnɛnɑ]
ts-migv-et hō nin-a
2.AG-eat-3°.PRS PART little-ACC
'you do eat a little (of it)'

1197. *tsintis nitta va gami*

٢٣٣٣ ٢٣٣٣ ٢٣٣٣
[tsɪntɪs ˈnɪʔta wɑ ˈɡɑːmɪ]
Ø-tsint-i-s nitt-a va gami
3A.AG-drink-1°.PRS-PL.SUPR less-ACC and PRON.1.ACT
'they drink less (of it) than me'

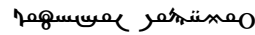
1198. *tsintis neungit niĶĶa*

٢٣٣٣ ٢٣٣٣ ٢٣٣٣
[tsɪntɪs ˈnɛuŋɪt ˈnɪʔtɑ]
Ø-tsint-i-s ne=ungit niĶĶ-a
3A.AG-drink-1°.PRS-PL.SUPR PRON.1.ELAT.PL.EXCL least-ACC
'they drink the least (of it) out of us'

1199. *mimikvututtan~mikvututtami nannit nina*

٢٣٣٣ ٢٣٣٣ ٢٣٣٣
[mɪˈmɪkʰʷʊtʊˈtɑn~mɪˈkʰʷʊtʊˈtɑmɪ ˈnanɪt ˈnɛnɑ]
aφ-migv-φututθ-an~h-migv-φututθ-ami na=nnit nin=a
4-can.eat-PASS-NLOC.PRS~3I.UNAG-Can.eat-PASS-3I.PRS PRON.3I.ELAT little.PAT

‘little out of it can be eaten’

1200. *sillummin niłłyttit*

 [ˈsɪlːomːɪn ˈnɪłːɪtˈtɪt]
Ø-sillumθ-vin niłłytt-tit
 3A.AG.PST-work-NLOC.PST least-COM
 ‘s/he worked with the least (things)’

§10.3.6.5 Other Quantifier Indefinite Pronouns

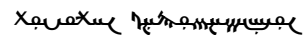
A number of other quantifier indefinite pronouns exist, which lack determiner forms. They are not true nouns in that they have a fourth-person referent in verbs. All are hemiplural – their asematic form lacks plural markers but their sematic forms are pluralised, and they usually have plural referents, although *vaiiva* ‘several’ has a plural referent if it refers to different types, but a singular referent if it refers to several items of the same type.

ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	
<i>koikagit</i>	<i>kaikkit</i>	‘a few, a couple (2, 2-5)’
<i>sas̄ma</i>	<i>s̄ats̄mit</i>	‘a couple, several (2-5)’
<i>vaiiva</i>	<i>v̄av̄it</i>	‘several (5-10)’
<i>vaikka</i>	<i>v̄addyt</i>	‘(very) many people’
<i>m̄iaigga</i>	<i>m̄iākk̄it</i>	‘more than one’
<i>m̄iaihu</i>	<i>m̄iāhh̄it</i>	‘the same things’

The quantifier *sas̄ma* indicates some smaller quantity or number (usually two to five), either animate or inanimate, and can be used as a determiner, with the head usually in the elative, occasionally as a compound. It can be found in the plural, often referring to things of different types.

1201. *gila n̄ngit s̄ats̄men*

 [ˈgɪlɑ ˈnɪŋɪt ˈs̄æːts̄p̄m̄ɛn]
g-il-a ni=ngit s̄ats̄m-en
 1.AG-know-2°.PRS PRON.3A.ELAT.PL few-ACC
 ‘I know a few of them’
1202. *tseneggants̄igi n̄ngit s̄ats̄mit*

 [t̄s̄eˈnek̄ɑnːt̄ɪr̄gɪ ˈnɪŋɪt ˈs̄æːts̄p̄m̄ɪt]
tse-neg-van-t̄si=gi ni=ngit s̄ats̄m-it
 1.AG.PST-see-2°.PST-PL.1.INCL.AMBL.PST PRON.3I.ELAT.PL few-ACC.PL
 ‘we saw several (different types) of them’
1203. *gemigvan soałłes̄ats̄men*

 [ḡeˈmɪkːˌɑn ˈs̄ɑːt̄l̄eːs̄æːts̄p̄m̄ɛn]
ge-migv-van soałłe=s̄ats̄m-en
 1.AG.PST-eat-2°.PST fish.few-ACC
 ‘I ate a couple of fish’

1204. *gebəɖʷas soaʃʃɛvəvɪt*
 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕

1205. *gebaɖʌŋgi soaʔʕevɑvɪt*
 ᑭᑭᐅᐱᑦᑭᓂ ᓄᐱᐳᐃᐅᐢᑦᑲᐅᐩᑦᑲᐅᐩᑦᑲᐅᐩᑦ
 [ge'baðˈwɑŋɪ 'soaʔtʃeˈvɑ:vɪt]
 ge-baɖʌ-van-gi soaʔʕe=vɑv-it
 1.AG.PST-catch-2° .PST-PL.AMBI.PST fish.several-ACC.PL
 ‘we caught several (different types of) fish’

1206. *keggevāvit*
 𐎧𐎥𐎡𐎹𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎴
 ['kekeˈvɑːvɪt]
kegge=*vāv*-it
 day.several-ACC.PL
 'for several days'

1207. *geneggangi vāddyt*

 [gɛˈnɛkɑŋɟi ˈvɑːɖɪtɪ]
ge-neg-van-gi vādd-yt
 1.AG.PST-sec-2°.PST-PL.AMBL.PST several-ACC.PL
 ‘we saw several people’

1208. *attabnuḫunat nakkut miḵakkīt*

 [a^hˈtap:nøtḥɔːnat ˈna^hkot ˈmjæːħkɪt]
aḥ-tabnuḫ-unat a=kkut miḵakk-it
 4-make.mistake-PERF.NLOC.PL PRON.3I.COM more.than.one-PAT.PL
 ‘more than one person has failed at it (i.e. many do)’

1209. *ǂulla ǂǂan gveiddit miǂǂhgingit*

 [tʰul:la:tʰan 'gʷe:ɪtɪt 'miǂǂ:hɪŋɪt]
t-lull-aǂǂ-an gveiddit miǂǂh-ingit
 3A.AG-speak-FREQ-NLOC.PRS always same.thing-ELAT.PL
 's/he always talks about the same things'

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The negative indefinite pronouns distinguish animacy and number and are found in negative clauses. As with other indefinite pronouns, negative indefinite pronouns are made up of two parts: *vu(-t)-* and the known existential pronouns *-daddas* and *-gaggas*, although their first syllable is nearly always missing in normal registers: *vuoddas* ‘noone’, *vuoggas* ‘nothing’.

The animate singular form *vuodd(add)as* translates as ‘noone’ or ‘none’ and considers every member of a group as whole, while the plural form *vuodd(add)aski* or *vuodd(add)i* can also be translated as ‘none’ or simply ‘none (of them)’, and is used with obligate animate plural nouns or when considering every member of a group or groups individually. The same is true of the singular inanimate *vuogg(agg)as* ‘nothing’, where all things are considered as a whole, whereas the inanimate plural *vuogg(agg)aski* or more commonly *vuogg(agg)i* ‘none’ is used when referring to obligate inanimate plural nouns, or every unit of a group individually. The singular (and in the case of obligate plurals, the plural) forms *vuoddas* and *vuoggas* can be augmented by the prefix *mī(n)-* to indicate that none (of many) is considered individually, as in *lōmmat nūnan mīvuodda* ‘none (of them all) sleeps’ or ‘noone at all sleeps’, or by *kū(v)-* to indicate that neither (of two) is considered, as in *kūvuoddon* ‘with neither (of two)’. An amphatic form of the determiner *vahha* can be found as *ūhha*, but forms in *vuodda(-t)* and *vuogga(-t)* are more common in normal registers today. Negative indefinite pronouns can often be preceded by *oat* or *ūt* ‘not’ or *ū(t)* for emphasis, for example: *uğun nunni ūt vuoggan* ‘there wasn’t anyone (at all)’.

The determiners can be found with *laggi* or in short forms in *-illat* or *-kinot* to indicate kind or type. The combination of *ūhha* and *-illat/-kinot* and *vu* as *ūhhakinot vu* forms a strongly negative determiner similar to ‘not a single (kind of)’. Forms in *-kinot* are specially emphatic, for example *nekkyt vahhakinot~vuokkinot niktšu nukkan* ‘I didn’t see anyone (at all)’. Additionally, *vahhakinot~vuokkinot*, *vahhakot~vuokkot* and *ūhhakinot* or *ūhhakot* can be used as emphatic indefinite pronouns: *nekkyt vahhakinukka~vuokkinukka~vahhakukka~vuokkukka~ūhhakinukka~ūhhakukka nukkan* ‘I didn’t see a single soul’.

<i>vahha laggi~vahhaillat~vahhakinot nuokku na</i>	‘no kind of tree’
<i>ūhhakinot vu nuokku na</i>	‘not a single (kind of) tree’
<i>mīvuogga-t laggi~mīvahhaillat~mīvuokkot nuokku na</i>	‘no (of many) kinds of tree’
<i>kūvahha laggi~kūvahhaillat~kūvahhakinot nuokku na</i>	‘neither kind of tree’

Although negative indefinite pronouns are generally found in negated sentences, they can occur in a positive clause, especially in *nā vuoggas a vu...* ‘it is merely, it is just...’:

1210. *nā vuoggas mī na-t de vu nīnu sīgva na*

نار وواگاس می نا-ت ده وونینو سیگوا نا

[næ: 'wuɔkas mī 'na:t de wɔ 'nīnu 'sɪɣːa na]

nā vuoggas mī na-t de vu nīnu sīgva na

COP.NLOC.PRS nothing-ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX and.NEG a.little rain-ACT PRON.3I

‘it’s just a little bit of rain’

noone/nothing’	ANIMATE		INANIMATE	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>vuodd(add)as</i> ‘noone’	<i>vuodd(add)aski</i> <i>vuodd(add)i</i> ‘none’	<i>vuogg(agg)as</i> ‘nothing’	<i>vuogg(agg)aski</i> <i>vuogg(agg)i</i> ‘none’
SEMATIC	<i>vuodd(add)a</i>	<i>vuodd(add)it</i>	<i>vuogg(agg)a</i>	<i>vuogg(agg)it</i>
INESSIVE	<i>vuodd(add)imut</i>	<i>vuodd(add)isit</i>	<i>vuogg(agg)imut</i>	<i>vuogg(agg)isit</i>

nekkyt kvoammingit vuoddit nukkangi

‘I saw none of the guests’

‘nothing is ready’

'I ate nothing'

'I ate none of the food at all'

‘none of the logs are all thin (around)’

‘I cut none of trees down’

INESSIVE	<i>vuoggia~vuoggumit</i>	‘nowhere’
ILLATIVE	<i>vuoggot</i>	‘to nowhere’
ELATIVE	<i>vuoggun</i>	‘from nowhere’
COMITATIVE	<i>vuogvon~vuoggon</i>	‘along/by nowhere, no path, in no way’

Alternative adverbial locative forms in *vuovv-* also exist (*vuovvoja, vuovvot, vuovvun, vuovvon*)

§10.3.8 Differential Indefinite Pronouns

The differential indefinite pronouns distinguish only number and correspond to ‘the/an other’. Differential indefinite pronouns can be augmented with the prefix *ōha-*, as in *ōhakuokkas* ‘any other’ and *mī-* with plural forms to indicate that each of the others are considered, as in *mīkuokkaski~mīkuokki* ‘each of the other ones’ or ‘every other’. Negative forms exist in *voi-*, as in *voikuokkia* ‘nowhere else’, though more commonly this would be expressed with two consecutive pronouns, *uğun vuoggia kuokkia* ‘nowhere else’. A similar indefinite pronoun in *illulas* exists, although many instead use the adjective *illulit* ‘other, different’ instead. Forms in *illul-* do not appear with the prefixes *ōha-*, *mī-* or *voi-*.

The determiners can be found with *laggi* or in short forms in *-illat* or *-kinot* to indicate kind or type:

<i>kuoka laggi~kuokoillat~kuok(a)kinot nuokku na</i>	‘an other kind of tree’
<i>illul laggi~illulillat~illu(lk)kinot nuokku na</i>	‘a different kind of tree’
<i>ōhakuoka laggi~ōhakuokoillat~ōhakuok(a)kinot nuokku na</i>	‘any other kind of tree’
<i>mīkuoka laggi~mīkuokoillat~mīkuok(a)kinot nuokkogi nī</i>	‘every other kind of tree’
<i>voikuoka laggi~voikuokoillat~voikuok(a)kinot nuokku na</i>	‘no other kind of tree’

‘other’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>kuokkas</i> <i>illulas~illulit</i> ‘other’	<i>kuokkaski~kuokki</i> <i>illulaski~illulikki</i> ‘others’
SEMATIC	<i>kuokka</i> <i>illul</i>	<i>kuokkit</i> <i>illulit~illolit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kuokkimut</i> <i>illulimut~illolimut~illūmmut</i>	<i>kuokkisit</i> <i>illulisit~illolisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kuokket</i> <i>illulet~illolet</i>	<i>kuokkuttut ~ kuokkastut</i> <i>illuluttut~illoluttut~illulastut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kuokkinnit</i> <i>illulinnit~illolinnit</i>	<i>kuokkingit</i> <i>illulingit~illolingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kuokkigut</i> <i>illulussit~illulagit~illuligut~illullut</i>	<i>kuokkein</i> <i>illulein~illolein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kuokkats</i> <i>illulats~illulits</i>	<i>kuokkattsot~kuokkittset</i> <i>illulattsot~illulittset</i>
DETERMINER	<i>kuoka Ø jo/na/nī</i> ‘other Ø’ <i>illul Ø jo/na/nī</i> ‘other, different Ø’	

SINGULAR
1223. *mimindvi kuokkas*

مىمىندۋى كۈككەس

[mi'mi:ndʷi 'køʊ^hkʰas]

mi-mind-vi kuokkas

4-come-NLOC.PST other.ACT

‘the/another came’

1224. *minttat muji voikuokkas*

مىمىندۋى مۇجى ۋو كۈككەس

[ˈmi:ntat ˈmøʝi wɑʎi 'køʊ^hkʰas]

mind-φat m-u=ji-vi voi=kuokkas

come-CONNEG.ITER 4-NEG.AUX.PST-NLOC.PST noone.else.ACT

‘noone else came’

1225. *mimindvi oalljoskut illulas*

مىمىندۋى ئاللىجوسكۇت ئىللۇلاس

[mi'mi:ndʷi ˈɑːʎːɔːskøt ˈiːʎːlas]

mi-mind-vi oalljo=skut illulas

4-come-NLOC.PST later other.ACT

‘the other came later’

1226. *nå kuokkigut naukvis*

ئە كۈككىگۇت ناۋكىۋىس

[næː 'køʊ^hkʰigøt ˈnɑʊ^hkʰis]

nå kuokk-igut naukvis-Ø

COP.NLOC.PRS other-COM dog-ACT

‘the other has a dog’

1227. *gegatnat ohakuokki nattsä*

گەگاتنات ئوھاكۈككى ناتسە

[gægˈatːnəh oːhɑː 'køʊ^hkʰi ˈnatsːɑ]

geg=atn-at oha=kuokk-i na=tts-a

choose-DEP any.other-ACC IMP.AUX.2.AG-2°.PRS

‘choose any other one’

PLURAL

1228. *mimindvit kuokkittso*

مىمىندۋىت كۈككىتسۇ

[mi'mi:ndʷit 'køʊ^hkʰitsːɔ]

mi-mind-vit kuokk-=i-ttso

4-come-NLOC.PST.PL other.ACT.PL-also

‘others also came’

1229. *nåt kuokkein tammekkut bakvegi*

ئەت كۈككەين تاممەككۇت باقۋەگى

[nætˈ 'køʊ^hkʰeɪn ˈtamːɛ^hkøt ˈba^hkʰɛːgi]

nå=t kuokk-ein tammet=gut bakvi-Ø-gi

COP.NLOC.PRS.PL other-COM.PL bigger house-ACT-PL

‘others have bigger houses’

1230. *genjikanin hijannunnit mikuokkit*

گەنجىكانىن ھىجاننۇنىت مىكۈككىت

[ge'pɪŋ:kʷɑnnɪn 'cɑn:ʊn:ɪt mɪ:kʊɸkɪt]
ge-nɪkk-van-in hɪann-unnit mɪ=kuokk-it
 1.AG.PST-take-2°.PST-PL.INFR.PST pile-ELAT every.other-ACC.PL
 'I took every other one from the pile'

1231. *gepinkwanin illulit*

 [ge'pɪŋ:kʷɑnnɪn 'ɪl:ʊɪt]
ge-pink-van-in illul-it
 1.AG.PST-cut.down-2°.PST-PL.INFRA.PL other-ACC.PL
 'I cut different ones down'

1232. *pinkkɪt voikuokkit nukkanin*

 [pɪŋ:kɪt wɑɪ'kʊɸkɪt 'nʊ'kɑnnɪn]
pink-ɸyt voi=kuokk-it nu=kk-van-in
 cut.down-CONNEG.TR any.other-ACC.PL 1.AG.NEG.AUX.PST-2°.PST-PL.INFRA.PST
 'I didn't cut any other down'

Adverbial forms for elective pronouns include:

TEMPORAL	<i>kuoŋju</i>	'another time'
	<i>ohakuoŋju</i>	'any other time'
	<i>voikuoŋju</i>	'at no other time'
MANNER ADVERB	<i>kuokset</i>	'in another way'
	<i>ohakuokset</i>	'in any other way'
	<i>voikuokset</i>	'in no other way'
LOCATIVE		
INESSIVE	<i>kuokkia~kuokkumit</i>	'elsewhere'
	<i>ohakuokkia~ohakuokkumit</i>	'anywhere else'
	<i>voikuokkia~voikuokkumit</i>	'nowhere else'
ILLATIVE	<i>kuokkot</i>	'to elsewhere'
	<i>ohakuokkot</i>	'to anywhere else'
	<i>voikuokkot</i>	'to nowhere else'
ELATIVE	<i>kuokkũn</i>	'from elsewhere'
	<i>ohakuokkũn</i>	'from anywhere else'
	<i>voikuokkũn</i>	'from nowhere else'
COMITATIVE	<i>kuokvon</i>	'along/by elsewhere, another path'
	<i>ohakuokvon</i>	'along/by anywhere else, any other path'
	<i>voikuokvon</i>	'along/by nowhere else, no other path'
TEMPORAL	<i>illuddat</i>	'a different time'
MANNER ADVERB	<i>illulttset, illul</i>	'in a different way'
LOCATIVE		
INESSIVE	<i>illulia~illulimut</i>	'elsewhere'
ILLATIVE	<i>illulet</i>	'to elsewhere'
ELATIVE	<i>illulĩn</i>	'from elsewhere'
COMITATIVE	<i>illũllhut</i>	'along/by elsewhere, another path'

§10.3.9 Identity Indefinite Pronouns

The identity indefinite pronoun *giggas* distinguish only number and correspond to ‘the/a same’. They can be found with the augment *m̥*-, as in *m̥giggas* ‘the very same’. The plural form with *m̥*- is often used to mean ‘the same things’, as in *k̥ildatselidnan m̥gigg̊it* ‘you said the same things again, you repeated yourself’.

The determiners can be found with *laggi* or in short forms in *-illat* or *-kinot* to indicate kind or type:

<i>git̥na laggi~git̥naillat~git̥nakinot nuokku na</i>	‘the same kind of tree’
<i>m̥git̥na laggi~m̥git̥naillat~m̥git̥nakinot nuokku na</i>	‘the very same kind of tree’

As with certain other indefinite pronouns, forms in *git̥nakinot~git̥nakot* can be used as pronouns with an emphatic meaning: *geneiggan m̥git̥nakukka!* ‘I saw that very same kind!’. The adverbial form *git̥nakinosset~git̥nakosset* have an approximative meaning: ‘in a similar way, similarly’.

Pronouns and determiners of identity can be prefixed by *ōha-* with a more emphatic meaning (all the same, the very same), for example in the expression *ōhagit̥na luʕʕin a* ‘it’s all the same to me (lit. all the same brook)’.

The pronoun *giggas* is somewhat transparently made up of *gi-* and the latter part of *gaggas* ‘something’. The corresponding animate form in *giddas* is only ever heard in very formal contexts and in some fixed expressions, namely *giddat giddi* meaning ‘(always) the same forget’, indicating that the suspect is usually the one who has done it before.

‘same’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>giggas</i> ‘same’	<i>giggaski, giggi</i> ‘same’
SEMATIC	<i>gigga</i>	<i>gigg̊it</i>
INESSIVE	<i>giggimyt</i>	<i>gigg̊isit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>gigget</i>	<i>gigguttut</i> <i>giggastut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>gigginnut</i>	<i>gigg̊ingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>giggigyt</i>	<i>giggein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>giggats</i>	<i>giggattsot</i> <i>giggittset</i>
DETERMINER	<i>git̥na Ø jo/na/n̥i</i> ‘same Ø’	

1233. SINGULAR
m̥imindvi giggas
 ميمندف من همس
 [m̥iˈmm̥dʒi ˈgɪk̥as]
m̥i-mind-vi giggas
 4-come-NLOC.PST same.ACT
 ‘the same (person) came’

1234. *n̥at̥ n̥ikkyt giggi*

نأع ت نأع

[næ:t 'nɪ'kɪt 'gɪkɪ]

næ=t nɪ=kɪt gɪgg=i

COP.NLOC.PRS.PL PRON.1.COM same.ACT.PL

'I have the same ones'

1235. *lidnis gigga*

لأع نأع

[lɪ'ɪnɪs 'gɪkɪ]

Ø-lidn-vin-s gɪgg-a

3A.AG.PST-say-1°.PST-PL.SUPRA.PST same-ACC

'they said the same'

1236. *gasillumma gıggıgyt va tsamıtsun*

أع نأع نأع نأع

[gɑ'sɪlʊmɑ 'gɪkɪ:gyh wɑ 'tsɑ:mɪtsʊn]

ga-silluθ-va gıgg-ıgyt va tsami-tsun

1.AG-do-LOC.PST same-COM and PRON.2.ACT-and

'I work with/on the same thing as you'

1237. *tsmıhatsıs gıgga va øhakuokkatsun*

أع نأع نأع نأع

[tsmɪ:hatɪs 'gɪkɪ wɑ ø:hɑ'køu'kɑtsʊn]

ts-mih-a-tsi=s gıkk-a va øha=kuokkas-tsun

2.AG-want-2°.PRS-PL.INCL.SUPRA same-ACC and anyone.else.ACT-and

'we want the same thing as anyone else'

PLURAL

1238. *Åidnaskin mıgıggıt*

أع نأع نأع

[tɪ'ɪnɑs:kɪn mɪ:'gɪkɪt]

t-lidn-ask-i-n mı=gıgg-ıt

3A.AG-say-PERS-1°.PRS-PL.INFRA very.same-ACC.PL

's/he keeps on saying the same thing'

1239. *gıggıt gıggas*

أع نأع

[gɪkɪt 'gɪkɪas]

gıgg-ıt gıggas

same-GEN.PL same.ACT

'same old'

1240. *gımalkvepput gıgga va pınemmoddatsun*

أع نأع نأع نأع

[gɪm'at:k'e'pʊt 'gɪkɪ wɑ pɪ'nem:ɔtɑtsʊn]

g-im-alk-vet-pput gıgg-a va pı-nemm-ot-va-tsun

1.AG.PST-KIN-give-3°.PST-2.IO same-ACC and POSS.2-friend-ILLAT-POSS.LOC-and

'I gave you the same as (I gave) your friend'

1241. *mıkkats gıggot*

أع نأع

[mɪˈkats ˈgɪkɔt]
migg-φats gigg-ot
 go.walking-IMP.2.SG same-ILLAT
 ‘walk to the same place’

Adverbial forms for elective pronouns include:

TEMPORAL	<i>gihhiu, gitniū, gitnojiū</i>	‘at the same time’
MANNER ADVERB	<i>gitnoset</i>	‘in the same way, likewise’
LOCATIVE		
INESSIVE	<i>giggia~giggumit</i>	‘in the same place’
ILLATIVE	<i>giggot</i>	‘to the same place’
ELATIVE	<i>giggūn</i>	‘from the same place’
COMITATIVE	<i>gigvon~giggon</i>	‘along/by the same place, path’

§10.4 Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are pronouns that replace nouns or noun phrases found in interrogative questions. Interrogative pronouns are:

<i>kammi</i>	‘who’
<i>kiski</i>	‘what’
<i>kiskinot</i>	‘what kind’
<i>kisʕat</i>	‘what kind’
<i>kankkas~kannas</i>	‘how many’
<i>kaukkas</i>	‘how much’

Like indefinite pronouns, whose declension they follow, they also have a determiner form which is given below. Interrogative pronouns are found in interrogative clauses and in relative interrogative clauses.

1242. *nā kammi mi jo-t de?*

نā کاممی می جو-ت ده؟

[næ: ˈkamɪ mi ˈjoːd de]

nā kammi mi jo-t de

COP.NLOC.PRS who.ACT DET PRON.3A.ACT DEM.PROX

‘who is this?’

1243. *mittyt mi jo-t de jo nammi nin ai nūka*

میتیت می جو-ت ده جو ناممی نین ای نیکا

[mɪˈtɪt mi ˈjoːd de jo ˈnamɪ nin æi ˈnuːka]

mid-φyt mi jo-t de nammi ni=n ai nū=k-a

know-CONNEG.TR DET PRON.3A.ACT DEM.PROX FOS who.REL.ACT COP.NLOC.HYP.PRS PRON.3I.ACC 1.AG.NEG.AUX-2°.PRS

‘I don’t know who this is’

1244. *mittat nukka, nammi nin mi jo-t de*

میتات نیکا، ناممی نین می جو-ت ده

[mɪˈtɪt ˈnuːka ˈnamɪ nin mi ˈjoːd de]

mid-φat nu=kk-va nammi ni=n mi jo-t de

know-CONNeg.ITR 1.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.PRS who.REL.ACT COP.NLOC.HYP.PRS DET PRON.3A.ACT DEM.PROX

‘I don’t know who this is’

1245. *mittat nukka, mi jo-t de jo nammi nin*

مير ميسر مبي فن ميسي ملا ميسر نوككا

[ˈmɪˈtɑt ˈnʊˈkɑ mi jɔːd de jɔ ˈnamɪ nɪn]

mid-φat nu=kk-va mi jo-t de jo nammi ni=n

know-CONNeg.ITR 1.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.PRS DET PRON.3A.ACT DEM.PRO FOC who.REL.ACT COP.NLOC.HYP.PRS

‘I don’t know who this is’

Word order is not changed by interrogative pronouns, but pronouns may be found clause initially followed by *jo* for emphasis.

Unlike many other pronouns, interrogative pronouns often have a predicate verbal form, which can be used instead of a pronominal predicate form. Animate predicative verbal forms are more or less in free variation with their pronominal forms, but with inanimate predicative forms, the question often emphasises the predicative nature of what is being asked about, although both can are often are used interchangeably.

1246. *kabmi jo niski-t de?*

فن ميسر مبي ميسر

[ˈkɑpɪmɪ jɔː ˈnɪʃːkɪd de]

Ø-kabm-vi jo niski-Ø-t de

3A.AG.PST-be.who-NLOC.PST PRON.3A person-ACT DEM.PROX

‘who was this person?’

1247. *i niktadda mi jo-t de*

فن ميسي ملا ميسر نوككا

[iː ˈnɪktɑtɑ mi jɔːd de]

i n-iktat-Ø-va mi jo-t de

COP.NLOC.PST POSS.1-paternal.cousin-ACT-POSS.LOC DET PRON.3A.ACT DEM.PROX

‘this was my cousin’

1248. *nā kiski mi na-t de?*

فن ميسر ملا ميسر نوككا

[næː ˈkɪʃːkɪ mi ˈnɑːd de]

nā kiski mi na-t de

COP.NLOC.PRS what.ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX

‘what (noun) is this?’

1249. *nā gvivi rirka mi na-t de*

فن ميسر ملا ميسر نوككا

[næː ˈɡvɪvɪ ˈrɪrka mi ˈnɑːd de]

nā gvivi rirka-Ø mi na-t de

COP.NLOC.PRS big raven-ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX

‘this is a big raven’

1250. *kiskami na?*

ميسر ميسر نوككا

[ˈkɪʃːkɑmɪ nɑː]

Ø-kisk-ami na

3I.AG-be.what-3I.PRS PRON.3I.ACT

‘what (adjective) is it?’

1251. *huldami na*

هـر مـسـئـلـه

[ʔʊldɑmɪ nɑː]

h-uld-ami na

3I.AG-be.black-3I.PRS PRON.3I.ACT

‘it is black’

§10.4.1 Interrogative Pronouns: Who, What, Which

The interrogative pronoun series of identity distinguishes animacy and number. The animate singular *kammi* ‘who’ has the sematic form *kakken*. The asematic plural is in *kammet* or *kammegi*, but the other sematic forms follow the singular stem *kakk-* (*kakkit* ‘who ACC.PL’)

The inanimate *kiski* ‘what, which’ is entirely irregular and has two alternative sematic forms. The first and more standard, *kisken*, *kiskem-* be thought of a truncated *-vi* noun – its sematic form is *kisken* (in very formal registers, *kiskema*) but for other singular cases, it behaves like a noun in *-vi* without the initial *-v-*: *kiskemet* ‘into what (ILLAT)’. Parallel forms in the singular without *-em-* also exist but are more commonly used for locative questions: *kiskemet* ‘into what’ but *kisket* ‘where to’, although such forms in *kajj-* also exist and are perhaps considered more standard. The second sematic form is *kiktsu* or *kittsu*, which then behaves like a normal heterorganic symphonic noun, although without apophony.

Determiner forms also have alternative forms, one in *kis* and one in *misken*, which is common to all interrogative pronouns. The determiners in *mi-* are often understood as being more determined than those without *mi-*, which is not surprising considering the determiner *mi*. Inanimate plural forms usually translate to ‘what things’, while animate plural forms to ‘what people’.

Predicative verb forms are in *kabm-* for animate nouns and *kisk-* for inanimate nouns, and neither undergo apophony in the past:

kabmi jo

‘who was s/he?’

kiskvi na

‘what was it?’

‘who/what’	ANIMATE		INANIMATE	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>kammi</i> ‘who’	<i>kammeḡi~kammet</i> ‘who, what people’	<i>kiski</i> ‘what’	<i>kiskagi</i> ‘what, what things’
SEOMATIC	<i>kakken</i>	<i>kakkit</i>	<i>kisken</i> <i>kiktsu~kittsu</i>	<i>kiskit</i> <i>kiktsut~kittsut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kakkimut</i>	<i>kakkisit</i>	<i>kiskimmit~kiskimut</i> <i>kiktsumit~kittsumit</i>	<i>kiskusut</i> <i>kiktsusut~kittsusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kakket</i>	<i>kakkuttut~kakkomi</i>	<i>kiskemet~kisket</i> <i>kiktsot~kittsot</i>	<i>kiskittit~kiskemi</i> <i>kiktsittit~kittsittit</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kakkinnit</i>	<i>kakkingit</i>	<i>kiskeminnit~kiskinnit</i> <i>kiktsunmit~kittsunmit</i>	<i>kiskungit</i> <i>kiktsungit~kittsungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kakkigut</i>	<i>kakkein</i>	<i>kiskikkut~kiskigut</i> <i>kiktsugit~kittsugit</i>	<i>kiskuin</i> <i>kiktsuin~kittsuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kammits</i>	<i>kammittset</i>	<i>kiskits</i>	<i>kiskittset~kiskattsot</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>kabm-</i>		<i>kisk-</i>	
DETERMINER	<i>kis~misken Ø iø/na/ni</i> ‘which/what/who Ø’			

ANIMATE SINGULAR

1252. *i kammi iø iski-t de?*

يڤي كاممي ايسكي-ت دة؟

[i: 'kamɪ jɔ: 'iskɪd t̪ de]

i kammi iø iski-Ø-t de

COP.NLOC.PST who.ACT PRON.3A woman-ACT DEM.PROX

‘who was that woman?’

1253. *nā kakkigut deḡḡa naukwis?*

نا كاككيغوت دةغغيا ناوكويس؟

[næ: 'ka^hki:ḡɔt 'de:ɔ 'naʊ^hkʷis]

nā kakk-igut de=ḡḡa naukwis-Ø

COP.NLOC.PRS who-COM here.INESS dog-ACT

‘who here has a dog?’

1254. *tsXubma kakkinnit?*

تسخبما كاكينيت؟

[ʔstʃu:ɔpma 'ka^hkinɪt]

ts-lubm-va kakk-innit

2.AG-speak-LOC.PRS who-ELAT

‘who are you talking about?’

1255. *tsalkvet kakket?*

تسالكفيت كاككت؟

[ʔsalk^hʷet 'ka^hket]

ts-alk-vet kakk-et

2.AG-give-3°.PST who-ILLAT
'whom did you give it to?'

1256. *tsebjelvin kammits?*

၂၀၁၅ ခုနှစ် ဇူလိုင်လ ၁ ရက်နေ့

[tsɛ'bjɛl⁴ɪn 'kam:ɪts]

tse-bjell-vin kammi-ts

2.AG.PST-believe-1°.PST who-ESS

'who did you believe her/him to be?'

1257. *tsili kis sagvema ʔo?*

میشی مسیحی ہائی اسکول / ممبئی

[^htsi:li 'kiŋ 'sak^hɛ:ma jɔ:]

ts-ɪl-i kis sagvem-a ɪo

2.AG-know-1°.PRS what man-ACC PRON.3A

‘what/which man do you know?’

1258. *kabman pinennenna?*

ಹುಸುಕು ಬಿಡಿಬಿಡಿಬಿಡಿಬಿಡಿ

[^hkaʔpman pi'nɛn:ɛn:ɑ]

Ø-kabm-an pi-nennen-Ø-va

3A.AG-be.who-NLOC.PRS POSS.3-friend-ACT-POSS.LOC

‘who is your friend?’

ANIMATE PLURAL

1259. *nåt kammet mi ni²-t de?*

١٠٠٠ مائة

[næ:t 'kam:et mɪ 'ni:d de]

nā=t kamme=gi mi nī-t de

COP.NLOC.PRS.PL who.ACT.PL DET PRON.3A.ACT.PL DEM.PROX

‘who are these (people)?’

1260. *nåt peungit kakkein naukviski?*

١٥٨٨

[ˈnæ:t ˈpɛuŋ:t ˈka^hkɛɪn ˈnɔu^hkʷɪs:ki]

na²=t pe=ungit kakk-ein naukwis-Ø-gi

COP.NLOC.PRS.PL PRON.2.ELAT.PL who-COM.PL dog-ACT-PL

‘who of you have dogs?’

1261. *tsXubma sagvemungit kakkingit?*

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[^htstʰu:ʔpmɑ 'sak^h:ɛmʊŋ:ɪt 'ka^hkiŋ:ɪt]

ts-lubm-va sagvem-ungit kakk-ingit

2.AG-speak-LOC.PRS man-ELAT.PL who-ELAT.PL

‘which of men are you talking about?’

1262. *tsalkvet kakkomi?*

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[ts'a:k⁴et 'ka^hkɔ:mi]

ts-alk-vet kakk-omi

2.AG.PST-give-3°.PST who-ILLAT.PL

1270. *tsmíkva kisket?*
 ʈsmíːkʷa ˈkɪfːket
ts-migg-va kisk=et
 2.AG-go.walking-LOC.PRS where.ILLAT
 ‘where are you going?’
1271. *tsemindin kiskin?*
 ʈseːmɪndɪn ˈkɪfːkɪn
tse-mind-in kisk=in
 2.AG.PST-come-LOC.PST where.ELAT
 ‘where did you come from?’
1272. *tsnuggiget kiskits mi ai-t de?*
 ʈsnʊkɪːget ˈkɪfːkɪts mɪ ʔaɪd de
ts-nuggig-et kiski-ts mi ai-t de
 2.AG-Call-3°.PRS what-ESS DET PRON.3I.ACC DEM.PROX
 ‘what do you call this?’
1273. *tsikna misken boagvimut a?*
 ʈsɪkɪŋa ˈmɪfːkɛn ˈbɑːkʷɪmʊh ɑː
ts-ikn-va misken boagv-umut a
 2.AG-live-LOC.PRS what house-INESS PRON.3I
 ‘which house (of many) do you live in?’
1274. *tsikna kis boagvimut a?*
 ʈsɪkɪŋa ˈkɪfː ˈbɑːkʷɪmʊh ɑː
ts-ikn-va kis boagv-umut a
 2.AG-live-LOC.PRS what house-INESS PRON.3I
 ‘what house do you live in?’
1275. *kiskami a tsalla-t de?*
 ˈkɪfːkɑːmɪ ɑː ʈsallaːd de
Ø-kisk-ami a tsalla-Ø-t de
 3I.AG-be.what-3I.PRS PRON.3I thing-ACT DEM.PROX
 ‘what is this thing?’
- INANIMATE PLURAL
1276. *sittsinissanin kiskit?*
 ʈsɪtsɪˈnɪfːɑːnɪn ˈkɪfːkɪt
sit-ts-i-nis-van-in kisk-it
 CIS-2.AG.PST-KIN-bring-2°.PST-PL.INFRA.PST what-ACC.PL
 ‘what (things) did you bring here?’

1277. *tsillumma kiskuĩn?*
 ትሲሊሙማ ክስኩሳን?
 [ts'ɪlɒm:a 'kɪf:kɒɪn]
ts-silluθ-va kisk-uĩn
 2.AG-do-LOC.PRS what-COM.PL
 'what are you working with, doing?'
1278. *nāt kiskagi mi nĩ-t de*
 ኔት ክስካገሚ ሚ ንት ድ
 [næt 'kɪf:kɑ:gi mi 'ni:d de]
nā=t kisk=agi mi nĩ-de
 COP.NLOC.PRS.PL what.ACT.PL DET PRON.3I.ACT.PL DEM.PROX
 'what are these things'
1279. *keutsnisen misken tsālit i?*
 ኬህትሲኔሰን ሚስክን ትሳሊት ነ?
 [keʊ 'tsɪn:ʃɛn 'mɪf:kɛn 'tsæ:liɪ i]
keu-ts-nis-et-an misken tsāl-it
 along-2.AG-bring-3°.PRS-PL.INFRA what thing-ACC.PL
 'which things are you bringing along?'
1280. *keutsnisen kis tsālit i?*
 ኬህትሲኔሰን ክስ ትሳሊት ነ?
 [keʊ 'tsɪn:ʃɛn 'kɪʃ 'tsæ:liɪ i]
keu-ts-nis-et-an kis tsāl-it
 along-2.AG-bring-3°.PRS-PL.INFRA what thing-ACC.PL
 'what things are you bringing along?'
1281. *kiskāt pitulovagi?*
 ክስካት ቅጥህሎገላገ?
 [kɪf:kæt pi'tu:lɒwɑ:gi]
Ø-kisk-āt pi-tūla-va-Ø-gi
 3I.AG-be.what-3I.PRS.PL POSS.2-thought-POSS.LOC-ACT-PL
 'what are your thoughts?'

The interrogative pronouns also have adverbial forms:

TEMPORAL	<i>kajju?</i>	'when?'
	<i>kagūt?</i>	'until when?'
	<i>kagin?</i>	'since when?'
MANNER ADVERB	<i>kiset? kisset</i>	'how?'
LOCATIVE		
	INESSIVE	<i>kiskia? kajja</i> 'where?'
	ILLATIVE	<i>kisket? kajjet</i> 'where to?'
	ELATIVE	<i>kiskin? kajjin</i> 'where from?'
COMITATIVE	<i>kiskven? kajjen</i>	'where along/by? along what path?'

§10.4.2 Interrogative Pronouns: What Kind

The interrogative pronoun series of type distinguishes only number. Such pronouns are used to ask questions about the type or kind, and they are unique in having a predicative form, as the answer to such questions is often an adjective. There are two forms of interrogative pronouns of type – *kis̱at* and *kiskinot~kiskot*. The former has no specific determiner form. For example, one can ask *i̱ kis̱at mi lunnan hejju na?* ‘how (lit. what kind) was last winter’, asking about the type of winter it was – the answer one would expect would contain a noun clause, such as *i̱ tsey hejju na* ‘it was a cold winter’. But one can also use the predicative form (which does not undergo apophony) when asking a similar question, with the expectation that the answer will focus on a predicative adjective, as in *kiskinukv̱n mi lunnan hejju na?* ‘how was last winter?’ *tseyv̱n mi lunnan hejju na* ‘last winter was cold’. As such, the non-predicative forms replace a noun or noun clause, but the predicative form replaces another predicative form. The pronoun *kis̱at* has a sematic form in *kis̱uk-* or simply *kis̱-*, and likewise has a predicative verbal form in either *kis̱og-* or *kis̱-*.

The pronouns *kis̱at* and *kiskinot~kiskot* are often used instead of the determiner form preceding a noun in the essive or genitive case (often plural), for example *kis̱at ḻulutṯsot~ḻuluit* ‘what kind of languages’. As with other pronouns, the noun may also come first in the elative plural, for example *ḻuluingit kis̱at* ‘what kind of language(s)’ Consider the three following examples:

1282. *ṉa kis̱at ṉeykit~ṉeykingit kis̱at mi na-t de?*

ن̱ا کِسَات نِیْکِیت~نِیْکِینگِیت کِسَات مِی نَا-ت دِی؟

[ṉa: 'kɪʃ:ʈat 'ṉeykit~'ṉeykingit 'kɪʃ:ʈat mi 'na:d de]

ṉa kis̱at ṉeyk-it~ṉeyk-ingit kis̱at mi na-t de

COP.NLOC.PRS what.kind.ACT tree-GEN.PL~tree-ELAT.PL what.kind.ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX

‘what kind of tree is this?’ (asking about the species)

1283. *ṉa umik mi na-t de*

ن̱ا اُمِیک مِی نَا-ت دِی

[ṉa: 'u:mik mi 'na:d de]

ṉa umik-O mi na-t de

COP.NLOC.PRS woolly.willow-ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX

‘this is a woolly willow’

1284. *ṉa kiskinot nuokku na mi na-t de?*

ن̱ا کِسکینوت نُوکُکُ نَا مِی نَا-ت دِی؟

[ṉa: 'kɪʃ:kɪnɔt 'ṉoʊkɔ na: mi 'na:d de]

ṉa s̱au~skinot nuokku-O na mi na-t de

COP.NLOC.PRS what.kind tree-ACT PRON.3I.ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX

‘what kind of tree is this?’ (asking about type/kind)

1285. *ṉa ṉalp̱nuokku mi na-t de*

ن̱ا ن̱الْپ̱نُوکُکُ مِی نَا-ت دِی

[ṉa: 'naʈ:p̱ṉoʊkɔ mi 'na:d de]

ṉa ṉalp̱=nuokku-O mi na-t de

COP.NLOC.PRS conifer-ACT DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX

‘this is a coniferous tree’

1286. *kis̱ami~kiskukkami a nuokku-t de?*

کِسَامِی~کِسکُکُکَامِی ا نُوکُکُ-ت دِی؟

[kɪʃ:ʈaami~'kɪʃ:kɔkka:mi a: 'ṉoʊkɔd de]

O-kis̱ami~O-kiskukkami a nuokku-O-t de

3I.AG-be.what.kind-3I.PRS PRON.3I tree-ACT DEM.PROX

‘how type is this tree?’ (asking about quality)

1287. *kállhami a nuokku-t de*
 كالبهامي ا نووكو ت ده
 [ˈkæːħɑːmi aː ˈnɔʊḥˈkoð dɛ]
 O-kállh-ami a nuokku-O-t de
 3I.AG-be.tall-3I.PRS PRON.3I tree-ACT DEM.PROX
 ‘this tree is tall’

[¹kæ:ʎ:a:mi a: ¹n̩ʊ^hkʊd_~dɛ]

Ø-kalli-ami a nuokku-Ø-t de

'this tree is tall'

‘this tree is tall’

Note that the difference between *kis̕at ɲ̥eykit* or *ɲ̥eykingit kis̕at* and *kis̕en ɲ̥okku na* is much less salient than between either and the predicative verbal form.

SINGULAR

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[i: 'kɪ ʃ: [̂]tlat 'sak^u:ɛ:mət jɔ:]

COP.NLOC.PST what.kind.ACT man-GEN.PL PRON.3A.ACT

‘what kind of man was he?’

1289. *tsikna kis Ximut haldats?*

[^htsɪkɲɑ 'kɪ ʃ:^hɪmʊt 'hal:dæ:ts]

ts-ikn-va kisχ-imut hald-āts

2.AG-live-LOC.PRS what.kind-IN ESS place-ESS

‘in what kind of place do you live?’

1290. *tsabiellat kisʔatsʔ*

[tsɑˈbjɛlːat ˈkɪfːtʰats]
 tsa-bjell-at kisʕat-ts
 2.AG-believe-0°.RET.LOC what.kind-ESS
 ‘how do you think of me?’

1291. *nā pikkut kisʕen naukwis i?*

نأ پککوت کیشئن ناوکویس ای؟
 [næː ˈpɪˈkɔt ˈkɪfːtʰen ˈnɑqˤkʰɪs jɔː]
 nā pi=kkut kisʕen naukwis-Ø a
 COP.NLOC.PRS PRON.2.COM what.kind dog-ACT PRON.3A
 ‘what kind of dog do you have?’

PLURAL

1292. *ūt kisʕakki sagvemut i?*

ūt کیشاککی ساگوموت ای؟
 [ɪt ˈkɪfːtʰaˈkɪ ˈsɑkːɛmɔh iː]
 i=t kisʕat=ki sagvem-ut i
 COP.NLOC.PST.PL what.kind.ACT.PL man-GEN.PL PRON.3A.PL
 ‘what kind of men were they?’

1293. *tsillumma kiskinukkein?*

تسیلومما کیشکینوککین؟
 [tsˈɪlɔmːɑ ˈkɪfːkɪnɔˈkɛɪn]
 ts-silluθ-va kiskinukk-ein
 2.AG-do-LOC.PRS what.kind-COM.PL
 ‘what kind of things do you work with/on?’

1294. *tsmihan kisʕit?*

تسمیھان کیشیت؟
 [tsmɪːhan ˈkɪfːtʰɪt]
 ts-mih-a-n kisʕ-it
 2.AG-want-2°.PRS-PL.INFRA what.kind-ACC.PL
 ‘what kind (of things) do you want?’

1295. *tsabiellatan kisʕattsot?*

تسابیلاتان کیشاتسوت؟
 [tsɑˈbjɛlːatan ˈkɪfːtʰatsɔːt]
 tsa-bjell-at-an kisʕ-attsot
 2.AG-believe-0°.RET.LOC-PL.INFRA what.kind-ESS.PL
 ‘what do you think of us?’

1296. *hiknāt deissit kisʕakki illiut?*

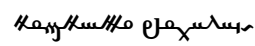
هیکنات دیسیت کیشاککی ایللیوت؟
 [ˈʔɪkɪːnæt ˈdeɪsɪt ˈkɪfːtʰaˈkɪ ˈɪlːɪt]
 h-ikn-āt de=issit kisʕat=ki illi-ut
 3I.AG-live-3I.PRS.PL around.here.INESS what.kind.ACT.PL creature-GEN.PL
 ‘what kind of animals live here?’

PREDICATIVE

1297. *kisʕan pinaukwissa?*

کیشان پیناوکویسا؟

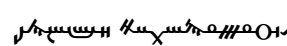
[kɪʃːtlan pɪˈnauˈkʰɪsːɑ]
O-kisX-an pi-naukvis-O-va
 3A.AG-be.what.kind-NLOC.PRS POSS.2-dog-ACT-POSS.LOC
 ‘what kind of dog do you have?’

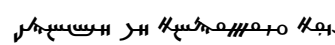
1298. *kiskukwi pikkava?*

 [kɪʃːkʊˈkʰɪ ˈpɪˈkkaːwɑ]
O-kiskukk-vi p-ikka-O-va
 3A.AG.PST-be.what.kind-NLOC.PST POSS.2-father-ACT-POSS.LOC
 ‘what kind (of person) was your father?’

§10.4.3 Interrogative Pronouns: Which of Two

The dual interrogative pronoun series distinguishes animacy and number. The singular forms *kakkuX̂X̂as* and *kiskuĵĵas* are used to ask which of two, while the plural forms *kakkuX̂X̂aski~kakkuX̂X̂i* and *kiskuĵĵaski~kiskuĵĵi* are used for obligate plural nouns. These pronouns are simply the dual indefinite pronouns (with a short *-u-* rather than *-ũ-*) preceded by *kakk-* for animate forms and *kis-* for inanimate forms. There is little to no difference between using an interrogative dual pronoun followed by the sematic (or often the elative if the pronoun itself is in the sematic) or either determiner determiner, and as such one can say both *kakkuX̂X̂as sagvemut~sagvemungit* ‘which of the (two) men?’, *kiskuĵĵu~kiskon sakven jo?* ‘which man (out of two)?’ or *miskuĵĵu~miskon sakven jo?* ‘which of the (two) men?’. The interrogative dual adverbial forms for location are often specific to a side, as in *nā kiskuĵĵa jo?* ‘on which (of two) sides is s/he?’, and like the adverbs of sides, *piṛ̂ṇen* ‘on this side’ and *gall̂ṇen* ‘on the other side’, they can be found with *si-* (moving up or forward) and *gi-* (moving down or backward), as in *si(ki)skuĵĵen?* ‘forward along which side?’.

Some speakers do not use these pronouns, which is typical of mroe relaxed or colloquial registers, but instead use *na kũX̂X̂as ke*, for example:

1299. *tsX̂ubma kakkuX̂X̂innit?*

 [ˈtʃtʃuːpma ˈkaˈkʊːtʃːnɪt]
ts-lubm-va kakkuX̂X̂-innit
 2.AG-speak-LOC.PRS which.of.two-ELAT
 ‘which one are you talking about?’

1300. *tsX̂ubma na kũX̂X̂inni-t ke?*

 [ˈtʃtʃuːpma na ˈkʊːtʃːnɪːk ke]
ts-lubm-va na kũX̂X̂-innit ke
 2.AG-speak-LOC.PRS INTERR both-ELAT INTERR
 ‘which one are you talking about?’

Some speakers also use predicative forms that correspond to *kammi* ‘who’ and *kiski* ‘what’ predicative forms, namely *kakkutt-* and *kiskuĥĥ-*, for example *kiskuĥĥami a?* ‘which one is it?’.

Determiner of type and kind in *kiskullat* and *kiskukinot* ‘which kind (of the two)’ exist.

tseneggin kiskullat~kiskukinot naukva jo?
 ‘what kind of dog (out of two types) did you see?’

‘which one’	ANIMATE		INANIMATE	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>kakkuʕʕas</i> ‘which one’	<i>kakkuʕʕaski~kakkuʕʕi</i> ‘which ones’	<i>kiskuiʕas</i> ‘which one’	<i>kiskuiʕaski~kiskuiʕi</i> ‘which ones’
SEOMATIC	<i>kakkuʕʕa</i>	<i>kakkuʕʕit</i>	<i>kiskuiʕa</i>	<i>kiskuiʕit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kakkuʕʕimut</i>	<i>kakkuʕʕisit</i>	<i>kiskuiʕimut</i>	<i>kiskuiʕisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kakkuʕʕet</i>	<i>kakkuʕʕuttut</i> <i>kakkuʕʕastut</i>	<i>kiskuiʕet</i>	<i>kiskuiʕuttut</i> <i>kiskuiʕastut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kakkuʕʕinnit</i>	<i>kakkuʕʕingit</i>	<i>kiskuiʕinnit</i>	<i>kiskuiʕingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kakkuʕʕigut</i>	<i>kakkuʕʕein</i>	<i>kiskuiʕigut</i>	<i>kiskuiʕein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kakkuʕʕats</i>	<i>kakkuʕʕattsot</i> <i>kakkuʕʕittset</i>	<i>kiskuiʕats</i>	<i>kiskuiʕattsot</i> <i>kiskuiʕittset</i>
DETERMINER	<i>kiskuiʕu(kiskon)~miskuiʕu(miskon)~kiskukinot Ø jo/na/ni</i> ‘which Ø’			

ANIMATE SINGULAR

1301. *kemabmindan kakkuddan?*

كعمابمندان كاكوددان؟

[ke:maʔpmin:dan 'kaʕkɔ:tan]

kem-aφ-mind-an kakkuddan

along-4-come-NLOC.PRS which.of.two.ACT

‘which one is coming along?’

1302. *nā kakkuʕʕigut sagvemut naukvis?*

نا كاككوععوت ساقصموت ناوكفيس؟

[næ: 'kaʕkɔ:ʕigɔt 'sakʕ:emɔt 'naʕʕkʕis]

nā kakkuʕʕigut sagvem-ut naukvis-Ø

COP.NLOC.PRS which.of.two-COM man-GEN.PL dog-ACT

‘which of two men has a dog?’

1303. *tsmihā ittut kakkuʕʕi?*

تسميها ايتوت كاككوعع؟

[ʕsmi:ha 'iʔɔt 'kaʕkɔ:ʕi]

ts-mih-a i=ttut kakkuʕʕ-i

2.AG-like-2°.PRS better.ADV which.of.two-ACC

‘which one do you like better?’

1304. *nonnaulluddan kakkuddan?*

نونناولوددان كاككوددان؟

[nɔn:auʕlɔ:tan 'kaʕkɔ:tan]

n-onnau=ludd-an kakkuddan

4-be.beautiful.SUPERL-NLOC.PRS which.of.two.ACT

‘who (of the two) is the most beautiful?’

gettsiskigganin ylyngit kakkuXkut?

- $\chi_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.45$

get-ts-i-skig-van-in yłı-yngit kakkuʃʃ-ut

‘which gills did you remove?’

-

tse-bikn=in-van-in tsettsög-ingit kahkkuXX-ut

‘what (of two) fish guts did you throw away?’

1307. *tsikna kiskuijmut boagvut?*

- سید علی بن ابی طالب علیه السلام

ts-ikn-va kiskuij-imut boagv-ut

‘in which house do you live?’

- Օգոստոսի 1-ին 1918 թվականին

t-ikn-an kiskuij-imut seuv-u io

‘on which side of the river does s/he live?’

- ۱۱~ ○ سس ف خ ی ل ر ع ش ک م ه ۱۱~ ۱۱~

ts-ikn-va miškon boagv-imut a

‘in which (of these two) house(s) do you live?’

- [illegible]

aφ-nukviŋ-emi euŋŋog-ingit kiŋkuiŋ-a na alda-Ø-t de

‘which of the subjects is this book about?’

- Handwritten signature*

n-onnau=kkudd-an kis=kuiias

‘which one is more beautiful?’

INANIMATE PLURAL

1312. *keutsnisan ʒykkyngit kiškujiit?*

ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

[keuˈtsnɪːʃan ˈtʃyˈkɪŋɪt ˈkɪʃːkɔːjɪt]

keu-ts-nis-a-n ʒykk-yngit kiškuji-it

along-2.AG-bring-2°.PRS-PL.INFRA ski-ELAT.PL which.of.two-ACC.PL

‘which pair of skis are you bringing along?’

1313. *tsillumma gekkemyingit kiškujein?*

ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

[ˈtsɪlɔmːɑ ˈgeˈkɛmɪŋɪt ˈkɪʃːkɔːjɛɪn]

ts-sillum-th-va gekkem-yngit kiškuji-ein

2.AG-do-LOC.PRS snowshoe-ELAT.PL which.of.two-COM.PL

‘which pair of snowshoes are you working on?’

The interrogative pronouns also have adverbial forms:

TEMPORAL	<i>kiškuju?</i>	‘at which (of two) times?’
MANNER ADVERB	<i>kiskuset?</i>	‘in which (of two) ways?’
LOCATIVE		
INESSIVE	<i>kiškujia? kiškujiumut</i>	‘in/on which (of two) place, sides?’
ILLATIVE	<i>kiškujot?</i>	‘to which (of two) places, sides?’
ELATIVE	<i>kiškujün?</i>	‘from which (of two) places, sides?’
COMITATIVE	<i>kiškujon?</i>	‘along/by which (of two) places, sides, paths?’
	<i>mi(ki)škujion?</i>	‘forward/up along which side?’
	<i>gi(ki)škujion?</i>	‘backward/down along which side?’

§10.4.4 Interrogative Pronouns: How Many

The interrogative pronouns *kankkas* (singular, sometimes *kannas*) and *kankkaski~kankki* (plural, sometimes *kannaski* or *kanni*) are the interrogative forms of the indefinite pronouns *nankkas* ‘many’, and only distinguish number. The singular is often used for things of the same type, even though it may be followed by a noun in the plural (semantic or elative), while plural forms are used for obligate plural nouns, things of different types or things out of a set group. Likewise, the definite determiner *mikan~minkka* is most often used to ask about ‘which (of the many many)?’ instead of ‘how many?’, and as such is very close in meaning to *miſken* ‘which?’

Some speakers lack these pronouns and instead use the form *na nannas ke*, for example:

1314. *i vussut kankkas?*

ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

[iː ˈwɔsɔt ˈkanːkas]

i vo=ussut kankkas

COP.NLOC.PST over:there.INESS how.many.ACT

‘how many were there?’

1315. *i vussut na nannas ke?*

ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ

[iː ˈwɔsɔt na ˈnanːas ke]

i vo=ussut na nannas ke

COP.NLOC.PST over:there.INESS INTERR many.ACT INTERR

‘how many were there?’

but

1316. *na i-t ke vussut nannas?*

ﻧﺎ ﺇﺕ ﻛﻪ ﻭﺳﺴﯘﺕ ﻧﺎﻧﻨﺎﺱ

[na ik ke 'wʊsʊt 'nannas]

na i-t ke vo=ussut nannas

INTERR COP.NLOC.PST INTERR over:there.INESS many.ACT

‘were many there?’

Some speakers have a predicative verbal form in *kankk-*, for example:

1317. *kankkvit i?*

ﻛﺎﻧﻜﻜﻮﻳﺖ ﺇ

[ˈkan:kʰi i]

Ø-kankk-vit i

3A.AG.PST-be.how.many-NLOC.PST.PL PRON.3A.ACT.PL

‘how many were they?’

This is typical of more relaxed or colloquial registers.

Determiner forms of type in *kankkaillat* and *kankkakinot~kankkinot~kankkot* ‘how many kinds’ also exist:

1318. *tsetsadnetin kankkot bveykyt i?*

ﺗﺴﻪﺱﺍﺩﻧﻪﺕﻳﻦ ﻛﺎﻧﻜﻜﻮﺕ ﺑﻮﻳﻜﻴﺖ ﺇ

[tseˈtʃaˈtneːtɪn ˈkan:kʊt ˈbʰeykɪ i]

tse-tsadn-vet-in kankkot bveyk-yt i

2.AG.PST-find-3°.PST-PL.INFRA.PST how.many.kinds mushroom-ACC.PL PRON.3I.PL

‘how many kinds of mushrooms did you find?’

‘how many’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>kankkas~kannas</i> ‘how many’	<i>kankkaski~kankki</i> <i>kannaski~kanni</i> ‘how many’
SEMATIC	<i>kankka~kanna</i>	<i>kankkit~kannit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kankkimut~kannimut</i>	<i>kankkisit~kannisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kankket~kannet</i>	<i>kankkuttut~kannuttut</i> <i>kannkastut~kannastut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kankkinnit~kanninnit</i>	<i>kankkingit~kanningit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kankkigut~kannigut</i>	<i>kankkein~kannein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kankkats~kannats</i>	<i>kankkattsot~kannattsot</i>
PREDICATIVE	<i>kankk-, kann-</i>	
DETERMINER	<i>mikan~minkka Ø jo/na/nɪ</i> ‘how many Ø’ <i>kankkaillat~kankkoikinot~kankkinot~kankkot Ø jo/na/nɪ</i> ‘how many kinds of Ø’	

SINGULAR

1319. *tseñikvan kankka?*

ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ

[tse'ɲɪkʷan 'kan:kɑ]

tse-ñikk-van kankk-a

2.AG.PST-take.PST-2°.PST how.many-ACC

‘how many did you take?’

1320. *pigaiñhema laukkingit kankka?*

ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ

[pi'gæɪ?ɛma 'laʊkɪŋɪt 'kan:kɑ]

pi-gaiñh-ema laukk-ingit kankk-a

2.UNAG-need-2°.RET.PRS log-ELAT.PL how.many-PAT

‘how many logs do you need?’

1321. *tsebadvan sauñingit kankka?*

ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ

[tse'baðʷan 'sauñɪŋɪt 'kan:kɑ]

tse-baɖ-van sauñ-ingit kankk-a

2.AG.PST-catch-2°.PST fish-ELAT.PL how.many-ACC

‘how many fish did you catch?’

1322. *i vussut niktungit kankkas?*

ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ

[i: 'wʊsʊt 'niktɪŋɪt 'kan:kɑs]

i vo=ussut nikt-ungit kankkas

COP.NLOC.PST over:there.INESS person-ELAT.PL how.many-ACT

‘how many people were there?’

PLURAL

1323. *tseñikvanin kankkit?*

ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ

[tse'ɲɪkʷɑnnɪn 'kan:kɪt]

tse-ñikk-van-in kankk-it

2.AG.PST-take-2°.PST-PL.INFRA.PST how.many-ACC.PL

‘how many (different things/of them) did you take?’

1324. *pigaiñheman laukkingit kankkit?*

ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ

[pi'gæɪ?ɛman 'laʊkɪŋɪt 'kan:kɪt]

pi-gaiñh-ema-n laukk-ingit kankk-it

2.UNAG-need-2°.RET.PRS-PL.INFRA log-ELAT.PL how.many-PAT.PL

‘how many logs do you need?’

1325. *tsebadvanin sauñingit kankkit?*

ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᑎᑕᑦ

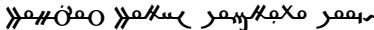
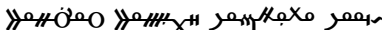
[tse'baðʷɑnnɪn 'sauñɪŋɪt 'kan:kɪt]

tse-baɖ-van-in sauñ-ingit kankk-it

2.AG.PST-catch-2°.PST-PL.INFRA.PST fish-ELAT.PL how.many-ACC.PL

‘how many (different) fishes did you catch?’

1326. *abmindvit iṅgit kankkaski?*

 [aʔpmind^qiṅ 'iŋ:ɪt 'kaŋ:kas:ki]
aϕ-mind-vit i=ṅgit kankkas=ki
 4-come-NLOC.PST.PL PRON.3A.ELAT.PL how.many-ACT.PL
 ‘how many of them came?’
1327. *mindvit mikan niskegi ni?*

 [mim:d^qit 'mi:kan 'ni:f:ke:gi ni:]
O-mind-vit mikan niski-O-gi ni
 3A.AG.PST-come-NLOC.PST.PL how.many person-ACT-PL PRON.3A.PL
 ‘how many people came?’
1328. *mindvit minkka niskegi ni?*

 [mim:d^qit 'miŋ:ka 'ni:f:ke:gi ni:]
O-mind-vit minkka niski-O-gi ni
 3A.AG.PST-come-NLOC.PST.PL how.many person-ACT-PL PRON.3A.PL
 ‘which one (of the many) people came?’

The interrogative pronouns also have adverbial forms:

TEMPORAL	<i>kankkajju?</i> <i>kankku?</i> <i>kannu?</i>	'how many times?'
MANNER ADVERB	<i>kankkoset?</i> <i>kannoset?</i>	'in how many ways?'
CARDINAL	<i>kankkasin?</i> <i>kannasin?</i>	'how many?'
COLLECTIVE	<i>kankkegit?</i> <i>kannegit?</i>	'how many (in a group)?'

§10.4.5 Interrogative Pronouns: How Much

The interrogative pronoun *kaukkas* is the interrogative forms of the indefinite pronoun *njikkis* ‘much’, and distinguishes neither animacy nor number. As with the declarative indefinite pronoun, the referent is usually the third-person inanimate. The related degree adverbs *njukkut* has the interrogative form *kaukut* or more commonly *kauwa*, while *ninut* has *kaukinut~kauninut~kaunnut*. Some speakers lack these pronouns and instead use the polar interrogative particles, which is typical of more relaxed or colloquial registers:

1329. *tsemigvet kaukka?*

 [tse'mikʷ:et 'kauʰka]
tse-migv-vet kaukk-a
 2.AG.PST-eat-3°.PST how.much-ACC
 'how much did you eat?'
- or
1330. *tsemigvin~tsemigvet na niukkut~niukka-t ke?*

 [tse'mikʷ:m~tse'mikʷ:eh na 'noʰkʷt~'noʰkak ke]

tse-migv-in~vet na n̄ukkut~n̄ukka-t ke
 2.AG.PST-eat-LOC.PST~3°.PST INTERR much(.ACC) INTERR
 ‘how much did you eat?’

but

1331. *na tsemigve-t ke n̄ukkut?*

ⵜⵉⵎⵉⵖⵓⵔⵜ ⵜⴰ ⵜⵉⵎⵉⵖⵓⵔⵜ ⵜⴰ ⵜⵉⵎⵉⵖⵓⵔⵜ ⵜⴰ ⵜⵉⵎⵉⵖⵓⵔⵜ

[na tse'mikʰ:ek ke 'n̄ʊkʰkʊt]

na tse-migv-vet-t ke n̄ukkut

INTERR 2.AG.PST-eat-3°.PST INTERR much.ACC

‘did you eat a lot?’

A predicative verbal form in *kaukk-* exists:

1332. *kaukkami innik a?*

ⵜⵉⵎⵉⵖⵓⵔⵜ ⵜⴰ ⵜⵉⵎⵉⵖⵓⵔⵜ ⵜⴰ ⵜⵉⵎⵉⵖⵓⵔⵜ ⵜⴰ ⵜⵉⵎⵉⵖⵓⵔⵜ

[kaʊkʰka:mi 'innik a:]

Ø-kaukk-ami innik a

3I.AG-be.how.much-3I.PRS still PRON.3I.ACT

‘how much is left of it?’

‘how much’	POSITIVE
ASEMATIC	<i>kaukkas</i> ‘how much’
SEOMATIC	<i>kaukka</i>
INESSIVE	<i>kaukkimut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>kaukket</i>
ELATIVE	<i>kaukkinnit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>kaukkigut</i>
ESSIVE	<i>kaukkats</i>
DETERMINER	<i>kaukut~kauwa Ø iɔ/na/hi</i> ‘how much Ø’
ADVERB	<i>kauma</i> ‘how much’

1333. *n̄ kauwa dalli na?*

ⵜⵉⵎⵉⵖⵓⵔⵜ ⵜⴰ ⵜⵉⵎⵉⵖⵓⵔⵜ ⵜⴰ ⵜⵉⵎⵉⵖⵓⵔⵜ ⵜⴰ ⵜⵉⵎⵉⵖⵓⵔⵜ

[n̄æ: 'kaʊwa 'daʎi na:]

n̄ kauwa dalli-Ø na

COP.NLOC.PRS how:much time-ACT PRON.3I

‘what time is it?’

or

1334. *n̄ na n̄ukku-t ke dalli?*

ⵜⵉⵎⵉⵖⵓⵔⵜ ⵜⴰ ⵜⵉⵎⵉⵖⵓⵔⵜ ⵜⴰ ⵜⵉⵎⵉⵖⵓⵔⵜ ⵜⴰ ⵜⵉⵎⵉⵖⵓⵔⵜ

[næ: na 'joʰkok ke 'daʎɪ]
nā na niukku-t ke dālji-Ø
 COP.NLOC.PRS INTERR much INTERR time-ACT
 ‘what time is it?’

1335. *hadnami nannit kaukkas?*
 ስፍረፍረና ስፍረፍረና ስፍረፍረና
 [ʔaθɪtɪaɪni 'nanɪt 'kaɪʰkas]
h-adn-ami na=nmit kaukkas
 3I.AG-be.left-3I.PRS PRON.3I.ELAT how.much.ACT
 ‘how much is left of it?’

1336. *pigaiḥheset kaukka?*
 ስፍረፍረና ስፍረፍረና ስፍረፍረና
 [pɪ'gæɪʔɛset 'kaɪʰka]
pi-gaiḥh-eset kaukk-a
 2.UNAG-need-3°.RET.PRS how.much-PAT
 ‘how much do you need?’

1337. *pigattsameset kaukka?*
 ስፍረፍረና ስፍረፍረና ስፍረፍረና
 [pɪ'gatsame:ɛset 'kaɪʰka]
pi-gattsam-eset kaukk-a
 2.UNAG-be.enough-3°.PRS how.much-PAT
 ‘how much is enough for you?’

1338. *pihalisḥussin miṇṇohālinnit kaukka?*
 ስፍረፍረና ስፍረፍረና ስፍረፍረና
 [pɪ'hɑɪɪs:ḥosɪn 'miṇɔ:hæɪɪnɪt 'kaɪʰkɛt]
pi-hal=isḥuθ-in miṇṇo=hāl-innit kaukk-et
 2.UNAG.PST-get.used.to-LOC.PST culture-ELAT how.much-ILLAT
 ‘how much of the culture did you get used to/to know?’

1339. *handi kaukka ai?*
 ስፍረፍረና ስፍረፍረና ስፍረፍረና
 [ˈhanɪdɪ 'kaɪʰka æɪ]
h-and-i kaukk-a ai
 3I.UNAG-Cost-1°.PRS how.much-ACC PRON.3I.PAT
 ‘how much does it cost?’

1340. *nā nannet kauwa antta na?*
 ስፍረፍረና ስፍረፍረና ስፍረፍረና
 [næ: 'nanɛt 'kaɪwa 'antta na:
nā aḥḥ=et kauwa antta-Ø na
 COP.NLOC.PRS PRON.3I.ILLAT how.much price-ACT PRON.3I
 ‘how much is it?’

1341. *nioddami pivvīn kauwa dālīen a nai~na niukku-t ke dālīen ai?*
 ስፍረፍረና ስፍረፍረና ስፍረፍረና
 [ˈjoɪaɪni 'pɪvɪn 'kaɪwa 'dæ:ʎɛn a: ʔæɪ~na 'joʰkok ke 'dæ:ʎɛn æɪ]
h-nioddam-i pivv=īn kauwa dālī-en a nai ~ na niukku-t ke dālī-en ai
 3I.UNAG-last-1°.PRS PRON.2.ELAT how.much time-ACC PRON.3I PRON.3I.PAT ~ INTERR much INTERR time-ACC PRON.3I.PAT

‘how much time does it take you?’

1342. *siġvi kauma?*

سڱف كائما

[ˈsiɣˈvi ˈkauma]

siġġ-vi kauma

rain-NLOC.PST

‘how much did it rain?’

Although rare, a corresponding interrogative form of *ninas* and *nittut* does exist as *kinnas* and *kittut* which mirrors the interrogative pronoun of uncountable quantity *kaukkas*, but many consider this incorrect and instead use *kâmi~kauma ninas*.

§10.5 Relative Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns have corresponding relative forms which are used in relativised indirect interrogatives. Whereas interrogative pronouns have forms in *ka-* and *ki(s)-*, relative interrogative pronouns have forms in *na-* in positive indirect interrogative phrases and *nu-* in negative indirect interrogatives phrases.

§10.5.1 Relative Interrogative Pronouns: Who, What, Which

The relative interrogative pronouns *nammi* and *našni* mirror the interrogative pronouns *kammi* and *kiski*, but whereas *kiski* has three possible semantic stems (*kisk-*, *kikts-* and *kitts-*), relative forms are all in *našn-*. There are predicative forms.

‘who/what’	ANIMATE		INANIMATE	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>nammi</i> ‘who’	<i>nammegi~nammet</i> ‘who, what people’	<i>našni</i> ‘what’	<i>našnagi</i> ‘what, what things’
SEMATIC	<i>nakken</i>	<i>nakkit</i>	<i>našnen</i> <i>naktsu~nattsu</i>	<i>našnit</i> <i>naktsut~nattsut</i>
INESSIVE	<i>nakkimut</i>	<i>nakkisit</i>	<i>našnimmit~našnimut</i> <i>naktsumit~nattsumit</i>	<i>našnusut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>nakket</i>	<i>nakkuttut~nakkomi</i>	<i>našnemet~našnet</i> <i>naktsot~nattsot</i>	<i>našnittit~našnemi</i>
ELATIVE	<i>nakkinnit</i>	<i>nakkingit</i>	<i>našneminnit~našninnit</i> <i>kiktsunnit~kittsunnit</i>	<i>našnungit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>nakkigut</i>	<i>nakkein</i>	<i>našnikkut~našnigut</i> <i>naktsugit~nattsugit</i>	<i>našnuin</i>
ESSIVE	<i>nammits</i>	<i>nammittset</i>	<i>našnits</i>	<i>našnittset~nišnattsot</i>
DETERMINER	<i>naš Ø ijo/na/ni</i> ‘which/what/who Ø’			

The interrogative pronouns also have adverbial forms:

TEMPORAL	<i>naïu?</i>	‘when?’
	<i>nagīt?</i>	‘until when?’
	<i>nagīn?</i>	‘since when?’
MANNER ADVERB	<i>naset?</i> <i>naššit</i>	‘how?’
LOCATIVE		
INESSIVE	<i>našma?</i> <i>naïa</i>	‘where?’
ILLATIVE	<i>našnet?</i> <i>naïjet</i>	‘where to?’
ELATIVE	<i>našnīn?</i> <i>naïīn</i>	‘where from?’
COMITATIVE	<i>našnen?</i> <i>naïjen</i>	‘where along/by?’ along what path?’

§10.5.2 Relative Interrogative Pronouns: What Kind

The ‘kind’ series of relative interrogative pronouns is homologous to the non-relativised forms with the exception that predicative forms are lacking and short forms are less common.

‘what kind’	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>našĤat</i> <i>našn(in)ot</i> ‘what kind’	<i>našĤakki</i> <i>našn(in)okki</i> ‘what kind’
SEMATIC	<i>našĤ(ukk)a</i> <i>našn(in)ukka</i>	<i>našĤ(ukk)it</i> <i>našn(in)ukkit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>našĤ(ukk)imut</i> <i>našn(in)ukkimut</i>	<i>našĤ(ukk)isit</i> <i>našn(in)ukkisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>našĤ(ukk)et</i> <i>našn(in)ukket</i>	<i>našĤ(ukk)uttut (~omi)</i> <i>našn(in)ukkuttut (~omi)</i>
ELATIVE	<i>našĤ(ukk)innit</i> <i>našn(in)ukkinnit</i>	<i>našĤ(ukk)ingit</i> <i>našn(in)ukkingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>našĤ(ukk)igut</i> <i>našn(in)ukkigut</i>	<i>našĤ(ukk)ein</i> <i>našn(in)ukkein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>našĤats</i> <i>našn(in)ots</i>	<i>našĤattsot</i> <i>našn(in)ottot</i>
DETERMINER	<i>našĤen~našn(in)ot Ø io/na/ni</i> ‘what kind of Ø’	

§10.5.3 Relative Interrogative Pronouns: Which of Two

The relative forms of interrogative pronouns of pairs mirrors the non-relative forms, but *kisk-* becomes *nask-*, not *našn-* as might be expected.

‘which (of two)’	ANIMATE	INANIMATE

WHICH (OF TWO)	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>nakkuXas</i> 'which one'	<i>nakkuXaski~nakkuXxi</i> 'which ones'	<i>naskuXias</i> 'which one'	<i>naskuXaski~naskuXii</i> 'which ones'
SEMATIC	<i>nakkuXxi</i>	<i>nakkuXxit</i>	<i>naskuXia</i>	<i>naskuXit</i>
INESSIVE	<i>nakkuXximut</i>	<i>nakkuXxisit</i>	<i>naskuXimut</i>	<i>naskuXisit</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>nakkuXxet</i>	<i>nakkuXxuttut</i> <i>nakkuXxastut</i>	<i>naskuXiet</i>	<i>naskuXittut</i> <i>naskuXastut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>nakkuXxinnit</i>	<i>nakkuXxingit</i>	<i>naskuXinnit</i>	<i>naskuXingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>nakkuXxigut</i>	<i>nakkuXxein</i>	<i>naskuXigut</i>	<i>naskuXein</i>
ESSIVE	<i>nakkuXxats</i>	<i>nakkuXxattsot</i> <i>nakkuXxittset</i>	<i>naskuXats</i>	<i>naskuXattsot</i> <i>naskuXittset</i>
DETERMINER	<i>naskuXiu(naskon)~naskukinot Ø io/na/ni</i> 'which Ø'			

The relative interrogative pronouns also have adverbial forms:

TEMPORAL	<i>naskuXiu?</i>	'at which (of two) times?'
MANNER ADVERB	<i>naskuset?</i>	'in which (of two) ways?'
LOCATIVE		
INESSIVE	<i>naskuXia? naskuXimut</i>	'in/on which (of two) place, sides?'
ILLATIVE	<i>naskuXiet?</i>	'to which (of two) places, sides?'
ELATIVE	<i>naskuXinn?</i>	'from which (of two) places, sides?'
COMITATIVE	<i>naskuXion?</i>	'along/by which (of two) places, sides, paths?'
	<i>minaskuXion?</i>	'forward/up along which side?'
	<i>ginaskuXion?</i>	'backward/down along which side?'

§10.5.4 Relative Interrogative Pronouns: How Many

Relative interrogatives corresponding to *kankkas* or *kannas* 'how many' are have the form *nanttias* and lack predicative forms. Forms in *nankk-* are also commonly heard.

'how many'	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ASEMATIC	<i>nanttias</i> 'how many'	<i>nanttaski~nantti</i> 'how many'
SEMATIC	<i>nanttia</i>	<i>nanttii</i>
INESSIVE	<i>nanttiamut</i>	<i>nanttisii</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>nanttiet</i>	<i>nanttittut</i> <i>nanttastut</i>
ELATIVE	<i>nanttinnit</i>	<i>nanttingit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>nanttigut</i>	<i>nanttein</i>

ESSIVE	<i>nanttats</i>	<i>nanttattsot</i>
DETERMINER	<i>nantta Ø ʔo/na/nɪ</i> ‘how many Ø’ <i>nanttaillat~nanttaikinut~nanttinot~nanttot Ø ʔo/na/nɪ</i> ‘how many kinds of Ø’	

The interrogative pronouns also have adverbial forms:

TEMPORAL	<i>nanttaʔʔu?</i> <i>nanttu?</i>	‘how many times?’
MANNER ADVERB	<i>nanttoset?</i>	‘in how many ways?’
CARDINAL	<i>nanttasin?</i>	‘how many?’
COLLECTIVE	<i>nanttegit?</i>	‘how many (in a group)?’

§10.5.5 Relative Interrogative Pronouns: How Much

The corresponding relative interrogative pronoun to *kaukkas* is *naukkas* (rarely *nauttas*). The related degree adverbs *nʔukkut* has the relative interrogative form *naukut* or more commonly *nauwa*, while *ninut* has *naukinut~nauminut~naunmut*.

‘how much’	SINGULAR
ASEMATIC	<i>naukkas</i> ‘how much’
SEMATIC	<i>naukka</i>
INESSIVE	<i>naukkimut</i>
ILLATIVE	<i>naukket</i>
ELATIVE	<i>naukkinnit</i>
COMITATIVE	<i>naukkigut</i>
ESSIVE	<i>naukkats</i>
DETERMINER	<i>nautut~nauwa Ø ʔo/na/hi</i> ‘how much Ø’
ADVERB	<i>nauma</i> ‘how much’

§10.6 Numerals

Pine uses a decimal or 10-base numeral system. Numerals above 10 are expressed as a function of lower numerals, such that 11 is expressed as ‘ten and one’ or *nana va miskan*. Traditionally, numerals 20-90 are expressed with numeral determiners, such that 20 is ‘two tens’ or *kut nakki nɪ*, but there is also a more recent

system which uses compound words where the independent pronoun and the plural marker have been lost, such that 20 is *kunnat*. Numerals can be declined, but with the exception of *miskan* or *misku* ‘one’, they only exist in the plural. Numerals are unaffected by apophony.

§10.6.1 Numeral Declension

The numerals from one to 10 are declined in the table below, with 2-10 having plural only declensions. The numeral ‘one’ has two forms, *miskan* or *misku*. The form *miskan* is used when counting (*miskan kukva tğŭtsat*... ‘one two three’) but *misku* is preferred otherwise. For non-asematic cases, the forms are derived from *miskan* in *mitts(am)-*, where *-am-* is often left out in relaxed registers. The form *misku* is often more emphatic and can be translated as ‘a single’ in many cases, in which case its own non-asematic forms (*mi(t)skoga*) are used. The comitative of *misku* ‘one’ has a special form in *mittsun(nit)* which is generally used as a preposition governing the comitative meaning ‘together with’, as in *mittsun spiktsuinan sakvin* ‘a man with his children’, while *miskŭts* (or *migeğits*) is usually ‘alone’. The numeral *nana* ‘ten’ is declined as if it had a sematic form in *-ots* but some speakers delete the *-oh-* all together: *nanohit* and *nanit* are both heard. In addition, it has a short form in *nan* (or the archaic *nağan*, which now means ‘several’) which has a sematic form in *nanit* (or *nağğamit*).

There exists short forms of numerals used for rapid counting:

mŭ kŭ tgeŭ tau tŭoa tŭ pŭ tsŭ nis

When counting up or down to start something, for example ‘one two three go!’, these short forms are used:

mŭ kŭ tgeŭ ŭoa!
‘one two three go!’

Numerals have adverbial forms based on the sematic form, with the exception of *miskan*~*misku*, whose adverbial form is *misset*. These forms indicate the number of times something occurs, such that *misset* means ‘once’ and *kukvoset*~*kusset* means ‘twice’ and *nan(oh)isset* means ‘ten times’. The illative singular, which does not otherwise exist for numbers 2-10, can be used for the same purpose, such that *mittset* (or *miskot*) is ‘once’ and *kuket* is ‘twice’, *tğŭts(av)et* ‘three times’ *tavet* is ‘four times’ and *niks(om)et* is ‘nine times’.

	NUMERALS							
	TUĞVUT	ASEMATIC	SEMATIC	INESSIVE	ILLATIVE	ELATIVE	COMITATIVE	ESSIVE
one	ƒ	<i>miskan</i> <i>misku</i>	<i>mitts(am)a</i> <i>mi(t)skoga</i>	<i>mittsammut</i> <i>mi(t)skummu</i> <i>t</i>	<i>mitts(am)et</i> <i>mi(t)skoget</i>	<i>mitts(am)innit</i> <i>mi(t)skoginnit</i>	<i>mittsakkit</i> <i>mittsunmit</i> <i>mi(t)skukkit</i>	<i>miskats</i> <i>miskŭts</i>
two	ƒ	<i>kukva</i>	<i>kukit</i>	<i>kukisit</i>	<i>kukuttut</i>	<i>kukingit</i>	<i>kukein</i>	<i>kukvattsot</i>
three	ƒ	<i>tğŭtsat</i>	<i>tğŭts(av)it</i>	<i>tğŭts(av)isit</i>	<i>tğŭts(av)yttyt</i>	<i>tğŭts(av)ingit</i>	<i>tğŭts(av)ŭin</i>	<i>tğŭtsattsŭt</i>
four	ƒ	<i>tavva</i>	<i>tavit</i>	<i>tavisit</i>	<i>tavuttut</i>	<i>tavingit</i>	<i>tavein</i>	<i>tavvattsot</i>
five	ƒ	<i>tnağa</i>	<i>tnağğit</i>	<i>tnağğisit</i>	<i>tnağğuttut</i>	<i>tnağğingit</i>	<i>tnağğein</i>	<i>tnağğattsot</i>
six	ƒ	<i>tullu</i>	<i>tulit</i>	<i>tulisit</i>	<i>tuluttut</i>	<i>tulungit</i>	<i>tulŭin</i>	<i>tulluttstot</i>
seven	ƒ	<i>pigğa</i>	<i>pigŭt</i>	<i>pigŭsut</i>	<i>pigŭttit</i>	<i>pigungit</i>	<i>piguin</i>	<i>pigğattsot</i>

eight	ᑭ	<i>tsuttsan</i>	<i>tsuts(am)it</i>	<i>tsuts(am)isit</i>	<i>tsuts(am)uttut tsuttsandut</i>	<i>tsuts(am)ingit</i>	<i>tsuts(am)ein</i>	<i>tsuttsattsot</i>
nine	ᑭ	<i>nišsun</i>	<i>niks(om)it</i>	<i>niks(om)isit</i>	<i>niks(om)uttut nišsundut</i>	<i>niks(om)ingit</i>	<i>niks(om)ein</i>	<i>nišsuttstot</i>
ten	ᑭ	<i>nana</i>	<i>nanohit namit</i>	<i>nanohisit nanisit</i>	<i>nanohuttut nanuttut</i>	<i>nanohingit naningit</i>	<i>nanohain nanein</i>	<i>nanattset</i>

For numerals between 11 and 19, the word *nan(a)* ‘ten’ is followed by *va* and the numeral, of which only the latter is normally declined in informal language but in formal language, both may be declined. The sequence *nan(a) va* can also be heard and written as *noanna*. There also exists another way, which is more modern and mostly heard in western dialects, where numerals 1-9 are prefixed with *naniφ-* or *noaφ-*.

11	<i>nana va misku</i>	<i>nanibmiskan</i>	<i>nabmiskan</i>
12	<i>nana va kukva</i>	<i>nanikkukva</i>	<i>nakkukva</i>
13	<i>nana va tšuttsat</i>	<i>nanitšuttsat</i>	<i>nattšuttsat</i>
14	<i>nana va tavva</i>	<i>nanittava</i>	<i>nattavva</i>
15	<i>nana va tšaga</i>	<i>nanitšaga</i>	<i>nattšaga</i>
16	<i>nana va tullu</i>	<i>nanittullu</i>	<i>nattullu</i>
17	<i>nana va pišga</i>	<i>nanippišga</i>	<i>nappišga</i>
18	<i>nana va tsuttsan</i>	<i>nanittsuttsan</i>	<i>nattsuttsan</i>
19	<i>nana va nišsun</i>	<i>nanidnišsun</i>	<i>nadnišsun</i>

For numerals 20-100, the traditional way is to use numeral determiners for the word *nana*, whose plural form is *na(no)kki* or *nanogi* (often shortened to *nanot*). However, newer, fusional forms have emerged in recent generations for numerals 20-90 where the determiner form has fused with *nana* and independent pronouns have been dropped. The numeral *-(n)nan* is declined accordingly. Numerals 1-9 are separated from numbers 20-90 by *va*. As with numbers 11-19, the sequence *-n(n)an va* is often reduced to *-n(n)anna* in numerals 20-90.

In the traditional counting system, the now archaic word for hundred was *nana nakki ni*, however now *tapi* or *minerit* are nearly universally used in either system, with the latter being considered slightly more modern. The word for thousand is *dalit* in either system, which is declined like a bisyllabic consonantal noun in *-t*, such that its semantic form is *dalen*. In longer numerals, the plural forms of *tapegi*, *minerikki* and *dalikki* are often shortened to *tapet*, *minir* and *dalet~dalkki*. Normally, *miskan* is not used when the number is 100-199 or 1000-1999. Only the last numeral is separated from the rest of the number.

‘1988’

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ

nana va niš nakki~nanogi~nanot tsutsa nakki~nanogi~nanot va tsuttsan

TRADITIONAL

ᑭᑭᑭ

dalit niš tapet~minir tsušnan va tsuttsan~tsušnanna tsuttsan

FUSIONAL

For numbers above 1000, such as 10.000, numeral determiners are used:

‘10.001’

nana dalkki ni va miskan

Pine does not have native vocabulary for numbers above thousands. The word for ‘million’ can be rendered as *milliuna* (SEM. *miljon*), and ‘billion’ is *billiuna* (sem. *biljon*). The word for zero is either a borrowing, *nulla~nulla* (sem. *nýlen*) or the neologism *voibmisku* can be used, which is declined like *misku*, both of which are usually followed by

the singular. The borrowing *nulla~nùlla* however lacks a determiner form and must be followed by a noun in the elative, while *voibmja* has the determiner form *voibmja*.

nulla~nùlla nùeykín
‘zero tree’

voibmja nuokku na
‘zero tree’

	NUMERALS	
	TRADITIONAL	FUSIONAL
20	<i>kút nakki~nanot i</i>	<i>kúnnakki~kúnnat</i>
30	<i>tgeüts nakki~nanot i</i>	<i>tgeütsnakki~tgeünnat</i>
40	<i>tava nakki~nanot i</i>	<i>tavanakki~taunnat</i>
50	<i>tñağa nakki~nanot i</i>	<i>tñağanakki~tñaognat</i>
60	<i>tül nakki~nanot i</i>	<i>tülnakki~tüllakki~tüllat</i>
70	<i>pīga nakki~nanot i</i>	<i>piganakki~piğnat</i>
80	<i>tsutsa nakki~nanot i</i>	<i>tsutsanakki~tsüsnat~tsünnat</i>
90	<i>nıs nakki~nanot i</i>	<i>nısnakki~nısnat~nınnat</i>
100	<i>nanets~nana nakki~nanot i, tapi, minerit</i>	<i>tapi~minerit</i>
1000	<i>dalit</i>	

§10.6.2 Cardinal Numerals

Cardinal numerals indicate which order. Cardinal forms are somewhat regularly derived from the asematic form of numerals (with diaphony) by suffixing *-in*, which has the sematic form *-ima* and as such declines like a bisyllabic consonantal noun in *-n*, although without any diaphony. The cardinal numerals for ‘fourth’, ‘fifth’ and ‘tenth’ have two or more alternative forms. In all three cases, forms in *-h-* are most common in colloquial registers. The non-numeral cardinal noun or adjective *unmın* ‘last’ behaves similarly.

Cardinals can be treated either as adjectives or nouns, and as such have predicative forms which end in *-idn-*, for example *tıgıdnan* ‘s/he is the first’.

The adverbial forms of cardinals in *-in* is *-ıntset* and indicates ‘(for) the Nth time’, for example *mıgıntset gákket* ‘I did it for the first time’.

	CARDINAL NUMERALS	
	ASEMATIC	SEMATIC
first	<i>mıgın miskın</i>	<i>mıgıma miskıma</i>
second	<i>kukın</i>	<i>kukıma</i>
third	<i>tgütsın</i>	<i>tgütsıma</i>

fourth	<i>tavvĩn</i>	<i>tavĩma</i>
fifth	<i>tnugĩn</i>	<i>tnugĩĩma</i>
sixth	<i>tullĩn</i>	<i>tulĩma</i>
seventh	<i>piĩgĩn</i>	<i>piĩĩma</i>
eighth	<i>tsuttsĩn</i>	<i>tsuttsĩma</i>
ninth	<i>nissĩn</i>	<i>niksĩma</i>
tenth	<i>nanĩn</i>	<i>nanĩma</i>

<i>tĩũttsĩnts mibidni</i>	‘s/he arrived third’
<i>goakse mĩgĩn keukvon</i>	‘on the first day of the month’
<i>gamihet kukĩma</i>	‘I like the second one’
<i>nanidnami mi na-t de</i>	‘this is the tenth (one)’

For numbers between 11 and 19, both numbers are in their cardinal form, such that 12th is *nanĩn va kukvĩn*, but this has largely been replaced by *nana va kukvĩn*, where only the second number is in the cardinal form. Western dialects occasionally use forms in *nano-*, though this is no longer very common.

For numbers 20-90, traditional forms use the cardinal form of the ten-base number and *nakki~nanot*, separated by *va* and another cardinal – for example 22nd would be *kukvĩn nakki~nanot va kukvĩn*, while the fusional forms use *-(n)anĩn va* and a cardinal, such that 22nd would be either *kũt nakki va kukvĩn* or *kũnnanĩn va kukvĩn*. The numeral *dalit* ‘thousand’ has the cardinal form *dalĩn*. The numeral *nulla~nulla* has the cardinal form *nullĩn~nullĩn* ‘zeroeth’.

	CARDINAL NUMERALS	
	TRADITIONAL	FUSIONAL
20th	<i>kukvĩn nakki~nanot</i>	<i>kũnnanĩn</i>
30th	<i>tĩũttsĩn nakki~nanot</i>	<i>tĩĩũnnanĩn</i>
40th	<i>tavvĩn nakki~nanot</i>	<i>taunнанĩn</i>
50th	<i>tnugĩn nakki~nanot</i>	<i>tnoagĩnanĩn</i>
60th	<i>tullĩn nakki~nanot</i>	<i>tũlнанĩn~tũllanĩn</i>
70th	<i>piĩgĩn nakki~nanot</i>	<i>piĩĩnanĩn</i>
80th	<i>tsuttsĩn nakki~nanot</i>	<i>tsũsĩnanĩn~tsũnnanĩn</i>
90th	<i>nissĩn nakki~nanot</i>	<i>nĩsĩnanĩn~nĩnnanĩn</i>
100th	<i>nanetsĩn~nanĩn nakki~nanot</i>	<i>tapĩn~nannanĩn</i>
1000th	<i>dalĩn</i>	

‘1988th’

dalĩn nissĩn tapet tsuttsĩn nakki va tsuttsĩn

TRADITIONAL

ⵎⵉⵖⵉⵖⵉⵜ ⵏ ⵏⵉⵙⵓⵏ ⵏ ⵏⵉⵙⵓⵏ ⵏ ⵏⵉⵙⵓⵏ

[ba^hkʰen kʰa^ukʰa mʰiʃːən bʰjəʃːə kʰu:kʰkʰit]

bak=ven ka=u=k=va mʰiʃːən bʰjəʃːə=kʰu:kʰ-kʰit

at.home.INESS COP.1.PRS one-COM boy=pair-COM

‘I’m home with the/my two sons’

1347. *mǐgēgits ni lulli*

ⵎⵉⵖⵉⵖⵉⵜ ⵏ ⵏⵉⵙⵓⵏ

[mǐgēgʷiʃː nɪ lʊli]

mǐgēgʷiʃː nɪ ʔ-lull-vi

alone-ESS then 3A.AG.PST-leave-NLOC.PST

‘s/he then left alone’

1348. *genegginin nǐjja tminnen pǐgʷi*

ⵖⵉⵏⵉⵖⵉⵖⵉⵏ ⵏ ⵏⵉⵙⵓⵏ ⵏ ⵏⵉⵙⵓⵏ ⵏ ⵏⵉⵙⵓⵏ

[gɛˈnɛkɛɛɛn nɪjːa tɛmɛnːən pɪgʷi]

ge-neg-vin-in nǐ=jja t-min-ven pǐgʷi

1.AG.PST-see-1°.PST-PL.INFRA.PST.PL there.DIST.INESS 3A.AG-walk-NLOC.HYP.PRS group.of.seven-ACC

‘I saw (a group of) seven people walking there’

1349. *nekkyt gaylgimyt voibmǐakkīn nukkin*

ⵏⵉⵕⵕⵓⵢⵜ ⵖⵉⵏⵉⵖⵉⵖⵉⵏ ⵏ ⵏⵉⵙⵓⵏ ⵏ ⵏⵉⵙⵓⵏ

[ne^hkʰvt ɡæylːɡɛmʷt wɑɪpɛmja^hkin nʊ^hkin]

neg-φyt gaylg-imyt voib=mǐakk-in n=u=kk-vin

see-CONNEX.TR village-INESS not.a.single.one-ACC 1.AG.PST-NEG.AUX.PST-1°.PST

‘I didn’t see a single person in town’

	COLLECTIVE NUMERALS	
	ASEMATIC	SEMATIC
single person, person alone	<i>mǐgēgʷiʃː</i> <i>miskoḡat</i>	<i>mǐakkʷi</i> <i>miktsu</i>
two people	<i>kukkoḡat</i>	<i>kiku</i>
three people	<i>tḡuʃːtḡat</i>	<i>tḡeʃːtḡ</i>
four people	<i>tavvoḡat</i>	<i>toavʷ</i>
five people	<i>tḡaḡoḡat</i>	<i>tḡoaḡḡu</i>
six people	<i>tulloḡat</i>	<i>tulu</i>
seven people	<i>pǐgḡeḡiʃː</i>	<i>pǐgʷi</i>
eight people	<i>tḡuʃːtḡat</i>	<i>tḡuʃːtḡ</i>
nine people	<i>mʰiʃːeḡiʃː</i>	<i>mʰiʃːi</i>
ten people	<i>nanoḡat</i>	<i>noadnu</i>

Numbers above 10 are not commonly heard in their collective numeral forms, but *tapoḡat* and *daloḡat* are sometimes used with the meaning ‘hundreds (of people)’ and ‘thousands (of people)’ respectively, although

daloġat is also used to indicate any very large number of either people or things, without a literal meaning, in which case its verbal referent is in the singular, for example: *gebađvet soaXingit doallu* ‘I caught a thousand/very many/heaps of fish’.

§10.6.4 Numeral Nominals

Nominal numerals are nominal derivatives that indicate the name of the number from which they are derived, for example *mġil* ‘number one’. They are formed on the basis of the cardinal numbers by the endings *-il* for front-aligned numerals and *-ul* for back-aligned numerals, and such forms are declined like bisyllabic nouns in *-l*.

Nominal numerals are often used when naming a number rather than counting or using numerals to indicate the number of something. They are also used about children to indicate the order in which they are born in relation to other children, for example *kwindil* may mean ‘child number three’, especially when preceded by *bġaggut* ‘little’.

<i>gamiġet kukvoĶa</i>	‘I want the number two, the second one’
<i>genegehhin bġaggut bikukvoĶava</i>	‘I just saw your second child’
<i>gikġa tulloĶa</i>	‘I live at number six, in the sixth house’

Nominal numerals are not usually found above 10, but using the traditional numeral system they can, if need be, be expressed, for example *kut ikki i va kuhul* ‘number 22’.

	NUMERALS	
	ASEMATIC	SEMATIC
number one	<i>mġil</i> <i>miskul</i>	<i>mġeĶa</i> <i>miskoĶa</i>
number two	<i>kukul</i>	<i>kukvoĶa</i>
number three	<i>tġuttsal</i>	<i>tġuttsuĶa</i>
number four	<i>tavval</i>	<i>tavvoĶa</i>
number five	<i>tġaġal</i>	<i>tġaġoĶa</i>
number six	<i>tullul</i>	<i>tulloĶa</i>
number seven	<i>piġġal</i>	<i>piġġoĶa</i>
number eight	<i>tuttsal</i>	<i>tuttsuĶa</i>
number nine	<i>nišsul</i>	<i>nišsoĶa</i>
number ten	<i>nanal</i>	<i>nanoĶa</i>

§11 DETERMINERS

Whereas pronouns replace nouns or a noun phrase, determiners give additional information about a noun or a noun phrase. A hallmark of determiners in Pine is that a noun or noun phrase is preceded by a determiner and followed by an independent pronoun that agrees in animacy and number with the head of the noun phrase. The independent pronoun generally does not agree in grammatical case unless the determiner phrase lacks a nominal head (noun, adjective or pronoun), but in cases where the determiner phrase's head is a verb, case markings must be found on the independent pronoun:

<i>geneggan mi sagvema io</i>	‘I saw the man’	<i>io</i> is unmarked for case
<i>ganeggan mi mindin ai</i>	‘I saw the one coming’	<i>io</i> > <i>ai</i> because it is the true object

The most common determiner in Pine is *mi* Ø *io/(n)a/(n)i* ‘the’, which acts similarly to a definite article in English but differs in many ways.

Determiners in Pine include the definite determiner, demonstrative determiners, numeral determiners and indefinite determiners.

§11.1 The Definite Determiner

While Pine lacks a true definite article, it does have a ubiquitous definite determiner, *mi* Ø *io/(n)a/(n)i*. While it does serve in many ways a similar function as the English definite article ‘the’, it must also appear in a variety of contexts where a definite article would not necessarily be expected in English. This is due to the fact that the definite determiner must appear in certain cases, but not to mark definiteness.

Namely, whenever an object phrase contains a noun and comes directly before a subject phrase which also contains a noun, the subject noun phrase must be found with the definite determiner, regardless of whether it is perceived as definite or indefinite. This is because Pine forbids an object and subject noun phrase from appearing sequentially. For example, the phrases ‘the man sees the woman’ or ‘a man sees a woman’ or ‘the man sees a woman’ or ‘a man sees the women’ are all identical in Pine:

1350. *tneget iaktson mi sakvin io*
تڼيگيٽ اڪٽسون مي ساڪڀين اي
[ˈtneːget ˈjakːtsɔn mi ˈsaˈkʰim jɔː]
t-neg-et iakts-on mi sakvin-Ø io
3A.AG-see-3° .PRS woman-ACC DET man-ACT PRON.3A
‘(the/a) man sees (a/the) woman’

Without the definite determiner, an illegal sequence of an object and subject noun phrase would occur: **iaktson sakvin*. This is called *obligate subject definition* and is required for grammaticality in Pine. In such cases, the definite determiner does not mark definiteness, but rather delimits the subject phrase from the object phrase. Should the object phrase contain the definite determiner, or any determiner, the definite determiner may also appear with the subject. As such, the phrase ‘the man sees the woman’ in Pine generally cannot be overtly expressed.

Restrictive relative clauses are also very commonly introduced by the definite determiner, often regardless of the definiteness of the noun or noun phrase. Indefinite restrictive relative clauses do exist, but are not as common. For example, *lunnen keukwon* ‘the previous day’ contains a hyponomous form, *lunnen*, which can be seen as constituting a restrictive relative clause, ‘which passed’. It is found as indefinite when used adverbially,

Compare the following variations of the example above:

6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843.

t-neg-et mi (oφ)-tsidn-ven iakts-on io sakvin-Ø

3A.AG-see-3°.PRS DET (3O)-cry-NLOC.HY

'(the) man sees (a/the) crying woman'

$\text{CH}_3\text{COO} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{N})_2 - \text{NHCOCH}_3$

t-neg-et (oϕ)-tsidn-ven iakts-on mi sakvin-Ø jo

3A.AG-see-3°.PRS (3O)-cry-NLOC.HYP.PR.

'(the/a) man sees a crying woman'

[illegible]

t-neg-et (oφ)-tsidn-ven iakts-on mi sakvin-Ø io

3A.AG-see-3°.PRS DET (3O)-cry-NLOC.HY

'the man sees the crying woman'

'the man sees a crying woman'

07 the man sees a crying woman

In the second phrase, *tn̄eget (o)ts̄idnen iaktson mi sakvin iɔ*, the object phrase contains a restrictive relative clause which lacks the definite determiner, which means the object phrase is obligately indefinite, while the subject phrase *must* be found with the definite determiner due to the obligate subject definition principle, and as such can be understood to either both definite or indefinite.

Notice that in all cases, the third-person obviate pronoun (*o-*) is facultative, as it is clear from the context that the subject is the head of the determiner phrase.

In many cases, definiteness is not marked at all in Pine. It is often secondary to other functions of the definite determiner, and the absence of a definite determiner does not signify the absence of a definite reading. In most cases, true definiteness is not overtly marked outside of the subject phrase.

§11.1.1 Pronouns as Determiners

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1354. *tneget mi ottsidnen jaktson jo mi sakvin jo, va gimiggan au ml̥jot – a niu-t da aukkit sihl̥l̥llat tishan sakvin*
 3A.AG-see-3° DET 3O.AG-Cry-NLOC.HYP.PRS woman-PAT det.PRON.3A DET man-ACT DET.PRON.3A and TRANSL-go-NLOC.
 PRON.3O.GEN beside-ILLAT TOP then-TOP PRON.3O.COM CIS-chat-DEP 3A.AG-start-NLOC.PRS man-ACT
 ‘the man sees the crying woman, goes to her – and then the man starts chatting with her’

Demonstrative determiners correspond to the demonstrative pronouns, and like them they have three levels of deixis: proximal, medial and distal. Demonstrative determiners are formed by an independent pronoun, the noun phrase and the same deictic clitics as demonstrative pronouns.

OBVIATE OBJECT WITH OBVIATE DEIXIS

- OBVIATE OBJECT WITH NON-OBVIATE DEIXIS

- Demonstrative determiners of type also exist, either by adding laggi directly following the independent pronoun, or with a special form in *-(i)llat* or *-kinot*. The forms *ïokinot* and *(n)akinot* (rarely *nôkinot*) have corresponding shorter forms in *ïokot* and *(n)akot* (and *nôkot*), especially in the eastern dialects.

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In western dialects, the *-llat* and *-kinot* suffixes may instead be found on the hyphenated deictic clitic:

io/(n)a/no Ø-t dellat/-nɿllat/-ballat
io/(n)a/no Ø-t dekinot/-nɿkinot/-bakinot

| | PROXIMAL | MEDIAL | DISTAL |
|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| SINGULAR | | | |
| 3A | <i>io Ø-t de</i>
'this Ø' | <i>io Ø-t ni</i>
'that Ø' | <i>io Ø-t ba</i>
'that Ø' |
| 3I | <i>na Ø-t de</i>
'this Ø' | <i>na Ø-t ni</i>
'that Ø' | <i>na Ø-t ba</i>
'that Ø' |
| 3O | Ø | | <i>go Ø-t ba</i>
'that~this Ø' |
| PLURAL | | | |
| 3PL | <i>ni Ø-t de</i>
'these Ø' | <i>ni Ø-t ni</i>
'those Ø' | <i>ni Ø-t ba</i>
'those Ø' |

1357. *tsaʃʃaʃʃan kin jo sakvin de, tmaððaʃʃan go jo sakvin ni*
 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠
 [ʈsaʃʃaʃʃan km.jɔ: 'saʰkʷm de 'tmaððaʃʃan go.jɔ: 'saʰkʷm ni]
t-saʃʃ-aʃʃ-an kin jo sakvin-O de t-maðð-aʃʃ-an go jo sakvin-O-ni
 3A.AG-fish-FREQ-NLOC.PRS PART PRON.3A man-ACT DEM.PROX 3A.AG-hunt-FREQ-NLOC.PRS PART PRON.3A man-ACT
 DEM.MED
 'this man fishes, but that man hunts'
1358. *nâ-t kin ñilli na ñuokku-t de, nâ-t go teiʃʃa na ñuokku-t ni*
 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠
 [næ:k km 'ni:lɪ na: 'ñuʷkʷd de næ:g go 'tɔ:ʃʃa na: 'ñuʷkʷkʷn ni]
nâ-t kin ñilli-O na ñuokku-O-t de nâ-t go teiʃʃa-O na ñuokku-O-t ni
 COP.NLOC.PRS PART fir-ACT PRON.3I tree-ACT DEM.PROX COP.NLOC.PRS PART pine.tree-ACT PRON.3I tree-ACT DEM.PROX
 'this tree is a fir, but that tree is a pine'
1359. *nâ ki-t da ñjalpñuokku nakot ñuokku-t de, nâ go-t ka vulmoñuokku nakot ñuokku-t ni*
 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠
 [næ: kɪd da 'ɲal:ɲuʷkʷkʷ 'nəkʷt 'ñuʷkʷkʷd de næ: gɔk ka 'vʷlɔ:mo'ñuʷkʷkʷ 'nəkʷt 'ñuʷkʷkʷn ni]
nâ ki-t da ñjalp=ñuokku-O nakot ñuokku-O-t de nâ go-t ka vulmo=ñuokku-O nakot ñuokku-O-t ni
 COP.NLOC.PRS PART TOP conifer-ACT such tree-ACT DEM.PROX COP.NLOC.PRS PART PART deciduous.tree-ACT such tree-ACT
 DEM.MED
 'this kind of tree is coniferous, but that kind of tree is deciduous'
1360. *uske-t tga titattat duğğot i niskegi-t ba, namegi kıasʃet ʃemppas i*
 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎠
 [ʊs:kex xʷa tɪtʰat 'dɔy:ɔh i: 'nɪf:kɛ:gɪb ba 'na:mɛ:gi 'kastʃet ʃɛm:pas i:]
usket-t tga t-i-taθ-at duğğ=ot i niskegi-O-gi-t ba nam-egi kıasʃ=et t-lemb-vas i
 often PART 3A.AG-KIN-end.up-NLOC.PRS.PL furthest.back,ILLAT PRON.3A.PL person-ACT-PL DEM.DIST which-ACT.PL quickly
 3A.AG-work-NLOC.HYP.PL PRON.3A.PL

‘the people who work fast often finish last’

1361. *nĩ tsĩlitti-t ni sisilgat lukkat mĩakkudda nuttsa*

ننڭ تسيلىتتى-ت نى سىسىلگات لۇككات مىاككۇددا نۇتتسا

[ni: tʃilʰtm_ni sis'ilgat 'lɒʰkat 'mjaʰkɒtɔ 'nɒʃsɔ]

nĩ tsil-ittit-t ni sis-ilg-at lukk-ɸat mĩakkut-va nu=ts-va

PRON.3I.PL island-ILLAT.PL DEM.MED CIS-travel-DEP must-CONNEG.ITR alone-POSS.LOC 2.AG-NEG.AUX-LOC.PRS

‘you mustn’t travel to those islands by yourself’

§11.3 Numeral Determiners: One to Ten

Numerals from one to ten can function as determiners in Pine when used to modify a head noun. Numeral determiners from one until ten have shorter forms than independent numeral. As with other determiners, the head noun is followed by independent pronouns. Numerals greater than one appear in the plural, while the numeral determiner one uses the singular except with obligate plural nouns. Non-determiner numerals above one have a singular asematic form but a plural declension.

Numeral determiner clauses can contain another embedded determiner clause, for example *kũt i ɲuokkogi-t de i* ‘these two trees’, or *tgeũts kuoka nĩtsungit i* ‘from three other people’. It is equally acceptable to reverse the position of the outer and inner determiner, for example *i kũt ɲuokkogi-t de nĩ* ‘these two trees’. Which ever determiner comes first is more emphasised, such that *i kũt ɲuokkogi-t de nĩ* can be read as ‘these two trees’ (and not those), while *kũt i ɲuokkogi-t de nĩ* is ‘these two trees’ (and not three). Generally speaking, the more neutral reading has numerals as the inner determiner.

Some speakers use the special numeral determiner *õt* instead of *mĩa* or *mis* (which is quite archaic) when counting people, for example: *mĩa ɲuokku na va õt iski io* ‘one tree and one woman’. The determiner *õt* is considered more polite, but it is not commonly heard in relaxed or colloquial speech. In poetic or very formal language, *o(t)-* can be added before numeral determiners when counting people, for example *õkkũt ummakki nĩ* ‘two mothers’, but such numeral determiners are becoming increasingly rare.

| | NUMERAL | NUMERAL DETERMINER | EXAMPLE |
|-------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| one | <i>misku/miskan</i> » <i>mitskoga/mittsa</i> | <i>mĩa (~mĩ) Ø io/(n)a/(n)i</i> | <i>mĩa ɲuokku na</i>
‘one tree’ |
| two | <i>kukva</i> » <i>kukit</i> | <i>kũt Ø (n)i</i> | <i>kũt ɲuokkogi nĩ</i>
‘two trees’ |
| three | <i>tgeũtsat</i> » <i>tgeũts(av)it</i> | <i>tgeũts Ø (n)i</i> | <i>tgeũts ɲuokkogi nĩ</i>
‘three trees’ |
| four | <i>tavva</i> » <i>tavit</i> | <i>tava Ø (n)i</i> | <i>tava ɲuokkogi nĩ</i>
‘four trees’ |
| five | <i>tɳaɳa</i> » <i>tɳaɳɳit</i> | <i>tɳaɳa Ø (n)i</i> | <i>tɳaɳa ɲuokkogi nĩ</i>
‘five trees’ |
| six | <i>tullu</i> » <i>tulit</i> | <i>tũl Ø (n)i</i> | <i>tũl ɲuokkogi nĩ</i>
‘six trees’ |
| seven | <i>piɳɳa</i> » <i>piɳit</i> | <i>piɳa Ø (n)i</i> | <i>piɳa ɲuokkogi nĩ</i>
‘seven trees’ |
| eight | <i>tsuttsan</i> » <i>tsutsit</i> | <i>tsutsa Ø (n)i</i> | <i>tsutsa ɲuokkogi nĩ</i>
‘eight trees’ |

| | | | |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| nine | <i>nissun » niksit</i> | <i>nīs Ø (n)ᵢ</i> | <i>nīs ʔuokkogi nī</i>
‘nine trees’ |
| ten | <i>nana » nan(oh)it</i> | <i>nān~noagǵan Ø (n)ᵢ</i> | <i>nān~noagǵan ʔuokkogi nī</i>
‘ten trees’ |

§11.3.1 Numeral Determiners Above Ten: Traditional & Modern Counting

When counting things, numerals above ten are expressed as a function of a numeral determiner from one to ten.

For numbers between 11 and 19, Pine uses *nanets~nana va* followed by a numeral determiner phrase. Both the head noun of the determiner phrase and *nanets~nana* are declined. Some speakers have fused *nanets~nana* and *va* into *nanettsa~nanna*.

| | ASEMATIC | ELATIVE |
|-----|---|--|
| 11 | <i>nana va mīa ʔuokku na</i>
‘11 trees’ | <i>nan(oh)in va mīa ʔūeykin a</i>
‘from 11 trees’ |
| 12 | <i>nana va kūt ʔuokkogi nī</i>
‘12 trees’ | <i>nan(oh)in va kūt ʔūeykingit i</i>
‘from 12 trees’ |
| 13 | <i>nana va tǵeũts ʔuokkogi nī</i>
‘13 trees’ | <i>nan(oh)in va tǵeũts ʔūeykingit i</i>
‘from 13 trees’ |
| ... | | |
| 19 | <i>nana va nīs ʔuokkogi nī</i>
‘19 trees’ | <i>nan(oh)in va nīs ʔūeykingit i</i>
‘from 19 trees’ |

For numbers between 20 and 90, the head of the determiner phrase is the word *na(ne)kki~nanogi~nanot* ‘tens’, followed by the noun in the sematic. Increments within the numbers 20 and 90 are indicated by *va* followed by a second determiner phrase whose independent pronoun agrees with the latter determiner phrase’s head noun, for example *kūt nakki va mīa ʔuokku na* ‘21 trees’.

| | ASEMATIC | ELATIVE |
|----|--|---|
| 20 | <i>kūt nakki~nanot ʔūeykit i</i>
‘20 trees’ | <i>kūt nan(oh)ingit ʔūeykit i</i>
‘from 20 trees’ |
| 21 | <i>kūt nakki~nanot va mīa ʔuokku na</i>
‘21 trees’ | <i>kūt nan(oh)ingit va mīa ʔūeykin a</i>
‘from 21 trees’ |
| 35 | <i>tǵeũts nakki~nanot va tǵaǵa ʔuokkogi nī</i>
‘35 trees’ | <i>tǵeũts nan(oh)ingit va tǵaǵa ʔūeykingit i</i>
‘from 35 trees’ |

The same logic applies to numbers from 100 and above. The numbers *tapi* ‘hundred’ and *dalit* ‘thousand’ are used as true numerals but as numeral determiners if the number is not exactly 100 or 1000. For larger numbers, the conjunction *va* is usually only found before the very last element. Usually only the last numeral, *na(ne)kki~nanogi~nanot*, is declined, although it is also acceptable and sometimes considered more correct to decline all numerals. In longer numerals, the plural forms of *tapi* and *dalit* are often shortened to *tapet* and *dalet*.

| | | |
|------|--|--|
| 100 | <i>tapi~minerit n̄eykit</i>
'a hundred trees' | <i>toappinnit~m̄dnerunnit n̄eykit</i>
'from a hundred trees' |
| 101 | <i>tapo~minerit va m̄ja nuokku na</i>
'101 trees' | <i>tapo~minerit va m̄ja n̄eykinnit a</i>
'from 101 trees' |
| 200 | <i>k̄ut tapet~minikki n̄eykit i</i>
'200 trees' | <i>k̄ut toappingit~m̄dnerungit n̄eykit i</i>
'from 200 trees' |
| 221 | <i>k̄ut tapet k̄ut nakki va m̄ja nuokku na</i>
<i>k̄ut tapegi k̄ut nakki va m̄ja nuokku na</i>
'221 trees' | <i>k̄ut tapet k̄ut nakki va m̄ja n̄eyk̄in a</i>
<i>k̄ut toappingit k̄ut naningit va m̄ja n̄eyk̄in a</i>
'from 221 trees' |
| 222 | <i>k̄ut tapet k̄ut nakki va k̄ut nuokkogi n̄</i>
<i>k̄ut tapet k̄ut nakki va k̄ut nuokkogi n̄</i>
'222 trees' | <i>k̄ut tapet k̄ut nakki va k̄ut n̄eykingit i</i>
<i>k̄ut toappingit k̄ut naningit va k̄ut n̄eykingit i</i>
'from 222 trees' |
| 1000 | <i>dalit n̄eykit</i>
'a thousand trees' | <i>daleunnit n̄eykit</i>
'from a thousand trees' |
| 1988 | <i>dalit n̄is tapet tsutsa nakki va tsutsa n̄eykit i</i>
<i>dalit n̄is tapet tsutsa nakki va tsutsa n̄eykit i</i>
'1988 trees' | <i>dalit n̄is tapit tsutsa nakki va tsutsa n̄eykingit i</i>
<i>dalit n̄is toappin tsutsa naningit va tsutsa n̄eykingit i</i>
'from 1988 trees' |

§11.4 Indefinite Determiners

Indefinite determiners add information about the noun phrase and correspond to the indefinite pronouns. In addition to each indefinite pronoun having a corresponding indefinite determiner, reciprocal pronouns also have determiner forms which function as possessive determiners. The independent pronouns come at the end of the noun phrase, especially genitive complements to the head, for example *m̄gvai na X̄ikko-t de simma neyggi na* 'the name of each and every lake of this area', not **m̄gvai na X̄ikko-t de simma na neyggi*, although one can also say *na X̄ikko-t de m̄gvai simma neyggi na*. Pine tends to want to contain the whole noun phrase within the determiner clause, such that *m̄gvai na X̄ikko-t de simma neyggi na* is often preferred. When a determiner introduces a clause, restrictive relative clauses are usually not introduced by *mi*. For example, *mi dessit tik̄nen niski jo* 'the person that lives around here' becomes *gvai dessit tik̄nen niski jo* 'every person that lives here', not **gvai mi dessit tik̄nen niski jo*.

§11.4.1 Free Determiner Clauses

Determiners most often have a nouns or noun phrases as their head. When the head is a clause rather than a noun, the structure is a *free determiner clause*. These cannot have pronouns as heads. For example, 'any of us' cannot be expressed by **ōha n̄ivit i*, as this results in two consecutive independent pronouns. Instead, indefinite pronouns are used with possessive affixes, such that 'any of us' is expressed with *ōhadaddas* 'anyone' and *pi-O-otsin*, or *pōhadaddasotsin* 'any(one) of us'. Pine often favours circumlocutions using free determiner clauses instead of a noun. Unlike bound determiners, which have a head noun, free determiners must carry morphosyntactic information otherwise found in the noun in their independent pronoun, such that it is declined for its function in the phrase. Free determiner clauses can also involve the definite determiner *mi*, which often serve to replace words or may correspond to words in English that are may or may not exist in Pine, but whose free determiner

1.AG-do-3°.FUT DET COP.3L.FUT PRON.3LINESS
 ‘I will do it in the future’

1369. *mi meurvemi~mimieurven mana*

ⲙⲓ ⲙⲉⲩⲣⲓⲙⲓ ⲙⲓⲙⲉⲩⲣⲓⲙⲓ ⲙⲁⲛⲁ

[mi 'meʊrːɛmi~mi'meʊrːɛn 'maːna]

mi Ø-meurr-*vemi*~*mi*-meurr-*ven* *mana*

DET 3L.ACT-be.difficult-3L.HYP.PRS~4-be.difficult-NLOC.HYP.PRS PRON.4.ACT

‘a difficult thing’

1370. *ga-t meurven a*

ⲕⲁⲧⲟ ⲙⲉⲩⲣⲓⲙⲓ ⲁ

[gamː 'meʊrːɛn a]

ga-t Ø-meurr-*ven* *a*

some 3L.ACT-be.difficult-NLOC.HYP.PRS PRON.3L.ACT

‘something difficult’

Free determiner clauses can often correspond to postpositive adjectives in English, in which case the meaning of the indefinite determiner becomes that of its pronominal form, for example *ga-t hikven a* ‘something good’.

§11.4.2 List of Determiners & Examples

| FORM | INDEPENDENT PRONOUNS | MEANING |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| DECLARATIVE INDEFINITE DETERMINERS | | |
| <i>gvai</i> | Ø <i>io/(n)a/(n)i</i> | every Ø |
| <i>gvaillat</i> | Ø <i>io/(n)a/(n)i</i> | every kind of Ø |
| <i>gvaikinūt</i> | Ø <i>io/(n)a/(n)i</i> | every kind of Ø |
| <i>mḡvai</i> | Ø <i>io/(n)a/(n)i</i> | each (and every) Ø |
| <i>mḡgvaillakkinūt</i> | Ø <i>io/(n)a/(n)i</i> | each (and every) kind of Ø |
| <i>mḡgvaikinūt</i> | Ø <i>io/(n)a/(n)i</i> | each (and every) kind of Ø |
| <i>ḫuo</i> | Ø <i>io/(n)a/(n)i</i> | the whole Ø |
| <i>ḫuollat</i> | Ø <i>io/(n)a/(n)i</i> | all kinds of Ø |
| <i>ḫuokinot</i> | Ø <i>io/(n)a/(n)i</i> | all kinds of Ø |
| <i>da-t</i> | Ø <i>io/(n)a/(n)i</i> | some, a certain Ø (animate) |
| <i>ga-t</i> | Ø <i>io/(n)a/(n)i</i> | some, a certain Ø (inanimate) |
| <i>ohakis</i> | Ø <i>io/(n)a/(n)i</i> | some (unknown) Ø |
| <i>daillat</i> | Ø <i>io/(n)a/(n)i</i> | some kind of Ø (animate) |
| <i>daikinūt</i> | Ø <i>io/(n)a/(n)i</i> | some kind of Ø (animate) |

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <i>gaillat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | some kind of $\emptyset$ (inanimate) |
| <i>gaikinūt</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | some kind of $\emptyset$ (inanimate) |
| <i>ōha(da)-t</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | any $\emptyset$ (animate) |
| <i>ōha(ga)-t</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | any $\emptyset$ (inanimate) |
| <i>ōhadaillat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | any kind of $\emptyset$ (animate) |
| <i>ōhadaiकिनūt</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | any kind of $\emptyset$ (animate) |
| <i>ōhagaillat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | any kind of $\emptyset$ (inanimate) |
| <i>ōhagaiकिनūt</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | any kind of $\emptyset$ (inanimate) |
| <i>kuiū</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } (n)i$ | both $\emptyset$ |
| <i>kūllat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } (n)i$ | both kinds of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>kūkinot</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } (n)i$ | both kinds of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>mikuū</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | each (of two) $\emptyset$ |
| <i>mikūllat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | each (of two) kind of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>mikūkinot</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | each (of two) kind of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>ōhakuū</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | either (of two) $\emptyset$ |
| <i>ōhakuūllat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | either kind (of two) of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>ōhakūkinot</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | either kind (of two) of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>mitṇa</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | many $\emptyset$ |
| <i>mitṇaillat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | many kinds of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>mitṇakinot</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | many kinds of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>mitṇut</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | more $\emptyset$ |
| <i>mitṇuūllat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | more kinds of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>mitṇukinot</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | more kinds of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>minḥyt</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | most $\emptyset$ |
| <i>minḥuūllat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | most kinds of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>minḥukinot</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | most kinds of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>pavi</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | few $\emptyset$ |
| <i>paillat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | few kinds of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>paikinūt</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | few kinds of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>pavut</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | fewer $\emptyset$ |
| <i>pavuūllat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | fewer kinds of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>pavukinot</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | fewer kinds of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>pauḥut</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i$ | fewest $\emptyset$ |

| | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| <i>pauXuiļlut</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | fewest kinds of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>pauXukinot</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | fewest kinds of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>njukku</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | much $\emptyset$ |
| <i>njustu~njustu</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | more $\emptyset$ |
| <i>njuļlu</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | most $\emptyset$ |
| <i>ninu</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | little $\emptyset$ |
| <i>nitlu</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | less $\emptyset$ |
| <i>niXy</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | least $\emptyset$ |
| <i>vuodda(-t)</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | no $\emptyset$ (animate) |
| <i>vuogga(-t)</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } (na)/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | no $\emptyset$ (inanimate) |
| <i>vahha~uħha</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | no $\emptyset$ |
| <i>vahhaillat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | no kind of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>vahhakinot</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | no kind of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>mivahha</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | not any $\emptyset$ |
| <i>mivahhaillat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | not any kind of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>mivahhakinot</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | not any kind of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>kuvahha</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | neither $\emptyset$ |
| <i>kuvahhaillat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | neither kind of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>kuvahhakinot</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | neither kind of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>kuoka</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | other $\emptyset$ |
| <i>kuokoillat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | other kind of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>kuok(a)kinot</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | other kind of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>ohakuoka</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | any other $\emptyset$ |
| <i>ohakuokoillat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | any other kind of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>ohakuokakinot</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | any other kind of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>mikuoka</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } (n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | each of the other $\emptyset$ |

RECIPROCAL DETERMINERS

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>mikuokoillat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } (n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | each of the other kind of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>mikuok(a)kinot</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } (n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | each of the other kind of $\emptyset$ |

INTERROGATIVE INDEFINITE DETERMINERS

| | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| <i>voikuoka</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | no other $\emptyset$ |
| <i>voikuokoillat</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | no other kind of $\emptyset$ |
| <i>voikuokakinot</i> | $\emptyset \text{ } i\acute{o}/(n)a/(n)i^{\acute{a}}$ | no other kind of $\emptyset$ |

gabadvunget nulin migvaikinūt sau šen a

[gɑ'bað^wɔŋ:et 'nɔ:lin mi:g^uæi₂kɪnoet 'saʊt^hɛn ɑ:]

ga-badv-unget nulin mi²=gvai=kinut sauX-en a

1.AG-catch-3°.PERF.PRS COP.NLOC.POT.HYP every.single.kind fish-ACC PRON.3I

ganjavets *χuo illia na*

[ga' na:ɣɛts̺ t̺huɔ̺ 'i:ɬa na:]

ga-njav-et-s *χuo illi-a na*

1.AG-use-3°.PRS-PL.SUPRA whole animal-ACC PRON.3I

gamaddets Xuollat illiut i

[gɔ'mað:ɛts̺ 'tʰuʊ:ah̺ 'i:ʊh̺ i:]

ga-madd-et-s *kuollat illi-ut i*

1.AG-hunt-3°.PRS-PL.SUPRA all.kinds animal-ACC.PL PRON.3I.PL

middyt ummon nu'ias da-t niskegi ni'

[¹mið:ɣh ²ʊm:ɔn ³nu:jas dan ⁴ni:ʃkɛ:gi ni:]

mid-ϕyt umm-on n=u=j-a-s da-t niski-Ø-gi ni

like-CONNEG.TR fish.meat-ACC NEG.AUX.NLOC-2°.PRS-PL.SUPRA some person-ACT-PL PRON.3A.PL

ga-t tsalit i sigindat iskyt nuken

[gʌts̃ ˈtsæ:liɪh i: siˈɡmɪ:dat ˈis:kʏt ˈnu:kən]

ga-t tsal-it i si-gind-at isk-φyt nu=k-et-an

some thing-ACC.PL PRON.3I.PL CIS-understand-DEP can-CONNEG.TR 1.AG.NEG.AUX-3°.PRS-PL.INFRA

na tseneggin ke njoahimut ohakis illjoga jo?

[na tse'nekɪn ke 'ɲa:ʔɪmɔh 'o:hakiʃ 'ɪɬɔ:χa jɔ:]

na tse-neg-vin ke njoah-imut ohakis illjog-a jo

INTERR 2.AG-see-1°.PST INTERR woods-INNESS some creature-ACC PRON.3A

‘did you see some creature in the woods?’

lidnan õhakis ginttyt nukkisin a mi obbu jo

[ˈlɪʔtnan ˈo:hakɪʃ ˈɡmɪtyt ˈnəʰkɪsm a: mɪ ˈɔpɔ ʃɔ:]

Ø-lidn-van oħakis gind-øyt n=u=k-øisin a mi obbu-Ø io

3A.AG.PST-say-2°.PST some understand-CONNEG.TR NEG.AUX.1-3°.PST.HYP PRON.3I DET old.man-ACT PRON.3A

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[ˈɒtɔ ˈoɬagəɫːah aɫtseːma him a naː]
 ullu ōha=gaiɫlat altseːm-a him a na
 COP.NLOC.POT any.kind reason-GEN because PRON.3I PRON.3I.ACT
 ‘it might be because of any kind of reason’

1389. *naknanin kujju ŋiŋut i mi bjuɫlu jo*
 naknanin kujju ŋiŋut i mi bjuɫlu jo
 [ˈnakːɲaːnim ˈkojːɔ ˈŋuːɣɔh i mi ˈbjoɫːɔ joː]
 O-nakn-van-in kujju ŋiŋ-ut i mi bjuɫlu-O jo
 3A.AG.PST-break-2°.PST-PL.INFRA.PST both bow-ACC.PL PRON.3I.PL DET boy-ACT PRON.3A
 ‘the boy broke both the bows’

1390. *geggitsilkvets kullat kidnūn i miktso*
 geggitsilkvets kullat kidnūn i miktso
 [gɛkɪˈtsɪkˈvɛts ˈkuɫat ˈkiːɲnūn i ˈmiktˈʃɔ]
 geg-g-i-silk-vet-s kuɫ=llat kidn-ūn i miktso
 TRANSLOC-1.AG.PST-KIN-extract-3°.PST-PL.SUPRA.PST both.kinds species-ELAT.PL PRON.3I medicine-ACC
 ‘we extracted medicine from both types of species’

1391. *geneskvinin mikujju iaktsut i*
 geneskvinin mikujju iaktsut i
 [gɛˈneskˈvɪːnim ˈmikojːɔ ˈjakːtsɔh iː]
 ge-nesk-vin-in mi=kujju iakts-ut i
 1.AG.PST-ask-1°.PST-PL.INFRA.PST each.of.two woman-ACC.PL PRON.3A.PL
 ‘I asked each of the two women’

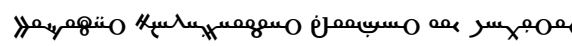
1392. *na tsetsinttetin ke mikullat lieyddit i?*
 na tsetsinttetin ke mikullat lieyddit i?
 [na tseˈtsɪntːetɪn kɛ ˈmikuɫat ˈʕeyːðɪh iː]
 na tse-tsint-vet-in ke mi=kū=llat lieydd-it i
 INTERR 2.AG.PST-drink-3°.PST-PL.INFRA.PST INTERR each.of.two.kinds tea-ACC.PL PRON.3I.PL
 ‘did you drink each of the types of tea?’

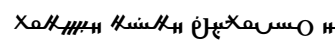
1393. *ohakujju lieyddu na sikaskat gisket*
 ohakujju lieyddu na sikaskat gisket
 [ˈohakojːɔ ˈʕeyːðːɔ na sɪˈkaʃːkah ˈgɪskɛt]
 ōha=kujju lieydd-ū na si-kask-at g-isk-et
 either tea-ACC PRON.3I CIS-prepare-DEP 1.AG-Can-3°.PRS
 ‘I can prepare either of the two teas’

1394. *keunikkat ohakullat snjaitken a nattset*
 keunikkat ohakullat snjaitken a nattset
 [kɛʊˈɲɪˈkah ˈohakuɫat ˈstɲæɪtːken a ˈnatsːɛt]
 keu-njikk-at ōha=kū=llat snjaitk-en a na=tts-et
 with-BRING-DEP either.of.two.types blanket-ACC PRON.3I IMP.AUX.2-3°.PRS
 ‘take either of the two types of blankets along’

1395. *nāt seuwumit mitṇa soa ʕʕegi nī*
 nāt seuwumit mitṇa soa ʕʕegi nī
 [næt ˈseuːwɔːmɪt ˈmɪtṇa ˈsaːtʃːɛːgi nɪː]
 [næt ˈseuːwɔːmɪt ˈmɪtṇa ˈsaːtʃːɛːgi nɪː]

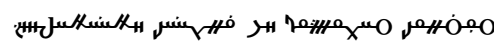
speak-CONNEG.ITR neither man-COM.PL PRON.3A.PL 1.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.PST
‘I spoke with neither man’

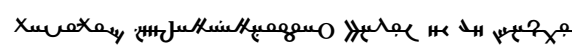
1418. *mitsillyt kuvahhaillat bimm̄ut i nukketin*

[ˈmɪtʃɪlyt ˈkuːwaʔæɪlat ˈbiːm̄uːh i ˈnʊˈkɛːtɪn]
mits=ill-φyt kü=vaḥḥa=illat bimm̄-ut i n=u=kk-vet-in
try-CONNEG.TR neither.kind soup-ACC.PL PRON.3I.PL 1.AG.NEG.AUX-3°. PST-PL.INFRA.PST
‘I didn’t try either type of soup’

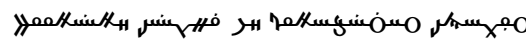
1419. *gik̄na kuoka boagvimut a*

[ˈgɪk̄ɲa ˈkuo̯ka ˈboːk̄vɪːm̄uːh aː]
g-ik̄n-va kuoka boagv-imut a
1.AG-live-LOC.PRS other house-INNESS PRON.3I
‘I live in the other house’

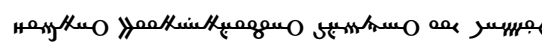
1420. *na n̄a-t ke pikkut kuokoillat tsuk̄ni na?*

[na ˈn̄æːk̄ ke ˈpɪˈk̄kʊt ˈkuo̯k̄aɪlat ˈtsʊk̄ɲi naː]
na n̄a-t ke pi=kkut kuoka=illat tsuk̄ni-O na
INTERR COP.NLOC.PRS INTERR PRON.2.COM other.kind knife-ACT PRON.3I
‘do you have another kind of knife?’

1421. *ohakuoka tsuōgne na sin̄ikkat tsindet*

[ˈohakuo̯ka ˈtsuōɣːnɛ naː sɪˈɲɪˈk̄at ˈtsɪn̄ɪdɛt]
oh̄a=kuoka tsuōgn-e na si-n̄ikk-at ts-ind-et
any.other knife-ACC PRON.3I CIS-take-DEP 2.AG-Can-3°.PRS
‘you can take any other knife’

1422. *gamigvits ohakuokoillat m̄aven a va ts̄arkken*

[ɡaˈmɪk̄vɪtʃ ˈohakuo̯k̄aɪlat ˈm̄æːvɛn a wa ˈtʃærːkɛn]
ga-migv-it=s̄ oh̄a=kuoka=illat m̄av-en a va ts̄arkk-en
1.AG-eat-3°.FUT any.other.kind meat-ACC PRON.3I and reindeer.meat-ACC
‘I will eat any other type of meat than reindeer meat’

1423. *m̄ikuoka tsuōgne na sikuijodat ts̄ukket*

[ˈm̄ikuo̯ka ˈtsuōɣːnɛ naː sɪˈkʊjːɔːdat ˈtʃt̄ʊˈkɛt]
m̄=kuoka tsuōgn-e na si-kuijod-at ts-lukk-et
every.other knife-ACC PRON.3I CIS-sharpen-DEP 2.AG-must-3°.PRS
‘you must sharpen each of the other knives’

1424. *aiskat m̄ikuokoillat joas̄kut i nattsen*

[æɪˈfːkat ˈm̄ikuo̯k̄aɪlat ˈjoːs̄t̄t̄ʊh i ˈnats̄ɛn]
aisk-at m̄=kuoka=illat joas̄-kut i na=tts-et-an
learn-DEP every.other.type knot-ACC.PL PRON.3I.PL IMP.AUX.2-3°.PRS-PL.INFRA
‘learn each one of the other types of knots’

1425. *nuskvut voikuoka vuogve jo nukkin*

نوسکوت وویکوکا وویگوه یو نونکین

[ˈnʊʃkʷʊt ˈwɑɪkuɔkɑ ˈwʊɔkʷɛ joː ˈnʊʰkɪn]

nuskv-φut voi=kuoka vuogv-e jo n=u=kk-vin

kill-CONNeg.TR no.other bird-ACC PRON.3A 1.AG.NEG.AUX-1°.PST

‘I didn’t kill any other bird’

1426. *batvut voikuokoillat sau ʕen jo nukkin*

باتوت وویکوکوئلات ساولهن یو نونکین

[ˈbaʰtʷʊt ˈwɑɪkuɔkɑɪlat ˈsɑʊʕtʰɛn joː ˈnʊʰkɪn]

batv-φut voi=kuoka=illat sau ʕ-en jo n=u=kk-vin

catch-CONNeg.TR no.other.kind fish-ACC PRON.3A 1.AG.NEG.AUX-1°.PST

‘I didn’t catch any other kind of fish’

1427. *pitūlletsis git̃na tūlū na*

پیتولیتس گیتنا تیلو نا

[pɪˈtʊlɛtʰɪs ˈɡɪt̃nɑ ˈtʊlʊː nɑː]

pi-tūl-vet-tsis git̃na tūl-ū na

2.UNAG-Think-3°.PST-PL.INCL.SUPRA same idea-ACC PRON.3I

‘we had (lit. thought) the same idea’

1428. *t̃ñihagi git̃naillat d̃uelp̃mit i*

تینیهگی گیتنائلات دیولپمیت اِ

[ˈt̃ñɪhɑɡɪ ˈɡɪt̃næɪlat ˈd̃yʌlp̃mɪt̃ iː]

t-mid-a-gi git̃na=illat d̃uelp̃m-it i

3.AG-like-2°.PRS-PL.AMBI same.kind clothes-ACC.PL PRON.3I.PL

‘they like the same kind of clothes’

1429. *pinag̃vinetsin mĩgit̃na keukvon a peutsit*

پیناگینیتسین میگیتنا کویکون ا پویتسیت

[pɪˈnɑɣˈvɪnɛtʃɪn ˈmiːɡɪt̃nɑ ˈkɛʊkˈvɔn a ˈpɛʊtʃɪt]

pi-nağv-inetsin mi=git̃na keukv-on a peu=tsit

2.UNAG-be.born-LOC.PST.PL.INCL very.same day-GEN PRON.3I PRON.2.PAT.PL.INCL

‘we were born on the very same day’

1430. *ts̃ʕidnekki mĩgit̃naillat ts̃āl̃it i*

تسیدنکی میگیتنائلات تسالیت اِ

[ˈts̃ɪtʰɪt̃nɛˈkɪ ˈmiːɡɪt̃næɪlat ˈts̃æːl̃ɪt̃ iː]

ts-lidn-et-gi mi=git̃na=illat ts̃āl-it i

2.AG-say-3°.PRS-PL.AMBI very.same.kind thing-ACC.PL PRON.3I.PL

‘you say the very same kind of things’

1431. *ñat̃ mĩ kūkkūt̃ s̃moak̃neinat̃ ĩ t̃seldattakkisik̃ki ĩ mangesk̃vegi*

نات می کؤکؤت سمواکناینات اِ تسلداتاکسکیکی اِ مانگسکویگی

[ñæt̃ mɪ ˈkʊːkʊt̃ ˈsp̃mɑːt̃k̃nɛɪñat̃ iː ˈts̃ɛldat̃aˈt̃aˈkɪsɪˈkɪ iː ˈmɑːɲɛːsk̃vɛːɡɪ]

ña-t̃ mĩ kūkkūt̃ s̃moak̃ñ-ein-at̃ ĩ t̃-seld=attag-φisit-gi ĩ mangesk̃vi-O-gi

COP.NLOC.PRS.PL DET each.other's POSS.3A-sister-COM.PL-POSS.NLOC.PL PRON.3A.PL 3A.AG-marry-3°.HYP.PRS-PL.AMBI PRON.3A.PL *mangesk̃vi*-ACT-PL

‘those who marry each other’s sisters are *mangesk̃vi*’

1432. *lūbmut ikkūt s-ġūluidat i tūjagi*
 ሪቢሙት ሰክህት ስ-ጊህሊደት ነ ቲጋጎ
 [ˈluːp̪mɔh ˈiːhˈkʊt ˈsɪuːlɔɪdɑh iː ˈtuːjɑːɡɪ]
lūbm-φut ikkūt s-ġūl-uit-at i t-tūj-a-gi
 speak-CONNEG.TR each.other's POSS.3A-language-ACC.PL-POSS.NLOC.PL PRON.3I.PL 3A.AG-NEG.AUX-2°.PRS-PL.AMBI
 ‘they don’t speak each other’s languages’
1433. *tseneggin kiš vuogve jo?*
 ቲሼኔጎጎን ከሺ ህዕጎፕ ነዕ?
 [tseˈnekɪn kiːʃ ˈvuɔkʷɛ jɔː]
tse-neg-vin kiš vuogv-e jo
 2.AG.PST-see-1°.PST what bird-ACC PRON.3A
 ‘what bird did you see?’
1434. *tsenuškvīn mišken vuogve jo?*
 ቲሼኒህሺቪን ሢሸኔን ህዕጎፕ ነዕ?
 [tseˈnuʃːkʷɪn ˈmɪʃːken ˈvuɔkʷɛ jɔː]
tse-nuškv-vin mišken vuogv-e jo
 2.AG.PST-kill-1°.PST which bird-ACC PRON.3A
 ‘which bird did you kill?’
1435. *tsmihet kiš-ġen mišvoga na?*
 ቲሚሐት ከሺ-ጎን ሢሺቫጎ ነ?
 [ˈtʃpɪːhet ˈkiːʃːɪn ˈmiːhˈkʷɔːɡɑ naː]
ts-mid-et kiš-ġen mišvog-a na
 2.AG-like-3°.PRS what.kind food-ACT PRON.3I
 ‘what kind of food do you like?’
1436. *kaskvan kiš-ġen biṣmi na pummava?*
 ካሸቫን ከሺ-ጎን ቢሻሚ ነ ሞሙታ?
 [ˈkaʃːkʷan ˈkiːʃːɪn ˈbiːʃmi naː ˈpɔmːɑːvɑ]
Ø-kask-van kiš-ġen biṣm-u na p-umma-Ø-va
 3A.AG.PST-prepare-2°.PST what.kind soup-ACC PRON.3I POSS.2-mother-ACT-POSS.LOC
 ‘which kind of soup did you mother prepare?’
1437. *ħigguddami kiškūju njoar-ġa na?*
 ከጎጎደደደሙ ከሺክህጎ ነጋዓር-ጎ ነ?
 [ˈħɪkʊtːɑːmi ˈkiːʃːkʊːʃ ˈnɔːrːɪɑ naː]
ħ-igg=udd-ami kiš=kūju njoar-ġa-Ø na
 3I.AG-be.better-3I.PRS which.of.two axe-ACT PRON.3I
 ‘which (of two) axe is better?’
1438. *tonnaukkuddan miškon minda jo?*
 ቲዕኑኡክደደደን ሢሸኔን ምንደ ነዕ?
 [ˈtɔnːɑuˈkʊtːɑn ˈmɪʃːkɔn ˈmɪnːda jɔː]
t-onnau=kkudd-an miškon minda-Ø jo
 3A.AG-be.more.beautiful-NLOC.PRS which.of.two girl-ACT PRON.3A
 ‘which of the two girls is more beautiful?’
1439. *tsebaḍvetin kağan sau-ġit i?*
 ቲሴታፊቲን ካጎን ሳው-ጎት ነ?

1440. *tsurtuvetan mikan sauXit i?*

[^htsuɔːtuɐːtan 'mɪkan 'sɔɪtʰh iː]

1441. *tsatsintet halukkuset kauma skvüeXxen a?*

[tsa'tsm:tet 'ha:lɔ^hkɔ:set 'kauma 'sk^uyɔetɬ:en a:]

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§12 SYNTAX

Syntax encompasses the rules of Pine at the phrase level. This section describes how phrases are organised, the function of the nominal case system, verbal moods, word order, relative clauses, conjunctions, indirect and direct interrogatives, modality, topic marking, concord and negation and more.

§12.1 Grammatical Cases & Their Use

Nouns, adjectives, pronouns and numerals assume different forms depending on their grammatical function in the phrase, which is indicated by the use of grammatical cases. The Pine case alignment system is called *diplogous*, or active-accusative, characterised by having two distinct subject cases but only one object case.

DIPLOGOUS CASE ALIGNMENT

| | SUBJECT | | OBJECT |
|------------|----------|------------|------------|
| AGENTIVITY | agentive | unagentive | Ø |
| CASE | active | patientive | accusative |
| FORM | asematic | sematic | |

Alternatively, the alignment of Pine subject and object cases can be explained as a function of function, agentivity and form:

| SUBJECT/
OBJECT | AGENTIVITY | CASE | FORM | FUNCTION |
|--------------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------------------|
| SUBJECT | agentive | active | asematic | agentive
subject |
| SUBJECT | unagentive | patientive | sematic | unagentive
subject |
| OBJECT | — | accusative | sematic | object |

Pine distinguishes nine different cases, which are the active, patientive, accusative, genitive, inessive, illative, elative, comitative and the essive case. However, three of these nine cases are distinguished only in function and not in form – the patientive, the accusative and the genitive cases all have the same form. Certain nouns have special genitive forms, mostly human possessors. Because these three cases share a single form, they are often referred to as the sematic form, while the active case is often called the asematic (or unmarked) form. Moreover, the essive case is generally grouped with the asematic as it is not affected by diaphony or apophony. The inessive, illative, elative and comitative are grouped together as locative cases (even though the comitative very often does not have a purely locative meaning), and both sematic and locative form groups are jointly referred to as *oblique cases*.

irevvi **nigaylkeva**
ginttat sūsat **nibiaktsudda**
alōman gillit hikva **bīueālit**

‘my village burnt down’
‘my children don’t understand’
‘good boys fall asleep early’

§12.1.3 The Accusative Case

The accusative case is one of the three sematic cases, whose main function is to mark the object of a verb. Both the fix word order and obviation serve to differentiate the object from the subject, such that even if they both have a sematic form, it is always possible to tell one from the other:

migveikvin **sneuxut** *mi puohe na*
‘light attracts butterflies’

Here, both the subject (*puohe* ‘light’) and the object (*sneuxut* ‘butterflies’) are in the sematic form, but the subject is in the patientive case while the object is in the accusative case. The word order here precludes any other reading than that which is given above, which is reinforced by the presence of a subject determiner phrase, which is required when an object and subject nominal phrase are adjacent, regardless of whether the subject is semantically determined or not.

While indirect objects of ditransitive verbs are treated differently (indirectively) than objects of transitive verbs within the polypersonal verb – ditransitive polypersonal agreement within the verb is indirective, the case of the corresponding nominal argument is illative (or elative in some cases) irrespective of the type of ditransitivity. When a ditransitive verb’s direct object is dropped, its verbal indirect object is promoted to direct object (called the antergate) within the verb, such that the verb becomes hemiditransitive and therefore exhibits anti-ergativity, whereby the indirect object is treated like a direct object of a transitive verb. Pine does not allow antergates outside of verbs, such that hemiditransitive verbs become transitive with an illative or elative indirect argument and an obligate direct object if the antergate appears as an independent pronoun or noun.

However, an antergate outside the verb is unchanged and remains in the illative (or elative) case rather than the accusative. In other words, for hemiditransitive verbs, the antergate object is the direct object within the verb, but remains an indirect object outside the verb if present. One exception to this is that in non-restrictive relative clauses, the antergate can be relativised in the accusative in more formal registers, for example:

nennen, **nama~namet** *nannit ipegutakkassian nikkin jo*
‘a friend whom I told’.

| SYNTACTIC ROLE | FUNCTION OF VERBAL ARGUMENT | NOMINAL ARGUMENT CASE |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| TRANSITIVE OBJECT | object | accusative |
| DITRANSITIVE DIRECT OBJECT | direct object | |
| DITRANSITIVE INDIRECT OBJECT | object | illative |
| HEMIDITRANSITIVE INDIRECT OBJECT | anti-ergative object (antergate) | Ø |

Compare the following three examples

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <i>ga-neg-i</i> | 'I see her/him ' | (<i>ga-O-i</i> : 1»3A, 3A is OBJ) |
| <i>ga-peğuss-et hîʔʔo</i> | 'I tell the story ' | (<i>ga-O-et</i> , 1»3I, 3I is OBJ) |
| <i>g-im-alk-et-tit</i> | 'I give it to her/him ' | (<i>ga-im-O-et-tit</i> : 1»3I, 3A is IO) |
| <i>g-im-alk-i-vat</i> | 'I give her/him to someone ' | (<i>g-im-O-i-vat</i> : 1»3A, 4 is IO) |
| <i>ga-neg-i naukva</i> | 'I see the dog ' | (<i>naukva</i> is OBJ in ACC) |
| <i>g-i-peğuss-i</i> | 'I tell her/him ' | (verbal antergate) |
| <i>ga-peğuss-et minttot</i> | 'I tell the girl about it ' | (<i>minttot</i> is IO, <i>ga-O-et</i> : 1»3I) |
| <i>g-alk-et naukʔot mîkvoga</i> | 'I give food to the dog' | (<i>naukʔot</i> is IO in ILL) |
| <i>g-im-alk-et-tit</i> | 'I gave it to him/her ' | (verbal IO and DO) |
| <i>g-im-alk-et-tit mîkvoga</i> | 'I gave food to him/her ' | (verbal IO, DO in ACC) |

The accusative case is also commonly found in various time expressions and sometimes also serves an adverb-like function. The accusative is thus used to indicate when something happens, either a determinate or indeterminate point in time, a past or future positive duration (negative duration, or the time for which something has not happened, is typically expressed with the illative). Note that many nouns relating to time have irregular forms for determinate and indeterminate time expressions, which are remnants of an old accusative case form which is no longer productive and was replaced the semantic form of the patientive and genitive. For example, 'this morning', a determinate time expression, is *hauddot* (an old accusative form) and 'in the morning', an indeterminate time expression, is *hautut* (also an old accusative form but in the plural). Many words related to time or periods of time have a normal accusative plural and a special plural for indeterminate time expressions, for example *lunnen haytit* 'previous mornings' but *haytyt* 'in the morning', or *mintten hevvit* '(for) the coming nights' but *hevvyt* 'at night, in the night'. However, other time expressions using *haudda* conform to the normal accusative form, such as *lunnen hayti* 'last morning, the previous morning', *kût ûlû hayti i* 'two mornings in a row' or *misivvas hayti* 'stay for the morning'. The postposition *dâljen* 'during, while' is in fact the accusative form of *dallji* 'time'.

Below are examples of time expressions using the accusative:

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>siskisivvus kvayvi</i> | 'I will stay here <i>for the summer</i> ' |
| <i>geğisivin gvai kvayvi na</i> | 'I stayed there <i>every summer</i> ' |
| <i>sinikta ʔʔat gahalva idjit</i> | 'I usually harvest bark <i>in the spring</i> ' |
| <i>na tsabidnus ke tsinut kût pigvuit i?</i> | 'will you only return <i>for two weeks?</i> ' |
| <i>gakkuson ʔuo goakse na dejjia</i> | 'we will be here <i>all month</i> ' |
| <i>pirkkat voahhju hevvyt nutgats!</i> | 'never whistle <i>at night!</i> ' |
| <i>gassin mitna hevvit i sâktsen ni</i> | 'I stayed awake <i>for many nights</i> ' |
| <i>gamma hevvi dâljen sâktsen</i> | 'I am awake <i>during the night</i> ' |

The other secondary role of the accusative case is adverb-like in nature, and often appears as a predicate. For example, *taigga sâktsen* 'I am wake' uses the accusative predicate form of *saska* 'wakefulness', or *taigga vîskon* 'I'm sorry', where *vîskon* is the accusative form of *vîsku* 'regret'. To make such expressions translatable, the verb *all-* 'to change' can be used with agentive pronouns, exceptionally, for example *kîlâllîn gîlo gvaiggas* 'everything returned to normal, to how it used to be'.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| <i>nâ nâğğâ</i> | 'exists' | <i>nağawa</i> | 'existence' |
| <i>nâ aijeʔa</i> | 'is of the essence' | <i>aijil</i> | 'core' |
| <i>nâ ângen</i> | 'is of use' | <i>akna</i> | 'use' |
| <i>nâ oallen</i> | 'is different' | <i>ala</i> | 'change' |
| <i>nâ nannet alko(n)</i> | 'owes her/him' | <i>alkut</i> | 'debt' |
| <i>nâ ârgen</i> | 'there is enough time for' | <i>argga</i> | 'time for' |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| <i>nâ ännen</i> | ‘is available, within reach’ | <i>atna</i> | ‘hand’ |
| <i>nâ baylvi</i> | ‘is on the move, travelling’ | <i>bauŋva</i> | ‘journey’ |
| <i>nâ buolppu</i> | ‘is happening, is going on’ | <i>bulbuŋma</i> | ‘bustling, action’ |
| <i>nâ d(v)uonkve</i> | ‘is thick, filled (with +ELAT)’ | <i>tunkvi</i> | ‘thick’ |
| <i>nâ ai gädi</i> | ‘is worth it’ | <i>gadda</i> | ‘worth’ |
| <i>nâ gälppi</i> | ‘is dead, has passed’ | <i>galba</i> | ‘ground’ |
| <i>nâ gïlo</i> | ‘is unchanged’ | <i>gillu</i> | ‘before’ |
| <i>nâ nannet iddon</i> | ‘is thanks to it’ | <i>itta</i> | ‘thank’ |
| <i>nâ nakkut kemiljon</i> | ‘is related to’ | <i>kemillja</i> | ‘relation’ |
| <i>nâ leümmi</i> | ‘is asleep’ | <i>lõbma</i> | ‘sleep’ |
| <i>nâ linkka</i> | ‘is out fishing on a boat’ | <i>linkkas</i> | ‘boat’ |
| <i>nâ ǵälen</i> | ‘is unfolded, along its length’ | <i>ǵalla</i> | ‘long’ |
| <i>nâ mïto</i> | ‘is common knowledge, known’ | <i>midda</i> | ‘knowledge’ |
| <i>nâ mülju</i> | ‘is lying sideways’ | <i>millji</i> | ‘side’ |
| <i>nâ mütno</i> | ‘is typical, common’ | <i>minnu</i> | ‘people’ |
| <i>nâ miuddo</i> | ‘is (still) alive’ | <i>miuha</i> | ‘breath’ |
| <i>nâ moadne</i> | ‘is on the way’ | <i>moni</i> | ‘path’ |
| <i>nâ pakko(ma)</i> | ‘is in pain, aching’ | <i>paggun</i> | ‘pain’ |
| <i>nâ pïmu</i> | ‘is wrong’ | <i>pibmi</i> | ‘back’ |
| <i>nâ püge</i> | ‘can afford’ | <i>puggi</i> | ‘margin, allowance, extra’ |
| <i>nâ rännen</i> | ‘is over’ | <i>radna</i> | ‘end’ |
| <i>nâ säktsen</i> | ‘is awake’ | <i>saska</i> | ‘waking, wakefulness’ |
| <i>nâ säsen</i> | ‘is unfinished, ongoing’ | <i>sassa</i> | ‘inbetween’ |
| <i>nâ skvüeǵǵen</i> | ‘is producing milk’ | <i>skullu</i> | ‘milk’ |
| <i>nâ spïkno</i> | ‘is scattered around’ | <i>spinga</i> | ‘spot, freckle’ |
| <i>nâ sullo(n)</i> | ‘is menstruating’ | <i>sullut</i> | ‘blood in the body’ |
| <i>nâ toallan</i> | ‘has a shaved head’ | <i>taǵǵami</i> | ‘skull’ |
| <i>nâ nannit viiskon</i> | ‘is sorry about it’ | <i>vitsku</i> | ‘regret’ |

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>nâ pïmu kiski?</i> | ‘what is wrong?’ |
| <i>nâ gïlo na gaulka-t de</i> | ‘this village is unchanged, as it used to be’ |
| <i>nâ oallen nagan bakven nê na</i> | ‘being home is different’ |
| <i>na ǵau-t ken ängen noarǵa?</i> | ‘would an axe be of use?’ |
| <i>na halain ken ängen noarǵa?</i> | ‘would an axe become of use?’ |
| <i>nâ ännen mi radna na</i> | ‘the end is within reach, is nigh’ |
| <i>i pigüt iddon ǵa gemindvin</i> | ‘it’s thank to you that I came’ |
| <i>nâ-t ga müto ǵa tiknen deǵja</i> | ‘it’s common knowledge that s/he lives here’ |
| <i>taigga bakven ai däljen va niǵjen linkka</i> | ‘I’m home while s/he’s out on the boat’ |
| <i>na tsauttsa-t ke säktsen?</i> | ‘are you awake?’ |
| <i>na nâ-t ken nâgǵa ollut halda?</i> | ‘does such a place exist?’ |
| <i>na nâ-t ke püge angat minin?</i> | ‘can you afford to help?’ |

Other adverb-like accusative forms include:

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|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>kviggu</i> | ‘feeling’ |
| <i>silluttat kvikon ai nê na</i> | ‘to do it through intuition or without formal training’ |

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>tavvan</i> | ‘foot’ |
| <i>ilgat tavama ne na</i> | ‘to go by foot’ |
| <i>tnük</i> | ‘surface’ |
| <i>mindvi tnükva jagā paitnit tūvumin</i> | ‘s/he came <i>this</i> close to falling’ |
| <i>nukva</i> | ‘head’ |
| <i>spaitni nūegvi sXiggot</i> | ‘s/he fell head first into the mud’ |

§12.1.4 The Genitive Case

The genitive case is one of the three sematic cases whose main function is to indicate the possession of an object, or may simply relate an object to a head noun. Words in the genitive precede that which is possessed. In most cases, the genitive does not differ from the accusative or the patientive, but in the case of nouns whose sematic form ends in a tense vowel, it may become lax in the genitive, especially when the genitive noun is a person. For example, *bīski* ‘child’ has the sematic form *bīaktsu*, but can sometimes appear in a special genitive form as *bīaktso*, as in *bīaktso summagan* ‘the boy’s mother’. Likewise, some bisyllabic nouns in *-n* whose sematic form is in *-ma* may have a special genitive form in *-n*. The genitive is commonly used for actual possession, to indicate a part of something, an essential relation or quality,

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>bīaktso summagan</i> | ‘the child’s mother’ |
| <i>boagve bemmi</i> | ‘the roof of the house’ |
| <i>simma alga</i> | ‘the bottom of the lake’ |
| <i>seuvu nukvusta</i> | ‘the mouth of the river’ |
| <i>ilppon snana</i> | ‘the petal of the flower’ |
| <i>hīilo temit</i> | ‘the origin of the story’ |
| <i>iaktson stulbu</i> | ‘the woman’s dress’ |
| <i>sagven~sagvema nennē</i> | ‘the man’s friend’ |
| <i>mi māven haḍnemi a</i> | ‘the rest of the meat’ |
| <i>gālp̄pi XuoXohet</i> | ‘the entirety of the land’ |
| <i>kvayvi radna</i> | ‘the end of the summer’ |
| <i>dāXxen sakvin</i> | ‘a man of good health’ |
| <i>ierXxon ilaltsingi</i> | ‘the effects of stress’ |
| <i>raykvi geummut iski</i> | ‘a woman of strong opinions’ |
| <i>āijis skaiji</i> | ‘a stream of drinkable water’ |
| <i>kiXu hidna</i> | ‘a pile of wood’ |

Some genitive phrases can instead be expressed by compound nouns, for example *kiXu hidna* ‘a pile of wood’ contrasts with *kiXxehidna* ‘a pile of wood’. Both words have more or less the same meaning, but *kiXu hidna* may be understood to be a pile of wood, as opposed to a pile of something else, consisting of (previously mentioned) wood, or it can also stand with some descriptive specific to the wood, for example *tsoallu kiXu hidna* ‘a pile of dry wood’, while *kiXxehidna* is simply pile of wood as a single concept, or a known pile of wood, which has already been established or is understood to be specific or determined in nature.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>immugiggeddanin kiXu hiannot boagut</i> | ‘s/he gathered branches into a pile of wood’ |
| <i>immugiggeddanin kiXxehiannot boagut</i> | ‘s/he gathered branches into <i>the</i> pile of wood’ |

A restrictive relative clause can also be found surrounding the genitive noun:

*immugiggeddan **mi ruodđutummō kiʒu na** hıannot boagut*
 ‘s/he gathered branches into a pile of *wood to be burnt*’

The genitive is also the case which nearly every postposition governs. A postposition cannot appear after a noun in its asematic form, and with only a handful of exceptions, such as *uđđit* ‘without (+COM)’, *itsa* ‘through (+INESS/+ILLAT)’, *lidno* ‘according to (+COM)’ and *aukka* ‘except (+ELAT)’ all postpositions are found after a genitive form. When postpositions modify an independent pronoun however, they appear in their possessed form.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>kuokkit keijet</i> | ‘(going) with/amongst the others’ |
| <i>kut toijit i sasset</i> | ‘inbetween two rocks’ |
| <i>boagve nanna</i> | ‘inside the house’ |
| <i>sewu gallien</i> | ‘on the other side of the river’ |
| <i>nüeyki pitnen</i> | ‘leaning against the tree’ |

§12.1.5 The Inessive Case

The inessive case is one of the four locative cases and indicates a static position at, in or on a location, or in some cases in time. In the singular, the inessive case ending is *-imut/-imyt/-umit/-amit/-ymit* or *-(i)mmut/-(i)mmyt/-(u)mmut/-(a)mmut/-(y)mmut*. Forms in *-imyt/-inmyt/-(i)mmyt* are found when no back vowels (excluding a, but not oa) are in the stem. A number of words, mostly adverbs derived from indefinite pronouns, postpositions and in certain fixed cases have an inessive in *-ia*. The plural inessive case markers are *-isit/-usut/-ysyt*. Although the inessive case does not distinguish position *in* from position *on* something, both can be specified with postpositions, for example *nanna* ‘inside’ and *hilla* ‘above, on’. The inessive case is also found in some infinitival clauses to indicate an ongoing action, for example *kaugga migvat nin nammut* ‘I am currently eating’. When the inessive is used in temporal expressions, it indicates the total duration of an event, or how much time it takes or lasts, for example *gesilummet kut **keukvusut** i* ‘I did it *in three days*’. , The postposition *dalliein* indicates in how much time something happens, or after how much time something will happen, for example *kut keukvut i dalliein* ‘in three days’ or ‘in three days’ time’. As with all locative phrases, words in the inessive tend to be found after the verb, but may be preceded by adverbs.

A great deal of postpositional adverbs have an inessive form, although many such forms lack the typical inessive case marker, but are nonetheless inessive forms by meaning. In a few cases, postpositional adverbs may have an inessive meaning but a comitative ending, or an ending in *-n*.

Examples of the inessive case:

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>nät kikumit mitna nilljogi ni</i> | ‘there are many silver birch trees <i>in the forest</i> ’ |
| <i>sʒoman tseiʒkumit</i> | ‘s/he sleeps <i>in the tent</i> ’ |
| <i>nät gaupppummot ʒuollat niskegi ni</i> | ‘there are all kinds of people <i>in the world</i> ’ |
| <i>tvalbat tsaʒimyt mi soaʒʒegi ni</i> | ‘the fish are swimming <i>in the water</i> ’ |
| <i>tsivvan smidnumin</i> | ‘s/he is staying <i>at her/his cabin</i> ’ |
| <i>igetsulvet tgeuts goaksisit i gami</i> | ‘I finished it <i>in three months</i> ’ |

Some examples of postpositional adverbs with an inessive meaning include:

| | |
|---------------|---|
| <i>nuomen</i> | ‘out on the water’ |
| <i>pitnen</i> | ‘leaning forward, in a leaning position, askew’ |

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| <i>gáđmyt</i> | ‘on the left’ |
| <i>tsíddyit</i> | ‘on the right’ |
| <i>keggegummut</i> | ‘later during the day’ |
| <i>seh̄ja</i> | ‘stuck’ |
| <i>bakven</i> | ‘at home’ |

§12.1.6 The Illative Case

The illative case is one of the four locative cases and broadly indicates movement to, into or onto something. It is also the case of the indirect object of ditransitive verbs when the indirect object is a noun, adjective or numeral, and in the case of anthemiditransitive verbs, the illative indicates to or for whom the action or quality is. This is also true of other types of expression, where the illative marks the benefactor, recipient or experiencer of an experience, for example *gesil̄lummet nan̄net* ‘I did it *for* her/him’. The illative case ending is *-et/-ot/-út* in the singular and *-ittit/-uttut/-yttit* in the plural. It can also be found in infinitival clauses to indicate something which is about to happen, for example *ikken l̄omis̄xuttat n̄n nan̄net* ‘I was (just) about to fall asleep’. Unlike postpositional adverbs with an inessive meaning, all such adverbs with an illative meaning have illative case endings.

The illative is also used in time expressions to show a negative duration, or for how long something has *not* occurred, for example *nekkyt mit̄na tyvittit ī n̄kungi* ‘I have not seen her/him *for many years*’. In positive clauses, the illative is used to show when something *will* happen, for example: *gamindvus k̄it keukvuttut ī* ‘I will come in three days’. The postposition *d̄l̄jet* indicates for how much time something will last, for example *k̄it keukvut ī d̄l̄jet* ‘for three days’.

Locative cases of movement, such as the illative and elative, may trigger the appearance of a cislocative marker with many verbs of movement. The cislocative *si(s)-* often occurs with the illative, as it indicates movement towards some point, although *gi-/geg-* also commonly occurs if the movement towards something is seen as being a departure from a location or away from the speaker or the deictic centre of the utterance. For example, *lulli* ‘s/he left’ but *gi-lulli k̄ikot* ‘s/he left *for the forest*’.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>gemiggin k̄ikot</i> | ‘I went <i>into the forest</i> ’ |
| <i>malkvatetin sp̄ikts̄odan bil̄jut (oh̄)ummaḡan</i> | ‘the mother gave <i>her child</i> berries’ |
| <i>aggil̄ommi tseīk̄kot</i> | ‘s/he went to sleep <i>in the tent</i> ’ |
| <i>sin̄jallanin n̄neykittit k̄igtit īo</i> | ‘s/he hanged bones <i>in the trees</i> ’ |
| <i>siḡvirri ts̄āx̄et mi b̄jullu īo</i> | ‘the boy jumped <i>into the water</i> ’ |
| <i>sisil̄ginen sm̄id̄nodan</i> | ‘we travelled <i>to his cabin</i> ’ |
| <i>ikkin īpeguttat gamavi n̄n nan̄net</i> | ‘I was <i>about to tell her/him</i> about it’ |
| <i>gits̄aiḡxenmi sk̄v̄uak̄met</i> | ‘s/he disappeared <i>into the fog</i> ’ |
| <i>beȳk̄issak̄immut saūx̄ittit daidni tsāx̄a</i> | ‘clean water is important <i>to fish</i> ’ |
| <i>út dējja ari mit̄na goaksittit ī kukkuna</i> | ‘I haven’t been here <i>for very many months</i> ’ |
| <i>hyk̄x̄is̄x̄uttomi s̄as̄n m̄ja goakset a</i> | ‘fall will arrive in <i>about a month</i> ’ |

Some examples of postpositional adverbs with an illative meaning include:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>nuomet</i> | ‘out onto the water’ |
| <i>pit̄net</i> | ‘leaning forward, into a leaning position, askew’ |
| <i>gáđmet</i> | ‘to the left’ |
| <i>tsíddet</i> | ‘to the right’ |
| <i>x̄iggogoḡet</i> | ‘further along the path’ |
| <i>seh̄jet</i> | ‘(into a) stuck (position)’ |
| <i>bakvet</i> | ‘(to) home’ |

§12.1.7 The Elative Case

The elative contrasts with the illative case in showing movement from or out of something. The singular elative case endings are *-inmit/-unnit/-ynnit* and the plural case endings are *-ingit/-ungit/-yngit*. The elative is also commonly used with partitive constructions, to indicate part of something, in which case the elative clause usually precedes the head noun, such as *sagvemunġit misku* ‘one of the men’, *niktsungit nannaski* ‘many of the people’, *ingit kukva* ‘two of them’, *tsatsintva neungit niġġa* ‘you drink the least out of us’. Such elative partitive constructions are not usually found within determiner clauses other than numeral determiner clauses, for example *ôha nivit i sineskat tsindva* ‘you can ask any of us’, although one could equally say *neungit ôhadadda sineskat tsindva*. When the elative indicates movement from, it commonly triggers a kinetic preverb on verbs of movement.

With some ditransitive verbs, the nominal indirect object may appear in the elative if instead of being the recipient of a direct object, the direct object is removed or taken away from the indirect object, for example *gânġikvet biġieġġin* ‘I took it from the boy’.

The elative can be found in infinitival clauses to indicate the reason, explanation for an action, for example *niškukkiġussin lembat auna nannit gami* ‘I became tired from working’.

The elative is found in temporal constructions to indicate from what time or since what time something has happened.

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>gemindin kikunnit</i> | ‘I came from the forest’ |
| <i>nġikvanin spiktsunnidan biġiut (i)ummaġan</i> | ‘the mother took the berries from her child’ |
| <i>gimindvi tseikġunnit lomat auna nannit ie io</i> | ‘s/he came out of the tent from having slept’ |
| <i>ginġikvanin nġeykingit kiġtit io</i> | ‘s/he took down bones from the trees’ |
| <i>giġvirri tsăġinnit mi biġllu io</i> | ‘the boy jumped out of the water’ |
| <i>gegilġinen smiġdunnidan</i> | ‘we travelled from his cabin’ |
| <i>uġun deġġa biġtseġemunnit nukkauna</i> | ‘I haven’t been here since childhood’ |
| <i>giġlas i niktsungi-t de nadnit</i> | ‘I know many of these people’ |
| <i>gebaġvetin tnaġa i sauġungi-t de i kvigvit</i> | ‘I caught three of these five fishes’ |

Some examples of postpositional adverbs with an illative meaning include:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>nuomet</i> | ‘out onto the water’ |
| <i>pitnet</i> | ‘leaning forward, into a leaning position, askew’ |
| <i>gădmet</i> | ‘to the left’ |
| <i>tsiddet</i> | ‘to the right’ |
| <i>ġiggogoget</i> | ‘further along the path’ |
| <i>sehġet</i> | ‘(into a) stuck (position)’ |
| <i>bakvet</i> | ‘(to) home’ |

§12.1.8 The Comitative Case

The comitative case is the last of the locative cases and serves many purposes in Pine. The comitative singular case endings are *-igut/-ugit/-ygit*, *-ikkut/-ukkit/-ykkut* or *-CCit/-CCut*, and in the plural they are *-ein/-uin/-uġin*. Its primary role is to mark with what or whom something is done, which is not a truly locative function. The comitative serves a number of purposes beyond accompaniment. It is used to form many adverbial forms of

adjectives (functioning like an adverbial case), it can indicate location, and it can have a purely instrumental meaning. Its secondary and truly locative function is that of the *perlative* case, indicating movement along a path, across a location or a radius or area (of a surface).

An older set of case endings that has been called the *old comitative* or the *instrumental* had endings in *-(v)en/- (v)on/- (v)ün*, and many expressions, postpositions and adverbs still use them. It is also the bases for the abessive *-(v)üggit*, which is a no longer productive case.

The comitative form of many postpositional adverbs are nearly exclusively perlative in meaning, though this may be less obvious in some cases, as with *lölven* ‘against the wind’, or more literally ‘along the opposite flow of the wind’. Locative adverbs on the other hand have a general or areal meaning, for example *deissit* ‘around here’, but *gaskain* ‘along the south(ern side)’. A number of verbs govern the comitative, as well as the postposition *üggit*.

Time expressions with the comitative indicate that an event follows or occurs along or at some point during a longer period of time, for example *tmindus kvayvigyt* ‘s/he will come (sometime) *during the summer*’, or *tsüivehami hevvikkyt* ‘it get colds *as the night wore on*’. Note that the combination of nannit and a time expression in the comitative means ‘starting’, for example nannit *skeukvukkit* ‘starting today’.

The comitative in infinitival clauses indicates how something occurs, for example *gaiskva piskat nin nakkut* ‘I learn by listening’.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>galhilla nīgāggakkidda</i> | ‘I am speaking <i>with my brother</i> ’ |
| <i>nuskvutummi nokussit</i> | ‘s/he was murdered <i>with a stick</i> ’ |
| <i>minan kāmmygt</i> | ‘s/he walks <i>with a walking stick/cane</i> ’ |
| <i>gipiuvvi šimmugit</i> | ‘it came swooping down (<i>grazing/along</i>) <i>the lake</i> ’ |
| <i>pakkami nūelkkikkyt</i> | ‘it hurts (<i>along/on</i>) <i>the skin</i> ’ |
| <i>tiknan njeñein</i> | ‘s/he lives <i>around there</i> ’ |
| <i>lollikkut sihuollat tsħukkotsin</i> | ‘we must row <i>against the wind</i> ’ |
| <i>batsgvas boagve ummikkut</i> | ‘look <i>alongside the back</i> of the house’ |
| <i>minni rñiekki gakkikkut</i> | ‘s/he was walking <i>around</i> the fire’ |
| <i>gajaltiva nileimppugidda</i> | ‘I am proud of <i>my work</i> ’ |
| <i>üllügaminna dā sagvinnu-t de</i> | ‘I am related to <i>this man</i> ’ |
| <i>kvekvī gaylgimyt niktšuin</i> | ‘the village was bustling <i>with people</i> ’ |
| <i>gasillalkva aikkyt</i> | ‘I struggle <i>with it</i> ’ |
| <i>gemiggin pikkyt uggit</i> | ‘I went <i>without</i> you’ |
| <i>gakakvus nannit a goaksigu-t de</i> | ‘I will stop <i>starting this month</i> ’ |
| <i>njillan kiltšillussildat nin aikkyt</i> | ‘one learns <i>by repetition</i> ’ |

§12.1.9 The Essive Case

The essive case differs from sematic cases in that it is formed on the basis of the asematic form, and has for function to indicate a state (either a transient state or the state resulting from a change), or the capacity in which something is acting, including resultative predicates, for example *gendots helvi* ‘it grew *tall*’. The essive often occurs where a simple predicate is found in English, for example *nā keġkātš gveni* ‘the wind was a problem (lit. the wind was *as* a problem), as the wind functions or is temporarily in the state of being a problem, as the copula does not describe the general nature of what wind is. The essive singular ending is *-ts* and the plural case endings are *-tset/-tsot/-tsūt*. Essive nouns tend to come before the verb when they indicate the state of the subject, although they can also be found after the verb. The essive can appear both with subjects and objects. A number of verbs govern an essive argument.

The essive is used in infinitival clauses to indicate an even either synchronous to the main verb or completed at the time of the main verb, for example *migvat nuna nats* ‘having eaten, after eating’. Likewise, a

few expressions use the essive to indicate a temporary time period, for example *sigváts* ‘in the rain, while there is rain’, *urru̯ts* ‘while there is mist, in the mist’, *daldorilguts* ‘in the sunshine, while the sun is shining’, *hauddoats* ‘while it is (still) morning’. This is also true of the postposition *dálljits* ‘while, during, as it is (still)’.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>i n̥jokv̥its</i> <i>ástat ai n̥ na</i> | ‘the goal was to stop her/him’ |
| <i>n̥a laitt̥ats</i> <i>silluttat ai n̥ na</i> | ‘the intent is to do it’ |
| <i>i keʔk̥ats</i> <i>vabmuvu</i> | ‘the low visibility weather was a problem’ |
| ʔuoʔʔoh̥its <i>keuninttutummi</i> | ‘it was considered as a whole’ |
| <i>kau̯ga a̯j̥ikk̥its</i> <i>de̯j̥ja</i> | ‘I am here as a teacher’ |
| <i>galembon saʔʔitt̥set</i> | ‘we work as fishermen’ |
| n̥uo̯j̥j̥its <i>ha̯ɖnami</i> | ‘it stays warm’ |
| n̥uo̯j̥j̥its <i>tadnoget</i> | ‘s/he keeps it warm’ |
| n̥uo̯j̥j̥its <i>hall̥i</i> | ‘it turned/became warm’ |
| <i>geb̥ind̥in i̯ss̥its</i> | ‘I ended up as/came to be a parent’ |
| <i>tsab̥ij̥lem̥mats hik̥va nenn̥ent̥set</i> | ‘I consider you good friends’ |
| <i>il̥gan̥ind̥et mig̥its</i> | ‘I estimate it (to be) correct’ |
| <i>tset̥ull̥an̥in kuok̥k̥its</i> | ‘I took you for someone else’ |
| <i>siskib̥id̥n̥in lullat n̥ nats i̯e i̯o</i> | ‘I arrived as s/he was leaving’ |
| <i>gem̥air̥r̥in negat ai nuna nats</i> | ‘having seen it, I laughed’ |
| <i>silullat galuk̥va hauddoats</i> | ‘I must leave while it is (still) morning’ |
| <i>min̥ni daldor̥ilguts</i> | ‘s/he was walking in the sunshine’ |
| <i>m̥igvat m̥u̯ dáll̥jits</i> <i>natt̥set</i> | ‘eat it while it is still warm’ |

§12.1.10 Other Cases

Throughout previous stages of the language, other case endings were more common and some of these have survived into modern Pine. Some of the endings have been re-analyzed as postpositions, or vice-versa.

§12.1.10.1 The Terminative & Egressive Case

At an earlier stage of the language, the postpositions (*a*)*g̥it* ‘until’ used to govern the illative case instead of the genitive case in modern Pine, such that the endings *-t g̥it* coalesced to form a terminative case ending in *-gg̥it* in the singular and *-beg̥it* in the plural. Likewise, the postposition (*a*)*g̥in* ‘since’ used to govern the elative, resulting in a fusional egressive case ending in *-ng̥in* in the singular and *-ng̥ig̥g̥in* in the plural. Such endings are still used in some fixed expressions:

TERMINATIVE CASE

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|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>e̯j̥j̥og̥it~de̯j̥j̥og̥it</i> | ‘until now’ |
| <i>i̯j̥j̥og̥it~n̥i̯j̥j̥og̥it</i> | ‘until then’ |
| <i>o̯j̥j̥og̥it</i> | ‘until then, until such a time that’ |
| <i>g̥va̯j̥j̥og̥it</i> | ‘for ever’ |
| <i>r̥ann̥egg̥it</i> | ‘until the end’ |
| <i>n̥ak̥k̥og̥g̥it</i> | ‘until death’ |
| <i>n̥u̯ll̥ugg̥it</i> | ‘at most’ |
| <i>n̥iʔʔy̯gg̥it</i> | ‘at least’ |
| <i>a̯j̥j̥egg̥it</i> | ‘up to’ |

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>ʁuoʁʁeggit</i> | ‘completely, maximally’ |
| <i>Ø oannegit</i> | ‘for the rest of’ |
| <i>otigit</i> | ‘forever, for life’ |
| <i>vuggit</i> | ‘let alone’ |
| <i>uʁgit~ʁgit</i> | ‘still, still now, even (more), what’s more’ |

EGRESSIVE CASE

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>eʁiogin~deʁiogin</i> | ‘from now on’ |
| <i>ʁʁiogin~nʁʁiogin</i> | ‘since then’ |
| <i>oʁiogin</i> | ‘since then, since such a time that’ |
| <i>vahʁiogin</i> | ‘never ever, not ever’ |
| <i>alknʁingin</i> | ‘since the beginning’ |
| <i>biktseʁemʁingin</i> | ‘since childhood’ |
| <i>nagvʁingin</i> | ‘since birth’ |
| <i>niʁʁʁingit~niʁʁʁyggin</i> | ‘at least’ |
| <i>byntsʁingin</i> | ‘(from) as little as, not so much as’ |
| <i>aʁʁingin</i> | ‘starting from, since’ |
| <i>ʁuoʁʁeggit</i> | ‘completely, maximally’ |

§12.1.10.2 The Abessive Case

The postposition *uʁgit* governs the comitative in modern Pine, but in older stages of the language there was an abessive case with the ending *-(v)eggit*/*-(v)oggit*/*-(v)uʁgit*, or alternatively *-auʁgit* with verb stems. These endings still survive in a few terms, most of them adverbs or postpositions, although many can be used attributively or predicatively as well, for example *leʁmmeggit sakvin* ‘a sleepless man, a man unable to sleep’, *sallʁi geummoggit* ‘s/he lost consciousness’. Some speakers even use such terms as adjectives or verbal adjectives, for example *ʁalʁoggeggi* ‘s/he was lifeless’

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>alttsemmoggit</i> | ‘without reason, for no reason’ |
| <i>ʁlukkauʁgit</i> | ‘without success, in vain’ |
| <i>ʁtsullauʁgit</i> | ‘incompletely’ |
| <i>ai gidʁauʁgit</i> | ‘without forgetting, last but not least’ |
| <i>ʁidnʁoggit</i> | ‘in silence, without using words’ |
| <i>oalleʁgit</i> | ‘constantly, invariably’ |
| <i>aʁʁet ʁddoggit</i> | ‘not thanks to, with no help from’ |
| <i>ai mʁtoggit</i> | ‘unbeknownst to her/him’ |
| <i>raʁneʁgit</i> | ‘incessantly, constantly, completely’ |
| <i>keʁlkoʁgit</i> | ‘without incidents, without any problems’ |
| <i>vʁskoʁgit</i> | ‘unscrupulously’ |
| <i>leʁmmeggit</i> | ‘sleepless, insomniac, without sleep’ |
| <i>astauʁgit</i> | ‘without hindrance, unhindered’ |
| <i>kakkaʁgit</i> | ‘relentlessly’ |
| <i>seʁʁʁoggit</i> | ‘without shelter, unprotected’ |
| <i>ʁakkoʁgit</i> | ‘exhausted, without energy, unable to proceed’ |
| <i>geummoggit</i> | ‘unconscious’ |
| <i>ʁuloggit</i> | ‘unable to speak, stunned, mute’ |

‘lifeless, dead’
‘helpless, unable to survive’

The ornative case is a semi-productive, somewhat irregular case that has a limited use to indicate that something has the noun (or adjective) as a physical characteristic, often ‘(go/move) looking like Ø’ or ‘with Ø’. Its endings are *-issit* or *-ussit*.

ORNATE FORMS

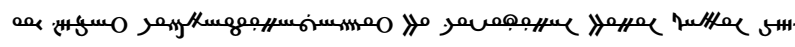
| | |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>tsigussit</i> | ‘wear white, be or appear white, be or go somewhere dressed in white’ |
| <i>humussit</i> | ‘wear black, be or appear black, be or go somewhere dressed in dark’ |
| <i>moiggussit</i> | ‘have a belly, be or go somewhere with a belly’ |
| <i>artsussit</i> | ‘appear, be, go somewhere hunched over’ |
| <i>auntsgussit</i> | ‘appear, be, go somewhere rigid and stiff’ |
| <i>bevissit</i> | ‘wear, be or go somewhere dressed in <i>beveggi</i> ’ |
| <i>korissit</i> | ‘have, be or go somewhere with long hair’ |
| <i>elissit</i> | ‘wear, be or go somewhere wearing an <i>ellegi</i> ’ |
| <i>boaŋmissit</i> | ‘wear, be or go somewhere wearing loose clothes’ |
| <i>tsitnussit</i> | ‘wear, be or go somewhere wearing ill-fitting clothes’ |
| <i>spũkkissit</i> | ‘appear, be, go somewhere looking plump, chubby, fat’ |
| <i>hiskuppissit</i> | ‘appear, be or go somewhere with wet hair’ |
| <i>tuŋmuppissit</i> | ‘wear, be or go somewhere wearing wet clothes’ |
| <i>sillussit</i> | ‘be or go somewhere smelling of something’ |
| <i>utnussit</i> | ‘be or go somewhere looking like something’ |
| <i>tavussit</i> | ‘with (such and such) feet, legs’ |
| <i>hiktsussit</i> | ‘with (such and such) hair’ |
| <i>tulpmussit</i> | ‘with (such and such) clothes’ |

- [illegible]

igu-Ø-min-vi lürrüt hikts-ussit mi iski-Ø io

825

‘the woman was walking around *with dirty looking hair*’
 (the woman was in a state where her hair was dirty)

1449. *i oaġġut niskullenutnussit mi ħimilġenan minin sakvin jo*

 [i: 'a:ġot 'niʃkɔlɛn'otnɔsɪt mi ħimilɛnan 'minin 'sa'kʷin jɔ:]
i oa=ġġut niskullen=utn-ussit mi ħi-milġen-an O-min-in sakvin-O jo
 COP.NLOC.PST clearly Pine.look-ORN DET POSS.1-by-POSS.LOC 3A.AG.PST-walk-NLOC.HYP.PST man-ACT PRON.3A
 ‘the man who walked passed us was obviously Pine-looking’
 (the man appeared to be pine)

tanni ilpput sillussit hiʃnumit mi tselga jo
 ‘the young woman stood in a field with the smell of flowers’
 (the field happened to smell of flowers when she stood in it)

Ornate expressions are usually descriptive adjuncts, or non-restrictive in nature, while corresponding adjectival or restrictive relative clauses are more restrictive, and describe a more unalienable characteristic of the head noun.

geneggin lürriħiskoha ġaktson
 ‘I saw a dirty-haired woman’
 (having dirty hair is what characterises the woman)

gemininen oaġġut niskullenutnoha sagvema milġen
 ‘we passed an/the obviously pine-looking man’
 (the appearance of being pine is characteristic of the man)

beuhots hiġvemi ilbi
 ‘a sweet smelling flower’
 (the fact of smelling sweet characterises the flower)

§12.1.10.4 The Distributive & Universal-Distributive Case

The distributive case only occurs in a handful of words and is derived from the illative singular and the addition of *-nuġ*, such that it has the forms *-ennuġ/-onnuġ/-innuġ*. The distributive indicates distribution by piece, for example *niġtsönnuġ* ‘per person’ or *miñtset tyvennuġ* ‘once a year’. The most common nouns found in the distributive are:

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| <i>sagvemonnuġ</i> | ‘per man’ |
| <i>ġaktsonnuġ</i> | ‘per woman’ |
| <i>niġtsönnuġ</i> | ‘per person’ |
| <i>keukvönnuġ</i> | ‘per day’ |
| <i>goaksennuġ</i> | ‘per month’ |
| <i>tyvünnuġ</i> | ‘per year’ |
| <i>hevvünnuġ</i> | ‘per night’ |
| <i>boagvennuġ</i> | ‘per house(hold)’ |
| <i>ilġomonnuġ</i> | ‘per family’ |

Similar in meaning is the universal-distributive case which is added to the asematic ending of words (causing relaxation), and which has the ending *-deddet* and forms temporal adverbs denoting a reoccurrence at every instance of the head word, for example *heydeddet* ‘every night’. It is related to the adverb *dette* ‘every’, as in *dette dáljen va* ‘every time, when ever’.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| <i>keggededdet</i> | ‘every day, daily’ |
| <i>heydeddet</i> | ‘every night’ |
| <i>udnïodeddet</i> | ‘every evening’ |
| <i>hauddodeddet</i> | ‘every month’ |
| <i>pïïjodeddet</i> | ‘every day at dawn’ |
| <i>telmededdet</i> | ‘every day at dusk’ |
| <i>gassededdet</i> | ‘every month, monthly’ |
| <i>tuvvodeddet</i> | ‘every year’ |
| <i>pigvodeddet</i> | ‘every week’ |
| <i>heijodeddet</i> | ‘every winter’ |
| <i>iddïodeddet</i> | ‘every spring’ |
| <i>kvoavvodeddet</i> | ‘every summer’ |
| <i>ykǵededdet</i> | ‘every fall’ |
| <i>daliïodeddet</i> | ‘every time’ |

§12.1.10.5 The Temporal Case

The temporal case is a case form based on the inessive singular which indicates time. The ending *-ts* is added unto the inessive endings *-mit/-mut/-mut* » *-mits/-muts*. The form *-myt* becomes *-mits* with the temporal ending *-it* (**-myts* is not found). The temporal case is nearly exclusively found on numerals to tell time. Numerals normally only have plural sematic forms, but with the temporal case, the singular endings are used.

§12.1.10.5.1 The Temporal Case & Time Expressions

The temporal case is found in numerals in combination with other words to indicate time:

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <i>misku</i> | ‘one’ | <i>mittsammuts</i> | ‘at one o’clock’ |
| <i>kukva</i> | ‘two’ | <i>kukimmuts</i> | ‘at two o’clock’ |
| <i>tgütsat</i> | ‘three’ | <i>tgütsimmits</i> | ‘at three o’clock’ |
| <i>nakkukva</i> | ‘twelve’ | <i>nakkukimmuts</i> | ‘at twelve o’clock’ |

To indicate how much time is left until a specific time, one uses the temporal case preceded by a word typically found in the illative, for example *tavimmet* ‘quarter to’, *kukimmet* ‘half to’, *tnagǵuttut* ‘five to’. Likewise, the elative is used to express time past a specific time, for example *tnagǵingit* ‘five past’, *tgeüt nakki tgütsyngit* ‘33 minutes past’.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>nǎ kukimmet kukimmuts</i> | ‘it is 1:30 o’clock’ |
| <i>nǎ tavimminnit pigimmuts</i> | ‘it is 7:15 o’clock’ |
| <i>i mattsinnit tsutsammuts</i> | ‘it was 8:01 o’clock’ |

§12.2 Mood

Pine has 5 moods – the indicative, dubitative, optative, conditional and potential mood. Their use and function is described in this section.

§12.2.1 Indicative

The indicative mood is the default mood in Pine. It is neutral with regard to evidentiality, although it can also be said to be assertive (in contrast with the evidential moods, the dubitative and optative). The indicative is one of the three realis moods along with the dubitative and optative.

§12.2.2 Dubitative

The dubitative mood functions as the inferential version of the indicative mood. It has a range of function in both autonomous and hyponomous phrases. The future tense is considered part of the dubitative. The dubitative also has a pluperfect mood which is absent in the indicative mood – it is only found in the dubitative and optative, and does not exist at all in the autonomous order.

The dubitative and pluperfect tenses are included in the dubitative mood set for mostly historical reasons. In the case of the future tense, archaic forms more readily explain this classification. For example, ‘I will eat’ is *gamigvus* (cf. *gamigvōs* in the dubitative present) but archaic forms in *io gamigvōs* ‘that I (apparently) eat’ used to be common. Likewise, the pluperfect form *iu gemigvivvun* ‘when I had eaten’ (cf. *io gemigvun* ‘that I (apparently) ate’) was once *iu gemigvevun* ‘when I had eaten’ in the dubitative past).

INDICATIVE

iu tseneggaddit

‘when I saw you’

DUBITATIVE

iu tsenegitnit

‘when I had seen you’

The future and pluperfect are clearly derived from dubitative forms, and therefore considered dubitative tenses.

Fundamentally, the dubitative indicates that the information given by the verb is of a lower certainty than that of the indicative mood. The dubitative mood is triggered in seven broad cases:

FUTURE AND PLUPERFECT DUBITATIVE

Syntactically infinitive future and pluperfect

SENSORY DUBITATIVE

Certain verbs of sensory experiences indicating a lower confidence in the factuality of the information.

REPORTATIVE DUBITATIVE

Reported, assumed or otherwise unconfirmed information

QUOTATIVE DUBITATIVE

Information given as a quote coming from someone else than the speaker

UNREALISED DUBITATIVE

Actions not yet or only potentially realised

SUBORDINATED DUBITATIVE

Verbs governing a dubitative dependent verb

§12.2.2.1 Future & Pluperfect Dubitative

A verb which would normally stand in the indicative mood must be dubitative if it appears in the future tense. Or rather, the future tense is part of the dubitative mood.

Likewise, a syntactically indicative pluperfect verb appears in the dubitative. Pine only allows pluperfect forms in hyponomous orders. The pluperfect requires a past reference point before which the pluperfect action occurs. This reference point is always put in the autonomous in Pine, and the pluperfect therefore only appears in the hyponomous phrase. This is often opposite to how English formulates pluperfect phrases. For example, ‘you had already left when I arrived’ has a simple past verb (‘arrived’) in the subordinated clause (‘when I arrived’) but a pluperfect verb (‘had left’) in the main clause. Pine only allows the opposite, that is to say ‘I arrived when you had already left’: *gemikvevin ju edda tseluëllivvin*.

| INDICATIVE | FUTURE | PLUPERFECT |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>nohakkeset</i>
‘it annoys me’ | <i>nohakkissits</i>
‘it will annoy me’ | <i>ju nohakkintsuts</i>
‘when it had annoyed me’ |
| <i>tsamedket</i>
‘you organise it’ | <i>tsamedkits</i>
‘you will organise it’ | <i>ju tsemedkissunuts</i>
‘when you had organised it’ |
| <i>sXihhan</i>
‘s/he slips’ | <i>sXihus</i>
‘s/he will slip’ | <i>ju sXihidnun</i>
‘when s/he had slipped’ |

§12.2.2.1.1 Past Future Dubitative

The future tense of the dubitative mood can be used to indicate a future time frame anchored in a past reference point, for example ‘I know s/he would do that’. Such future-in-the-past expressions are often introduced by the dubitative complementiser *jon/jo* rather than the neutral complementiser *ja* or the future complementiser *jus*.

gemidin, jo mi ai-ni tsillusseuts
‘I knew that s/he would do that’
(lit. I knew that s/he will do that)

§12.2.2.2 Sensory Dubitative

Certain verbs depicting sensory experiences sometimes require the dubitative mood. English expresses this nuance in some cases, for example ‘I see that you are angry’ and ‘it seems to me that you are angry’ – the second phrase emphasises a sensory experience which is out of the experiencer’s control. Pine does something similar by using the dubitative (and unagentive pronouns) with certain verbs. The indicative form of such verbs often imply a certain epistemic ability to perform them, for example *ganegga* ‘I see’ can also be translated to ‘I can see (that...)’, whereas *nenego* ‘I see’ emphasises the inferential and subjective sensory experience and can best be translated as ‘it seems to me’. Due to their inferential nature, complementised phrases of sensory dubitative verbs are generally introduced using the dubitative complementiser and therefore are themselves in the dubitative form.

| INDICATIVE | | SENSORY DUBITATIVE | |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>ganegga</i> | ‘I (can) see’ | <i>nenego</i> | ‘it seems to me, I believe I see’ |
| <i>gapiskvaa</i> | ‘I (can) hear’ | <i>nepisko</i> | ‘I believe I hear’ |
| <i>gagindva</i> | ‘I (can) understand’ | <i>negindö</i> | ‘it is my understanding’ |
| <i>gakwiva</i> | ‘I (can) sense’ | <i>nekwo</i> | ‘it seems, feels to me’ |
| <i>gasilket</i> | ‘I (can) smell it’ | <i>nesilkit</i> | ‘I (can) smell it, it smells (to me)’ |
| <i>sXommen gapiski</i> | | | ‘I (can) hear her/him sleeping’ |

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>sħomōmi nepiske</i> | ‘I (believe I) hear her/him sleeping’ |
| <i>ganegga, ia tsunnuh̄ia</i>
<i>nenegō, iō tsunnuḡu</i> | ‘I (can) see that you are angry’
‘it seems to me that you are angry’ |
| <i>gasilket tsēlggukvemi māvi</i>
<i>nesilko, iō tsēlggaħven ummu</i> | ‘I (can) smell the meat cooking’
‘I can smell that mom is cooking’ |

§12.2.2.3 Reportative Dubitative

One of the core functions of the dubitative is to indicate that information is reported, not first-hand. The dubitative functions as a confidence reducing mood when compared to the indicative. There is a number of speech particles that further specify the nature of this lowered confidence. Reportative dubitative can also stand without any particle.

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>-t di</i> | Indicates that the phrase is framed as possible, probably but not guaranteed
‘probably, likely’ |
| <i>iō-t di skekvot nall̄i</i>
<i>tsnegimmu-t di udn̄immut</i>
<i>migomi di mi na-t de</i> | ‘there will probably be a thunderstorm tomorrow’
‘I will probably see you later this evening’
‘this is probably true’ |
| <i>-n dūt</i> | Indicates that the speaker wishes to distance themselves or warn that the information is not known for certain to be true, or that the speaker does not assume responsibility that the statement is accurate.
‘apparently, it is said, I heard, they say’ |
| <i>tsillutto-n dūt skekvot</i>
<i>palge-n dūt sall̄ien l̄inkka, a Ejjak da</i>
<i>edda-n dūt gilullanon</i> | ‘s/he will apparently do it tomorrow’
‘Ejjak is apparently making a boat down by the shore’
‘s/he has apparently already left’ |
| <i>-t vis</i> | Indicates that the speaker is quite certain or predicts that an action is true. It can be found with the indicative or the future.
‘I bet, I predict’ |
| <i>aḡḡuo-t vis skekvot hikva vaihegi</i>
<i>sħomus vis tōkan mil̄ia, ollat va gveiddit</i>
<i>nesky-t vis tsūtseš</i>
<i>tsillutto-t vis skekvot</i> | ‘the weather will be good tomorrow (someone said)’
‘s/he’s sleeping by the oven like I always, I bet’
‘I bet you won’t ask her/him’
‘s/he will do it tomorrow, I bet’ |

§12.2.3 Optative

The optative mood expresses desires, wishes or hopes, and it may also function as an inchoative with transitive verbs. In autonomous clauses, the optative mood has a direct desiderative meaning – an autonomous verb in the optative generally indicates a direct desire, wish or hope, for example *gamindusut* ‘I want to go’. This is called the direct (desiderative) optative. In hyponomous clauses and with copular infinitives, the optative is often required by a main clause verb of desire, wish, hope or command, and therefore functions to indicate an indirect desire. Such indirect optative forms are very common with copular infinitives, and are more akin to subjunctive or

conditional clauses in European languages. For example, *ang-* ‘help’ requires the optative in the infinitive clause it governs: *ai sisilluttat tsangemat* ‘I help you do it’ (lit. I help you that you do (OPT) it). The verb *ang-* necessarily governs an unrealised infinitive clause, as helping must come before the actual accomplishment of the secondary verb. By that logic, Pine speakers use the optative rather than the dubitative (although it’s unlikely to be considered ungrammatical to use the dubitative here) as there is some sort of wish or volition involved with the act of helping someone to do it (or alternatively necessity, which the optative may also be said to encompass to some degree).

The optative is used in the following complementised constructions:

| | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------|
| <i>ius...</i> | that...(want/obligation/requirement/wish) | ANAPHORIC OPTATIVE |
| <i>ius ia...</i> | that...(ought/should) | DEONTIC OPTATIVE |

§12.2.3.1 Direct Optative

The direct desiderative optative mood is found in autonomous clauses and as the name implies, indicates a true, direct wish or desire of the subject to perform the action. In addition to a direct desiderative meaning, with certain unagentive verbs, the direct optative mood may instead indicate a necessity or need, then called the *direct deontic optative*. For example, *gamindusut* ‘I want to go’ but *nemindusut* ‘I need to go (pee)’. Although some common verbs also have desiderative medial forms, such as *gamigvusut* ‘I want to me’ and *nemigvisigga* ‘I want to eat, I feel like eating, I’m hungry’, there is usually a nuance in meaning in using the optative mood, which is usually a more literal desire or more direct wanting, whereas the desiderative medial may be more akin to a feeling or sensation. A number of verbs that have a syntactically inverse alignment, such as *netaddogeset* ‘I am interest in it (lit. it interests me)’ also commonly have optative forms, for example *netaddogissuts*, which often emphasise an opinionative reading of the verb, such that *netaddogissuts* is more of a statement of opinion (‘I find it interesting’) than *netaddogeset* (‘it interests me’) which is more neutral, perhaps a little more detached. There are a handful of such verbs where the optative has a more opinionative meaning, and they are invariably verbs that have separate transitive (often causatives in *-(e/o)d-*) and intransitive forms

Using the direct optative necessarily precludes the verb from being in another mood, for example the conditional or the potential, which can be circumvented by using the copula in that mood and an optative complementiser (*ius*) to form a complementised optative phrase, for example *iaia ius gamigvussin* ‘I could eat, it could be that I would want to eat’.

There are therefore two types of direct optative verbs: direct desiderative and direct deontic optative verbs.

DIRECT DESIDERATIVE OPTATIVE

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>gamidusut</i> | ‘I want to know’ |
| <i>galilusut dakkut</i> | ‘I want to speak with her/him’ |
| <i>na tsmigvusut-t ke?</i> | ‘do you want to eat?’ |
| <i>tsagindimmuts</i> | ‘I want to understand you’ |

DIRECT DEONTIC OPTATIVE

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>nelom(isXutt)usut</i> | ‘I am sleepy, I want/need to sleep’ |
| <i>nemairrusut</i> | ‘I want/need to laugh’ |
| <i>nemairgussits</i> | ‘it makes me want/need to laugh, I find it funny’ |
| <i>noġnogissuts</i> | ‘it makes me want/need to yawn, I find it boring’ |
| <i>nesijusut</i> | ‘I am curious, I want/need to know’ |
| <i>nesigtissuts</i> | ‘it makes me want/need to know, I find it interesting’ |
| <i>netaddogissuts</i> | ‘I find it interesting’ |
| <i>netsintusut</i> | ‘I am thirsty, I want/need to drink’ |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| <i>netsistaġtissuts</i> | ‘I find it exciting’ |
| <i>netsarvusut</i> | ‘I worry (lit. I need to worry)’ |
| <i>netsardussits</i> | ‘it worries me, I find it worrying’ |
| <i>netsidnusut</i> | ‘I want/need to cry’ |
| <i>netsidnegussits</i> | ‘it makes me want/need to cry, I find it sad’ |

§12.2.3.2 Indirect Optative

The indirect optative is one of the functions of the optative mood, whereby a subordinated verb or copula is found in the optative due a requirement of the subordinating verb. Instead of indicating that the subject of a verb desires, wishes or hopes to perform the action, the indirect optative instead functions to mark that the verb is subordinated to some expression of desire, wish or hope. The indirect optative may also function in a subordinated clause to indicate that the action should be done in some prescribed or accepted way, for example with mid- ‘know (how to)’, especially for example in indirect interrogatives as in *mittyt mi ai de silidnat niset nus ai nika* ‘I don’t know how to say this’, where the restrictive indirect interrogative contains the optative copula *nummin*. The same can be expressed with a relative indirect interrogative: *mittat nukka, niset mi ai-t de silidnat nus*. The optative is also found in dependent imperatives. Permissive causative verbs in *-elt-* and persuasive verbs in *-agag-* also generally govern the optative, for example *neitnelt-* ‘invite to sit down’ or *tintselt-* ‘invite to drink’, *lukkagag-* ‘urge to’. A significant number of verbs and constructions require this, some of which are given here:

VERBS GOVERNING INDIRECT OPTATIVE WITH *si-*

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>aidd-</i> | ‘advise’ |
| <i>ang-</i> | ‘help’ |
| <i>meg-ank-</i> | ‘demand’ |
| <i>balt-uttug-</i> | ‘accept’ |
| <i>peġuθ-</i> | ‘tell’ |
| <i>bielg-</i> | ‘trust to, entrust’ |
| <i>bielgagag-</i> | ‘convince (to believe)’ |
| <i>biltsg-</i> | ‘command, order’ |
| <i>doidd-</i> | ‘propose, suggest’ |
| <i>gaddagag-</i> | ‘convince’ |
| <i>gattsand-</i> | ‘suffice to’ |
| <i>hadg-</i> | ‘promise to’ |
| <i>poʋagag-</i> | ‘encourage’ |
| <i>iltsġ-</i> | ‘force to’ |
| <i>ind-</i> | ‘may, be allowed to, can’ |
| <i>intt-ussiwuθ-</i> | ‘be possible’ |
| <i>ikagag-</i> | ‘motivate, empower to’ |
| <i>iʃX-</i> | ‘invite to’ |
| <i>kist-</i> | ‘hurry to’ |
| <i>lag-</i> | ‘intend, want to’ |
| <i>iXigged-</i> | ‘decide’ |
| <i>mah-</i> | ‘like to, want to’ |
| <i>mindelt-</i> | ‘invite (in, to come)’ |
| <i>mitsagag-</i> | ‘convince (to try)’ |
| <i>myngvθ-</i> | ‘get ready to’ |
| <i>mynged-</i> | ‘prepare’ |

| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| <i>neitnelt-</i> | ‘invite (to sit down)’ |
| <i>oħ-</i> | ‘need, must’ |
| <i>skan-</i> | ‘want, desire to’ |
| <i>iltemmis-</i> | ‘look forward to’ |
| <i>ten-</i> | ‘look to, intend to’ |
| <i>tsabb-</i> | ‘hope’ |
| <i>tung-</i> | ‘should, ought to’ |
| <i>tsibm-</i> | ‘wish’ |

VERBS GOVERNING INDIRECT OPTATIVE WITH *gi-*

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>eʃkv-</i> | ‘refuse’ |
| <i>gaiħħ-</i> | ‘need to’ |
| <i>kaikħn-</i> | ‘be careful to’ |
| <i>miġ-</i> | ‘inform to, instruct to’ |
| <i>miagħl-</i> | ‘struggle to’ |
| <i>saks-</i> | ‘warn to, from’ |
| <i>tents-</i> | ‘long for, miss’ |
| <i>tserġġisteg-</i> | ‘motivate, incite, encourage’ |
| <i>tyġ-</i> | ‘prohibit from, ban from’ |

OTHER INDIRECT OPTATIVE GOVERNING EXPRESSIONS

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>iʃs ia, iʃska ia</i> | ‘ought, should (predictive)’ |
| <i>al, allju</i> | ‘let (me), allow (me)’ |
| <i>appi iʃs</i> | ‘please...’ |
| <i>i...(-t) gi</i> | ‘if only..., hopefully...’ |
| <i>i iʃs gi, iʃski...</i> | ‘I wish...’ |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>i...(-t) pī</i> | ‘if only...’ | <i>(nā) lugu ius</i> | ‘it is required that...’ |
| <i>i ius pī...</i> | ‘if only...’ | <i>-t dō</i> | ‘come on, please’ |
| <i>ipī iā/ius...</i> | ‘if only’ | | |

§12.2.3.2.1 Dependent Imperative Optative

Dependent imperatives are imperative forms that are subordinate to a main verb, and cannot bear true imperative markers, for example *gipiddeggin iugus sillupput nuttohuhi* ‘I asked her/him not to do it’. The optative serves as a sort of reportative or indirect imperative. This use of the optative is rare in spoken language. Often, speakers will prefer to use a regular imperative form of the verb, followed by a reportative particle such as *-t xi*:

gipiddeggin iugus sillupput nuttsohe-t xi
 ‘I asked her/him not to do it’
 (lit. I asked him ‘don’t do it’)

§12.2.4 Conditional

The conditional mood is one of two irrealis moods in Pine. Conditional clauses indicate an action that is not actualised but instead belong to a projected, hypothetical or contingent reality. The conditional mood has two main functions in Pine. It is used with hypothetical predictions and counterfactual situations, but unlike English, reported or prospective events framed from a past perspective are generally expressed using the dubitative future tense, which functions as a future-in-the-past tense.

The conditional mood is used with the following constructions:

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>iu...</i> | ‘if’ |
| <i>iuhhot...</i> | ‘if not’ |
| <i>ik...</i> | ‘lest’ |
| <i>...hit</i> | ‘in order to’ |
| <i>iai...</i> | (predictive protasis) |
| <i>iaia...</i> | (counterfactual protasis) |

§12.2.4.1 Conditional Protasis & Apodosis

The conditional mood in Pine is used in hypothetical predictions, which generally contain a protasis (if-clause) and its ensuing result, or apodosis. Both protatic and adopotic clauses are found in the conditional in Pine. The protasis is introduced by *iu* for positive clauses and *iuhhi* for negative clauses, and it is hyponomous to the adoposis. The apodosis is nearly always found preceding the protasis:

[APODOSIS], *iu* [PROTASIS]

siskimindavin, iu gemidaia
 ‘if I had known, I would have come’

However, should the protasis come first, the subordinating conjunction *iu* will come in second position, directly following the first word (or rather the first phrase) of the protasis:

gemidaia iu, siskimindavin

'if I had known, I would have come'

§12.2.5 Potential

The potential mood in Pine marks events or states that are presented as possible but not entailed – situations that the speaker views as lying within the range of ability, capacity or circumstantial possibility, without asserting them as actual. Because it belongs to the irrealis mood set like the conditional, the potential may entail a conditional protasis. The potential is used to indicate:

- 1) ability or inherent possibility

siskiminttilit, iu gemiddavisin

'I could have come, if I had wanted to'

- 2) circumstantial possibility

gasilluppallet, iu siskiminttava

'I could do it if I came'

- 3) epistemic possibility

iul ia siskiminttullin

'I may come, it could be that I come'

The potential mood is found with a variety of constructions, such as:

iul ia...

'maybe'

na Ø-t ke

'might...?'

na iul ke

'I wonder...'

na iu-t ke

'I wonder...'

i iu-t gi ia

'hopefully....'

§12.3 Order, Constituent Ordering

The word order, or *constituent ordering* (to distinguish it from *order*), in Pine depends on the order of the verb, that is whether the verb is in the autonomous or hyponomous order, and the specific type of clause. Pine distinguishes two major classes of clause: independent and dependent. The basic word order for independent clauses in Pine is VOS, or verb-initial, and SOV for dependent clauses, or verb-final. Each of the 24 subtypes of clauses has one or more possible word order. However, verb-initial and verb-final are the two main contrasting types.

An independent clause can be autonomous or conjunctive hyponomous clauses (although they can also appear in the dependent order, more or less in free variation). Independent clauses in the autonomous order are the default, citation type clauses. For example, *tsiggan vi!vut mi minda io* 'the girl hears birds' is an example of an independent autonomous clause with an VOS order. It can be made into a conjunctive clause, with no effect on constituent ordering other than the predicative phrase preceding the verb (OVS), by introducing it with a conjunction and changing the order from the autonomous to the hyponomous: *iu vuogvut tsikkutan mi minda io* 'when the girl hears birds', or *vuogvut iu tsikkutan mi minda io*, with the conjunction in second position.

A dependent clause is always found in the hyponomous order. Dependent clauses include relative clauses, infinitive clauses and indirect interrogative clauses. The default word order for dependent clauses is OVS, although relative clauses sometimes require SOV(A), where the relativised antecedent must be found clause finally:

mi sakvin jo, nami deŋa tiknen jo
'the man who lives here'

OVS

mi nennen jo, nama mi sakvin go jo beujikkiddun jo
'the friend whom the man introduced'

SOV

The order is OVS when the subject appears as the relative pronoun (in the example above, *nami* 'who') and is therefore the head of the relative clause. The dependent order is SOV when a nominal or pronominal subject not be the head of the dependent clause – in such cases, it appears directly following the relative pronoun separated from the rest of the clause by the focus particle *jo*.

The constituent order of polar indirect interrogative clauses is the only subtype of dependent clauses that has the VOS word order. Polar indirect interrogatives behave like an independent tag interrogative (although it is hyponomous) with an in-situ interrogative phrase.

Although constituent ordering at the phrase level is dependent on order and the type of clause, the constituent of phrases other than the verb phrase is mostly unchanged. For this reason, constituent ordering of phrases other than the verb phrase will be described before going into the ordering of constituents at the sentence level and the verb phrase.

The table below summarises the various types of clauses and their general order. For clarity, [H] indicates the head of a relative clause, as its role as object or subject may cause changes in the constituent ordering.

| ORDER | CLAUSE TYPE | | CONSTITUENT ORDER | EXAMPLE |
|------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| AUTONOMOUS | MAIN CLAUSE | | VOS | <i>Ķūbma NiskuĶit mi sakvin jo</i>
‘the man speaks Pine’ |
| | COMPLEMENTISED CLAUSE | | OVS
<i>or</i>
VOS | <i>gamidda, ja NiskuĶit Ķūbmut mi sakvin jo</i>
‘I know that this man speaks Pine’ |
| | CONJUNCTIVE CLAUSE | | | <i>lūbmun ju NiskuĶit mi sakvin jo</i>
<i>NiskuĶit ju lūbmun mi sakvin jo</i>
‘when the man spoke Pine’ |
| | RESTRICTIVE
RELATIVE
CLAUSES | SUBJECT
RESTRICTIVE | (S/O)V[H] | <i>mi NiskuĶit Ķūbmut sakvin jo</i>
‘the man who speaks Pine’ |
| | | OBJECT
RESTRICTIVE | | <i>mi sakvin jo Ķūbmut lūlut na</i>
‘the language the man speaks’ |
| | | GENITIVE OBJECT
RESTRICTIVE | | <i>mi daġa sĶūlon galūbmisit sakvin jo</i>
‘the man whose language I speak’ |
| | | INDIRECT
DITRANSITIVE
RESTRICTIVE | | <i>mi lūlo gimajikkisinnit sakvin jo</i>
‘the man that I taught the language to’ |
| | | DIRECT
DITRANSITIVE
RESTRICTIVE | | <i>mi sagvemot gimajikkisin lūlut na</i>
‘the language that I taught the man' |
| | | <i>mit-</i> RESTRICTIVE | | <i>mikkudit mi sakvin jo Ķūbmut lūlut na</i>
‘the language the man speaks in’ |
| | | INDIRECT
INTERROGATIVE
RESTRICTIVE | | <i>mittyt mi sakvin jo Ķūbmut nis lūlo na ai nūka</i>
‘I don't know what language the man speaks’ |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|------------|---|
| HYPONOMOUS | NON-
RESTRICTIVE
RELATIVE
CLAUSES | SUBJECT NON-
RESTRICTIVE | (S/O)V[H] | <i>mi lūlut na, nami ohat meurvemi na</i>
'the language, which is very difficult' |
| | | OBJECT NON-
RESTRICTIVE | | <i>mi lūlut na, nama mi sakvin jo ikkū Xūbmut a</i>
'the language, which the man speaks well' |
| | | GENITIVE OBJECT
NON-RESTRICTIVE | | <i>mi sakvin jo, nama ai sXūlon galūbmisit a</i>
'the man, whose language I speak' |
| | | INDIRECT OBJECT
NON-RESTRICTIVE | | <i>mi sakvin jo, namet lūlo gimajikkisin a</i>
'the man, to whom I taught the language' |
| | | DIRECT OBJECT
NON-RESTRICTIVE | | <i>mi lūlut na, nama sagvemat gimajikkisin a</i>
'the language, which I taught to the man' |
| | | OBLIQUE AND
FUSIONAL NON-
RESTRICTIVE | | <i>mi keggi, naggillu bidni mi sakvin jo</i>
'the day, after which the man arrived' |
| | | ADVERBIAL NON-
RESTRICTIVE | | <i>ojuu tselullin, najjot gebidnin</i>
'you left when I arrived' |
| | INDIRECT
INTERROGATIVE
CLAUSES | RESTRICTIVE
RELATIVE
INTERROGATIVE | SOV | <i>mittyt mi sakvin jo nas lūlo na Xūbmut ai nūka</i>
'I don't know what language the man speaks' |
| | | EXTRACTIVE
INTERROGATIVE | [H](O)V(S) | <i>mittat nukka, najju NiskuXit aiskūn mi sakvin jo</i>
'I don't know when the man learned Pine' |
| | | POLAR
INTERROGATIVE | VOS | <i>mittat nukka, na Xūbmu-t ke nas lūlut na mi sakvin jo</i>
'I don't know what language the man speaks' |
| | | DEPENDENT
INTERROGATIVE | OVS | <i>mittat nukka, NiskuXit aiskūn najju mi sakvin jo</i>
'I don't know when the man learned Pine' |
| HYPONOMOUS
COPULA | INFINITIVE
CLAUSES | COPULAR
INFINITIVES | VOCop | <i>ajegat lūlo nē na</i>
'to teach the language' |
| Ø | | DEPENDENT
INFINITIVES | OV | <i>ai misilluttat gisnūs</i>
'I will start doing it' |
| HYPONOMOUS | | SEMIFINITIVES | | <i>...nakkut sagvema sisangattsimmit gepiddikkin</i>
'...which I asked the man to help you with' |

§12.3.1 The Noun Phrase

A noun phrase has as its head a noun. Pine noun phrases generally have a head-last directionality, meaning the head of the phrase tends to appear last, only followed by independent pronouns in the case of noun phrases, with the exception of noun phrases which contain an indefinite or determiner pronoun (which are collectively called *dependent pronouns*), in which case an independent pronoun will follow the head of the noun phrase. The

constituents of the noun phrase are the attributive adjective phrase, noun adjunct phrase, dependent pronoun phrase and the postposition phrase.

ATTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVE PHRASE

Attributive adjective phrases (AdjP) are found directly preceding the head noun. The adjective phrase can contain other dependents, most commonly adverbs, but occasionally noun adjuncts.

AdjP » N

källi nuokku

‘a tall tree’

onnava tselga

‘a beautiful woman’

kũt keukvut i Xalla ilkka

‘a two day (long) journey’

tammet nĩirra

‘a big nose’

Xuojju nunnot bĩski

‘a child that is always angry’

kuijot tsukni

‘a sharp knife’

ari kuijot tsukni

‘a very sharp knife’

NOUN ADJUNCT PHRASE

Noun adjunct phrases (NA) contain nouns, pronouns, adnominal adverbs, infinitive clauses or non-restrictive relative clauses, which function in a similar way to adjectives in that they qualify the head noun – they are adjunct *to* the noun, but do not necessarily only contain nouns. Nominal noun adjuncts are found in the genitive in Pine. They are found preceding attributive adjectives. They often co-occur with determiners, which themselves co-occur with an independent pronoun following the head noun. In some cases, the determiner pronoun phrase can be understood to be part of the adjunct phrase, and in other cases it can be understood to be part of the noun phrase, with slightly different reading depending on the association of the determiner. Should more than one noun adjunct occur, their internal order is PRONOUN » NOUN » ADNOMINAL ADVERB » INFINITIVE CLAUSE » NON-RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE CLAUSE.

(DET) » NA » AdjP » N » (IND.PRON)

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| or | <i>mi sagvema kuijot tsukni na</i> | ‘the man’s sharp knife’ or ‘a/the sharp man’s knife’ |
| | <i>mi sagvema io kuijot tsukni</i> | ‘the man’s sharp knife (belonging to the man)’ |
| | <i>mi dejiia kuijot tsukni na</i> | ‘the sharp knife here’ |
| | <i>mi kikumit Xalla nuokkogi ni</i> | ‘the tall trees in the forest’ |
| | <i>sagvema illyt nennen</i> | ‘man’s best friend’ |
| | <i>dağa hikva nennen</i> | ‘her/his good friend’ |
| | <i>kũt keukvut i miğta lemppa</i> | ‘two days’ hard work’ |
| | <i>kũt ari Xalla keukvut i miğta lemppa</i> | ‘two very long days’ hard work’ |
| | <i>i kũt ari Xalla keukvut-t de i miğta lemppa</i> | ‘these two very long days’ hard work’ |
| | <i>ga-t angat nin ai ođknot tenttsa na</i> | ‘some strange desire to help’ |
| | <i>kuolaXxat nin nannet raykvi gaihy</i> | ‘a powerful need to suckle’ |
| | <i>bjaktso kuolaXxat nin nannet raykvi gaihy</i> | ‘the baby’s powerful need to suckle’ |
| | <i>kũt bjaktsut i kuolaXxat nin nannet raykvi gaihy</i> | |
| | ‘the two babies’ powerful need to suckle’ | |

Non-restrictive relative clauses adjunctive to a noun phrase are nearly always introduced by a definite determiner, but are part of the noun adjunct phrase.

mi kjasæt heļvemi kalli nuokku na 'the rapidly growing tall tree'
mi sagvema kjasæt heļvemi kalli nuokku na 'the man's rapidly growing tall tree'
i kūt kjasæt heļvas kalli nuokkogi-t de nī 'these two rapidly growing trees'

kūt biaktsut i kuolašat nin nannet kjasæt heļvemi raykvi gaihy
 'the two babies' rapidly growing powerful need to suckle'

Definite genitive noun phrases are often excluded from the adjunct clause if it is already filled, but are included if they are not definite, or if they are definite but the independent pronoun instead refers to the head noun.

mi sagvema io kuoka angat nin ai oðknot tenttsa na
 'the man's other strange desire to help'

mi sagvema io kūt deĵa kuijot tsuknegi nī
 'the man's two sharp knives here'

but

mi kuoka sagvema angat nin ai oðknot tenttsa na
 'the man's other strange desire to help'

DEPENDENT PRONOUN PHRASE

Dependent pronouns collectively refers to indefinite (INDEF) and determiner pronouns (DET), as they cannot appear without an independent pronoun following the head noun. Dependent pronoun phrases precede the head noun, which must then be followed by an independent pronoun, a third-person pronoun in that agrees in animacy and number with the head noun. Multiple dependent pronouns can occur, but only one independent pronoun follows the head noun. The usual order of dependent pronouns is demonstrative » indefinite. If two or more indefinite pronouns or determiners co-occur, their order may vary depending on which is more emphasised, which will then be closer to the head noun.

[DET » INDEF] » (NA) » (AdjP) » **N** » PRON

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| <i>mi kalli nuokku na</i> | 'the tall tree' |
| <i>na kalli nuokku-t de</i> | 'this tall tree' |
| <i>i kūt kalli nuokkogi-t de nī</i> | 'these two tall trees' |
| <i>gait kūt nuokkogi nī</i> | 'any two trees' |
| <i>na kūt keukvut i miġta lemppa-t de</i> | 'this two days' hard work' |
| <i>kūt tyvi miġin gassegi nī</i> | 'the year's two first months' |
| <i>kūt sagvema kuijot tsuknegi nī</i> | 'the man's two sharp knives' |

POSTPOSITION PHRASE

Postpositions (POSTP), as the name implies, follow the noun and are an exception to the general head directionality trend of the noun phrase, along with independent pronouns of dependent pronouns. Most commonly postpositions appear both following the head noun and any independent pronouns required by dependent determiners:

(DET » INDEF) » (NA) » (AdjP) » **N** » (PRON) » POSTP

boagve upmīa 'behind the house'

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>tammet</i> boagve <i>upm̄ia</i> | ‘behind the big house’ |
| <i>kūt</i> keukvut <i>i egot</i> | ‘after two days’ |
| <i>na kūt keukvut i m̄igta</i> leimpo -t <i>de h̄in</i> | ‘because of this two days’ hard work’ |
| <i>kūt sagvema il̄lyt</i> nemmit <i>i kej̄ja</i> | ‘together with the man’s two best friends’ |
| <i>i kūt</i> <i>ħalla</i> m̄ieyki -t <i>de n̄ s̄asi</i> | ‘(somewhere) between these two tall trees’ |

§12.3.2 The Adjective Phrase

The adjective phrase (AdjP) has as its head an adjective, and has head-final directionality. Only attributive adjectives are considered as part of the adjective phrase, as attributive adjectives in Pine function as verbs, with the exception of resultative adjective predicates, which themselves behave like adverbs. The dependents of the adjective phrase are the adverb phrase, adjective adjunct phrase and the dependent pronoun phrase.

More than one adjective can be found describing the same head. The order of adjectives can be described as abstract qualities first (age and appearance) and less abstract qualities second (category and material). Participle-like verb (called here predicate) forms always come directly before the head noun.

AGE » APPEARANCE [EVALUATIVE » SIZE » COLOUR « SHAPE] » CATEGORY » MATERIAL » PREDICATE » **NOUN**

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| <i>luskot onnava bintset</i> bakvi | ‘beautiful little old house’ |
| <i>luskot piħħa kiħullut</i> bakvi | ‘little old red wooden house’ |

§12.3.2.1 Adverb Phrase

Adjectives can be found with adverbs or an adverb phrase (AdvP) which directly precedes the head of the adjective phrase. Some adverbs only appear when with adjectives that have a degree of comparison, for example *ihh̄ut* ‘much (+COMP)’. The adverb phrase can contain more than one adverb, in which case it is an adverbial phrase. The internal ordering of the adverbial phrase is generally EVALUATIVE » TEMPORAL » LOCATIVE » MANNER » DEGREE, although it is possible to find one of the adverbs after the head should there be many in a row, especially locative adverbs.

| | |
|---|---|
| AdvP » Adj | |
| <i>ari</i> hikva | ‘very good’ |
| <i>ihe</i> tammet | ‘quite big’ |
| <i>ihh̄ut</i> tammekkut | ‘much bigger’ |
| <i>kūḡit</i> k̄iasħi | ‘extremely rapid’ |
| <i>pukku</i> m̄igta | ‘too loud, heavy’ |
| <i>ninut</i> meurra | ‘a little difficult’ |
| <i>beukku</i> meurra | ‘less difficult’ |
| <i>l̄u īoaj̄it dej̄ja ōdknosset</i> pitsku | ‘currently certainly unusually quiet in here’ |
| or <i>l̄u īoaj̄it ōdknosset</i> pitsku <i>dej̄ja</i> | ‘currently certainly unusually quiet in here’ |

§12.3.2.2 Adjective Adjunct Phrase

The adjective adjunct phrase (AA) can contain a noun or a noun phrase, *tgeũts keukvut i ʔalla* ‘three day long’, a conjunction, *innit ʔalla* ‘tall nonetheless’ or *gami va ʔallogut* ‘taller than me’, an infinitive clause, *siʔukʔat nummin nannet edda pukkut ʔalla* ‘still too tall to fit’ or *siʔukʔimi edda pukkut ʔalla*. More than one adjective adjunct can occur, in which case they have the following order: INFINITIVE » CONJUNCTION » NOUN. With noun phrases used in comparatives, the noun usually appears in the comitative, for example *tgeũts keukvut i ʔalla* ‘three day long’ but *tgeũts keukvuin i ʔallogut* ‘three days longer’.

| | |
|---|---|
| AA » AdvP » Adj | |
| <i>innittsũn ari hikva</i> | ‘very good nonetheless’ |
| <i>tsami va ihhũt tammekkut</i> | ‘much bigger than you’ |
| <i>peũna hartsĩ ari gaḍḍa</i> | ‘otherwise very much worth the struggle’ |
| <i>siḷluttat ai nannet peũna ari gaḍḍa</i> | ‘otherwise very much worth doing it’ |
| <i>ai hikʔa sakvints ari roktunget</i> | ‘very good looking for a man in addition’ |

§12.3.2.3 Dependent Pronoun Phrase

As with nouns, adjective phrases can be found with dependent pronouns as dependents, in which case they behave identically, and adjectives fulfil the syntactic role of a noun, and are declined as such without a head noun.

| | |
|--|---|
| [DET » INDEF] » (AA) » (AdvP) » Adj » PRON | |
| <i>mi kālli na</i> | ‘the tall one’ |
| <i>na kālli-t de</i> | ‘this tall one’ |
| <i>i kũt kāllegi-t de nĩ</i> | ‘these two tall ones’ |
| <i>gait kũt kāllegi nĩ</i> | ‘any two tall ones’ |
| <i>daĩt sakvints ari roktunget iʔo</i> | ‘any one very good looking for a man’ |
| <i>mĩgvai peũna hartsĩ ari gaḍḍa na</i> | ‘each one otherwise very much worth the struggle’ |
| <i>iʔo tsami va kũt oantsein i kāllegi-t de</i> | ‘this one two metre taller than you’ |

§12.3.3 The Adverb Phrase

The adverb phrase (AdvP) has as its head an adverb, but in certain cases a noun can serve as the head, in which case the phrase is an adverbial phrase, for example when using the special adverbial accusative form of *lakka* ‘way’ adverbially, *aĩi laggi* ‘in a clear way, clearly’. Adverb phrases can only appear with adverb adjunct dependents.

§12.3.3.1 Adverb Adjunct Phrase

The adverb adjunct phrase (AAdvP) can contain another adverb which describes the head adverb. The internal ordering of adverb adjuncts is EVALUATIVE » TEMPORAL » LOCATIVE » MANNER » DEGREE.

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| AAdvP » Adv | |
| <i>ari kiasʔet</i> | ‘very rapidly’ |
| <i>issigegũĩĩkkattit ihhũt kiasket</i> | ‘remarkably more rapidly’ |

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>gir</i> <i>ħuġtennattit</i> <i>joa</i> <i>ħit</i> <i>kiasħet</i> | ‘currently shockingly rapidly’ |
| <i>tagġ</i> (<i>uss</i>) <i>iwuttattit</i> <i>njukkut</i> | ‘noticeably much’ |
| <i>tagġ</i> (<i>uss</i>) <i>iwuttattit</i> <i>ihħit</i> <i>njuštut</i> | ‘noticeably a lot more’ |

§12.3.4 The Independent Verb Phrase

The independent verb phrase (VP) has as its head a verb and may contain various arguments, namely complement phrases and adjunct phrases. The independent verb phrase is found in autonomous clauses and certain hyponomous clauses, such as coordinate hyponomous clauses. Unlike most other types of phrases, the independent verb phrase has head-first directionality in most cases, although adverb adjuncts may precede it. The constituents of the independent verb phrase are adjuncts, complements and the auxiliary verb phrase.

§12.3.4.1 Verb Adjunct Phrase

The verb adjunct phrase (AV) most commonly has an adverb or adverbial of place, time or manner, subject or object adjuncts, usually in the essive or in the form of a hyponomous object adjunct phrase. Verb adjuncts may appear directly before or after the verb. Of adjuncts that are found preceding the verb, temporal adjunctive adverbs, essive subject adjuncts, hyponomous object adjuncts and dependent syllogous adjuncts are the most common, while locative adjunctive adverbs and adjunctive adverbs of manner and adverbials follow it, with locative adjunctive adverbs generally preceding adjunctive adverbs of manner. The same is true of place and manner adverbs – they may migrate before the verb if adverbials are found after the verb. Verb adjuncts are more commonly found after the verb, but both positions are accepted for adverbs. Object essive adjuncts can be found both before or after the verb, such that *speiknets* ***piħħaħts*** *boagve* and ***piħħaħts*** *speiknets* *boagve* ‘they painted the house red’ are both common, where *piħħaħts* is an object adjunct. The internal order of the verb adjunct phrase is usually:

[TEMP.ADV / SUBJ/OBJ.ADJUNCT] » **V** » ADVERBIAL » [TEMP.ADV » LOC.ADV » MANNER.ADV] » INFINITIVE »

ADVERB, ESSIVE, SUBJECT AND OBJECT ADJUNCTS

AV » **V**

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| <i>gikekvot</i> <i>siskibidnin</i> | ‘I arrived yesterday’ |
| <i>skikkot</i> <i>mibidni</i> | ‘s/he arrived suddenly’ |
| <i>joa</i> <i>nā</i> <i>sāksen</i> <i>jo</i> | ‘s/he is now awake’ |
| <i>piħħit</i> <i>galulluħon</i> | ‘we will leave at dawn’ |
| <i>gillit</i> <i>gesāskin</i> | ‘I woke up early’ |
| <i>lullin</i> <i>geneggin</i> | ‘I saw her/him leaving’ |
| <i>nunnots</i> <i>gesāskin</i> | ‘I woke up angry’ |
| <i>ari</i> <i>helvi</i> | ‘it grew a lot’ |
| <i>ninjeħħadda</i> <i>gelidnattagin</i> | ‘I said I was sick’ |
| <i>piħħaħts</i> <i>speknets</i> <i>boagve</i> | ‘they painted the house red’ |

ESSIVE OBJECT ADJUNCTS, ADJUNCTIVE ADVERBS AND ADVERBIALS

V » AV

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>siskibidnin</i> <i>gikekvot</i> | ‘I arrived yesterday’ |
| <i>hautut</i> <i>minan</i> <i>lōset</i> <i>sūmaġan</i> <i>laggi</i> | ‘s/he walks slowly in the morning like her/his mother’ |
| <i>gikna</i> <i>deħa</i> | ‘I live here’ |

Åubman *ari p̄tsikaset* 's/he speaks very quietly'
speknets *piʔÅk̄ats boagve* 'they painted the house red'

gikekvot **siskibidnin** *ilgat n̄jottset nats*
 'I arrived yesterday, having travelled for a long time'

gikekvot **siskibidnin** *gillit dejjēt lullat nats*
 'I arrived here early yesterday when you had left'

aleybmi *sikagan laggi l̄ošet ilisat au nuna*
 's/he starting speaking slowly like his/her father after having met him'

In dependent clauses, the entire adjunct phrase precedes the verb:

[TEMP.ADV / SUBJ/OBJ.ADJUNCT] » ADVERBIAL » [TEMP.ADV » LOC.ADV » MANNER.ADV] » INFINITIVE » **V**

...ju gikekvot skikkot siskibidnin
 '...when I suddenly arrived yesterday'

§12.3.4.2 Verb Complement Phrase

The verb complement phrase (CP) houses the grammatically required objects of polyvalent verbs, or the predicate or subject complement of monovalent verbs, and typically comes following the verb and the adjunct phrase. Subject complement phrases however may precede the verb and any preverbal adjunct phrase. The complement phrase also hyponomous object complements.

MONOVALENT VERBS

Monovalent verbs may have as the head of their complement phrase either a predicate, usually in the form of an accusative copular predicate, *n̄ ān̄en* 'is available', or a subject complement '. Predicate complements can themselves have adjuncts, which precede the head of the complement phrase, for example *n̄ v̄skon* 'is sorry' and *n̄ nannit v̄skon* 'is sorry about it'. Certain monovalent verbs may have oblique complements, which appear after the verb. Copular complements usually govern plurality of the copula.

PREDICATE AND OBLIQUE COMPLEMENTS

(AV) » **V** » (AV) » CP

| | |
|---|--|
| kaugga <i>joa s̄aktsen</i> | 'I am now awake' |
| i <i>innik ḡl̄o mi bakvi na</i> | 'the house was still unchanged' |
| <i>na</i> tsauttsa-ke <i>saÅvemi?</i> | 'are you a fisherman?' |
| n̄a <i>miuho jo</i> | 's/he is still alive' |
| <i>na</i> n̄a-t <i>ke keÅk̄ats mi na-t de?</i> | 'is this a problem?' |
| <i>na</i> joa n̄a-t <i>ke keÅk̄ats mi na-t de?</i> | 'is this now a problem?' |
| i <i>nannet iddon a, ja...</i> | 'it was thanks to her/him/it, that...' |
| gasillumma <i>linkkussit</i> | 'I'm working on a boat' |
| guijavvus <i>najjet</i> | 'I will adapt to it' |
| <i>n̄at</i> isi nuokkogi <i>mi na-t de</i> | 'these are old trees (lit. this are...)' |

SUBJECT COMPLEMENT

CP » (AV) » **V** » (AV)

hikvāts **hutnami**

‘it seems good’

kāllīts **helvi**

‘it grew tall’

bakvi va kāllīts **helvi**

‘it grew taller than the house’

kāllīts tuovo **helvi**

‘it grew tall last year’

kāllīts tuovo **helvi** *kātski laggi*

‘it grew tall like grass last year’

bjunnūts **halli**

‘it turned into a joke’

bjunnūts kjasxet **halli**

‘it quickly turned into a joke’

na hikva saxvemūts ummīn **tsalīn** *ke?*

‘did you finally become a good fisherman?’

TRANSITIVE VERBS

Transitive verbs have a nominal object as the head of their complement phrase. When the complement phrase of a transitive verb appears directly before a nominal subject phrase, the nominal subject phrase usually appears with a definite determiner, unless the complement phrase contains a dependent pronoun. Predicative object complements are usually adjectives in the essive or a hyponomous verbal phrase. Adjective predicative object complements are most commonly followed by an independent pronoun should the object not be a noun, but if the pronoun is absent, which may happen, then the object complement usually precedes the verb.

OBJECT COMPLEMENT

(AV) » (CP) » **V** » (AV) » CP

ganegi *sagvema*

‘I see the/a man’

tneget *īaktson mi sakvin iō*

‘the man sees the woman’

tīlet *iō īaktson de sakvin*

‘the knows sees this woman’

usket **ganegi** *sagvema*

‘I often see the/a man’

lūbman *mīgīts ai*

‘s/he said it (to be) right’

mīgīts **lūbman**

‘s/he said it (to be) right’

hikvāts **gōket**

‘I consider it good’

gōki *nūgunnen ai*

‘I consider her/him dead’

neveski **nūmava**

‘I am mourning my mother’

raugvot **tsevaydnet** *soalkken*

‘you closed the door hard’

īllūbmets *onūgunnen au*

‘they declared him dead’

skikkot **gehīlvet** *negat nūmava kaunkkia hīlō*

‘I suddenly remembered the story having seen my mother’

As with the adjunct phrase, the complement phrase also precedes the verb in dependent clauses:

(AV) » (CP) » **V**

...iō īaktson tnegiddat mi sakvin iō

‘...when the man sees the woman’

§12.3.4.3 Auxiliary Phrase

The auxiliary phrase (AuxP) has as its head the negative auxiliary verb for independent verb phrases. The negative auxiliary verb requires the head verb to be in a connegative form, which is *-(v)at* for monovalent

autonomous verbs, *-(v)it* for monovalent hyponomous verbs and *-(v)ut/- (v)yt* for polyvalent verbs. It is common for the negative auxiliary verb to be in either the normal position or final position, but the initial position of the connegated verb is the standard. Generally, the connegative form preceding the auxiliary (**V** » AuxP) is more emphatic than the ‘normal’ order (conjugated verb appearing clause initially, AuxP » **V**).

(CP) » (AV) » **V** » (AV) » (CP) » AuxP

(CP) » (AV) » AuxP » (AV) » (CP) » **V**

***uġun** sāktsen kukka*

‘I am not awake’

*hikvāts **utnat** ūja(mi)*

‘it does *not* seem good’

*kāllīts ū(i)n **ellat** nuokku*

‘the tree did not grow tall’

***nekkyt** sagvema nūki*

‘I don’t see the man’

*pīit **lullat** nūkuṣon*

‘we will not leave at dawn’

*gikekvot nūkin ilgat nīottset kaunkka nats **bidnit***

‘I did not arrive yesterday, having travelled for a long time’

*skikkot nukket negat nūmava kaunkka hīlō **hīllyt***

‘I suddenly did not remember the story having seen my mother’

§12.4 The Dependent Verb Phrase

The dependent verb phrase is a construction found in non-restrictive and restrictive relative clauses, indirect interrogatives and in verbal complements. In other words, verb phrases that are subordinate to a predicate head or a main verb fall under the category of dependent verb phrases (DepVP). Dependent verb phrases do not have the typical autonomous VOS word order, but rather OVS, and they are left-branching, or head-final.

(AV) » (CP) » **V**

In other words, the dependent verb phrase is mirrored when compared to the independent verb phrase – constituent precedes the head. In relative clauses where the subject of the verb is not relativised, the subject phrase appears at the start of the verbal phrase, often separated by the focus particle *io*, or alternatively clipped to the end of the clause by topic markers.

*nā kuokullit mi [nītaveva io] dāijet **osseldattagin** sakvin io*

‘the man my daughter married is a foreigner’

nā kuokullit mi sakvin io, namet osseldattagin, [a nītaveva-t da]

nā kuokullit mi sakvin io, namet [nītaveva io] osseldattagin io

‘the man, whom my daughter married, is a foreigner’

§12.5 Relative Clauses

Relative clauses in Pine can be remarkably complex when compared to English. Pine differentiates two major types of relative clauses; restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses. These two types of relative clauses differ greatly from each other. Restrictive relative clauses are those which give essential or defining information about its head, for example ‘the knife that I sharpened’, where the knife is defined by the fact that *I* sharpened it. In English, restrictive relative clauses are commonly introduced by *that*. Non-restrictive relative clauses on the other hand introduce non-defining, non-essential information or additional information about its head, for example ‘the knife, which I sharpened, is on the table’, where ‘which I sharpened’ doesn’t identify the knife specifically.

Morphosyntactically, restrictive relative clauses are closer to normal, independent clauses in Pine. The word order and the verb order differ, and they are most commonly introduced by a determiner such as *mi*, although they can and often do stand without any determiner.

RESTRICTIVE

1450. *hijijami siltsummit mi gekujjuttisin tsukni na*
 ʔæj:amɪ ʃɪltʃʊmɪt mɪ geˈkɔj:ʊˈtɪsɪn ˈtsʊkɪɲɪ nɑː
h-iij-ami siltts-ummit mi ge-kujjod-φisin tsukni-O na
 3I.AG-lie-3I.PRS table-INESS DET 1.AG.PST-sharpen-3°.HYP.PST knife-ACT PRON.3I
 ‘the knife that I sharpened is on the table’

NON-RESTRICTIVE

1451. *hijijami siltsummit mi tsukni na, nama gekujjuttisin a*
 ʔæj:amɪ ʃɪltʃʊmɪt mɪ ˈtsʊkɪɲɪ nɑː ˈnɑːmɑ geˈkɔj:ʊˈtɪsɪn ɑː
h-iij-ami siltts-ummit mi tsukni-O na nam-a ge-kujjod-φisin a
 3I.AG-lie-3I.PRS table-INESS DET knife-ACT PRON.3I which-ACC 1.AG.PST-sharpen-3°.HYP.PST PRON.3I
 ‘the knife, which I sharpened, is on the table’

1452. *kujjogami mi tsukni na, nami siltsummit nin a*
 kɔj:ɔɡɑmɪ mɪ ˈtsʊkɪɲɪ nɑː ˈnɑːmɪ ʃɪltʃʊmɪt nɛn ɑː
O-kujjog-ami mi tsukni-O na nam-i siltts-ummit nin a
 3I.AG-be.sharp-3I.PRS DET knife-ACT PRON.3I which-ACT table-INESS COP.NLOC.HYP.PRS PRON.3I
 ‘the knife, which is on the table, is sharp’

1453. *kujjogami mi tsukni na, nama nummava jo alguts malkkutnut a*
 kɔj:ɔɡɑmɪ mɪ ˈtsʊkɪɲɪ nɑː ˈnɑːmɑ ˈnʊmɑːwɑ ʒo ˈalgʊts mˈalkkʊtɲʊt ɑː
O-kujjog-ami mi tsukni-O na nam-a n-umma-O-va jo alg-uts O-im-alk-φun-tɲʊt a
 3I.AG-be.sharp-3I.PRS DET knife-ACT PRON.3I which-ACC POSS.1-mother-ACT-POSS.LOC FOC gift-ESS
 3A.AG.PST-KIN-give-2°.HYP.PST-1.IO PRON.3I
 ‘the knife, which my mother gifted me, is sharp’

The restrictive relative clause is contained within the determiner phrase (*mi...na*) and its found in the hyponomous (*gekujjuttisin* ‘I sharpened it’). In the non-restrictive relative clause, the entire relative clause is separated from the main clause with a comma, and is introduced by the relative pronoun phrase *nami...jo/na* ‘which’. The word order in non-restrictive relative clause is SOV rather than the VOS normally seen elsewhere in Pine.

§12.5.1 The Relative Verb Phrase: Restrictive Relative Clauses

Relative clauses contain restrictive relative clauses and are nearly universally introduced by a dependent pronoun. The head of a restrictive relative clause is either a noun or a pronoun. Noun-headed relative clauses are said to be bound, while pronoun-headed relative clauses are said to be free, where the noun phrase is empty. Bound relative clauses introduced by dependent pronouns are concludled by an independent pronoun that agrees in animacy and number with the head noun but which is not declined for case, while free relative clauses have declinable independent pronouns.

BOUND

1454. *mi deḡḡa tikḡen nṣki ḡo*

ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ

[mɪ 'dejɔː 'tɪkɛn 'nɪʃkɪ jɔː]

mi de=ḡḡa t-ikḡ-ven nṣki-Ḡ ḡo

DET here.INESS 3A-live-NLOC.HYP person-ACT 3A.PRON

‘the person that lives here’

FREE

1455. *mi deḡḡa tikḡen ḡo*

ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ

[mɪ 'dejɔː 'tɪkɛn jɔː]

mi de=ḡḡa t-ikḡ-ven ḡo

DET here.INESS 3A.AG-live-NLOC.HYP PRON.3A.ACT

‘s/he that lives here’

The verb phrase of relative clauses differs from the verb phrase of independent clauses in that the verb must be in the hyponomous order and must come directly before the head of the relative clause, which means that all post-verb dependents must be shifted to a position before the head of the restrictive relative clause. Moreover, should there be a nominal subject to the verb phrase which is not the head of the restrictive relative clause, it is introduced before the verb phrase and followed by the focus particle *ḡo~ḡe*. The verb phrase is always in the hyponomous.

VP in independent clause

(AV) ḡ V (AV) ḡ (CP)

VP in restrictive relative clause

(SP + ḡo) ḡ [(CP) ḡ (AV) ḡ V]

BOUND

[[[DET ḡ INDEF] ḡ (NA) ḡ (AdjP) ḡ (VP) ḡ N ḡ (PRON)] ḡ (POSTP)]

mi deḡḡa nin ṣṣi sakvin ḡo

‘the old man who is here’

mi mi na-t de ḡo nin ṣṣi sakvin ḡo

‘the old man who this is’

mi bḡḡe ḡḡḡ tsuttṣuk nin ṣṣi sakvin ḡo

‘the old man who is the boy’s grandfather’

mi ṣṣki ḡo tiliddat ari ṣṣi sakvin ḡo

‘the very old man that the woman knows’

mi ṣṣki ḡo hisket tiliddat sakvin ḡo

‘the old man that the woman knows well’

mi ṣṣki ḡo gikekvot neggiddat sakvin ḡo

‘the old man that the woman saw yesterday’

mi ṣṣki ḡo gikekvot neggiddat sagvemot ḡo

‘to the old man that the woman saw yesterday’

mi ṣṣki ḡo gikekvot neggiddat boagvimut oḡḡt ḡikkava va ihhṡt ṣṣegyt sagvemot ḡo

‘to the old man in the house obviously much older than my father that the woman saw yesterday’

FREE

[[DET » INDEF] » (NA) » (AdjP) » (VP) » Ø » PRON] » (POSTP)

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>mi deŋiia ni(mme)n mana</i> | ‘something that is here’ |
| <i>mi iški jo gikekvot nekkin mana</i> | ‘something the lady saw yesterday’ |
| <i>mi iški jo voahhju naŋan tuŋiingen mani</i> | ‘somewhere the lady has never been to’ |
| <i>mi voahhju lūbmit tuŋen jo</i> | ‘someone who never speaks’ |

Restrictive relative clauses define the referent in the same way that attributive adjectives describe their noun. The difference between restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses is that non-restrictive relative clauses add information about the referent, while restrictive relative clauses describe it in such a way that removing it may completely change the meaning of the phrase:

NON-RESTRICTIVE

1456. *nikkut siŋulat simindvi niŋoagvedan mi sakvin jo, nama siŋmonan jo odniŋin go*

نیکوت سی‌ل‌ل‌ات سی‌م‌ی‌ن‌د‌وی نی‌ن‌و‌ا‌گ‌و‌د‌ان می‌س‌ا‌ک‌و‌ی‌ن‌ جو، ناما سی‌ن‌م‌و‌ن‌ان جو اودنی‌ن‌گ‌ی‌ن‌ گو

[nɪˈkʊt siˈlʊːlat siˈminːdʷɪ nɪˈbɑːkʷɛːdanmɪ ˈsaˈkʷɪn joː ˈnaːma ˈsiːnɔːnɔːn jo ɔːpʰniːŋɪn go]

ni=kkut si-lul-at si-O-mind-vi ni-boagv-et-an mi sakvin-O jo, nam-a s-iŋm-on-an jo oφ-niŋ-in go

1.PRON.COM CIS-speak-DEP CIS-3A.AG.PST-come-NLOC.PST POSS.1-house-ILLAT-POSS.LOC DET man-ACT PRON.3A which-GEN POSS.3A-wife-PAT-POSS.NLOC FOC 3O-die-HYP.PST PRON.3O

‘the man, who’s wife died, came to my house to speak with me’

RESTRICTIVE

1457. *gelūlin migi iŋmon jo odniŋin sagvinnut jo*

گ‌ل‌ل‌ی‌ن می‌گ‌ی‌ ا‌ن‌م‌و‌ن جو اودنی‌ن‌گ‌ی‌ن‌ س‌ا‌گ‌و‌ی‌ن‌ن‌و‌ت جو

[geˈlʊlin mɪˈgɪ ˈiːnɔːn jo ɔːpʰniːŋɪn ˈsaˈkʷɪnɔːt joː]

ge-lul-in mi=gɪt iŋm-on jo oφ-niŋ-in sagv-innut jo

1.AG.PST-speak-LOC.PST that.GEN wife-PAT FOC 3O.PST-die.HYP.PST-NLOC.HYP.PST man-COM PRON.3A

‘I spoke with the man whose wife died’

Although the presence of the determiner *mi* is most often understood to cause the argument to be determined (‘the’), it can also correspond to undetermined nouns in English. Likewise, its absence can be read as an undetermined argument, or an oblique or unagentive partitive.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>mi</i> Ø _{ANI,SG} jo | ‘the Ø that Øs’ |
| <i>mi</i> Ø _{INA,SG} (n)a | ‘the Ø that Øs’ |
| <i>mi</i> Ø _{PL} (n)i | ‘the Ø that Ø’ |
| Ø _{SG} jo/(n)a | ‘(a/some) Ø that Ø’ |
| Ø _{PL} (n)i | ‘(some) Ø that Ø’ |

1458. *tikŋan [niŋiia mittsun siŋmukkin va tŋaŋa spiktsuinan bintset miŋnumit] mi sakvin jo*

ت‌ی‌ک‌ن‌ان [نی‌ن‌ی‌ی‌ا می‌ت‌س‌ون سی‌ن‌م‌و‌ک‌ک‌ی‌ن‌ و‌ا‌ ت‌ن‌ا‌ن‌ا س‌پ‌ی‌ک‌ت‌س‌و‌ی‌ن‌ان ب‌ی‌ن‌ت‌س‌ت می‌ن‌ن‌م‌و‌م‌ی‌ت] می‌س‌ا‌ک‌و‌ی‌ن‌ جو

[ˈtɪkʲɪŋɪn ˈnɪːjɪa mɪtˈsʊn ˈsiːnɔːkʲɪn wə ˈtʲɪɒːŋə ˈspɪkʲɪtˈsʊɪnɪn ˈbɪnˈtʃɛt ˈmiːnɔːnɔːmɪt mɪ ˈsaˈkʷɪn joː]

t-ikn-an ni=ŋiia mitts=un s-iŋm-ukkit-an va tŋaŋa s-bikts-uin-an bintset miŋn-umit mi sakvin-O jo

3A.AG-live-NLOC.PRS there.INESS together.with POSS.3A-wife-COM-POSS.NLOC and five.DET POSS.3A-child-COM.PL-POSS.NLOC small cabin-INNESS DET man-ACT PRON.3A

‘the man lives [there with his wife and his five children in a small cabin]’

1459. *mi [niŋiia mittsun siŋmukkin va tŋaŋa spiktsuinan bintset miŋnumit] tikŋen sakvin jo*

می‌ [نی‌ن‌ی‌ی‌ا می‌ت‌س‌ون سی‌ن‌م‌و‌ک‌ک‌ی‌ن‌ و‌ا‌ ت‌ن‌ا‌ن‌ا س‌پ‌ی‌ک‌ت‌س‌و‌ی‌ن‌ان ب‌ی‌ن‌ت‌س‌ت می‌ن‌ن‌م‌و‌م‌ی‌ت] ت‌ی‌ک‌ن‌ س‌ا‌ک‌و‌ی‌ن‌ جو

[mɪˈɲɪjɑːˈmɪʃɔːnˈsɪmɔːbˈkɪn wɑːˈtɔːɾɑːˈspɪkɪʃɔːnɑːnˈbɪmɪʃɛtˈmɪːðnɔːmɪtˈukɪjɛnˈsɑːkˈm jɔː]
mi nɪ=ɲiɑː mɪʃɔːn s-ɲɲɲ-ukɪt-an va tɔːɾɑː s-bɪkɪs-uɪn-an bɪntset mɪðn-umɪt t-ɪkɪ-ven sakvin-Ø ɲo
 DET there.INESS together.with POSS.3A-wife-COM-POSS.NLOC and five.DET POSS.3A-child-COM.PL-POSS.NLOC small
 cabin-INESS 3A.AG-live-NLOC.HYP.PRS man-ACT PRON.3A
 ‘the man that lives [there with his wife and his five children in a small cabin]’

Indefinite pronouns generally lack a determiner and are fully declined, but attributive determiners of indefinite pronouns do not appear with determiners are all, but they are found with independent pronouns like the determiner.

| PRONOUN | ATTRIBUTIVE | INDEPENDENT SINGULAR | INDEPENDENT PLURAL |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| some, a certain
(animate, known) | <i>da-t Ø ɲo/(n)ɪ</i>
‘some Ø, that...’ | <i>Ø daddas</i>
‘someone, that...’ | <i>Ø daddaski~daddi</i>
‘some people, that...’ |
| some, a certain
(inanimate, known) | <i>ga-t Ø (n)a/(n)ɪ</i>
‘some Ø, that...’ | <i>Ø gaggas</i>
‘something Ø, that...’ | <i>mi Ø gaggaski~gaggi nɪ</i>
‘some things, that...’ |
| some (animate,
unknown) | <i>ðhakis Ø ɲo/(n)ɪ</i>
‘some Ø, that...’ | <i>Ø ðhakammi</i>
‘someone, that...’ | <i>Ø ðhakammet</i>
‘some people, that...’ |
| some (inanimate,
unknown) | | <i>Ø ðhakiskɪ</i>
‘something, that...’ | <i>mi Ø kiskagi nɪ</i>
‘some things, that...’ |
| any (animate) | <i>ðha(da)-t Ø ɲo/(n)ɪ</i>
‘any Ø, that...’ | <i>Ø ðha(da)ddas</i>
‘anyone~thing, that...’ | <i>Ø ðha(da)ddaski~ðha(da)ddi</i>
‘any of them, that...’ |
| any (inanimate) | <i>ðha(ga)-t Ø ɲo/(n)ɪ</i>
‘any Ø, that...’ | <i>Ø ðha(ga)ggas</i>
‘anyone~thing, that...’ | <i>Ø ðha(ga)ggaski~ðha(ga)ggi</i>
‘any of them, that...’ |
| no, none (animate) | <i>vahha~vuodda-t~vuogga-t Ø ɲo/
(n)a/(n)ɪ</i>
‘no Ø, that...’ | <i>Ø vuoddas</i>
‘none, that...’ | <i>Ø vuoddaski~vuoddi</i>
‘none, that...’ |
| no, none (inanimate) | | <i>Ø vuoggas</i>
‘none, that...’ | <i>Ø vuoggaski~vuoggi</i>
‘none, that...’ |
| both (animate) | <i>kuɲɲu Ø ɲo/(n)a/(n)ɪ</i>
‘both Ø, that...’ | <i>Ø kɪʃʃas</i>
‘both, that...’ | <i>Ø kɪʃʃaski~kɪʃʃi</i>
‘both, that...’ |
| both (inanimate) | | <i>Ø kuɲɲas</i>
‘both, that...’ | <i>Ø kuɲɲaski~kuɲɲi</i>
‘both, that...’ |
| every, all (animate) | <i>gvai Ø ɲo/(n)a/(n)ɪ</i>
‘every Ø, that...’ | <i>Ø gvaiddas</i>
‘everyone, that...’ | <i>Ø gvaiddaski~gaiddi</i>
‘everyone/all, that...’ |
| every, all (inanimate) | | <i>Ø gvaiggas</i>
‘everything, that...’ | <i>Ø gvaiggaski~gvaiggi</i>
‘all, that...’ |
| everything, the whole | <i>ʃuo Ø ɲo/(n)a/(n)ɪ</i>
‘all, the whole Ø, that...’ | <i>Ø ʃuoʃʃas</i>
‘all, that...’ | |
| many | <i>mitna Ø ɲo/(n)a/(n)ɪ</i>
‘many Ø, that...’ | <i>Ø nannas</i>
‘many, that...’ | <i>Ø nannaski~nanni</i>
‘many, that...’ |
| more | <i>mitmut Ø ɲo/(n)a/(n)ɪ</i>
‘more Ø, that...’ | <i>Ø nakkut</i>
‘more, that...’ | <i>Ø nakkukki</i>
‘many, that...’ |
| most | <i>minʃyt Ø ɲo/(n)a/(n)ɪ</i>
‘most Ø, that...’ | <i>Ø naʃʃut</i>
‘most, that...’ | <i>Ø naʃʃukki</i>
‘most, that...’ |
| few | <i>pavi Ø ɲo/(n)a/(n)ɪ</i>
‘few Ø, that...’ | <i>Ø pavvas</i>
‘few, that...’ | <i>Ø pavvaski</i>
‘few, that...’ |
| fewer | <i>pavut Ø ɲo/(n)a/(n)ɪ</i>
‘fewer Ø, that...’ | <i>Ø pakkut</i>
‘fewer, that...’ | <i>Ø pakkukki</i>
‘few, that...’ |

| PRONOUN | ATTRIBUTIVE | INDEPENDENT SINGULAR | INDEPENDENT PLURAL |
|-------------|---|--|--|
| fewest | <i>pauχut Ø io/(n)a/(n)i</i>
'fewest Ø, that...' | <i>Ø paχχut</i>
'fewest, that...' | <i>Ø paχχukki</i>
'fewest, that...' |
| much, a lot | <i>njukku Ø io/(n)a/(n)i</i>
'a lot of Ø, that...' | <i>Ø njukkis</i>
'much, that...' | |
| more | <i>njustu Ø io/(n)a/(n)i</i>
'more Ø, that...' | <i>Ø njustut</i>
'more, that...' | |
| most | <i>njullu Ø io/(n)a/(n)i</i>
'most Ø, that...' | <i>Ø njullut</i>
'most, that...' | |
| a little | <i>ninu Ø io/(n)a/(n)i</i>
'a little Ø, that...' | <i>Ø ninas</i>
'little, that...' | |
| less | <i>nittu Ø io/(n)a/(n)i</i>
'less Ø, that...' | <i>Ø nittut</i>
'less, that...' | |
| least | <i>niχχy Ø io/(n)a/(n)i</i>
'least Ø, that...' | <i>Ø niχχyt</i>
'least, that...' | |
| (the) other | <i>kuoka~illul Ø io/(n)a/(n)i</i>
'other Ø, that...' | <i>Ø kuokkas~illulas</i>
'other, that...' | <i>Ø kuokkaski~kuokki~illulaski</i>
'others, that...' |
| (the) same | <i>gitta Ø io/(n)a/(n)i</i>
'same Ø, that...' | <i>Ø giggas</i>
'same, that...' | <i>Ø giggaski~giggi</i>
'same, that...' |

ATTRIBUTIVE

1460. *gili gvai tsillit mintto io gami*
 girl-ACC every.DET 2.AG-know-1°.HYP.PRS girl-ACC PRON.3A PRON.1.ACT
 'I know every girl you know'
1461. *illyt vahha tsillit mintto io niki*
 know-CONNEG.TR NO.DET 2.AG-know-1°.HYP.PRS girl-ACC PRON.3A 1.AG.NEG.AUX-1°.PRS
 'I know none of the girl you know'
1462. *gemigvet njukku getselggisin sauχen a gami*
 1.AG.PST-eat-3°.PST much.DET 1.AG.PST-cook-3°.HYP.PST fish-ACC PRON.3I PRON.1.ACT
 'I ate a lot of the fish I cooked'
1463. *tsemigvet nittu getselggisin sauχen a vu gami*
 2.AG.PST-eat-3°.PST less.DET 1.AG.PST-cook-3°.HYP.PST fish-ACC PRON.3I than.NEG PRON.1.ACT
 'I ate less of the fish I cooked'

‘you ate less of the fish I cooked than me’

1464. *tseneggintsagi mitṇa nĩ silnudaṭ gamittisian vuogvut i tsattsin*
 ʈse˥˥nekɪn˥˥t͡ɕa˥˥gɪ˥˥mɪtɲɑ˥˥hɪt˥˥ˈsɪlɪnʊ˥˥dɑ˥˥tɑ˥˥gɑ˥˥mɪ˥˥tʰɪsɪ˥˥sɪɑ˥˥n˥˥ˈvuɔk˥˥ːʊh˥˥i˥˥t͡ɕɑ˥˥t͡ɕɪ˥˥m
tse-neg-vin-tsa=gi mitṇa nĩ s-iln-ut-at ga-mid-phisil-an vuogv-ut i tsattsin-O
 2.AG.PST-see-1°.PST-PL.INCL.AMBI many.DET PRON.3I.GEN.PL 1.AG-know-3°.HYP.PRS-PL.INFR bird-ACC.PL PRON.3A.PL
 PRON.2.PL.INCL-ACT
 ‘we saw many birds whose names I know’

INDEPENDENT

1465. *gila tsillut gvaiddi*
 ʁgɪlɑ˥˥ˈtsɪl˥˥tʊt˥˥g˥˥vɑɪ˥˥ddɪ˥˥
 [ˈgɪlɑ˥˥ˈtsɪl˥˥tʊt˥˥g˥˥vɑɪ˥˥ddɪ˥˥]
g-il-a ts-il-φut gvai=dd-i
 1.AG-know-2°.PRS 2.AG-know-2°.HYP.PRS everyone-ACC
 ‘I know everyone you know’

1466. *ilȳt tsillutan vuoddit nuṁkan*
 ɪl˥˥tʰɪt˥˥ˈtsɪl˥˥tʊ˥˥tɑ˥˥n˥˥ˈvuɔ˥˥tʰɪt˥˥ˈnu˥˥kɑ˥˥n
 [ɪl˥˥tʰɪt˥˥ˈtsɪl˥˥tʊ˥˥tɑ˥˥n˥˥ˈvuɔ˥˥tʰɪt˥˥ˈnu˥˥kɑ˥˥n]
il-φȳt ts-il-φut-an vuodd-it n=u=k-a-n
 know-CONNEG.TR 2.AG-know-2°.HYP.PRS-PL.INFR no.one-ACC.PL 1.AG.NEG.AUX-2°.PRS-PL.INFR
 ‘I know none (of the people) you know’

1467. *piskȳt tselidnun vuogga nukkan*
 ˈpɪskɪt˥˥tse˥˥lɪ˥˥tɪ˥˥nʊn˥˥ˈvuɔ˥˥kɑ˥˥ˈnʊ˥˥kɑ˥˥n
 [ˈpɪskɪt˥˥tse˥˥lɪ˥˥tɪ˥˥nʊn˥˥ˈvuɔ˥˥kɑ˥˥ˈnʊ˥˥kɑ˥˥n]
pisk-φȳt tse-lidn-φun vuogg-a n=u=k-van
 hear-CONNEG.TR 2.AG.PST-say-2°.HYP.PST nothing-ACC 1.AG.PST.NEG.AUX.PST-2°.PST
 ‘I heard nothing of what you said’

1468. *geneggan gĩliskun dadda*
 ʁge˥˥nekɑ˥˥n˥˥g˥˥ɪlɪ˥˥skʊn˥˥ˈdɑ˥˥dɑ˥˥
 [gɛ˥˥ˈnekɑ˥˥n˥˥g˥˥ɪlɪ˥˥skʊn˥˥ˈdɑ˥˥dɑ˥˥]
ge-neg-van ge-il=isk-φun dadd-a
 1.AG.PST-see-2°.PST 1.AG.PST-recognise-2°.HYP.PST someone-ACC
 ‘I saw someone I recognised’

1469. *gemigvan getselǵǵun nȳukka*
 ʁge˥˥mɪk˥˥ːɑ˥˥n˥˥ge˥˥t͡ɕe˥˥lɪ˥˥tʰɪt˥˥ˈnɪ˥˥kɑ˥˥
 [gɛ˥˥ˈmɪk˥˥ːɑ˥˥n˥˥ge˥˥t͡ɕe˥˥lɪ˥˥tʰɪt˥˥ˈnɪ˥˥kɑ˥˥]
ge-mig-van ge-tselǵǵ-φun nȳukk-a
 1.AG.PST-eat-2°.PST 1.AG.PST-cook-2°.HYP.PST much-ACC
 ‘I ate a lot of what I cooked’

1470. *tsemigvan getselǵǵun nitta va gami*
 ʁtse˥˥mɪk˥˥ːɑ˥˥n˥˥ge˥˥t͡ɕe˥˥lɪ˥˥tʰɪt˥˥ˈnɪ˥˥tɑ˥˥wa˥˥ˈgɑ˥˥mɪ˥˥
 [t͡ɕe˥˥ˈmɪk˥˥ːɑ˥˥n˥˥ge˥˥t͡ɕe˥˥lɪ˥˥tʰɪt˥˥ˈnɪ˥˥tɑ˥˥wa˥˥ˈgɑ˥˥mɪ˥˥]
tse-mig-van ge-tselǵǵ-φun nitt-a va gami
 2.AG.PST-eat-2°.PST 1.AG.PST-cook-2°.HYP.PST less-ACC than PRON.1.ACT
 ‘you ate less of what I cooked than me’

1471. *tseneggantsigi niʔ siʔnɔdat gamittisian nadnit tsattsin*

[illegible]

[tse'nekən:tʃrɔɪ nɪt 'sɪl:nɔ:dat ɡɔ'mɪ^htrɪsɪan 'naʔtɪt 'tʃatʃ:m]

tse-neg-van-tsa=gi nɪt s-iln-ut-at ga-mid-ɸisit-an nadn-it tsattsin-Ø

2.AG.PST-see-2°.PST.PL.INCL.AMBL.PST PRON.3A.GEN.PL POSS.3A-name-ACC.PL-POSS.NLOC.PL 1.AG-know-3°.HYP.PRS-PL.INFR many-ACC.PL PRON.1.PL.INCL-ACT

‘we saw many (people) whose names I know’

There are seven different types of restrictive Relative Clauses, depending on the role of the head within the relative clause. In subject restrictive relative clauses, the head is the subject. In direct object restrictive relative clauses, the head is the direct object, and so on.

SUBJECT RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE CLAUSES

1472. *ṇṭalami keu Ḥmunnit mi ikkinnit hiḷvemi ilḡpon a*

« شل موم من بام، موم مخه » ﴿ موم سست / سبف / مسسو

[ˈjɑ:lɑmɪ ˈkɛʉt̪iːmɔnɪt mɪ ɪˈkɪnɪt ˈhɪɫfɛmɪ ɪɫpɔn ɑː]

h-njal-ami keu X_m-unnit mi ikkan h-sill-vemi ilpp-on a

3I.UNAG-hang-3I.PRS ceiling-ELAT DET good-ELAT 3I.UNAG-smell-3I.HYP.PRS flower-PAT PRON.3I

‘the flower that smells good is hanging from the ceiling’

DIRECT OBJECT RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE CLAUSES

1473. *tsoalloat* *ioa* *mi* *tuorvo* *gepuüüsinin* *ilbegi* *ni*

ጥቅምት ፬ ቀን ፳፻፲፱ ዓ.ም. ለግብይትና ሥራ ሚኒስቴር

[tʃa:tat ja: mi 'tuɣu:ɔ ge'pɔj:ɯsɯnm ɪl:bɛ:ɣi ni:]

Ø-tsoall-oat joa mi tuorro ge-puiii-phiin-in ilbi-Ø-gi ni

3I.AG-be.dry-3I.PL.PRS now DET last.year 1.AG.PST-pick-3°.HYP.PST-PL.INFR.PST flower-ACT-PL PRON.3I.PL

'the flowers I picked last year are now dry'

GENITIVE OBJECT RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE CLAUSES

1474. *tnunnogan mi daga satsuognen ninaktisin sakvin jo*

[illegible]

[ⁿtʰon:ɔ:gan mi ⁿda:ɣa sa ⁿtsouy:nen ⁿni'nak:tsim ⁿsa^hk^um jo:]

t-nunnog-an mi daga sa-tsuogn-e-n ni-nakt-øisin sakvin-Ø jo

3A.AG-be.angry-NLOC.PRS DET PRON.3A.GEN POSS.3A-knife-ACC-POSS.NLOC 1.UNAG.PST-break-3°.HYP.PST man-act PRON.3A

‘the man whose knife I broke is angry’

INDIRECT DITRANSITIVE RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE CLAUSES

1475. *spiʔʰxiɡʰummi mi ilp̄pon gimalkkisinnit m̄ntto io*

[illegible]

[ˈspɪɹɪxɪtʰomɪ mi ˈiɹpɔn ɡɪmˈalɤksɪnɪt ˈmɪnɪtɔ ʝɔ]

s-piχχ=igχuθ-vi mi ilpp-on g-im-alk-φisin-nit mintt-o jo

3A.UNAG.PST-blush-NLOC.PST DET flower-ACC 1.AG.PST-KIN-give.-3°.HYP.PST-1°.DIT girl-PAT PRON.3A

‘the girl I gave a flower to blushed’

DIRECT DITRANSITIVE RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE CLAUSES

1476. *tsoallami mi minttot gimalkkisin ilbi na*

١١٢٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩١٠١١١٢١٣١٤١٥١٦١٧١٨١٩٢٠٢١٢٢٢٣٢٤٢٥٢٦٢٧٢٨٢٩٣٠٣١٣٢٣٣٣٤٣٥٣٦٣٧٣٨٣٩٤٠٤١٤٢٤٣٤٤٤٥٤٦٤٧٤٨٤٩٥٠٥١٥٢٥٣٥٤٥٥٥٦٥٧٥٨٥٩٦٠٦١٦٢٦٣٦٤٦٥٦٦٦٧٦٨٦٩٧٠٧١٧٢٧٣٧٤٧٥٧٦٧٧٧٨٧٩٨٠٨١٨٢٨٣٨٤٨٥٨٦٨٧٨٨٨٩٩٠٩١٩٢٩٣٩٤٩٥٩٦٩٧٩٨٩٩١٠١١١٢١٣١٤١٥١٦١٧١٨١٩٢٠٢١٢٢٢٣٢٤٢٥٢٦٢٧٢٨٢٩٣٠٣١٣٢٣٣٣٤٣٥٣٦٣٧٣٨٣٩٤٠٤١٤٢٤٣٤٤٤٥٤٦٤٧٤٨٤٩٥٠٥١٥٢٥٣٥٤٥٥٥٦٥٧٥٨٥٩٦٠٦١٦٢٦٣٦٤٦٥٦٦٦٧٦٨٦٩٧٠٧١٧٢٧٣٧٤٧٥٧٦٧٧٧٨٧٩٨٠٨١٨٢٨٣٨٤٨٥٨٦٨٧٨٨٨٩٩٠٩١٩٢٩٣٩٤٩٥٩٦٩٧٩٨٩٩

[tʃa:kami mi 'min:tət gim'al:kɪsɪn 'ɛ:lbi na:]

Ø-tsoall-ami mi mintt-ot g-im-alk-φisin ilbi-Ø na

INDIRECT INTERROGATIVE RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE CLAUSES

- 852

[mɯŋkʷɑnm 'mɨɡɨnɨt' ɡɪlːɡɑ ʈɨʰkɨt i ɳɪʰkɑ:wɑ]
O-minkk-van-in m=igɨn=it g-ilg-a ʰykk-yt i ɳ-ikk-O-va
 3A.AG.PST-fix-2°.PST-PL.INFR.PL that.COM.3I.PL 1.AG-go-HYP.PRS ski-ACC.PL PRON.3I.PL POSS.1-father-ACT-POSS.LOC
 'my father fixed the skis I get around with'

Relative clauses, restrictive and non-restrictive, can be mutually recursive, meaning a relative clause can itself contain another relative clause. Because infinite recursivity would mean an infinite number of determiners at the beginning of the primary restrictive relative clause, only a single determiner phrase, usually mi , is used to introduce the primary restrictive relative clause and all subsequent secondary relative clauses – embedded relative clauses lack mi and an independent pronoun. Restrictive relative clauses can also have embedded inside of them a non-restrictive relative clause.

1484. *telkkututtami NiskuXingit [mi [il'lyt nuttsut] mĩnttot galkkisin ăltten a]*

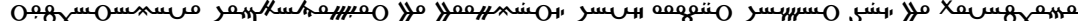
 ['telkötö^htami nɪf:kötɪŋɪt mi 'mĩnttəh 'il'ɪvɪ 'nötstöt g'alkksɪm 'æltən ɑ:]
O-telk-vututt-ami NiskuX-ingit mi il-ɸyt n=u=ts-ɸut mĩntt-ot g-alk-ɸisin ăltt-en a
 3I.UNAG-write-PASS-3I.PRS Pine-ELAT.PL DET know-CONNeg.ITR 2A.AG-NEG.AUX-1°.HYP.PRS girl-ILLAT 1.AG.PST-give-3°.HYP.PST book-PAT PRON.3I
 'the book I gave the girl you don't know is written in Pine'
*(never *telkukvi NiskuXingit [mi [mi il'lyt nuttsut mĩnttot io] gimalkkisinnit ăltten a])*

Some speakers may seek to avoid such recursive restrictive relative clauses by making the secondary relative clause non-restrictive:

1485. *tellkuttutami NiskuXingit mi minttot gimalkkisinnit ältten a, numa illyt nuttsut jo*

 [ˈtel:kʊtʊᵐˈtɑmɪ nɪfkoθɪŋɪt mɪ ˈmɪntːot gɪmˈalkkɪsɪnɪt ˈæltːen aː ˈnumɑ ˈɪlɣyt n=us-φut jo]
O-telk-vututt-ami NiskuX-ingit mi mintt-ot g-im-alk-φisin-nit ältt-en a num-a il-φyt n=u=ts-φut jo
 3I.UNAG-write-PASS-3I.PRS Pine-ELAT.PL DET girl-ILLAT 1.AG.PST-KIN-give-3°.HYP.PST-1° .DIT book-PAT PRON.3I
 which.NEG-ACC know-CONNEG.ITR 2A.AG-NEG.AUX-1°.HYP.PRS PRON.3A
 ‘the book I gave the girl you don’t know is written in Pine’

It is not uncommon that the determiner *mi* is repeated in such cases, both before the argument of the non-restrictive clause (*mi minttot, numa...*) and the restrictive clause (*mi gimalkinat...*), especially in more colloquial speech, but this may be regarded as improper or incorrect by some:

1486. *tellkututtami Nisku Xingit mi minttot, numa illyt nuttsut io, mi gimalkkisin(nit) ältten a*

 [ˈtel:kʊtʊˈtɑ:mɪ nɪˈf.koŋ.tɪt mɪ ˈmɪn.təːh ˈnoːma ˈil.jət ˈnoːts.ət jɔː mɪ ɡimˈal.kisɪn.nit ˈæ.l̥tən a]
O-telk-vututt-ami Niskux-ingit mi mintt-ot num-a il-φyt n=u=ls-φut io mi g-im-alk-φisin-nit äлтт-en a
 3I.UNAG-write-PASS-3I.PRS Pine-ELAT.PL DET girl-ILLAT which.NEG-ACC know-CONNeg.ITR 2A.AG-NEG.AUX-1°.HYP.PRS PRON.3A DET
 I.AG.PST-KIN-give-3°.HYP.PST-1°.DIT book-PAT PRON.3I
 ‘the book I gave the girl you don’t know was written in Pine’

§12.5.1.1 Subject Restrictive Relative Clauses

Subject restrictive relative clauses whose head noun is the subject the clause into which the relative clause is embedded. Pine uses such relative clauses extensively, and they fulfill the role of attributive participial constructions in English (a *running* man, the *falling* rain, a *broken* branch). Pine lacks true participals, and instead favours the use of the restrictive relative clauses. For syllogous restrictive clauses that have a participial-like meaning, the third person animate, inanimate and obviate lack pronominal prefixes. Combining these two phrases below yields a subject restrictive relative clauses:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>belkussiwuttan nennen</i> | ‘a friend is trust worthy’ |
| <i>uṣχubmat tuiun nennen</i> | ‘a friend does not lie’ |

1487. *usʕħubmat tuʕun mi belkk(uss)iwummen nennen io*
 ʕħubmat tuʕun mi ʕpɛlk(ʊs:)rwʊm:ɛn ʕnɛnɛn jɔ:
 [ʊʕħubmat tuʕun mi ʕpɛlk(ʊs:)rwʊm:ɛn ʕnɛnɛn jɔ:]
us=lubm-φat t-uʕ-un mi belg-φ(uss)iwuθ-ven nennen-Ø io
 lie-CONNEG.ITR 3A.AG-NEG.AUX-NLOC.DUB.PRS det believe-HABIL-PASS-NLOC.HYP.PRS friend-ACT PRON.3A
 ‘a trustworthy friend does not lie’⁶

Attributive past participles can be found in the past, though the singular often has a shirt form in *-in* instead of *-imi* with inanimate nouns – attributive form generally lack the third-person inanimate final *-mi*. The difference between the past and the perfect in both subject and object relative clauses is mostly that the perfect form emphasises that the action was (already) completed, often in reference to some previously established time.

| | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|--|
| | <i>naknenuxin boggi na</i> | ‘a broken branch’ |
| or | <i>nakninuXunne boggi na</i> | ‘a broken (the one that has broken) branch’ |
| | <i>hattsi mi ngin nŭeyki na</i> | ‘the dead tree fell’ |
| | <i>hattsi mi ngunne nŭeyki na</i> | ‘the dead (the one that has died) tree fell’ |

Below are more examples of subject restrictive relative clauses:

[illegible]

1489. *sniŋgi lunnan hevi mi biški:s si:salʔaʔaʔat gajjeggimman sagvema jo*
 ከጥፍፍ ያላገደ ገጠጥ ማገገጥ ለገጠጥ ለገጠጥ ለገጠጥ ለገጠጥ ለገጠጥ
 [ˈsniŋkiː ˈlɒnːən ˈhevi mi ˈbiːʃkiːts siˈsaʔaʔaʔat ˈgajjɛgimːan ˈsakːɛma joː]
s-ni-g-vi lunnan he-vi mi biški-ts si-salʔ-aʔaʔ-at g-ajj-egg-imman sagve-ma jo

⁶ The dubitative here indicates a supposition or an assumption, ‘a good friend is not supposed to lie’.

‘the man who taught me to fish as a child died last night’

- ### §12.5.1.2 Object Restrictive Relative Clauses

1495. *gikaskvepput nukvopagit paknit liʔxon*

[ˈpalɣan mi pɪˈnakːtɪsɪm ˈtsuɔŋːnɛ naː jɛ jɔː]
O-palg-van mi pi-nakn-phisin tsuogn-e na je jo-O
 3A.AG.PST-make-2°.PST DET 2.UNAG.PST-break-3°.HYP.PST knife-ACC PRON.3I FOC PRON.3A-ACT
 ‘s/he made the knife that you broke’

§12.5.1.3 Genitive Restrictive Relative Clauses

Restrictive relative clauses that refer to the genitive of an argument in the main clause are called genitive restrictive relative clauses. The possessor is an argument in the main clause, and the possessed argument is the head of the relative clause. The possessed argument is shown with possessive affixation and the possessor is also often included. The same can also be expressed without the possessor independent pronoun by using the genitive form of the *mit-* restrictive relative pronoun, *migit/midit*.

1501. *edda honnattami mi ai snáðnydami jo gegatsis ilbi na*
 ʔɛda ˈhɔnːaˈtɑːmi mi æi ˈstɥæːʔnɪvdaːmi jɔ ɡɛɡˈɑːtʃɪs ˈilːbi naː
edda h-onnath-ami mi ai O-snadn-yt-ami jo geg-O-atš-is ilbi-O na
 still 3I.AG-be.beautiful-3I.PRS DET PRON.3I.GEN POSS.3I-petal-PAT.PL-POSS.3I FOC TRANSL-3I.UNAG.PST-fall-NLOC.HYP.PST.PL
 flower-ACT PRON.3I
 ‘the flower whose petals fell off is still beautiful’

1502. *gebadvin mi daða saskuðltýnan baðmögvit gedulppisinin ruoððo jo gami*
 ɡɛˈbaðːvɪn mi ˈdaːɣa saˈskøːltyːnan ˈbaðːmɔːɡvɪt ɡɛˈdulːpɪsɪnɪn ˈruoːððoː jɔː ˈɡɑːmi
ge-baðv-vin mi daða sa-skeultt-yn-an baðmu-gva ge-dulb-phisin-in ruo-ððo jo gami
 1.AG.PST-catch-1°.PST DET PRON.3A.GEN POSS.3A-fur-ELAT-POSS.NLOC baby.shoe-ACC.PL 1.AG.PST-sew-3°.HYP.PST-
 PL.INFR.PST female.stoat-ACC PRON.3A PRON.1-ACC
 ‘I caught a female stoats from whose fur I made baby shoes’

1503. *galkvet migit immon jo oðnjelven sagvemat jo miktso*
 ɡˈalkːvɛt mɪˈɡɪt ɪˈmɔːn jɔ ɔːˈtʃɛːlːfɛn ˈsakːvɛmɔːt jɔː ˈmɪktːʃɔː
gi-alk-vet mi=git immon-on jo oð-njel-ven sagvem-ot jo miktso
 1.AG.PST-give-3°.PST that.GEN wife-PAT FOC 3O-be.sick-NLOC.HYP.PRS man-ILLAT PRON.3A medicine-ACC
 ‘I gave medicine to the man whose wife is sick’

1504. *minkkvangi midit isegva jo tulþnuðin gykkemit i*
 ˈmɪŋkːvɑŋɡɪ mɪˈdɪt ɪˈsɛːvɑ jɔ ˈtʊlːpnuːðɪn ˈɡvːkɛːmɪt iː
O-minkk-van-gi m=idit ise-gva jo O-tulþnuð-in gykk-emit i
 3A.AG.PST-repare-2°.PST-PL.AMBL.PST that.GEN.PL frame-PAT FOC 3I.UNAG.PST-crack-3I.HYP.PST snowshoes-ACC.PL
 PRON.3I.PL
 ‘they repaired the snowshoes whose frame cracked’

1505. *tsetsadnetsis mi ai hojomi a jo ets hjiukset laldin iaððon a tsattsin*
 ˈtʃɛːtʃaːtˌnɛːtʃɪs mɪ æi ˈhoːjɔːmi aː jɔ ˈɛts ˈhɪjːʊkːsɛt ˈlaldɪn ˈjaːððɔn aː ˈtʃaːtʃɪn
tse-tsadn-vet-tsi-s mi ai hojji-o-mi a jo ets hjiuk=set h-lald-in iaðð-on a tsattsin-O
 2.AG.PST-find-3°.PST-PL.SUPR.INCL-PL.INFR.PST DET PRON.3I.GEN embers-PAT-POSS.3I PRON.3I FOC still faintly 3I.UNAG.PST-
 glow-3I.HYP.PST fire-ACC PRON.3I PRON.1.INCL.PL-ACT

‘we found a fire whose embers still glowed faintly’

1506. *na i-agettsimilgin ke migit naukva io hakvemi sagvema io sʕüllomedan?*⁷
 na i-ge-ts-im-ilg-in ke m=igít nauk-v-a io h-sakk-ven sagve-ma io s-lüllom-et-an
 [na ja:geʔsɪˈmɪlɡɪn kɛ ˈmɛɡɪt ˈnaʊˈkʷa jo ˈhaˈkʷɛːmɪ ˈsagːɛːma joː ˈsʕuːlɔːmɛːdan]
 na i-a-ge-ts-im-ilg-in ke m=igít nauk-v-a io h-sakk-ven sagve-ma io s-lüllom-et-an
 INTERR INCHO-TRANSL-2.AG.PST-KIN-go-LOC.PST INTERR that.GEN dog-PAT FOC 3I.UNAG-be.missing-3I.HYP.PRS man-GEN
 PRON.3A POSS.3A-speaking-ILLAT-POSS.NLOC
 ‘did you go speak with the man whose dog is missing?’
1507. *na i-agettsilūlin ke mi dağa şnaukvan io hakvemi sagvinnut io?*
 na i-ge-ts-i-lūl-in ke mi da:ɣa ˈʃnaukˈvʷan jo ˈhaˈkʷɛːmɪ ˈsakːɪːmɪːnɪt jo
 [na ja:geʔsɪˈluːlɪn kɛ mɪ ˈda:ɣa ˈʃnaukˈvʷan jo ˈhaˈkʷɛːmɪ ˈsakːɪːmɪːnɪt jo]
 na i-a-ge-ts-i-lūl-in ke mi dağa s-naukv-a-n io h-sakk-vemi sagv-innut io
 INTERR INCHO-TRANSL-2.AG.PST-KIN-speak-LOC.PST INTERR DET PRON.3A.GEN POSS.3A-dog-PAT-POSS.NLOC FOC 3I.UNAG-
 be.missing-3I.HYP.PRS man-COM PRON.3A
 also: ‘did you go speak with the man whose dog is missing?’

§12.5.1.4 Ditransitive Indirect & Direct Restrictive Relative Clauses

Restrictive relative clauses whose main clause argument is the indirect object of a ditransitive verb in the relative clause are indicated by having the ditransitive indirect verb in the hyponomous without further changes. This is because the pronominal indirect object of a ditransitive verb is anti-ergative, meaning it is treated in the same way as the direct object of a transitive verb, and as such these constructions are fully analogous to direct object restrictive relative clauses. When a direct object is relativised, the ditransitive verb is not usually hemiditransitive as the direct object is not seen as being part of the relative clause itself. Likewise, if the indirect object is relativised, the verb will lack any ditransitive markers. The same is not true of the indirect object being the head of a restrictive relative clause, in which case ditransitive paragogic finals do appear. In other words, if the indirect object is found in the illative as a relative pronoun or a noun inside the relative phrase, kinetic preverbs and ditransitive paragogic finals are not found, but if the relative phrase does not contain an independent pronoun or noun in the illative, the verb must be ditransitive. The direct object alone does not affect ditransitive markers in such cases, only the indirect object.

INDIRECT OBJECT

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>mi oalkkoga gimalkkisinnit nennen io</i> | ‘the friend that I gave a gift to ’ |
| <i>mi gimalkkisinnit nennen io</i> | ‘the friend that I gave it to ’ |
| <i>...mijjedit oalkkoga galkkisin nennen io</i> | ‘...the friend that I gave a gift to ’ |
| <i>...mijjedit galkkisin nennen io</i> | ‘...the friend that I gave it to ’ |
| <i>..., namet oalkkoga gimalkkisin io</i> | ‘to whom I gave a gift’ |
| <i>..., namet gimalkkisin io</i> | ‘to whom I gave it’ |

DIRECT OBJECT

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| <i>mi gimalkkisittit algu na</i> | ‘the gift I gave her/him ’ |
| <i>mi nemmot galkkisin algu na</i> | ‘the gift I gave a friend’ |
| <i>..., nama nemmot gimalkkisin io</i> | ‘which I gave to a friend’ |

⁷ Because the main clause object contains a complex possessor phrase where the possessor is itself in the genitive and the actual head of the possessor phrase is (*sagvema*) *sʕüllomedan* ‘(lit.) to (the man’s) speech’, as in *agimiggat ai sʕüllomedan nin* ‘going and speaking with her/him (lit. going and going to her/his speech)’, it is more likely to be introduced by a non-restrictive relative clause: *e i-agitsimgin ke mi sagvema sʕüllomedan, migít sakkat nin naukva na?*

‘which I gave **to her/him**’
‘which I gave **to her/him**’

INDIRECT OBJECT RELATIVE CLAUSE

- ### DIRECT OBJECT RELATIVE CLAUSE

- 859

'I broke the knife which belonged to her/him'

- ⌘ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z [\] ^ _ ` a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z { | } ~

*ts-ikn-on m=i*dit nin gálp-p-*imyt a*

‘you are living on land that is theirs’

- [illegible]

mi sakvin-Ø io io Ø-palg-van m=ugut nin tsuogn-e na

'The man is the one who made the knife that belongs to her/him₂' (lit. which is her/him₂)

١٠٩

nus_ia ts-niikk-φuts-an m=eigit ugun m-uḡḡ=-φis ei

‘you should only take things that weren’t hers/his’

(object is relative clause, *mi.....iei* 'the things which')

[illegible]

nus_ia ts-niikk-phiits-an m=idit ugun n=u=gg-phi tsalit i

‘you should only take things that weren’t hers/his’

(object is *mi...tsalit i* 'the things which')

migit/mugut nin X

‘X, which is Y’s’

$$\text{midit } Y \text{ n\acute{e}s } X$$

‘X, which are Y’s’

§12.5.1.5.2 *mit*- Postpositional Restrictive Relative Clauses

As the genitive is the most common case that postposition govern, restrictive relative clauses whose head is also the head of a postpositional (genitive) phrase appear with the genitive relative pronouns. In more formal languages, postpositions may be found with so-called restrictive relative affixes, which are simply $m(i)\text{-}\emptyset\text{-}i$.

In the east, such forms are still common, but in western dialects, they are not heard outside of formal registers. The independent pronoun head of the restrictive relative clause may be an adverb such as *ju* ‘when’, for example *tsibeyxvannat mekkodit nikemmydün tsišvvin ju* ‘you told me (about the time) after you lived with us’.

| TEMPORAL | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| NON-FUSIONAL | FUSIONAL | |
| <i>migit gillu</i> | <i>migi!llut</i> | 'before whom/which' |
| <i>migit mahu</i> | <i>mimahut</i> | 'after whom/which' |
| <i>migit ekkot, egot</i> | <i>mekkodit, megodit</i> | 'after whom/which' |
| <i>migit dālġen</i> | <i>middalit, midālġenit~millġit</i> | 'when, during which, while' |
| <i>migit aġin</i> | <i>maginġit</i> | 'since which' |
| <i>migit aġut</i> | <i>magiġdit</i> | 'until which' |
| <i>migit keggiet</i> | <i>mikeggedit, mikkedit</i> | 'until which' |

1524. asiskikomimiggannin miġillut pinaukwatsin tsekokkintsis kwayvi na
 ᠰᠢᠰᠢᠴᠢᠵᠢᠴᠣᠮᠤᠭᠭᠠᠨᠨᠢᠨ ᠮᠢᠵᠢᠯᠯᠤᠲᠤ ᠫᠢᠨᠠᠸᠠᠦᠳᠤᠰᠢᠨ ᠲᠶᠢᠨᠠ ᠨᠠ
 [ɑ:sɪ:kɪ'kɔmɪːgʌn:n mɪ=giʎlu=t pi-naukv-a-tsin tse'koʰkiŋ:tʃɪs 'kʷæyʋi nɑ:]
a-sis-g-i-komimig-vannin mi=gillu=t pi-naukv-a-tsin tse-kogg-phin-tsis kwayv-i na
 INCEP-CIS-1.AG.PST-KIN-visit-1°.RET.PST before.REL POSS.2-dog-ACC-POSS.LOC.PL.INCL 2.AG.PST-
 get-1°.HYP.PST-PL.INCL.PST summer-GEN PRON.3I
 's/he came to visit us the summer before we got our dog'
1525. guktalluggus middalit tsatselǝga ju
 ᠭᠤᠬᠲᠠᠯᠯᠦᠭᠦᠰ ᠮᠢᠳᠠᠯᠢᠲᠤ ᠲᠤᠰᠠᠲᠢᠰᠡᠯᠦᠭᠠ ᠵᠤ
 [ɡʊktaʈəʈəkʊʃ 'mita:lɪt tsa'tse:lɥɑ jʊ]
g-ukt=allug-vus mi=ddal=it tsa-tselǝg-a ju
 1.AG-Clean.up-LOC.FUT while.REL 2.AG-Cook-LOC.HYP.PRS when
 'I will clean up while you cook'
1526. idnesküddangivamit mekkodit gaylginnit ollullis keukvon a egyt neiktsit, a medkvepiskakki-t da
 ᠢᠳᠨᠢᠰᠦᠬᠦᠳᠠᠩᠢᠪᠠᠮᠢᠲᠤ ᠮᠡᠻᠦᠬᠣᠳᠢᠲᠤ ᠭᠠᠶᠢᠯᠭᠢᠨᠢᠲᠤ ᠣᠯᠯᠤᠯᠢᠰᠤ ᠬᠡᠭᠦᠪᠠᠨ ᠠ ᠡᠭᠢᠲᠤ ᠨᠡᠢᠬᠢᠲᠤᠰᠢᠲᠤ, ᠠ ᠮᠡᠳᠦᠬᠡᠫᠡᠫᠢᠴᠢᠳᠤ ᠲᠠ
 ᠭᠡᠱᠡᠳᠤᠭᠠᠯᠭᠠᠨᠢᠨ ᠠ ᠨᠡᠢᠬᠢᠲᠤᠰᠢᠲᠤ ᠠ ᠮᠡᠳᠦᠬᠡᠫᠡᠫᠢᠴᠢᠳᠤ ᠲᠠ
 [ɪʔtnes:kœtaŋ:vamɪt 'meʰkɔdɪt 'gæyl:gɪnɪt ɔ'lɒlɪs 'keu'kʷɔn ɑ:'eɣyt 'neɪktsɪt ɑ'məθkʷe'pɪs:kaʰkɪd dɑ]
O-iφ-nesk=ūd-van-gi-vamit m=ekkot=it gaylg-innit oφ-lull-is keukv-on a egyt neikts-it a medkve=pisk-φa-O-kki-t da
 3A.AG.PST-KIN-ask.repeatedly-2°.PST-PL.AMBI-3O.IO after.REL village-ELAT 3O-leave-NLOC.HYP.PST.PL day-GEN
 PRON.3I about question-ACC.PL TOP police.officer-ACT-PL TOP
 'the police asked them questions about the day after they left town'

CAUSAL

NON-FUSIONAL

migit maddin

migit tekven

migit peggin

migit xikkin

migit hillin

FUSIONAL

mimaddinit

mitekvenit, mitekit, mitekkit

mipegginit

mi xikkinit, mi xxit

millinit, millit

‘following which, because of which, why’

‘as a consequence of which, why’

‘therefore, because of which, why’

‘therefore, because of which, why’

‘due to which, why’

1527. *jukka gekekkannekki millit miheytt nñilot sisilgat iskit nukat voidddut*

ⲓⲕⲕⲁ ⲉⲕⲉⲕⲕⲁⲛⲛⲉⲕⲕⲓ ⲙⲓⲗⲓⲧ ⲙⲓⲙⲉⲃⲧⲧ ⲛⲓⲗⲓⲕⲁⲧ ⲓⲥⲕⲓⲧ ⲛⲓⲕⲁⲧ ⲱⲓⲇⲇⲱⲧ

[ʃoˈkɑ ɡɛˈkɛˈkɔnɛˈkɪ ˈmɪlɪt mɪˈhɛyt ˈnɪlɔt sɪsˈɪlɡat ˈɪsˌkɪt ˈnʊkɑt ˈwɑɪðɔt]

jukka ge-kekk=un-vet-gi m=illi=t mi=heytt nñil=ot sis-ilg-at isk-φit nū=k-at voiddd-ut

just.now 1.AG.PST-discuss-3°.PST-PL.AMBI due.to.REL tonight north.ILLAT CIS-travel-DEP can-CONNEG.ITR.HYP 1.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.HYP.PL weather-ACC.PL

‘we were just discussing the weather because of which we can’t travel up north tonight’

1528. *ajeddanin mis nindivot mitekit gaylgi jo gigaldeltsgutussin lakkemut i mi obbu jo*

ⲁⲓⲉⲇⲇⲁⲛⲓⲛ ⲙⲓⲥ ⲛⲓⲛⲇⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲓⲧⲉⲕⲓⲧ ⲉⲃⲓⲗⲉⲓ ⲓⲱ ⲉⲓⲉⲗⲁⲇⲓⲧⲥⲱⲧⲱⲥⲓⲛ ⲗⲁⲕⲕⲉⲙⲱⲧ ⲓ ⲙⲓ ⲱⲃⲱ ⲓⲱ

ⲓⲙⲓ

[ˈɑ jɛtɑnm mɪʃ ˈnɪnːɪwɔt ˈmɪtɛkɪt ˈɡɛɪlɡɪ ʃɔ ɡɪˈɡɑːldɛltsxɔˈkɪ ˈlɑˈkɛːmɔh i mɪ ˈɔpɔ ʃɔ]

Ø-ajed-van-in mis nindiv-ot mi=tek=it gaylg-i jo gi-Ø-gald=eltsg-vutuss-in lakkem-ut i mi obbu-Ø jo

3A.AG.PST-explain-2°.PST-PL.INFRA.PST try.and youths-ILLAT as.a.consequence.REL village-PAT FOC

TRANSLOC-3I.UNAG.PST-evacuate-PASS-NLOC.HYP.PST event-ACC.PL PRON.3I.PL DET old.man-ACT PRON.3A

‘the old man tried to explain to the youths the events that caused the village to be evacuated’

1529. *ginttyt mi xxit jeija gakka ai oʃts nuka*

ⲉⲓⲛⲧⲧⲱⲧ ⲙⲓ ⲭⲭⲓⲧ ⲓⲉⲓⲓⲁ ⲉⲁⲕⲕⲁ ⲁⲓ ⲱⲥⲧⲥ ⲛⲓⲕⲁ

[ɡɪntɪvt ˈmɪtɪt ˈjɛːɑ ˈɡɑˈkɑ æɪ ɔʃts ˈnʊkɑ]

gind-φyt mi=xxit=t je=ija g-aθ-a ai oʃts nū=k-a

understand-CONNEG.TR because.REL here.INESS 1-COP-LOC.HYP.PRS PRON.3I.ACC still.not 1.AG.NEG.AUX-2°.PRS

‘I still don’t understand why I’m here’

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, GOAL

NON-FUSIONAL

migit monet

FUSIONAL

mimonedit, mimmit

‘in which way, for which, how’

1530. *iskilalttats bjellagi mimmit sisulkanat getungit nadnit i ninnaski*

ⲓⲕⲓⲗⲁⲗⲧⲧⲁⲥ ⲃⲓⲉⲗⲗⲁⲓ ⲙⲓⲙⲓⲧ ⲥⲓⲥⲓⲗⲕⲁⲛⲁⲧ ⲉⲧⲱⲛⲉⲓⲧ ⲛⲁⲇⲛⲓⲧ ⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲁⲥⲕⲓ

[ɪʃˈkɪːlɑtɑːts ˈbjɛlˌɑɡɪ ˈmɪmɪt sɪsˈœlˌkɑnɑt ɡɛˈtɔŋɪt ˈnɑːtɪnɪ i ˈnɪnːɑːsˌkɪ]

isk=i=laltt-ats Ø-bjell-a-gi mi=mmi=t sis-ülk=an-at m-ikk-it ge-tung-vit nadn-it i ninnas-Ø-ki

self.evidence-ESS 3A.AG-believe-2°.PRS-PL.AMBI for.REL CIS-fight-DEP 1.AG.PST-must-LOC.HYP.PST.PL many-ACC.PL PRON.3I.PL young-ACT-PL

‘the youth take many things for granted we had to fight for’

GOAL, RESULT, MANNER

NON-FUSIONAL

migit xikven

migit tsabben

migit njavvet

FUSIONAL

mi x xikvenit, mi xxit

mitsabbenit

minjavvedit

‘for which, in order for which’

‘for which, in the hopes of which’

‘for which, by which, through which’

1536. *ih̄ninttongi-n dūt a mitsalīt sḡauddot geggilullulit oatt²-t ka nī*

 [iˈl̪n̪m̪t̪ɔŋɪ_ɳd̪oɕ a ˈmits̪ɑːl̪ɪt ˈsxɑɪt̪ɔt ɡɛkɪˈl̪ɔt̪ɔl̪ɪh ˈɑːt̪ɪk_ka n̪iː]
il_Ø_nind-von-gi-n dūt a mi=tsal=it si=hauddot get-g-i-lull-φulit oatt-it-t ka ni
 3A.AG.PST-predict-2°.DUB.PST-PL.AMBI apparently TOP depending.on.REL tomorrow.morning TRANSLO-1.AG.PST-KIN-leave-LOC.HYP.POT.PRS.PL condition-ACC.PL PART PRON.3I.PL
 ‘they apparently predicted just the right conditions we depend on to leave in the morning’

OTHER POSTPOSITIONS

| NON-FUSIONAL | FUSIONAL | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>mīwvenit uḡḡit</i> | <i>muḡḡidit</i> | ‘without which’ |
| <i>mīḡit tekket</i> | <i>mītekkedit</i> | ‘regarding/towards which’ |
| <i>mīḡit sṇengūnan</i> | <i>minengūnit</i> | ‘on behalf of whom (SINGULAR)’ |
| <i>mīḡūnit sṇengūnat</i> | <i>minengūnit</i> | ‘on behalf of whom (PLURAL)’ |
| <i>mīḡit dallīe(i)n</i> | <i>midallīe(i)nit</i> | ‘in which time’ |
| <i>mīḡit dālḡet</i> | <i>midālḡedit, middalit</i> | ‘for which (NEG) time’ |
| <i>mīḡit dālḡin</i> | <i>midālḡīnit, middalit</i> | ‘since which, from which, during time’ |
| <i>mīḡūḡūnit aukka</i> | <i>maukkat, menokkat</i> | ‘apart/except from which’ |
| <i>mīḡit nuḡ</i> | <i>minṇukvit, mikvit</i> | ‘regarding which’ |
| <i>mīḡit eḡyt</i> | <i>meḡydit, meḡḡy(di)t</i> | ‘about which’ |
| <i>mīḡit nanna, -et, -in</i> | <i>minannat, -edit, -in</i> | ‘inside which’ |
| <i>mīḡit keḡja, -et, -in</i> | <i>mikejjat, -edit, -in</i> | ‘along which’ |

1537. *sippigidvet bakvet muggidit ödñiosset kwëvrit süjjen skukkuan*
 [sɪ'pɪ'gɪðːet ˈbɑːkːuːet ˈmoɣːɪdɪh ˈoːɪ̯tɪosːet ˈkʷeːvɪt ˈsøjːɛn ˈskʊˈkʊqn]
sit-p-i-gidd-vet bako=et m=uḡgit=it ödñioss-et kwëv-φit s-u=ij-ven s-kukk-o-an
 CIS-2.UNAG.PST-KIN-forget-3°.PST home.ILLAT without.REL dreamland-ILLAT get-CONNEG.ITR.HYP 3A.UNAG-NEG.AUX-NLOC.HYP.PRS POSS.3A-teddy.bear-ACC-POSS.NLOC
 ‘we forgot her/his teddybear that s/he can’t fall asleep without at home’
1538. *nâ meḡḡydit gevallo ʔʔin miskeha kilgi na mi na-t de*
 [næː ˈmɛɣːɪdɪt gɛˈwɑːlːɪ̯tɪn ˈmɪʃːkɛːhɑ ˈkɪlːɪ naː mɪ nɑːɪ̯ dɛ]
nâ m=eḡḡyt-it ge-vall-oʔ-vin miskeha kilgi-O na mi na-t de
 COP.NLOC.PRS about.REL 1.AG.PST-read-FREQ-LOC.HYP.PST medicinal flowering.plant-ACT PRON.3I DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX
 ‘this is the medicinal plant I was reading about’
1539. *ültset nâ ejja migit ahit~mihidit gajja ʔʔunga keggi na*
 [ˈœlːɪ̯sɛt næː ˈejːɑ ˈmɪɣːɪh ˈɑːhɪt ~ ˈmɪhɪdɪt ˈgɑːjɑtːɪ̯ɣːɑ ˈkɛkɪ nɑː]
ültset nâ e=ijja m=igit ahit ~ mi=hit=it g-ajj=aʔʔ-unga kekni-O na
 nearly COP.NLOC.PRS here.INESS that.3I.GEN for ~ that.for 1.AG-study-HYP.PERF.PRS day-ACT PRON.3I

‘the day I’ve been studying for is nearly here’

1540. *mitig upmet~mupmedit genispattavin bakvi na*
 ⲙⲓⲥⲓⲓⲥ ⲡⲓⲡⲉⲧ ⲙⲓⲡⲓⲡⲉⲧ ⲓⲛⲓⲡⲉⲧⲧⲁⲩⲓⲛ ⲃⲁⲕⲩ ⲛⲁ
 [mɛɣɪt 'ɔp:mɛt ~ 'mɔp:mɛ:dɪt ɡɛ'nɪʃ:pɑ'tɑ:wɪn 'bɑ'kʰɪ nɑ:]
m=igit upmet ~ m=upmet=it ge-niʃp-atta-vin bakvi-Ø na
 that.3I.GEN behind ~ that.3I.behind 1.AG.PST-hide-MED-LOC.HYP.PST house-ACT PRON.3I
 'the house that I hid behind'
1541. *mitig nannet~minannedit a joa-t ka sidsiddin bakvi na*
 ⲙⲓⲥⲓⲓⲥ ⲛⲁⲛⲉⲧ ⲙⲓⲛⲁⲛⲉⲧⲧⲁⲩ ⲁ ⲓⲟⲁⲧ ⲕⲁ ⲥⲓⲧⲥⲓⲧⲧⲓⲛ ⲃⲁⲕⲩ ⲛⲁ
 [mɛɣɪt 'nan:ɛt ~ 'mɪnan:ɛ:dɪt ɑ jɑk_ka sɪsɪr'dɪtɪn 'bɑ'kʰɪ nɑ:]
m=igit nann=et ~ mi=nann=et=it a joa-t ka sit-ts-i-did-vin bakvi-Ø na
 that.3I.GEN inside.ILLAT ~ that.3I.inside.ILLAT PART now PART CIS-2.AG.PST-KIN-step-LOC.HYP.PST house-ACT PRON.3I
 'the house that you just stepped in'
1542. *mitig pirjen~mipirjenit tsaminatsit sevvī na*
 ⲙⲓⲥⲓⲓⲥ ⲡⲓⲣⲓⲥⲛ ⲙⲓⲡⲓⲣⲓⲥⲛⲓⲧ ⲧⲥⲁⲙⲓⲛⲁⲧⲥⲓⲧ ⲥⲉⲩⲩⲓ ⲛⲁ
 [mɛɣɪt 'pɪɾʃɛn ~ 'mɪpɪɾʃɛnɪt ʈsɑ'mɪnɑʈʃɪt 'sɛvɪ nɑ:]
m=igit pirjen ~ mi=pirjen=it tsa-min-atsit sevvī-Ø na
 that.3I.GEN along ~ that.3I.along 2.AG-walk-LOC.HYP.PRS.INCL.PL river-ACT PRON.3I
 'the river we walk along'

§12.5.1.5.3 *mit*- Locative, Comitative & Essive Restrictive Relative Clauses

Restrictive relative clauses can be found in the three locative cases – the inessive, the illative or the elative, as well as the comitative and essive cases. These clauses have an antecedent which is relativised as a location or a comitative or essive argument in the relative clause. The fourth-person locative relative pronouns (*mejjat* ‘somewhere that/where’, *mejjedit* ‘to somewhere that/to where’, *mejjinit* ‘from somewhere that/to where’) can be used without an antecedent in a free relative clause, for example *mi mejjat njukku nuokku na nin a sisiknat gaskanna* ‘I want to live somewhere where there is a lot of trees’ (lit. I want to live somewhere that has a lot of trees in/there). In more formal language, these constructions are replaced with non-restrictive phrases, often with a pre-relative antecedent locative (here *oĵja*): (*oĵja*) *sisiknat gaskanna, namiat njukku nuokku na nagan nin* (lit. I want to live there, where there are a lot of trees’).

INESSIVE

1543. *bintsegami miĵiat gikna bakvi na*
 هر ملسن ڀمڪا سٽيگامى ميڙيات گيكنا باکوي نا
 [ˈbɪntʃegɑ:mɪ mɨjːat ˈgikn̩ə ˈbaˈkʷɪ nɑ:]
 O-*bintseg-ami* m=*iĵia*=t *g-i*kna-a bakvi-O na
 3I.AG-be.small-3I.PRS that.3I.INESS 1.AG-live-LOC.HYP.PRIS house-ACT PRON.3I
 ‘the house that I live in is small’
1544. *siniaskuttugat meĵiat ĥulttemi na*
 هرو منجهس هڪلٽيمى ميڙيات سينياسڪوٽوگاٽ نا
 [sɪˈnɪ jɑ:f.koˈtʊ:gət ˈmejːat ˈħoltetːmɪ nɑ:]
 si-O-niaṣk-utlug-at m=*eĵia*=t ĥ-uld-vemi na
 CIS-3A.AG-hide-MID-NLOC.PRIS.PL that.4.INESS 3I.AG-be.dark-3I.HYP.PRIS PRON.3I

‘they hide somewhere dark’

- [illegible]

COP.NLOC.PRS that.3I.ILLAT CIS-get.used.TO-DEP 2.AG-must-LOC.HYP.PRS taste-ACT PRON.3I blood.sausage-ACT
'blood sausage is a taste that you have to get used to'

1552. *majeddanttsatnūt ninūgynnit bitninūgūt miijedit sitnūs xutummin imoaddoga na*
 ⲙⲁⲓⲉⲃⲁⲛⲧⲥⲁⲧⲛⲩⲧ ⲛⲓⲛⲩⲟⲅⲭⲏⲛⲓⲧ ⲃⲓⲧⲛⲓⲛⲩⲟⲅⲩⲧ ⲙⲓⲓⲉⲃⲓⲧ ⲥⲓⲧⲛⲓⲱⲥ ⲭⲣⲧⲙⲙⲓⲛ
 [m'ɑjɛtanːsatɪrɔt nɪnɒgɪnnɪt bɪtnɪnɒcːgoet 'miʝɛːdɪt sɪtɪ̯ iʃtɒtɒman iːmaːðɔːga naː]
O-im-ajed-van-s-atnūt ninūg-ynnit bitninūg-ūt m=iijet=it sit_n-i_īs x-vutum-vin i=moaddo-ga na
 3A.AG.PST-KIN-explain-2'.PST-PL.SUPPRA.PST-1.IO detail-ELAT small.detail-ILLAT that.3I.ILLAT 1.UNAG.PST-invite-PASS-
 LOC.HYP.PST ceremony-ACC PRON.3I
 ‘they explained to me the ceremony that I was invited to in detail’
- ELATIVE
1553. *ugun miijinit ledden nevohhig xuttattsin na nuja mi na-t de*
 ⲕⲱⲛ ⲙⲓⲓⲓⲛⲓⲧ ⲗⲉⲃⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲉⲱⲑⲏⲕⲓⲅ ⲭⲣⲧⲧⲁⲧⲥⲓⲛ ⲛⲁ ⲛⲩⲁ ⲙⲓ ⲛⲁ-ⲧ ⲉ
 [ʊɣɔn 'miʝɪnɪt lɛðːɛn nɛˈwɔːxɪtɬɔˈtatʃːm naː ˈnuʝa mɪ naːd dɛ]
ugun m=iijin=it ledd=en ne-vohh=iḡ xub-phattsin na n=u=i-a mi na-t de
 COP.CONNEG that.3I.ELAT easily 1.UNAG-get.scared-LOC.HYP.COND.PRS PRON.3I 3I.AG-NEG.AUX-3I.PRS DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX
 ‘this is not something I would get easily frightened by (lit. from)’

1554. *miskullat nujoat mingidit ts̥ūla tsallogi n̥*
 miskull-φat n=ū=i-oat m=ingit=it ts-lul-a tsalla-O-gi n̥
 be.simple-CONNEG.ITR 3I.AG-NEG.AUX-3I.PRS.PL that,3I.ELAT.PL 2.AG-speak-LOC.HYP.PRS thing-ACT-PL PRON.3I.PL
 ‘the issues you are talking about are not simple’
1555. *il̥lyt nu̯jekki mu̯ij̥ūnit neu̯mi tsitelkwin sagvemit go*
 il̥lyt nu̯je^hki mo̯j̥u:nit ̥̯eu̯mi t̥si:t̥el:k^hm sak^h:e:mit go̯
 il-φyt n=ū=i-et-agi m=ū̯ij̥ūn=it neu=mi tsi-telk-vin sagve-mit go
 know-CONNEG.TR 3A.AG-NEG.AUX-3°.PRS-PL.AMBI that,3O.ELAT PRON.1.ILLAT.PL.EXCL 2.AG.PST-write.HYP.PST-LOC.HYP.PST man-ACC.PL PRON.3O
 ‘they don’t know the men you wrote to us about’

1556. *ummet na kekvot miiñiit illot niottset netemñisinga keggi na*
 ʔum:et nae: 'ke^hk^wət 'mii:niñi 'il:ət 'niɔts:et ne'tem:ni:siŋ:a 'keki na:
ummet na kekv=ot m=iiñi=it illot niott=set ne-temñis-inga keggi-Ø na
 finally COP.NLOC.PRS today that.31ELAT thus.PROX long.ADV 1.UNAG-look.forward-LOC.HYP.PERF day-ACT PRON.31
 'today is finally the day I've look forward to for so long'

COMITATIVE

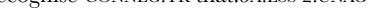
1557. *leḏdetgintussivuppat nuja mikkudit gaḥlūla lūbma na*
 [ʿleð:etʿgim:tus:ivʊpʔaʔ ʿnu:ja ʿmɪˈkko:dit gaˈħulːa ʿlu:ʔpma na:]
leḏdet=gind-ḥivvūṯ-ḥat n=ū=a m=ikkut=it ga-ḥil-a lūbma-Ø na
 easily.understand-HAB-PASS-CONNEG.3I.3I.UNAG.NEG.AUX.3I.PRS that.3I.COM 1.AG-Talk-LOC.HYP.PRS language-ACT PRON.3I
 ‘the language which I speak is not easy to understand’

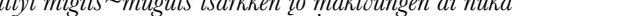
1558. *nekkyt ai gillu voahhju mukkidit mittsun ninennenna jo lullin tseilkkon jo nuikungi*


1559. kunilloat miġinīt obbogī nì jo tminnas kaibmogi nì
معر مائسبمسك اسفممسن .بي معر ماشل
[ˈkʊnɪlɑt ˈmi:giɲit ˈɒbəɡi ni jə t̪minnas ˈkaɪpmo:ɡi ni]
O-kunill-oat m=igin=it obba-O-gi ni jo t-min-vas kaibma-O-gi ni
 3I.AG-be.made.of.oak-3I.PRS.PL that.3I.COM.PL old.man-ACT-PL PRON.3A.PL FOC 3A.AG-walk-LOC.HYP.PL walking.stick-ACT-PL
 PRON.3L.PL
 ‘the walking stick the old man walks with is made from oak wood’

1560. *nā mikkudit ugǵet iknīt nukkattsin tsīnot niski io nīpmawa*
 [næ: 'mɪh'kɔ:dlɪh 'ɔy:ɛh 'ɪkɪŋɪt 'nɔ'hkɑtʃɪm 'tsɪnɔt 'nɪʃ:ki jɔ: 'nɪp.mɑ:wɑ]
nā m=ikkut=it ugǵet ikn-vit nu=kk-φattsin tsīnot niski-O io n-īpma-O=va
 COP.NLOC.PRS that.3A.COM without live-CONNEG.ITER.HYP 1.AG.NEG.AUX-HYP.COND.PRS only person-ACT PRON.3A POSS.1-wife-ACT-
 POSS.LOC
 'my wife is the only person I couldn't live without'

1561. *tsamma-t ga migs tsebjelvaddit a*
 ʈsɑm:ag ɡɑ ˈmɪɡʈs t͡seˈbjelːɑtɪh ɑː
 [ʈsɑm:ag ɡɑ ˈmɪɡʈs t͡seˈbjelːɑtɪh ɑː]
ts-aθ-va-t ga m=i-gi=ts tse-bjell-vaddit a
 2-COP-LOC.PRS PART that.3LESS 2.AG.PST-believe-0°.RET.HYP.PST PRON.3PL
 ‘you are afterall what I believed you to be’

1562. *iliskyt migits pallunga daḡa nuḡi*

 ['iliskyt 'mɪgɪts 'pa:tɔŋa 'da:ɣa 'nu:ɣi]
ilisk-φyt m=igi=ts p-all-unga daḡa nu=k-i
 recognise-CONN.EG.TR that.3A.ESS 2.UNAG-become-LOC.HYP.PERF PRON.3A.ACC 1.AG.NEG.AUX-1° .PRS
 'I don't recognise the person you've become'

1563. *mittyt migits~muguts tsårkken jo maktvungen ai nuka*

 [mɪ'tʏt mɪgɪts ~ mʊ'gʊts tʃær:ken jo 'makt'ʊŋ:en æɪ 'nuka]
mid-φyt m=igi=ts tsårkk-en jo h-makt=vungen ai nu=k-a
 know-CONNEG.1TR that.3I.ESS ~ that.4.ESS reindeer.meat-PAT FOC 3I.UNAG-taste-3I.HYP.PRS PRON.3I.ACC 1.AG.NEG.AUX-2°.PRS
 'I don't know what reindeer meat tastes like'

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or more commonly simply *iṭ* (or *iṭ*), such that many such temporal relative clauses are composed of *mijjūt... (oṭ)iṭ*, but *nī~nī* or even *na* are also possible. Because temporal arguments can be found before the verb in Pine, a restrictive relative clause whose head is a temporal argument can also be found before the verb of the main clause. This can also be expressed with a non-restrictive phrase (*oṭṭi...nāṭṭi... ‘when’*)

1564. *tsemindin mijjūt uḡun bakwen nukkin (iṭ)*
 تسميندين ميچيوت وڭون باكڤين نوكين (يٲ)
 [tse'mmɪdm 'mij:ɔh 'ɔɣɔn 'ba'kʷen 'nɔ'km (jɔ)]
tse-mind-in m=iṭṭu=t uḡun bakw=en n=u=kk-φin (iṭ)
 2.AG.PST-come-LOC.PST when COP.CONNEG home.INESS 1.AG.PST-NEG.AUX.HYP.PST-LOC.HYP.PST (then)
 ‘you came when I wasn’t home’

or

1565. *oṭṭi tsemindin, nūṭṭi uḡun bakwen nukkin*
 ٲٲي تسميندين، نويٲي وڭون باكڤين نوكين
 [ɔj:ɔ tse'mmɪdm 'nɔj:ɔh 'ɔɣɔn 'ba'kʷen 'nɔ'km]
o=ṭṭi tse-mind-in nu=ṭṭi uḡun bakw=en n=u=kk-φin
 then.DIST 2.AG.PST-come-LOC.PST when.NEG COP.CONNEG home.INESS 1.AG.PST-NEG.AUX.HYP.PST-LOC.HYP.PST
 ‘you came when I wasn’t home’

Much more commonly however, temporal arguments are not relativised but instead a conjunctive temporal clause is used:

1566. *tsemindin iḡḡun bakwen nukkin*
 تسميندين يٲي وڭون باكڤين نوكين
 [tse'mmɪdm 'jɔɣ:ɔn 'ba'kʷen 'nɔ'km]
tse-mind-in iṭ=ḡu=uḡun bakw=en n=u=kk-vin
 2.AG.PST-come-LOC.PST when.NEG COP.CONNEG home.INESS 1.AG.PST-NEG.AUX.HYP.PST-LOC.HYP.PST
 ‘you came when I wasn’t home’

The same is true of restrictive hyponomous relative clause whose head is an adverb – they can be expressed by the relative adverb *milladit~misedit* ‘in a way that’, often without any antecedent, or the obviated antecedent *ollat* or *oset* or even *na*, such that they are composed of *milladit~misedit... (ollat~oset~ḥa)*, but it is equally common to express this with a conjunctive clause or with a non-restrictive relative clause (*ollat...nallat...*).

1567. *tsXūbma misedit ṇallagiddat*
 تسيخوبما ميسديٲ ناللاغيٲٲاٲ
 [tʃtʃu:ɔpma 'mɪsɛdɪt 'ɲalagɪtɔ]
ts-lūbm-va m=iset=it ṇ=allag=iddat
 2.AG-speak-LOC.PRS how 1.UNAG-annoy-3°.RET.HYP.PRS
 ‘you speak in a way that annoys me’

or

1568. *ollat tsXūbma, nallat ṇallagiddat*
 ٲٲاٲ تسيخوبما، ناللاٲ ناللاغيٲٲاٲ
 [ɔl:at tʃtʃu:ɔpma 'na:lɔt 'ɲalagɪtɔt]
o=llat ts-lūbm-va na=llat ṇ-allag-iddat
 thus.DIST 2.AG-speak-LOC.PRS which.ADV 1.UNAG-annoy-3°.RET.HYP.PRS
 ‘you speak in a way that annoys me’

or

1569. *tsXubma au laggi va nallagiddat*

ጥሱ፡ፖሞ ላህ ላክህ ወላ ስላገገደገደ

[tsʰu:ɔpma au ˈlakɪ wa ˈnalagɪɪat]

ts-lubm-və au laggi_və n-allag-iddat

2.AG-speak-LOC.PRS in.such.a.way.that 1.UNAG-annoy-3°.RET.HYP.PRS

‘you speak in a way that annoys me’

§12.5.2 Non-Restrictive Relative Clauses

Non-restrictive relative clauses are clauses that introduce additional information about a relativised antecedent. Unlike normal hyponomous clauses, non-restrictive relative clauses have a SOVA word order, where A indicates the antecedent independent pronoun. Clauses with this reverse order when compared to autonomous clauses are called reverse verb phrases. As such, non-restrictive relative clauses are similar to restrictive relative clauses of the form *mi...jo/na/ni* but instead are introduced by a relative pronoun and have the form *nami...jo/na/ni/go*.

The reverse verb phrase (VP) has as its head a relative pronoun (*nami*). Reverse verb phrases are exclusively found with the hyponomous order and are found in non-restrictive relative clauses and in non-restrictive indirect relative interrogative clauses. There are two types of non-restrictive indirect relative interrogative clauses: non-relativised and relativised, which differ in the presence or absence of a relative pronoun. The reverse verb phrase differs from the independent verb phrase and the relative verb phrase in various respects, but it is more similar to the relative verb phrase in that the verb complement phrase precedes the verb.

Non-restrictive relative clauses begin with a relative pronoun, *nami* in the singular asematic, which has a referent in the main clause as its head (which it usually immediately follows, except in some cases where only one or a few words follow the non-restrictive relative clause, for example a negative auxiliary). The relative pronoun is followed by the verb complement phrase, the verb adjunct phrase, the main hyponomous verb, and concludes with an independent pronoun that agrees with the head of the relative clause. As in relative clauses, if a non-head subject appears in the clause, it must occur immediately following the relative pronoun and be separated from the rest of the clause by the focus particle *jo*, for example *...nama niḡagaveva jo tɪliddat jo* ‘whom my brother knows’. The subject can also be found with a topic marker: *...nama tɪliddat jo, a niḡagaveva-t da* ‘whom my brother knows’.

As with relative clauses, reverse clauses can be bound when the head has an antecedent in the main clause, or free when the antecedent is absent, or the clause itself. Free reverse clauses lack an independent pronoun at the end of the clause (for most speakers).

The various dependents of the verb phrase are unchanged in their individual ordering, only the order of the reverse phrases is changed. Verb adjunct and predicate phrases are found after the main hyponomous verb in non-restrictive relative clauses, much like in relative clauses. Note that the predicate of existential clauses in Pine is considered part of the adjunct phrase.

In cases where the main verb of the non-restrictive relative clauses governs a non-finite verb which would otherwise take on polypersonal markers, for example in *...namut....mibaɖvat mitsin i* ‘which s/he tried to catch’, standard Pine allows for polypersonal markers to be dropped all together, but in more formal registers, a special verbal form does exist called the semifinitive auxiliary marker (SAM, *-a-ϕ-PRON-THEME* instead of the dependent marker *-at*) which hosts polypersonal markings of a non-finite verb (thereby making it *semifinitive*). Semifinitive verbs only have hyponomous present markings – they cannot be conjugated for tense.

...namut mibaɖvat mitsin i

‘which s/he tried to catch’

...namut mibaɖvattunin mitsin i

‘which s/he tried to catch (3A.AG)3I.PL)

Semifinitive verbs also occur in cases where there is no clear subject to a verb but an object does exist, in which case the subject will be anchored in a fourth-person hierarchical position *without* a pronoun, in which case the semifinitive auxiliary marker has the shape *-a-φ-* (or *-a-*, depending on how one looks at it, since all transitive hyponomous themes are augmented by the *-φ-*versioner), and the semifinitive verb will be found with an impersonal finite copula.

...nallat siḷḷuttassisit nusin

'...how to do it'

...nallat gasiḷḷuppisits

'...how I should do it'

VP in independent clause

(AV) » **V** » (AV) » (CP)

VP in non-restrictive relative clause

(SP + *io*) » [(AV) » (CP) » **V** » (PP)] PRON

BOUND

REL » VP » PRON

1570. *mi isi sakvin io, nami deḷḷa nin io*

ሚ ሲሳቅቪን ዮ፣ ነሙ ደረጃ ነን ዮ

[mi 'ɪ:fɪ 'sa^hk^um jɔ: 'na:mi 'de:ʒa nen jɔ:]

mi isi sakvin-Ø io nam-i de=ḷḷa nin io

DET old man-ACT PRON.3A which-ACT here.INESS COP.NLOC.HYP.PRS PRON.3A

'the old man, who is here'

1571. *mi isi sakvin io, nami ḥikkawa nin io*

ሚ ሲሳቅቪን ዮ፣ ነሙ ስቅዋ ነን ዮ

[mi 'ɪ:fɪ 'sa^hk^um jɔ: 'na:mi 'ḥi^hka:wa nen jɔ:]

mi isi sakvin-Ø io nam-i ḥ-ikka-Ø-va nin io

DET old man-ACT PRON.3A which-ACT POSS.1-father-ACT-POSS.LOC COP.NLOC.HYP.PRS PRON.3A

'the old man, who is my father'

1572. *mi isi sakvin io, nama iski io tilliddit io*

ሚ ሲሳቅቪን ዮ፣ ነሙ ስቂ ዮ ተረድደደደ ዮ

[mi 'ɪ:fɪ 'sa^hk^um jɔ: 'na:ma 'is:ki jɔ 'tɪlɪtɪt jɔ:]

mi isi sakvin-Ø io nam-a iski-Ø io t-il-ḥiddat io

DET old man-ACT PRON.3A which-ACC woman-ACT FOC 3A.AG-know-3°.RET.HYP.PRS PRON.3A

'the old man, whom the woman knows'

1573. *mi sakvin io, nama mitḥa tyvɪt i tillummiddit io*

ሚ ሳቅቪን ዮ፣ ነሙ ሙጥ ትሃይት ከ ተረገጠደደደ ዮ

[mi 'ɪ:fɪ 'sa^hk^um jɔ: 'na:ma 'mitḥa 'ty:ɪvɪt i: 'tɪl:ʊmɪdɪt jɔ:]

mi isi sakvin-Ø io nam-a mitḥa tyv-ɪt i t-il-ḥummiddit io

DET old man-ACT PRON.3A which-ACC know-DEP many.DET year-ACC.PL PRON.3I.PL 3A.AG-know-3°.RET.HYP.PERF PRON.3A

'the man, whom s/he has known many years'

1574. *mi isi sagvemat io, namugit ḥikkawa io usket tammet simma nuomen reikno saḶḶaḶḶin io*

ሚ ሳቅቪን ዮ፣ ነሙ ሳገጥ ስቅዋ ዮ ሀስቂት ተሙት ሲሙ ነሙን ሳገጥ ስቅዋ ዮ ሀስቂት ሳገጥ ስቅዋ ዮ

[mi 'ɪ:fɪ 'sa^hk^um jɔ: 'na:mu:ʒit 'ḥi^hka:wa jɔ: 'ʊs:ket 'tam:et 'ʃim:ma 'nu:ʊmən 're:ɪ^hknɔ: 'sa^hṶṶa^hṶṶin jɔ:]

mi isi sagvemat-ot io nam-ugit ḥ-ikka-Ø-va io reikn-o usket saḶḶaḶḶ-at tammet simm-a nuom=en Ø-saḶḶaḶḶ-ḥin io

DET old man-ILLAT PRON.3A which-COM POSS.1-father-ACT-POSS.LOC FOC often large lake-GEN out.on.the.water.INESS trout-ACC 3A.AG.PST-fish-FREQ-NLOC.HYP.PST PRON.3A

‘to the old man, with whom my father often fished trout out on the big lake’

- [illegible]

DET fish-ACT PRON.3A which-ACC 3A.AG-KIN-give-2°.HYP.PST-3O.IO PRON.3I
 ‘the fish that s/he gave her/him₂’

1581. *mi bakvi na, nama mi ai-t de jo njuullut tūnttin a*

ᐃᓄᓐ ᐃᐱᐅᓂᓐ ᓇ, ᓇᓄᓐ ᓄᓐ ᐱᓐ-ᓐ ᓇ ᓂᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ

[mi 'ba^hkʷi na: 'na:ma mi 'æɪd de jo 'nju:llut 'tu:nttin a:]

mi bakvi-O na nam-a mi ai-t de jo nju=llut O-tūnd-phin a

DET house-ACT PRON.3I which-ACC DET PRON.3I.PAT PROX.DEM FOC most 3I.UNAG-affect-1°.HYP.PST PRON.3I

‘the house that this affected the most’

1582. *mi sakvin jo, nami gesekĀĀĀkimmun jo*

ᐃᓄᓐ ᓇᐅᓂᓐ ᓂᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ

[mi 'sa^hkʷi jo: 'na:mi ge'sek:ĀĀĀkimmun jo:]

mi sakvin-O jo nam-i ge-sekĀ-ĀĀĀ-φimmun jo

DET man-ACT PRON.3A which-ACT 1.AG.PST-take.care.of-FREQ-1°.RET.HYP PRON.3A

‘the man who took care of me’

1583. *miḡvu, namun piñjellistikidduts a*

ᐃᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ

[mi^hʷ:ʷ 'na:møn pi 'ñjel:stik:itot] a:]

miḡvu-O nam-un pi-ñjellisteg-φidduts

food-ACT which-PAT 1.UNAG-make.sick-3°.RET.FUT.HYP PRON.3I

‘food which will make you sick’

1584. *nā mi ma nakvigat ne na, namun tsābbi mimalkkikkinnit a*

ᓇᓄᓐ ᓄᓐ ᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ

[næ: mi ma: 'na^hkʷi:gat ne: na: 'na:møn 'tsæ:pi nim'at:kia^hkinɪt a:]

nā mi ma nakvig-at ne na nam-un tsābb-i m-im-alk-φin-kin-nit nā a

COP.3I.PRS DET PRON.4A.ACT give.birth-DEP COP.HYP.PRS PRON.3I.ACT which-PAT hope-ACC 4-KIN-give-1°.HYP.PST-1°.RET.IO PRON.3I

‘giving birth is something that gave her/him hope’

FREE

REL » VP » Ø

1585. *baḍvan reikno, namit beuhoggemi*

ᐃᐅᓂᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ

[baḍ^hʷan 'reɪ^hkno 'na:mit 'beuhok:ge:mi]

O-baḍv-van reikn-o nam-it O-beuhog-ve=mi

3A.AG.PST-catch-2°.PST trout-ACC which-FREE.ACT 3I.AG-be.nice-3I.HYP.PRS

‘s/he caught a trout, which is nice’

1586. *gipegummannin, nallat silluttassit nissun*

ᓂᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ

[gi^hpe:γommanin 'nallat 'sɪt^hʷtasit 'nis:ʷon]

gi-peγuθ-vannin na=llat O-silluθ-aφ-φit nissun

1.AG.PST-tell-1°.RET.PST how 4-do-SEM.AUX-1°.HYP.PRS COP.NLOC.OPT.HYP

‘s/he told me how to do it’

1587. *oijju gemindin, najjot ĩaltsa tsakkin*

ᐃᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ ᓇᓄᓐ

[ˈɔjɔ ɡeˈmɪnːdɪn ˈnɑjːɔh ˈjɑtʃsɑ ˈtsɑˈkɪn]
o=ɿɿu ge-mind-in na=ɿɿot ɿaltsa ts=aθ-φin
 then.DIST 1.AG.PST-come-LOC.PST when away.INESS COP.2.HYP.PST
 ‘I came when you were away’

1588. *niniellin, nuhin iskyt skeumindat nukkin*
 ܢܝܢܝܠܠܝܢ ܢܘܚܝܢ ܝܨܝܬ ܣܟܝܡܝܢܕܬ ܢܘܟܝܢ
 [nɪˈɲiɛlɪn ˈnɔːhiːn ˈɪsːkɪt skeuˈmɪnːdat ˈnɔːkɪn]
nɪ-niell-in nu=hɪn isk-φyt si-keu-mind-at nu=kk-φin
 1.UNAG.PST-be.sick-LOC.PST which.NEG.due.to can-CONNEG.ITER.HYP CIS-with-come-DEP 1.AG.PST-NEG.AUX.HYP.PST-LOC.HYP.PST
 ‘I was sick, so I couldn’t come along’

1589. *oɿia gamma, namiat mitna soaʕʕi na nin*
 ܐܘܝܝܐ ܓܡܡܐ ܢܡܝܬ ܡܝܬܢܐ ܣܘܐʕʕܝ ܢܐ ܢܝܢ
 [ˈɔjɑ ˈɡamɪɑ ˈnɑːmɪɑh ˈmɪtɲɑ ˈsɑːtʃi nɑː nɛn]
o=ɿɿa g=aθ=va nam-iat mitna soaʕʕi-O na nin
 there.DIST COP.1.PRS which.FREE-INESS many.DET fish-ACT PRON.3I COP.HYP.PRS
 ‘I am where there is a lot of fish’

1590. *oɿia gamma, namiat gvai soaʕʕi na nin*
 ܐܘܝܝܐ ܓܡܡܐ ܢܡܝܬ ܓܝܐ ܣܘܐʕʕܝ ܢܐ ܢܝܢ
 [ˈɔjɑ ˈɡamɪɑ ˈnɑːmɪɑh ɡʷæɪ ˈsɑːtʃi nɑː nɛn]
o=ɿɿa g=aθ=va nam-iat gvai soaʕʕi-O na nin
 there.DIST COP.1.PRS which.FREE-INESS all.DET fish-ACT PRON.3I COP.HYP.PRS
 ‘I am where all the fish is’

1591. *oɿɿu, naɿɿu tsenekkiddun*
 ܐܘܝܝܘ ܢܐܝܝܘ ܬܨܝܢܝܬܝܬܝܢ
 [ˈɔjɔ ˈnɑjɔ tseˈneːˈkɪtɔn]
o=ɿɿu na=ɿɿu tse-neg-φiddun
 then.DIST when.REL 2.AG.PST-see-0°.RET.HYP.PST
 ‘(the moment) when I saw you’

Negated non-restrictive relative clauses behave similarly to their positive counterparts, with the connegated verb in initial position and with the finite negative auxiliary in final position.

1592. *mi soaʕʕi ɿo, numa batvut tuḡḡun a*
 ܡܝ ܣܘܐʕʕܝ ܝܐ ܢܘܡܐ ܒܬܪܘܬ ܬܘḡḡܘܢ ܐ
 [mi ˈsɑːtʃi jɔː ˈnɔːmɑ ˈbaˈtʷɔt ˈtuɣːɔn ɑː]
mi soaʕʕi-O ɿo num-a baɸv-φut t-u=ḡḡ-φun a
 DET fish-ACT PRON.3A which.NEG-ACC catch-CONNEG.TR 3A.AG.PST-NEG.AUX.HYP.PST-2°.HYP.PST PRON.3I
 ‘the fish that s/he didn’t catch’

1593. *mi soaʕʕi ɿo, numa imalkkut tuḡḡisin a*
 ܡܝ ܣܘܐʕʕܝ ܝܐ ܢܘܡܐ ܝܡܠܟܬܘܬ ܬܘḡḡܝܣܝܢ ܐ
 [mi ˈsɑːtʃi jɔː ˈnɔːmɑ ɪmˈalkkɔt ˈtuɣːɪsɪn ɑː]
mi soaʕʕi-O ɿo num-a im-alk-φut t-ɿ=i-φisin a
 DET fish-ACT PRON.3A which.NEG-ACC KIN-give-CONNEG.TR 3A.AG.PST-NEG.AUX.HYP.PST-3°.HYP.PST PRON.3I
 ‘the fish that s/he didn’t give her/him₂’

1594. *mi bakvi na, numa mi ai-t de ɿo nɿulllut tɿnttut nukkin a*

1595. *negattsiddut (iu) gelullin*

[ˈnɛ:ɡʌtsɪtʊt (jʊ) ɡɛˈlʊlɪn]

neg-aφ-ts-φiddit (iu) ge-lull-in

see-DAM-2.AG-0°.RET.HYP (when) 1.AG.PST-leave-LOC.PST

'(having) seen you/when I saw you, I left'

Each type of non-restrictive relative clause has a slightly different constituent ordering, although they all have a characteristic SOV(A) ordering.

RELATIVE AUXILIARY VERB

RelPRON [(SubjP + *i*o) [(AV) » (CP) » **VP** » (AV) »] PRON (CP+TOP)]

1596. *mi vukvi io, nama naukvis io gikekvot sukkiddin io au iu va aggidmidnit*

[illegible]

[mɪ 'wə^hkʷɪ jə: 'nɑ:mɑ 'nau^hkʷɪs jə gɪ'kɛ^hk^wət 'sə^hkɪtɪn jə: 'ɑu jə: wɑ akɪ'mɪ?tɪnɪ]

mi vukvi-Ø jo nam-a naukvis-Ø jo gi=kekvot Ø-suk-Øiddin jo au_iu va a-gi-g-i-min-Øit

DET bird-ACT PRON.3A which-ACC dog-ACT FOC yesterday 3A.AG.PST-kill-3°.RET.HYP.PST PRON.3A.ACT when INCHO-TRANSLOC-1.AG.PST-KIN-walk-LOC.HYP.PST.PL

‘the bird, which the dog killed yesterday when we went out for a walk’

1597. *mi iltni na, nama ninenogedda geggimatnisiin a*

[illegible]

[mɪ 'ɫɪnɪ nɑ: 'nɑ:mɑ nɪ'nɛ:nɔgetɑ gɛkɪm'atɪnɪsɪn ɑ:]

mi iltni-Ø na nam-a ni-nenog-et-va geɣ ɣ-im-atn-Øisin a

DET name-ACT PRON.3I which-ACC POSS.1-son-ILLAT-POSS.LOC 1.AG.PST-choose-3°.HYP.PST PRON.3I

‘the name, which I chose for my son’

1598. *nā nibistudda mi na de, nama daga silnonan geggimatnisinnit io*

[illegible]

[næ: ni'biʂtɔtə mi nɑ: de'naɪma 'dɑyɑ 'si:lɒnən gɛkɪm'atɪnɪsɪt jɔ:]

nā ni-bistut-Ø-va mi na-de nam=a daga s-iln-on-an geg g-im-atn-φisin-nit io

COP.NLOC.PRS POSS.1-older.brother's.child-POSS.LOC DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX which-GEN PRON.3A.GEN POSS.3A-name-ACC-POSS.NLOC 1.AG.PST-KIN-choose-3°.HYP.PST-1°.DIT PRON.3A

‘this is my nephew, whose name I chose’

1599. *ninenudda, namet ilaittimmin jo, a nikkava-t da*

[illegible]

[nɪ'neɪɔta 'naɪmɛt il'æɪ^htɪmɪn jɔː a 'nɪ^hkaɪwɒd da]

ni-nenut-Ø-va nam-et il Ø-aidd-Øimmin io, a n-ikka-Ø-va-t da

POSS.1-son-ACT-POSS.LOC which-ILLAT 3I.AG.PST-suggest-1°.RET.HYP.PST PRON.3A TOP POSS.1-father-ACT.POCC.LOC TOP

‘my son, to whom my father suggested it’

1600. *mi vukvi jo, nami dessit tevut sisustunin jo*

[illegible]

[mi 'wʊ^hkʷɿ jɔ: 'nɑ:mi 'desɪt 'tɛvɔt sisʊstʊnɑn jɔ:]

mi vukvi-Ø io nam-i de=ssit tevv-ut sis-Ø-ust-φun-in nɪn io

DET bird-ACT PRON.3A which-ACT here.ILLAT.PL egg-ACC.PL CIS-3A.AG.PST-lay.eggs-2°.HYP.PST-PL.INFRA.PST PRON.3A

‘the bird, who laid eggs here’

1601. *mi roktu jo, nami hauddadeddet ullon keminjikkunnamit jo*

[illegible]

[mi 'rəkto jo: 'nami 'haɣtadətəh 'ʊlən kɛ:mi' ju^hkən:amih jo:]

mi roktu-Ø io nam-i haudda=deddet ullo-n kem_Ø-i-niikk-φun-namit io

DET young.man-ACT PRON.3A which-ACT every.morning coffee-ACC 3A.AG.PST-KIN-bring-2°.HYP.PST-3O.IO PRON.3A

'the young man, who brings her/him₂ coffee every morning'

SEMIFINITIVE AUXILIARY MARKER

RelPRON [(Sub)P + *io*] [(AV) » (CP) » **VDAM** » (CP) » **V**] PRON

1602. *mi lūlut a, namet sinjavassisit gahalisuttunga na*

[illegible]

[mɪ 'hɯ:ɬɔh a: 'nɑ:met sɪ 'pɑ:wɑ:sɪt gɑ'hɑ:lɪsɔ^h 'tɔŋ:ɑ nɑ:]

mi lûlut-Ø a nam-et si-njav-aφ-φisit ga-halisuθ-φung=a na

DET language-ACT PRON.3I which-ILLAT CIS-use-DAM-1.AG-3°.HYP 1.AG-get.used.to-HYP.PERF.LOC PRON.3I

‘the language, which I’ve gotten used to using’

or

1603. *mi lūlut a, namet sinjavat gahalissuppungisit a*

[illegible]

[mɪ 'hulɔh a: 'nɑ:mət sɪ 'nɑ:wət gɑ'hɑ:lɪsʊ'h pʊŋzɪsɪh a:]

mi l̥ulut-Ø a nam-et si-n̥iav-at ga-halisuθ-φung=isit a

DET language-ACT PRON.3I which-ILLAT CIS-use-DEP 1.AG-get.used.to-3°.HYP.PERF PRON.3I

‘the language, which I’ve gotten used to using’

1604. *mi gaulka na, namin niššavagi jo neś a va nammut vośkveha tmadduts a*

[illegible]

[mi 'ga:ŋka na: 'na:mi:n 'ni:ʔa:wa:gi jo 'na:yan wa 'na:mzot 'wo:skʰe:ha 'tma:ʔots a:]

mi gaulka-Ø na nam-in n-is=va-va-gi jo ne-s va na=mmut voškveh-a t-madd-Øut-s a

DET village-ACT PRON._{3i} which-ELAT POSS.₁-parent.ACT.PL-POSS.LOC-PL FOC COP.NLOC.HYP.PRS-PL and which.INESS moose-ACC
3A.AG-hunt-2°.HYP.PRS-PL.SUPRA PRON._{3i}

‘the village, where my parents are from and hunt moose’

1605. *mi sinnen a, nammut njukku soaǰǰi na ne*

[illegible]

[mi 'ʃin:ɛn a: 'nam:ʊh 'ju^hku 'sa:ti^hi na: ne:]

mi sinnen-Ø a nam-mut njukku soaχχi-Ø na ne'

DET lake-ACT PRON.3I which-INNESS much fish-ACT PRON.3I COP.NLOC.HYP.PRS

‘the lake, in which there are a lot of fish’

NEGATIVE AUXILIARY VERB

RelPRON [(SubjP + *io*) [(AV) » (CP) » **VCONeg** » (AV/PP) » **NegAUX**] (PRON)]

1606. *mi biullu jo, numa daga silnonan gegatnut **nukkisin** jo*

[illegible]

[mɪ 'bjo:ɬɔ jɔ: 'nɔ:mɑ dɑ:ɣɪ 'sɪ:lɔ:man geg'atɪɔt 'nɔ'kɛsm jɔ:]
mi bjollu-O jo num-a daɣa s-iln-on-an geg-atn-ɸut n=u=kk-ɸisin jo
 DET boy-ACT PRON.3A which-GEN.NEG PRON.3A.GEN POSS.3A-name-ACC-POSS.NLOC choose-CONNEG.TR 1.AG.NEG.AUX-3°.HYP.PST
 PRON.3A
 ‘the boy, whose name I didn’t choose’

1607. *mi roktu jo, numi hauddadeddet ullon keminjikkut tugguttamit jo*
 [mɪ 'rɔktɔ jɔ: 'nɔ:mɪ 'haɪtadɛtɛh 'ɔ:lɔn kɛ:mɪ 'pɪ'kɔt 'tɔɣ:ɔ'h:tɑ:mit jɔ:]
mi roktu-O jo num-i haudda=deddet kem_i-njikk-ɸut ullɔ-n t-u=ɛg-ɸut-tamit jo
 DET young.man-ACT PRON.3A which-ACT.NEG every.morning coffee-ACC KIN-bring-CONNEG.TR 3A.AG-
 NEG.AUX-2°.HYP.PRS-3O.IO PRON.3A
 ‘the young man, who does not bring her/him₂ coffee every morning’

1608. *mi sinnen a, nummut ugun njukku soaXxi na nuije*
 [mɪ 'ʃɪnɛn ɑ: 'nɔ:m:ɔh 'ɔ:ɣɔn 'jo'kɔ 'sɑ:ʃɪ na: 'nɔjɛ]
mi sinnen-O a num-mut ugun njukku soaXxi-O na n=u=ij-ve
 DET lake-ACT PRON.3I which-INESS.NEG COP.CONNEG much fish-ACT PRON.3I NEG.AUX.NLOC.HYP.PRS
 ‘the lake, in which there are not a lot of fish’

§12.5.3 Types of Non-Restrictive Relative Clauses

Non-restrictive Relative Clauses are relative clauses whose role is to add information about the antecedent which they refer to, but whose presence is not necessarily absolutely necessary to identify the antecedent. In other words, the information added by the relative clause is seen as less essential if it appears in a non-restrictive relative clause.

In formal language, the final independent pronoun linked to the relative *nam-* pronoun agrees in case (active/patientive/accusative/genitive), but this is no longer common in non-formal registers.

*nā nitsukneva mi na-t de, **namun** naknin a*
*nā nitsukneva mi na-t de, **namun** naknin ai*
 ‘this is my knife, which broke’

The first phrase lacks case agreement with the relative pronoun, while the second does not. Lack of case agreement of the clause final independent pronoun is not a new development, but agreement is still the standard for formal registers. It is not widely used in this book as its use has fallen out of all registers except formal, standardised written Pine.

Non-restrictive clauses can be either bound, in which case the relative pronoun refers to a specific antecedent, or free, in which case the antecedent is a whole clause, in which case a relative pronoun is not used. Note that the antecedent *mi ma(na)* ‘something’ normally requires a free relative pronoun.

Subject non-restrictive relative clauses are introduced by a pronoun (*nami* in the singular, *namegi* in the plural agentive, *nama* in the singular and *namut* in the plural unagentive for bound clauses and *namit* for free agentive clauses and *namat* for free unagentive clauses) followed by main hyponomous clause and finally an independent pronoun which agrees with the argument of the relative clause (in the case of bound relative clauses). Should there be a subject which is not the argument of the relative clause, it must come before the verb and is followed by the focus particle *jo~je*, or it can be clipped out of the phrase by the topic marker *a O-t da*.

1609. *nâ nitsukneva mi na-t de, **nam**i ari kujjoggem i na*
 ከር ማብሽጻፊያ ዘድሮ ነይሩ ንባዓ ተነጋጎጠ ነእ
 [næ: niˈtsokɲe:wa mi na:t de ˈna:mi ˈari ˈkuj:ʒo:kɛmi na:]
 nâ ni-tsukni-Ø-va mi na-t de nam-i ari Ø-kujjog-vemi na
 COP.NLOC.PRS POSS.1-knife-ACT-POSS.LOC DET PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX which-ACT very 3I.AG-be.sharp-3I.HYP.PRS
 PRON.3I
 ‘this is my knife, which is very sharp’
1610. *nâ nitsukneva mi na-t de, **nama** njukkut ganiavvisit a*
 ከር ማብሽጻፊያ ዘድሮ ነይሩ ክምር ክመልስኹኦ ከ
 [næ: niˈtsokɲe:wa mi na:t de ˈna:ma ˈɲoʔkət gaˈɲav:isih a:]
 nâ ni-tsukni-Ø-va mi na-t de nam-a njukkut ga-njav-phisit a
 COP.NLOC.PRS POSS.1-knife-ACT-POSS.NLOC DEM PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX which-ACC much 1.AG-use-3°.HYP.PRS PRON.3I
 ‘this is my knife, which I use a lot’
1611. *nât nitsuknevagi mi ni-t de, **namut** nigagaveva jo usket tñiavvutan i*
 ከር ማብሽጻፊያ ዘድሮ ነይሩ ክምር ዘድሮ ክመልስኹኦ ከ
 [næt niˈtsokɲe:wa:gi mi nid de ˈnamot niˈyayayewa jo ˈusket ˈtɲav:votan i:]
 nâ-t ni-tsukni-Ø-va-gi mi ni-t de nam-ut ni-gagavi-Ø-va jo usket t-njav-φut-an i
 COP.NLOC.PRS-PL POSS.1-knife-ACT-POSS.LOC-PL DEM PRON.3I.ACT.PL DEM.PROX which-ACC.PL POSS.1-older.brother-ACC-POSS.LOC
 FOC often 3A.AG-use-2°.HYP.PRS-PL.INFRA PRON.3I.PL
 ‘these are my knives, which my brother uses often’
1612. *nât nitsuknevagi mi ni-t de, **namut** njukkut ganiavvisitan i*
 ከር ማብሽጻፊያ ዘድሮ ነይሩ ክምር ዘድሮ ክመልስኹኦ ከ
 [næt niˈtsokɲe:wa:gi mi nid de ˈnamot ˈɲoʔkət gaˈɲav:isetan i:]
 nâ-t ni-tsukni-Ø-va-gi mi ni-t de nam-ut njukkut ga-njav-phisit-an i
 COP.NLOC.PRS-PL POSS.1-knife-ACT-POSS.LOC-PL DEM PRON.3I.ACT.PL DEM.PROX which-ACC.PL much 1.AG-use-3°.HYP.PRS-PL.INFRA
 PRON.3I.PL
 ‘these are my knives, which I use a lot’

Non-restrictive relative phrases whose antecedent is a predicative argument often include a preruleative antecedent, for example *ollut* ‘such a’. Such preruleative pronouns are quite common in such cases. Preruleative antecedents (that are animate) are obviated, while the precedent isn’t.

1613. *genegginim ollut illioġa, numa~nuħon nekkyt ai gullu voahħiu nukkungsit a*

 [geˈnekːmm ˈɔləh ʾilɒɣɑ ˈnoɪmɑ~ˈuħən ˈneˈkyh æj ɡotə ˈwaɗːjo ˈnoˈkoɪɲsih a]
ge-neg-vi=min ollut illio-ğa num-a~nu=ħon neg-φyt ai_gullu voahħiu nu=kk-fung=isit a
 1.AG.PST-see-4°.PST such.DIST creature-ACC which.NEG-ACC~like.which.NEG-ACC see-CONNAG.TR before.NEG never 1.AG-NAG.AUX-3°.HYP.PERF PRON.3IACT
 ‘I saw (such a) creature, which I have never seen before’

§12.5.3.1 Subject Non-Restrictive Relative Clauses

Relative clauses which are non-restrictive and whose main clause referent is the subject of the relative clause are introduced by a non-restrictive relative pronoun either directly after the main clause or after the antecedent. The positive relative clause is introduced by means of the non-restrictive relative pronoun *nami*, which has the plural form *namegi*. The connegative dependent form is in *-phiit* for monvalent verbs (which differs from the non-relative connegative, which has the form *-phiat*), and *-phut* for polyvalent verbs (which is identical to the non-relative connegative). Negative non-restrictive subject relative clauses are introduced by the negative relative

The subject non-restrictive relative pronoun has the following forms:

| | BOUND | | | | FREE | |
|------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | POSITIVE | | NEGATIVE | | POSITIVE | NEGATIVE |
| | SINGULAR | PLURAL | SINGULAR | PLURAL | | |
| ACTIVE | <i>nami</i> | <i>namegi</i> | <i>numi</i> | <i>numegi</i> | <i>namit</i> | <i>numit</i> |
| PATIENTIVE | <i>namun</i> | <i>namunit</i> | <i>numun</i> | <i>numunit</i> | <i>namat</i> | <i>numat</i> |
| ACC/GEN | <i>nama</i> | <i>namut</i> | <i>numa</i> | <i>numut</i> | | |

1614. *ollot tannumittan ṇipṇawa, nami issigasekχaχχimmit io*
 ʔollot ʔ-tannumitt-an ṇ-ṇipṇa-ʔ-wa nam-i issi_ga-sekχ-aχχ-ḫimmit io
 [ʔɔlɔt 'tanzumɪtˤan 'ṇipṇaːwa 'naːmi issiɡa'sektχaχχimɪt jɔ]
ollot ʔ-tannumitt-an ṇ-ipṇa-ʔ-wa nam-i issi_ga-sekχ-aχχ-ḫimmit io
 so 3A.AG-be.patient-NLOC.PRS POSS.1-wife-ACT-POSS.LOC who-ACT 1.AG-Take.care-FREQ-1°.RET.HYP PRON.3A
 'my wife, who takes good care of me, is so patient'

1615. *ħullat nikkut tujan nisasawa, nami nūgein givassen io*
 ʕulːat nɪˈkʊt tɪˈʤan nɪˈsɑːsawɑ ˈnɑːmɪ ˈnʊːɣɛn ɡɪˈwɑːsɛn jɔː
 [ˈʕulːat nɪˈkʊt tɪˈʤan nɪˈsɑːsawɑ ˈnɑːmɪ ˈnʊːɣɛn ɡɪˈwɑːsɛn jɔː]
lul-φat ni=kkut t-u=i-an ni-sasa-O-va nam-i nūg=ein gi-O-vass-ven io
 speak-CONNEG.1TR PRON.1.COM 3A.AG-NEG.AUX-NLOC.PRS POSS.1-older.sister-ACT-POSS.LOC who-ACT PRON.1.ELAT
 TRANSLOC-3a.ag-be.ashamed-NLOC.HYP.PRS PRON.3A
 ‘my sister, who is ashamed of me, doesn’t talk to me’

1616. *nā belkkussivummen sakvin pinennenna, nami mitṭaset tsaknungimmit ḡo*
 [næ: 'belkɔs:rwɔm:ɛn 'saʰkʷm pi'nɛn:ɛnɔ 'nɑmɪ 'mitṭɑ:sɛh 'tsɑʔkɲɔŋɑmɪt ɟɔ:]
nā belg-φussivvθ-ven sakvin-Ø pi-nennen-Ø-va nam-i mitṭa-set ts-ang-φung=immit ḡo
 COP.NLOC.PRS trust-HAB.PASS-NLOC.HYP.PRS man-ACT POSS.2-friend-ACT-POSS.LOC who-PAT many-ADV
 2.AG-help-1".RET.HYP.PERF PRON.3A
 'your friend, who has helped you many times, is a trustworthy man'

- 882

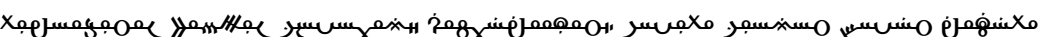
- [ɔlatˈtɑ:həˈtat nɪˈbiːʃkewɑɡɪˈnɑmɛɡɪ ɪsɪɡɪˈsekːl̥at̪ɪmmɪtan iː]
ollat t-ahaθ-at nɪ-biški-O-və-gi nam-egi issi_ga-sekχ-aχχ-ϕimmit-an i
so 3A.AG-be.beautiful-NLOC.PRS.PL POSS.1-child-ACT-POSS.LOC-PL who-ACT.PL 1.AG-Take.care.of-FREQ-1°.RET.HYP-PL.INFRA
PRON.3A.PL
'my children, who take good care of me, are so beautiful'

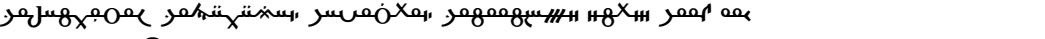
1625. nat spelkkussivummas sakvingi pinennennagi, namegi mitṇaset tsaknungitan i

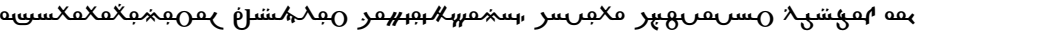
[natˈspɛlkkoːswommasˈsaˈkʷɪŋjɪ piˈnɛnːɛnːɑːɡɪˈnaːmɛɡɪ mɪtṇasɛh ˈtsaˌkɲoŋɪtan iː]
nat s-belg-ϕussiwub-was sakvin-gi pi-nennen-O-və-gi nam-egi mitṇa-set tsang-ϕungit-an io
COP.NLOC.PRS.PL 3A.UNAG-Trust-HAB.PASS-NLOC.HYP.PRS.PL man-ACT.PL POSS.2-friend-ACT-POSS.LOC-PL who-ACT.PL many-ADV
2.AG-help-1°.RET.HYP.PERF-PL.INFRA PRON.3A.PL
'your friends, who have helped you many times, are trustworthy men'

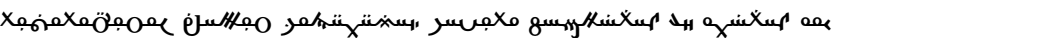
1626. nat gvaiaχisχvaki mi ni-t de, namegi vukvelaggut neś i

[natˈgʷaɪˈt͡siːt͡ʰɑki mi niˌd_deˈnaːmɛɡɪ wʊˈkʷɛˈlakʊt nes iː]
na-t gvaia=χisχ-va=kki mi ni-t de nam-egi vukve=laggut-O ne-s i
COP.NLOC.PRS.PL starling-ACT.PL DEM PRON.3A.ACT.PL DEM.PROX which-ACT.PL species.of.bird-ACT COP.NLOC.HYP.PRS.PL
PRON.3A.PL
'these are starlings, which are a type of bird'

1627. gepuijetin miskven ṇumukkidda riłkkobilūit, namegi neuddut tsamot billjogi neś i

[geˈpujɛːtinˈmiːskʷɛnˈṇuːmʊkkɪdaˈriˌlkoˈbilɪtˈnaːmɛɡɪ ˈneɪtʊt ˈt͡ʃɑmotˈbilɔːɡɪ nes iː]
ge-puij-et-in misk=ven n-um-ukkit-va riłkko=bili-it nam-egi ne=uddut tsamot billju-O-gi ne=s i
1.AG.PST-pick.PST-3°.PST together POSS.1-mother-COM-POSS.LOC cloudberry-ACC.PL which-ACT.PL PRON.1.ILLAT.PL sacred berry-
ACT-PL COP.NLOC.HYP.PRS.PL PRON.3I.PL
'I picked cloudberries with my mum, which are sacred berries to us'

1628. niħalkketin niχykydda, namegi nililunna algu nis i

[niˈhalːɡɛːtm niˈt͡ʰykʏtaˈnaːmɛɡɪ niˈliˌluːnaˈalɡʊ nis iː]
ni-halg-vet-in ni-χykk-yt-va nam-egi ni-lil-un-va algu-O ni=s i
1.UNAG.PST-lose.PST-3°.PST-PL.INFRA.PST POSS.1-ski-ACC.PL-POSS.LOC which-ACT.PL POSS.1-uncle-ELAT-POSS.LOC gift-ACT
COP.NLOC.HYP.PST.PL PRON.3I.PL
'I lost my skis, which were a gift from my uncle'

1629. immugigiggeddetin bayχvet ninuēksidda, namegi noalmimut hiññijis i

[imˈuːɡɪˈɡikɛːtmˈbəɣt͡ʰɛt niˈnykʏtsitaˈnaːmɛɡɪˈnoˌlmiːmutˈʒjoːjas iː]
immu-g-i gigged-vet-in bayχv-et ni-nuēks-it-va nam-unit noalm-imut hi-ññij-phis i
1.AG.PST-KIN-gather.around-3°.PST-PL.INFRA.PST trip-ILLAT POSS.1-bag-ACC.PL-POSS.LOC which-PAT.PL floor-INNESS
3I.AG-lie-3I.PST.PL PRON.3I.PL
'I gathered my belongings, which lied on the floor, for the trip'

1630. getniǵidvetin bakvet niχykydda, namegi luškoggas va ħikkoggas i

[getniˈɡɪdːɛtmˈbaˈkʷɛt niˈt͡ʰykʏtaˈnaːmɛɡɪˈloˌʃkəkəs waˈʔɪˈkəkəs iː]
get-η-i-gidd-vet-in baku=et ni-χykk-yt-va nam-egi O-luskog-vas va h-ikkog-vas i
TRANSLOC-1.UNAG.PST-KIN-forget-3°.PST-PL.INFRA.PST home.ILLAT POSS.1-ski-ACC.PL-POSS.LOC which-ACT.PL 3I.AG-
be.old-3I.HYP.PRS.PL and 3I.AG-be.broken-3I.HYP.PRS.PL PRON.3IPL
'I forgot my skis, which are old and broken, at home'

1631. *siŋoiktvi ǎmmittit, namunit innik dalgviltis i, jojja-t muojavrun gi*
 ʃiŋoiktʰi ǎ:mpʰitʰit 'na:mʊnit 'inik 'dal:ɡʷiltis i:jʊjɑːm ˈmuojɑ:vʊn gi
si-O-moikt-vi ǎmm-ittit nam-unit innik O-dalgv=ild-phis i jojja-t O-muojav-ɸun gi
 CIS-3A.ACT.PST-blow-NLOC.PST ember-ILLAT.PL which-PAT.PL still 3I.UNAG.PST-glow-3I.HYP.PST.PL
 PRON.3I.PL so.that 3A.AG.PST-warm.oneself-NLOC.HYP.DUB.PST PART
 ‘s/he blew on the embers, which were still glowing, to warm herself/himself up’
- BOUND NEGATIVE
1632. *olla-t ǧet tannumittan ɳipmava, numi issisekʒaʒʒut nukkimmit jo*
 ʊllaːt ǧet 'tan:ʊmʰitʰan 'ɳip:mpʰɑːwa 'nʊmi issiːsekʒaʒʒut 'nʊˈkimʰit jʊː
ollat-t ǧet O-tannumiθ-an ɳ-ipma-O-va num-i issi=sekʒ-aʒʒ-ɸut n=u=kk-ɸimmit jo
 so PART 3A.AG-be.patient-NLOC.PRS POSS.1-wife-ACT-POSS.LOC who.NEG-ACT take.care.of-CONNEG.TR 1.AG.NEG.AUX-1°.RET.HYP.PRS
 PRON.3A.ACT
 ‘my wife, who doesn’t good care of me, is in fact patient’
1633. *uǧun belkussivummas sakvingi tuǧat pinennennagi, numegi usket aknut nuttsungitan i*
 uʒʊn belkʊssivʊmːas sakˈviŋi tuʒat piˈnɛnːɛnːaɡi nʊmeɡi ʊsket aˈknʊt nʊtsʊŋiːtan iː
uǧun bel-ɸussivuθ-vas sakvin-O-gi t-u=i-at pi-nennen-O-va-gi num-egi usket ang-ɸut n=u=tts-ɸung=it-an i
 COP.CONNEG trust-HAB.PASS-NLOC.HYP.PRS.PL man-ACT.PL 3A.AG-NEG.AUX-NLOC.PRS.PL POSS.2-friend-ACT-POSS.LOC-PL
 who.NEG-ACT.PL often help-CONNEG.TR 2.AG-NEG.AUX-1°.RET.PERF.HYP-PL.INFRA PRON.3A.ACT.PL
 ‘your friends, who have not helped you often, are not trustworthy men’
1634. *nǎ ǧaltsa ɳinennenna, numi gvaigga ilidnyt tuǧǧitnut jo*
 nʌ ǧaltsa ɳiˈnɛnːɛnːa nʊmi ɡvaigˈɡa ilidˈnʏt tuʒǧitˈnʊt jʊː
nǎ ǧal=tsa ɳi-nennen-O-va num-i gvaigg-a i-lidn-ɸyt t-uǧǧ-ɸit-tnut jo
 COP.NLOC.PRS away.INESS POSS.1-friend-ACT-POSS.LOC who.NEG-ACT everything-ACC KIN-tell-CONNEG.TR
 3A.AG-NEG.AUX-1°.HYP-1.IO PRON.3A
 ‘my friend, who doesn’t tell me everything, is away’
1635. *sɳiggi gikekvot miǧǧinit ǧalǧila sagvema jo, numi ɳilljeniskeva uǧun tuǧǧin jo*
 sɳiɡgi ɡiˈkekvʊt miʒǧiˈnit ǧalˈʒila sakˈvɛma jʊː nʊmi ɳilˈjɛniːskeːva uʒʊn tuʒǧiˈn jʊː
s-niɡ-vi gi=kekvot ǧa-lǧil-a sagvem-a jo num-i ɳ-illje=niški-O-va uǧun t-u=ǧǧ-ɸin jo
 3A.UNAG.PST-die.PST-NLOC.PST yesterday which.INESS 1.AG-speak-LOC.HYP.PRS man-PAT PRON.3A which.NEG-ACT
 POSS.1-relative-ACT-POSS.LOC COP.CONNEG 3A.AG-NEG.AUX-NLOC.HYP.PST PRON.3A
 ‘the man I talked about, who wasn’t relative of mine, died yesterday’
1636. *nǎt kunnutski mi na-t de, numegi ɳialpɳüeykit kini uǧun ɳuijas i*
 nʌt kʊnˈnʊtski mi naːt de nʊmeɡi ɳialˈpɳüeykit kʰini uʒʊn ɳuiˈjas iː
nǎ-t kunnuts-O-gi mi na-t de num-egi ɳialp=ɳüeyk-it kini-O uǧun n=u=ǧǧ-vas i
 COP.NLOC.PRS-PL oak.tree-ACT-PL DEM PRON.3I.ACT DEM.PROX which.NEG-ACT.PL conifer-GEN.PL species-ACT COP.CONNEG 3I.AG-
 NEG.AUX-NLOC.HYP-PL PRON.3I.PL
 ‘these are old oak trees, which are not a species of coniferous trees’
1637. *issisekʒaʒʒut ɳikemi ɳipmava, numi tannumippit tuǧǧen jo*

ge-neg-van njoah-imut nin oha=kakk-en nam-at ni-din xiḡ-vammin
 1.AG.PST-see-2°.PST woods-INESS COP.NLOC.HYP.PRS someone-ACC which.FREE-PAT 1.UNAG.PST-startle-2°.RET.HYP.PST
 ‘I saw someone in the woods, which startled me’

1644. *ninaknet nitsuogneva, namit naigava ni*
 مەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر
 [nɪˈnakɲet nɪˈtsouyɲeːwa ˈnaːmit ˈnæɪgaːwa niː]
ni-nakn-vet ni-tsuogn-e-va nam-it n-aiga-O-va ni
 1.UNAG.PST-break-3°.PST POSS.1-knife-ACC-POSS.LOC which.FREE-ACT POSS.1-fault-ACT-POSS.LOC COP.NLOC.HYP.PST
 ‘I broke my knife, which was my fault’

1645. *nihalgvet ninjugeva, namit iksun nin*
 مەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر
 [nɪˈhalgˤet nɪˈnɪjɛːwa ˈnaːmit ˈiksɒn nɪn]
ni-halg-vet ni-nijug-e-va nam-it iksun-O nin
 1.UNAG.PST-lose-3°.PST POSS.1-bow-ACC-POSS.LOC which.FREE-ACT shame-ACT COP.NLOC.HYP.PRS
 ‘I lost my bow, which is a shame’

1646. *getnigidvetin bakvet ninuëksidda, namat usket lakkinne*
 ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر
 [getɲɪˈgɪdˤːetɪn ˈbaˈkˤet nɪˈnyktsɪɪɪ ˈnaːmah ˈɒsket ˈlaˈkɪnːɛ]
get-n-i-gidd-vet-in bakv=et ni-nuëks-it-va nam-at usket h-lakkin-ve
 TRANSLOC-1.UNAG.PST-KIN-forget-3°.PST-PL.INFRA.PST home.ILLAT POSS.1-bag-ACC.PL-POSS.LOC which.FREE-PAT often
 3I.UNAG-happen-3I.HYP.PRS
 ‘I forgot my belongings at home, which happens often’

1647. *piuñianiukkokaat tuovvo nuñi, namit hielgytyt iggitamme*
 ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر
 [ˈpɪɲɪːa ˈnɒˈkɔːkat ˈtuɒvːo ˈnɒɲɪ ˈnaːmɪh ˈɛelːgyːtyt ɪkːtɪmːat]
piuñia=nukkog-φat tuovv=o n=u=ñ-vi nam-it hielg-ytyt iggi=O-tamm-ve
 be.snowy-CONNEG.ITR last.year NEG.AUX.NLOC.PST which.FREE-ACT reindeer-ILLAT.PL 3I.AG-be.advantageous-3I.HYP.PRS
 ‘it wasn’t a snowy winter last year, which is advantageous for the reindeers’

FREE NEGATIVE

1648. *geneggan njoahimut nin oha=kakk-en num-at supputtut nutñimmin*
 ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر
 [gɛˈnekɪn ˈɲɔːɪmɒh nɪn ˈoːhakaˈkɛn ˈnɒːmat ˈsɒˈpɒˈtɒt ˈnɒtɪmːɪn]
ge-neg-van njoah-imut nin oha=kakk-en num-at suppod-φut n-u=tn-φimmin
 1.AG.PST-see-2°.PST woods-INESS COP.NLOC.HYP.PST someone-ACC which.NEG.FREE-PAT surprise-CONNEG.TR
 1.UNAG-NEG.AUX-2°.RET.HYP.PST
 ‘I saw someone in the woods, which didn’t surprise me’

1649. *ninaknet nitsuogneva, numit naigava uḡun muḡḡin*
 مەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر
 [nɪˈnakɲet nɪˈtsouyɲeːwa ˈnɒmit ˈnæɪgaːwa ˈɒɣɒn ˈmɒɣɪn]
ni-nakn-vet ni-tsuogn-e-va num-it n-aiga-O-va uḡun m-u=ḡḡ-φin
 1.UNAG.PST-break-3°.PST POSS.1-knife-ACC-POSS.LOC which.FREE.NEG-ACT POSS.1-fault-ACT-POSS.LOC COP.CONNEG
 4-NEG.AUX-NLOC.HYP.PST
 ‘I broke my knife, which was not my fault’

1650. *gipeḡummannin ia gešemmemmun, numit biunnu uḡun muḡḡin*
 ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر ھەلەمەر

[gi'pɛɾɣom:an:ɐn ja ge'fɛm:ɛm:ɔn 'nɔmɪh 'bjonɔ 'ɔɣɔn 'mɔɣ:ɐn]
gi-peḡuθ-vannin ja ge-sem-vennumun num-it biḡunnu-O uḡun m-u=ḡḡ-ḡin
 1.AG.PST-tell-1°.RET.PST that 1.AG.PST-believe-1°.RET.DUB.HYP.PST which.NEG.FREE-ACT joke-ACT COP.CONNEG
 4-NEG.AUX-NLOC.HYP.PST
 's/he told me he believed me, which wasn't a joke'

1651. *getniǵidvetin bakvet niñüeksidda, numat usket lakkidnit mujiñ*
 җетниҗидветин баквет нинүексидда, нумат ускет лаккиднит муҗин
 [getnɪˈgʲɪdˈvɛːtɪn ˈbaˈkʲɛt nɪˈnyyksɪtɪː ˈnɔːmah ˈʊsˌkɛt ˈlaˈkɪʔnɪt ˈmɔjːɛn]
get-n-i-gidd-vel-in bak=et ni-nüeks-it-va num-at usket lakkin-φit m-u=ii-ven
 TRANSLOC-1.UNAG.PST-KIN-forget-3°.PST-PL.INFRA.PST home.ILLAT POSS.1-bag-ACC.PL-POSS.LOC which.NEG.FREE-PAT often
 happen-CONNeg.ITR.HYP 4-NEG.AUX-NLOC.HYP.PRS
 ‘I forgot my belongings at home, which does not happen often’
1652. *piuñianiukkoggi tuovvo, numit hielgyttyt iggitabmit mujiñ*
 пиуñианиуккоҗи туовво, нумит хielгыттыт игҗитабмит муҗин
 [ˈpɪuːɲaː ˈnɔˈkɔkɪ ˈtuɔvːɔ ˈnɔːmɪh ˈɕɛlˌgʲɪˈtʲɪt ɪkɪˈtaʔpɪmɪt ˈmɔjːɛn]
piuñia=niukkog-vi tuovv=o num-it hielg-ytlyt iggi=tamm-φit m-u=ii-ven
 be.snowy-NLOC.PST last.year which.NEG.FREE-ACT reindeer-ILLAT.PL be.advantageous-CONNeg.ITR.HYP
 4-NEG.AUX-NLOC.HYP.PRS
 ‘it was a snowy winter last year, which isn’t advantageous for the reindeers’

§12.5.3.2 Object Non-Restrictive Relative Clauses

Object non-restrictive relative clauses are clauses whose antecedent in the main clause appears as the object of the relative clause. As in all other cases, free relative clauses have a fourth-person referent.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| BOUND SINGULAR POSITIVE | <i>nama</i> |
| BOUND PLURAL POSITIVE | <i>namut</i> |
| FREE POSITIVE | <i>namat</i> |
| | |
| BOUND SINGULAR NEGATIVE | <i>numa</i> |
| BOUND SINGULAR NEGATIVE | <i>numut</i> |
| FREE NEGATIVE | <i>numat</i> |

Like non-restrictive relative clauses, the antecedent of the relative clause is often preceded by the determiner *mi* (or some other pronoun), and relative clause itself is followed by the corresponding independent pronoun. However, because of the less essential nature of the relativised information, such determiners are not equally as common in object non-restrictive relative clauses.

Likewise, if the subject of the relative clause is not the head of the relative clause, it is usually indicated by the focus particle *io~ie* followed by the relevant independent pronoun, which must follow a nominal subject. The subject may also be clipped to the end of the clause by a topic marker.

For oblique objects – relativised arguments which are found with postpositions, for example, the head of the relative clause may either be understood to be the relative pronoun (*nama hit...a* 'for which...') or the independent pronoun at the end of the clause (*nama....ai hit*), in which case it must be declined in the appropriate case. The latter construction is mostly a formal, written construction.

1653. *sniggi gikekvot mi sagvema jo, nama igvit gullin jo*

ከባድ ምንም ዓይነት ምርመራ ስላለው አይታወቅም

[stɪŋɪkɪ gr'ke'kʷɔt mɪ 'sakʰ:ɛma jɔ: 'na:ma 'ikɪt 'gɪ:lɪn jɔ:]

s-nig-vi gi=kekʷot mi sagvem-a iɔ nam-a iggit g-il-φin iɔ

3A.UNAG.PST-die.PST-NLOC.PST yesterday DET man-PAT PRON.3A which-ACC well 1.AG-know-1°.HYP.PST PRON.3A

‘the man, whom I knew well, died yesterday’

1654. *tɪhɪhuttugas tammet kemmiḱ nuḍḍuwutsoḡa mi summegi nɪ, nama vavvits tsiltneḡḡisitsis a*

ከባድ ምንም ዓይነት ምርመራ ስላለው አይታወቅም

[tɪɔ:hɔʰtɔ:gas 'tam:et 'kem:ɪkʷ 'nɔð:ɔwɔtsɔ:ɣa mɪ 'sɔm:ɛ:gi nɪ: 'na:ma 'waw:ɪts 'tsɪltneɣɛdaɪʃɪs a:]

t-nuh=uttug-a-s tammet kemmiḱ nuḍḍuw=utsoḡ-a mi summi-O-gi nɪ, nam-a vavvis-ts ts-iltneḡ-φisit-tsis a

3A.AG-build.one's.nest-2°.PRS-PL.SUPRA big large nest.AUGM-ACC DET eagle-ACT-PL PRON.3A.PL which-ACC vavvis-ESS

2.AG-Call-3°.HYP.PRS-PL.INCL.SUPRA PRON.3I

‘eagles build a very large nest, which we call vavvis’

BOUND SINGULAR POSITIVE – OBLIQUE OBJECT

1655. *nâ-t tḡva lūlut meurra Niskullit, nama hūṭ ari sisaiḡaḶḶat gelukvin a*

ከባድ ምንም ዓይነት ምርመራ ስላለው አይታወቅም

[næ:ɣ_ xʷa 'lulɔt 'meɣ:ra 'nɪʃ:kɔlɪt 'na:ma hɪh 'a:ɪ sɪs'aɪjæɪt ge'lɔʰkʷɪm a:]

nâ-t tḡva lūlut-O meurra Niskullit-O nam-a hūṭ ari sis-ai=aḶḶ-at ge-lukk-vin a

COP.NLOC.PRS PART language-ACT difficult Pine-ACT which-GEN for very CIS-study-DEP 1.AG.PST-must-LOC.HYP.PST PRON.3I

‘Pine is a difficult language, for which I had to study a lot’

(more formally: ..., nama ari sisaiḡaḶḶat gelukvin ai hūṭ)

BOUND PLURAL POSITIVE – DIRECT TRANSITIVE OBJECT

1656. *sniggit gikekvot mi sagvemut i, namut iggit ḡilianin i*

ከባድ ምንም ዓይነት ምርመራ ስላለው አይታወቅም

[stɪŋɪkɪt gr'ke'kʷɔt mɪ 'sakʰ:ɛmɔh i: 'na:mɔh 'ɪkɪh 'gɪ:lɪanɪn i:]

s-nig-vit gi=kekʷot mi sakvem-ut i nam-ut iggit g-il-ian-in i

3A.UNAG.PST-die.PST-NLOC.PST.PL yesterday DET man-PAT.PL PRON.3A.PL which-ACC.PL well 1.AG.PST-know-1°.HYP.PST-PL.INFRA.PST PRON.3A.PL

‘the men, whom I knew well, died yesterday’

1657. *tɪhɪhuttugagi tammet kemmiḱ nuḍḍuwutsoḡit mi summegi nɪ, namut vavvittset tsiltneḡḡisitsisagi nɪ*

ከባድ ምንም ዓይነት ምርመራ ስላለው አይታወቅም

ከባድ ምንም ዓይነት ምርመራ ስላለው አይታወቅም

[tɪɔ:hɔʰtɔ:ga:gi 'tam:et 'kem:ɪkʷ 'nɔð:ɔwɔtsɔ:ɣɪt mɪ 'sɔm:ɛ:gi nɪ: 'na:mɔt 'waw:ɪtseh 'tsɪltneɣɪsɪtʃa:gi nɪ:]

t-nuh=uttug-a-gi tammet kemmiḱ nuḍḍuw=utsoḡ-it mi summi-O-gi nɪ, nam-ut vavvis-ttset ts-iltneḡ-φisit-tsa=gi nɪ

3A.AG-build.one's.nest-2°.PRS-PL.AMBI big large nest.AUGM-ACC.PL DET eagle-ACT-PL PRON.3A.PL which-ACC.PL vavvis-ESS.PL

1.AG-Call-3°.HYP.PRS-PL.INCL.AMBI PRON.3I.PL

‘eagles build very large nests, which we call vavvis’

BOUND PLURAL POSITIVE – OBLIQUE OBJECT

1658. *nâ-t ga lūlukki meurra mi löllilit lūlukki nɪ, namut ahūṭ ari sisaiḡaḶḶat gelukvin i*

ከባድ ምንም ዓይነት ምርመራ ስላለው አይታወቅም

ዓይ

[næ:g ga 'lulɔʰkɪ 'meɣ:ra mɪ 'lɔ:lɪlɪt 'lulɔʰkɪ nɪ: 'na:mɔh 'a:hɪh 'a:ɪ sɪs'aɪjæɪt ge'lɔʰkʷɪn i:]

nât-t ga lūlut-O-gi meurra mi löllilit lūlut-O-gi nɪ nam-ut ahūṭ ari sis-ai=aḶḶ-at ge-lukk-vin a

COP.NLOC.PRS.PL PART language-ACT-PL difficult DET eastern language-ACT-PL PRON.3I.PL which-GEN.PL for very CIS-study-DEP

1.AG.PST-must-LOC.HYP.PST PRON.3I.PL

‘Eastern dialect is difficult language, for which I had to study a lot’

BOUND SINGULAR POSITIVE – DIRECT DITRANSITIVE OBJECT

1659. *geṭṣadnet ahava hāṇṇi, nama ṇummava io biṣkiṭs ibmiekkutṇut a*
 [geʔʃaʔtneḥ 'a:hawa 'hæ:ṇi 'na:ma 'ṇom:a:wa jo 'bi:ʃki:ṭs iʔpmi:ɛʰkøtṇoḥ a:]
ge-ṭṣadn-vet ahava hāṇṇ-i nam-a ṇ-umma-O-va io biṣk-its O-iḫ-mieg-ḫun-ṭṇut a
 1.AG.PST-find-3°.PST beautiful creek-ACC which-ACC POSS.1-mother-ACT-POSS.LOC FOC child-ESS
 3A.AG.PST-KIN-show-2°.HYP.PST-1.IO PRON.3I
 ‘I found a beautiful creek, which my mother had showed me as a child’

1660. *gajjēṣket sikilṭṣat uṇuṇ laggi, nama ṇikkava io majikkutṇut a*
 [gajɛʃkiʰɛh siʰkɪʔʃah 'u:nu:ṇ 'lakɪ 'na:ma 'ṇiʰka:wa jo m'aʃiʰkøtṇoḥ a:]
g-ajj-ēṣk-vet si-kilṭṣ-at uṇuṇ lagg-i nam-a ṇ-ikka-O-va io O-im-aieg-ḫun-ṭṇut a
 1.AG.PST-learn-3°.PST CIS-start.fire-DEP excellent way-ACC which-ACC POSS.1-father-ACT-POSS.LOC FOC 3A.AG.PST-KIN-show-2°.HYP.PST-1.IO PRON.3I
 ‘I learned an excellent way to start a fire, which my father taught me’

BOUND PLURAL POSITIVE – DIRECT DITRANSITIVE OBJECT

1661. *geṭṣadnetin ahava hāṇṇyt, namut ṇummava io biṣkiṭs ibmiekkutṇut i*
 [geʔʃaʔtne:ṭin 'a:hawa 'hæ:ṇyt 'na:møt 'ṇiʰka:wa jo m'aʃiʰkøtṇoḥ i:]
ge-ṭṣadn-vet-in ahava hāṇṇ-yt nam-ut ṇ-umma-O-va io biṣk-its O-iḫ-mieg-ḫut-ṭṇut i
 1.AG.PST-find-3°.PST-PL.INFRA.PST beautiful creek-ACC.PL which-ACC.PL POSS.1-mother-ACT-POSS.LOC FOC child-ESS 3S.AG.PST-KIN-show-3A.AG.PST-2°.HYP.PST-PL.INFRA.PST-1.IO PRON.3I.PL
 ‘I found beautiful creeks, which my mother had showed me as a child’
1662. *gajjēṣketin sikilṭṣat uṇuṇ laggut, namut ṇikkava io majikkutṇut i*
 [gajɛʃkiʰɛ:ṭin siʰkɪʔʃah 'u:nu:ṇ 'lakøt 'na:møt 'ṇiʰka:wa jo m'aʃiʰkøtṇoḥ i:]
g-ajjēṣk-vet-in si-kilṭṣ-at uṇuṇ lagg-ut nam-ut ṇ-ikka-O-va io O-im-aieg-ḫun-in-ṭṇut i
 1.AG.PST-learn-3°.PST-PL.INFRA.PST CIS-light.fire-DEP excellent way-ACC.PL which-ACC POSS.1-father-ACT-POSS.LOC FOC
 3A.AG.PST-KIN-teach-2°.HYP.PST-PL.INFRA.PST-1.IO PRON.3I.PL
 ‘I learned excellent ways to start a fire, which my father taught me’

BOUND SINGULAR POSITIVE – INDIRECT DITRANSITIVE OBJECT

1663. *getekvin ūa tseilkkon, nama ṇummava io hāṇṇinnit ippeḡuḫḫimmukinnat io*
 [ge'teʰkʷim 'u:a ʔseilʰkøn 'na:ma 'ṇom:a:wa jo 'hæ:ṇin:ɪt iʰpeɽyøʰpim:økin:at jo:]
ge-tekk-vin ūa tseilkk-on nam-a ṇ-umma-O-va io hāṇṇ-innit O-iḫ-peḡuḫ-ḫimmun-kin=nat io
 1.AG.PST-meet-1°.PST pretty girl-ACC which-ACC POSS.1-mother-ACT-POSS.LOC FOC creek-ELAT
 3I.AG.PST-KIN-tell-1°.RET.HYP.PST-2°.RET.DIT PRON.3A
 ‘I met a pretty girl, whom my mother had told about the creek’

or

1664. *getekvin ūa tseilkkon, namet ṇummava io hāṇṇinnit hippeḡummimman io*
 [ge'teʰkʷim 'u:a ʔseilʰkøn 'na:met 'ṇom:a:wa jo 'hæ:ṇin:at ʔiʰpeɽyø:sim:akim:at jo:]
ge-tekk-vin ūa tseilkk-on nam-et ṇ-umma-O-va io hāṇṇ-innit ḫ-i-peḡuḫ-vimman-ki=mmat io
 1.AG.PST-meet-1°.PST pretty girl-ACC which-ILLAT POSS.1-mother-ACT-POSS.LOC FOC creek-ELAT
 3I.AG.PST-KIN-tell-1°.RET.HYP.PST PRON.3A
 ‘I met a pretty girl, whom my mother had told about the creek’

1665. *vūaben sisilat gehalīn, nama ṇikkava ai sikkāḡan io sikilṭṣat majeggiddat io*

BOUND NEGATIVE – OBLIQUE OBJECT

- [næx̣ x̣^{wa} ʔulut ʔed̥et̥ nɪf̥k̥ol̥at̥ n̥om̥a hiħ ʔari sis̥ʔaj̥at̥ ʔoʔk̥it̥ n̥oʔk̥in̥ ʔ]
nā-t t̥g̥va ʔulut-Ø ʔed̥et̥ Niskullit̥-Ø num-a hiħ ari sis̥-aj̥a=ʔʔ-ʔ luk̥k̥-ʔi̯ n=u=kk̥-ʔin̥ a
 COP.LOC.PRS PART language-ACT easy Pine-ACT which.NEG-GEN for very CIS-study-DEP must-CONN.1TR.HYP
 1.AG. NEG.AUX-LOC.HYP.PST PRON.3I
 ‘Pine is an easy language, for which I did not have to study a lot’

1672. *getsadnet ahava hanni, numa nummava jo imiekkyt tuggutnut a*

- 1.AG.PST-find-3°. PST beautiful creek-ACC which.NEG-ACC POSS.1-mother-ACT-POSS.LOC FOC KIN-show-CONNEG.TR 3A.AG.PST.
 NEG.AUX.PST-2°. HYP.PST-1.IO PRON.3i
 ‘I found a beautiful creek, which my mother hadn’t showed me’

- [gajɛːfɛkʰɛh sɾikɫɪfah ʔunum ʔakɾa ʔnɔːma ʔɪʔkaːwa ʔo mʔaːʔɪkɔt ʔɔːtɔːpɔh aː]
g-ajɛ=esk-vet sɾi-kɪltɪ-at ʔununa lagg-i num-a in-aɟeg-ɸut ʔ-ikka-Ø-va ʔo t=ʔɛɛ=ɸun-ʔɪut
 1.AG.PST-learn-3°.PST CIS-light.fire-DEP excellent way-ACC which.NEG-ACC POSS.1-father-ACT-POSS.LOC FOC KIN-teach-CONNeg.TR
 3A.AG.PST-NEG.AUX.PST-2°.HYP.PST-1.IO PRON.3LACT
 'I learned an excellent way to start a fire, which my father didn't teach me'

1674. *getekvin úa tseilkkon, numa nummava io háninnit ípegubbut tuggimmukinnat io*

- 3A.AG.PST.NEG.AUX.PST-2*.RET.HYP.PST-2*.RET.IO PRON.3A
 'I met a pretty girl, whom my mother hadn't told about the creek'
 [ge'te:k'k'm' u'a tseɬ:kon' n'oɬma' ŋom:ɬwa jɔ hæ:ŋm:it' i'pe:ɣo'pɔt' tɔy:ɬm:əkɪn:at jɔ:]
 ge-tekk-vin ūa tseɬ-kon num-et ŋ-umma-O-va iŋ hæŋ-innit i-peŋuθ-φut t=ɬg-φim-mun-kin=nat iŋ
 1.AG.PST-meet-1*.PST pret girl-ACC which.NEG-ACC POSS.1-mother-ACT-POSS.LOC FOC creek-ELAT KIN-tell-CONNeg.TR

1675. *getekvin úa tseilkkon, numet nummava io hánninnit íþegupput tuggimmun io*

- 3A.AG.PST.NEG.AUX.PST-2° .RET.HYP.PST PRON.3A
 'I met a pretty girl, whom my mother hadn't told about the creek'
 [ge'te:kʰm 'uɑ tʃetl:kon 'nɔmə 'ŋom:ɑwɑ ʔo hæ:ŋ:maɪh i'pe:γoʔpɔt 'u:nnimɔn ʔo]
ge-tekk-vin uɑ tʃetlkk-on num-et ŋ-umma-O-va ʔo hāŋŋ-innit i-peγuθ-φut tuγɔ=-φimman ʔo
 1.AG.PST-meet-1°.PST pretty girl-ACC which.NEG-ILLAT POSS.1-mother-ACT-POSS.LOC FOC creek-ELAT KIN-tell-CONNeg.TR

- [illegible]

old.man-ACC CIS-know-DEP 1.AG.PST-use.to-1°.PST which.NEG-ACC POSS.1-father.GEN-POSS.LOC PRON.3A.GEN
 POSS.3A-father-ACT-POSS.LOC FOC KIN-light.fire-DEP KIN-teach-CONNEG.TR 3A.AG-NEG.AUX-3°.RET.HYP.PST PRON.3A
 ‘I used to know an old man, whom my father’s father didn’t teach how to light a fire’

FREE POSITIVE – DIRECT TRANSITIVE OBJECT

1677. *sniggi gikekwot mi sagvema io, namat egogetadnunts*

سنىگى گىكەkwot مى ساقvema ئو، نامات عىگوgetadnunts

[ˈstɪŋɪkɪ ɡɪˈkɛˈkʷɔt mɪ ˈsakːɛːma ʝɔː ˈnɑːmah ɛːɣɔɣeˈtaʔtɒŋɪːts]

s-nig-vi gi=kekwt mi sagve-ma io, nam-at ego_ge-tann-φun-is

3.A.UNAG.PST-die-NLOC.PST yesterday DET man-PAT PRON.3A which.FREE-ACC 1.AG.PST-expect-2°.HYP.PST-PL.SUPRA.PST

‘the man died yesterday, which we expected’

1678. *tnuhuttugagi tammet kemmik nudduwutsoḡit mi summegi nɪ, namat pavvi io mimittiddut*

تنههتتوگى تاممت كەmmik نۇدۇwutsoḡit مى سۇمىge nɪ، نامات پەvvi ئو مىمىttiddut

[ˈtɪʊːhʊːtʊɡaːɡɪ ˈtɑːmɛt ˈkɛmɪk ˈnʊðːuʊtʊsɔːɣɪt mɪ ˈsʊmːɛːɡɪ nɪː ˈnɑːmah ˈpɑːvɪ ʝɔ mɪˈmɪˈtɪdʊt]

t-nuh=uttug-a-gi tammet kemmik nudduw=utsoḡ-it mi summi-O-gi nɪ, nam-at pavvi-O io mi-mid-φiddut

3A.AG-build.one’s.nest-2°.PRS-PL.AMBI big large nest.AUGM-ACC.PL DET eagle-ACT-PL PRON.3A.PL which.FREE-ACC few-ACT.PL FOC 4-know-0°.NLOC.HYP.PRS

‘eagles build a very large nest, which few people know about’

FREE POSITIVE – OBLIQUE OBJECT

1679. *sniggi gikekwot mi sagvema io, namat egot nihuohhissin*

سنىگى گىكەkwot مى ساقvema ئو، نامات عىgot نىھوohhissin

[ˈstɪŋɪkɪ ɡɪˈkɛˈkʷɔt mɪ ˈsakːɛːma ʝɔː ˈnɑːmah ˈɛːɣɔt nɪˈhʊʊhɪːsɪn]

s-nig-vi gi=kekwt=ot mi sagve-ma io nam-at egot ni-huohh=is-vin

3A.UNAG.PST-die-NLOC.PST yesterday DET man-PAT PRON.3A which.FREE-GEN after 1.UNAG.PST-become.sad-LOC.HYP.PST

‘the man died yesterday, after which I became sad’

FREE POSITIVE – DIRECT DITRANSITIVE OBJECT

1680. *getsadnet ahava hāṇṇi, namat ippeḡuppinnamit, a ṇummava-t da*

گەtsadnet اهەva hāṇṇi، نامات ئىppeḡuppinnamit، ا ṇummava-t دا

[geˈʈaʔtneɪ ˈaːhawa ˈhæːŋː ˈnɑːmat ɪˈpeːɣʊˈpɪnːɑːmɪt a ˈŋʊmːɑːwɑd da]

ge-tsadn-vet ahava hāṇṇ-i nam-at O-iph-ḡeḡuḡ-φin-namit a ṇ-umma-O-va-t da

1.AG.PST-find-3°.PST beautiful creek-ACC which.FREE-ACC 3A.AG.PST-KIN-tell-1°.HYP.PST-3O.IO TOP POSS.1-mother-ACT-POSS.LOC TOP

‘I found a beautiful creek, which my mother told her/him (about)’

1681. *geggimiggin Xarget, namat nissittidda gimusXūbmun*

گەggimiggin خەarget، نامات نىssittidda گىmusXūbmun

[geˈkɪˈmɪkɪn ˈʈæːrːget ˈnɑːmat ˈnɪːʃɪˈtɪtɪda ɡɪmʊsˈʈuːbmʊn]

geg-g-i-migg-in Xarg-et nam-at ṇ-is-φittit-va g-im-us=lūbm-φun

TRANSLOC-1.AG.PST-KIN-go-LOC.PST seashore-ILLAT which.FREE-ACC POSS.1-parent-ILLAT.PL-POSS.LOC 1.AG.PST-KIN-lie-2°.HYP.PST

‘I went down to the seashore, which I lied about to my parents (about)’

FREE NEGATIVE – DIRECT TRANSITIVE OBJECT

1682. *sniggi gikekwot mi sagvema io, numat egotadnut nukkunts*

سنىگى گىكەkwot مى ساقvema ئو، نۇmat عىgotadnut نۇkkunts

[ˈstɪŋɪkɪ ɡɪˈkɛˈkʷɔt mɪ ˈsakːɛːma ʝɔː ˈnʊːmat ɛːɣɔˈtaʔtɒt ˈnʊːkʊnts]

s-nig-vi gi=kekwt=ot mi sagve-ma io num-at ego=tann-φut n=uk-φun-s

3A.UNAG.PST-die-NLOC.PST yesterday DET man-PAT PRON.3A which.NEG.FREE-ACC expect-CONNEG.TR 1.AG.PST.NEG.AUX-2°.HYP.PST-PL.SUPRA.PST

‘the man died yesterday, which we didn’t expect’

1683. *tɪɸhuttagagi tammet kemmik nudduwutsoḡit mi summegi nĩ, numat nanni ɔ mĩtɪt muḡḡidduts*
 ʈɪɸhuttagagi tammet kemmik nudduwutsoḡit mi summegi-ŋ nĩ, num-at nanni-ŋ ɔ mid-ɸɪt m-uḡḡ-ɸiddut-s
 3A.AG-build.one's.nest-2°.PRS-PL.AMBI big large nest.AUGM-ACC.PL DET eagle-ACT-PL PRON.3A.PL which.NEG.FREE-ACC many-ACT.PL
 FOC know-CONNEG.TR 4-NEG.AUX-0°.NLOC.HYP.PRS-PL.SUPRA
 ‘eagles build a very large nest, which many people don’t know about’
- FREE POSITIVE – OBLIQUE OBJECT
1684. *snɪḡgi gikekwot mi sagvema ɔ, numat ɛḡot huohhissit nutɪn*
 snɪḡgi gikekwot mi sagvema-ɔ, num-at ɛḡot huohhissit nutɪn
 [stɪŋki ɡi'ke'kwot mi 'sakʷ:ɛ:ma ɔ: nɔːmah 'ɛɣot 'hɔɸʔissit 'nɔːɪn]
 s-nɪḡ-vi gi=kekʷ=ot mi sagve-ma ɔ num-at ɛḡot nɪ-huohhɪ=is-vit n=u=tɪ-ɸin
 3A.UNAG.PST-die-NLOC.PST yesterday DET man-PAT PRON.3A which.NEG.FREE-GEN after become.sad-CONNEG.ITR.HYP
 1.UNAG.PST-NEG.AUX-HYP.LOC.PST
 ‘the man died yesterday, after which I did not become sad’
- FREE NEGATIVE – DIRECT DITRANSITIVE OBJECT
1685. *ḡetsadnet ahava hãṇṇi, numat ɲummava ɔ ipeḡupput tuḡḡinnamit*
 ḡetsadnet ahava hãṇṇi-ɔ, num-at ɲummava-ŋ ɔ ipeḡupput tuḡḡinnamit
 [ḡɛʔaʔneh 'ɑhawa 'hæ:ɲi 'nɔːmat 'ɲɔm:ɑwa ɔ i'peɣɔpʔɔt 'tɔɣɪn:amit]
 ḡe-tsad-net iʔʔa hãṇṇi-i num-at ɲ-umma-ŋ va ɔ i-peḡup-ɸat t-u=ḡḡ-ɸin-namit
 1.AG.PST-find-3°.PST beautiful creek-ACC which.NEG.FREE-ACC POSS.1-mother-ACT-POSS.LOC FOC KIN-tell-CONNEG.TR
 3A.AG.PST-NEG.AUX.PST-1°.HYP.PST-3O.IO
 ‘I found a beautiful creek, which my mother didn’t tell him (about)’
1686. *ḡeggimiggin ʔãrget, numat ɲissittidda imus ʔũbmut nukkun*
 ḡeggimiggin ʔãrget, num-at ɲissittidda imus ʔũbmut nukkun
 [ḡɛki'mikɪn ʔæ:rget 'nɔːmat imɔʃʔlu:ʔpmɔt 'ɲɪʃʔɪʔtɪda 'nɔʔkɔn]
 ḡeg-g-i-migg-in ʔãrg-et num-at im-us=ʔũbm-vut ɲ-is-ɸũtɪl-va n=u=k-ɸun
 TRANSLOC-1.AG.PST-KIN-go-LOC.PST seashore-ILLAT which.NEG.FREE-ACC KIN-lie-CONNEG.TR POSS.1-parent-ILLAT.PL-POSS.LOC
 1.AG.PST-NEG.AUX-2°.HYP.PST
 ‘I went down to the seashore, which I didn’t lie to my parents (about)’

§12.5.3.2.1 Recursive Asyllogous Non-restrictive Hyponomous Relative Clause

In rare cases, a subject non-restrictive relative clause can contain a restrictive relative clause, where the referent is an object. Both interrogative (*ka-* and *kis-*) and relativised indirect interrogative pronouns (*na-* and *nas-*) may be used in recursing indirect interrogatives. This is not normally allowed in English, for example ‘this is a man who I don’t know where [he] lives’, but it can be allowed in Pine:

1687. *nā sakvin mi na-t de, [nami [mittit najja nuka] tiknon io]*
 [næ: 'sa^hkʷin mi na:ɫ de 'næmi 'mittit 'najja 'nuka 'tʰikɲon jɔ:]
nā sakvin-Ø mi na-t de nam-i mid-φit na=jjia~na=jjia n=u=k-a t-ikn-von io
 COP.NLOC.PRS man-ACT DEM PRON.3I.ACT-DEM.PROX which-ACT know-CONNEG.ITR.HYP where.INESS.REL 1.AG.NEG.AUX-LOC.HYP.PRS 3A.AG-live-NLOC.HYP.DUB PRON.3A
 ‘this is a man who I don’t know where [he] lives’

Other examples of such a recursively relative clause is:

- #### §12.5.3.2.2 Genitive Non-Restrictive Relative Clauses

1691. *gili mi na boagvimu-t de tikɲen saʔʔemma jo, nami daɣa spjullonttsun jo ossaʔʔoʔʔen go*
 1.AG-know-1°.PRS PRON.3I house-INESS DEM.PROX 3A.AG-live-NLOC.HYP.PRS PRON.3A.ACT which.ACT PRON.3A.ACT
 [gili mi na: 'bækʔimɔd de tɪkɲen 'sɑtʔemma jo: 'nɑ:mi 'da:ɣɑ 'spjɔl:ɔntʂun jo ɔ'sɑtʔtʔen go:]
g-ɪl-i mi na boago-imut-t de t-ikɲ-ven saʔʔ-ɛmma jo nami daɣa s-bjullu-O-n-tsun jo oφ-saʔʔ-oʔʔ-ven go
 1.AG-know-1°.PRS PRON.3I house-INESS DEM.PROX 3A.AG-live-NLOC.HYP.PRS PRON.3A.ACT which.ACT PRON.3A.ACT
 POSS.NLOC-ALSO FOC 3O-fish-FREQ-NLOC.HYP.PRS PRON.3O

‘I know the fisherman that lives in this house, whose son also fishes’

1692. *tsilttsas mi gikekvot maddus kalttsema jo, nama heujo dälhet ai mavenan giktutsas a*
 [tʃiltʃas mi gr'ke'kʷot 'maðʊs 'kaltʃɛma jɔ: 'na:ma 'heujo 'dæ:ʎet æi mæ:ɬɛman 'giktʊtʃas a:]
Ø-tsilts-van-s mi gi=kekʷot Ø-madd-φun-s kalttse-ma jo nam-a heuj-o dälj=et ai h-mäv-en-an Ø-gikt-φuts-as
 3A.AG.PST-butcher-2°.PST-PL.SUPRA.PST DET yesterday 3A.AG.PST-hunt-2°.HYP.PST-PL.SUPRA.PST elk-ACC PRON.3A which-ACC winter-GEN for PRON.3I.GEN POSS.3I-meat-ACC-POSS.NLOC 3A.AG-keep-2°.HYP.FUT-PL.SUPRA PRON.3I
 ‘they were butchering an elk they hunted yesterday, whose meat they will keep for winter’

1693. *gili mi snigin sagvema jo, nami dağa spjuillon jo misku naia ʕʕungidda nimin jo*
 [gili mi 'stɯigim 'sakʔɛma jɔ: 'na:mi 'da:ɣa 'spjɔlɔn jɔ 'miskʊ 'na:jaɬʔ:ɔɲata 'nemim jɔ:]
g-il-i mi s-nig-in sagve-ma jo nami dağa s-bjuillon-Ø-n jo misku-Ø n-aia ʕ-φungit-va ni=mi=n jo
 1.AG-know-1°.PRS DET 3A.UNAG.PST-die-NLOC.HYP.PST man-ACC PRON.3A which.ACT PRON.3A.GEN POSS.3A-boy-ACT-POSS.NLOC FOC one-ACT POSS.1-student-ELAT.PL-POSS.LOC COP.3O.HYP.PRS PRON.3A.ACT
 ‘I know the man who died, whose son a student of mine’

1694. *tsadnet stidnuʕin naukva mi bjullu jo, nama au saruğvemamin gaylgimyt getsadnis go*
 [tʃaʔnet 'stidnɔ:ɬin 'naukʷa mi 'bjɔlɔ jɔ: 'na:ma au sa'ruɣʔɛma:min 'gæylgimæet geʔʃaʔnis go:]
Ø-tsadn-vet Ø-stidn=uʕ-in nauk-a mi bjullu-Ø jo nam-a au sa-ruğve-ma-mi=n gaylg-imyt ge-tsadn-φin-s go
 3A.AG.PST-find-3°.PST 3I.UNAG.PST-injure-NLOC.HYP.PST dog-ACC DET boy-ACT PRON.3A which-GEN PRON.3O.GEN POSS.3O-owner-ACC-POSS.NLOC village-INESS 1.AG.PST-find-1°.HYP.PST-PL.SUPRA.PST PRON.3O
 ‘the boy found a an injured dog, whose owner we found in the village’⁸

1695. *geʕisʕvet mi nummava jo majikkutnut ʕikson a, nama ai hegon jo tsikva rirka ne na*
 [geʔisʔɛt mi 'ɲom:ɔwa jɔ 'majikʔkɔtɲɔt 'na:ma æi 'heɣɔn jɔ 'tsikʷa 'rɪrka: 'saʔtæmɪh a:]
ge-ʕisʕ-vet mi n-umma-Ø-va jo Ø-im-Ø ajeğ-φun-tɲut ʕiks-on a nam-a ai h-egu-Ø-n jo tsikva rirka-Ø ne na
 1.AG.PST-sing-3°.PST DET POSS.1-mother-ACT-POSS.LOC FOC 3A.AG.PST-KIN-teach-2°.HYP.PST-1.IO song-ACC PRON.3I which-GEN PRON.3I.GEN POSS.3I-subject-NLOC.POSS FOC white raven-ACT COP.NLOC.HYP.PRS PRON.3I
 ‘I sang a song my mother taught me, whose story is about a white raven’

A genitive relative clause whose argument is a dependent copular verb (which is Pine’s equivalent of an infinitive) can be expressed by using the fourth-person genitive independent pronoun *mani* if the verb action itself is being relativiser (*namat mani silluttat ne na jo* ‘which its doing, which the doing of it’), or a genitive form of an independent pronoun referring to the object of the verb (*namat it negat ne na jo* ‘which their seeing, which the seeing of them’), and the copular construction of the verb (which must agree in tense with the clause) followed by (*n)a jo*, which is declined according to its role in the phrase, acting like a noun phrase.

Such constructions are awkward in English, for example ‘I saw someone in the woods, whose happening/the happening of which didn’t startle me’ (...*numat mani lakkinat nün ai jo* ‘the happening of which... not’), but they are completely grammatical in Pine, if perhaps wordy and not especially colloquial. They can sometimes be avoided due to their relative complexity by using a non-restrictive pronoun (...*namin geggisaksava na* ‘which I avoid’), though this erases the bound-free distinction.

As such, a relativised dependent copular verb can have as an antecedent a phrase, in which case it is free and possessed by the fourth-person *eña*, or an argument of the main clause, in which case it is bound and possessed by its nominal or pronominal antecedent by the relevant independent pronoun.

⁸ Here, the main clause has a third-person animate subject (the boy) and a third-person obviate object (the dog). Obviation is maintained in the relative clause, but the third-person animate here refers to the owner, not the boy.

SUBJECT RELATIVE

- ## SUBJECT POLYVALENT RELATIVE

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'I speak with many friends, the doing of which [speaking] always cheers me up'

1702. *gatsintet daljūt dvaikko, **namat mani silluttat nin nannit io** geggisaksava*

[gɑ̌t̪sm̪t̪et̪ 'dɑːʌt̪ 'dʷɑ̌hkǒ 'nɑːmaȟ 'mɑːnǐ 'sɪt̪ǒt̪at̪ nɪň 'nanɪt̪jɔ̌ gɛkɪ'sakːɪʃɑːwɑ]

1.AG-drink-3°.PRS sometimes alcohol-ACC which.FREE-GEN PRON.4.GEN make-DEP COP.NLOC.HYP.PRS PRON.3I.ELAT FOC
TRANSL-1.AG-KIN-avoid-LOC.HYP.PRS

1703. *gatsintet dalgjut dvaukko, **naminnat** geggisaksava mis*

[gɑ' t̪sm̪ːt̪et̪ 'dɑːʎut̪ 'dʷɑu^hkɔ̌ 'nɑːm̪m̪ːzɑt̪ gɛkɪ'sakːʃɑːwɑ mɪ]

1.AG-drink-3°.PRS sometimes alcohol-ACC, which.FREE-ELAT TRANSL-1.AG-KIN-avoid-LOC.HYP.PRS try.and

1704. *ganiskomma, **namat mani silluttat nin ai io hit** niukkut sisajaχχat gelukvin*

[gɑːni ʃkɔ:mɔː ˈnɑ:mah ˈmɑːni ˈsɪtʰət nɪn æi ɔ hɪt ˈnɔːkʊt sisˈɑːjətʰat ɡeˈlɔːkʷm]

1.AG.speak.Pine.LOC.PRS which.FREE-GEN PRON.4.GEN make-DEP COP.NLOC.HYP.PST PRON.3I.GEN FOC for much CIS-study-DEP
1.AG.PST-must-LOC.HYP.PST

1705. *ganiskomma, **namat ahin** niukkut sisaiakhat gelukvin*

[gɑ'ni f:kɔ:m:ɑ 'nɑ:mah 'ɑ:hɪn 'nɔʰkɔt sis'ɑ:ɪaɪt:at gɛ'lɔʰkʷɪn]

1.AG-speak.Pine-LOC.PRS which.free-GEN for much CIS-study-DEP 1.AG.PST-must-LOC.HYP.PST

1706. *gepalgget linkka, **namat mani silluttat nín ai io** gemiddun*

[gɛ'pal:ɣet 'ɪm:ka 'na:mah 'ma:ni 'sɪ:ʔ^htat nɪn æi jɔ gɛ'mið:ʊn]

1.AG.PST-make-3°.PST boat-ACC which.FREE-GEN PRON.4.GEN do-DEP COP.NLOC.HYP.PST PRON.3I.ACC FOC 1.AG.PST-like-2°.HYP.PST

1707. *gapalġen linkkut, **namat it palġat nin ai io** gamiddut*

[gə'pal:ɣen 'hɪkʊt 'nɑ:mah it pal:ɣat nɛn æi jə gə'mið:ʊt]

1.AG-make-3°.PRS-PL.INFR boat-ACC.PL which.FREE-GEN PRON.3I.GEN.PL make-DEP COP.NLOC.HYP PRON.3I.ACC FOC 1.AG-like-2°.HYP

*gepalgget tsuogne, **namat mani imalkat ni na io** nuveut mialguits ni na*

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NEGATIVE FREE POLYVALENT COPULAR GENITIVE CLAUSE

SUBJECT RELATIVE

geneggan mi njoahimut nin ohakakken jo, numat mani lakkinat ni ai jo din Xiggyt nutnimmun na
 ‘I saw someone in the woods, the happening of which didn’t startled me’

SUBJECT POLYVALENT RELATIVE

sohhehtsğanan ninaukva mi siskon a, numat mani astat nin ai jo simjutpuXat altsut muggun a
 ‘the thunder was scaring my dog, the stopping of which did not cause him to calm down’

OBJECT RELATIVE

gatsintet daljut dwaukko, numat mani silluttat nin nannit jo gisaksavvit nukka na
 ‘I sometimes drink alcohol, the doing of which I do not avoid’

ganiskomma, numat mani silluttat nin ai hit jo lukkit njukut sisajaXat nukkin a
 ‘I speak Pine, which in order to do I didn’t have to study a lot’

Rarely, it is the dependent copular verb which is negated, though this is quite a rare occurrence. Often, the negated as an impersonal monovalent verb (*O-phi uia(n)*) in the present)

gatsintet daljut dwaukko, namat mani sillupput uijen ai jo uskaXubmun a
 ‘I sometimes drink alcohol, which I lie about not doing’

§12.5.4 Oblique Non-Restrictive Relative Clauses

Non-restrictive Relative Clauses which require a non-semantic or oblique case, such as the locative, comitative or essive cases, are expressed by using *im-* restrictive Relative Clauses, which are highly analogous to the restrictive *mit-* relative clauses. These pronouns are termed *oblique non-restrictive relative pronouns*. There are both positive and negative, bound singular and plural and free non-restrictive oblique relative pronouns. Such clauses have an antecedent, which is referred to using non-restrictive relative forms of these bound or free non-restrictive relative pronouns. Free non-restrictive pronouns are often equivalent to locative relative pronouns in English, for example *namiat* ‘in which’ or ‘where’. For most speakers, a prerelative antecedent is required with locations and destinations. If it is lacking in the main phrase, it will often be included in the form of a prerelative marker, which is the short form of the obviate deictic pronoun (*oij-/ov-/ü-*). Furthermore, the inclusion of an obviate location in the main clause may trigger the appearance of the translocative initial *gi-*. It is very common to include a prerelative antecedent, for example *ollut* ‘such a’ even if there is already an antecedent in the main clause: *ollut halda, nammut...* ‘(such) a place, where’.

| CASE | BOUND SINGULAR | | BOUND PLURAL | | FREE | | PRERELATIVE ANTECEDENT |
|----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | POSITIVE | NEGATIVE | POSITIVE | NEGATIVE | POSITIVE | NEGATIVE | |
| INESSIVE | <i>namia
nammut</i> | <i>numia
nummut</i> | <i>namisit</i> | <i>numisit</i> | <i>namiat
nammudat</i> | <i>numiat
nummudat</i> | <i>oija</i> |
| ILLATIVE | <i>namet</i> | <i>numet</i> | <i>namuttut</i> | <i>numuttut</i> | <i>namedat</i> | <i>numedat</i> | <i>oijot</i> |
| ELATIVE | <i>namin
naminnit</i> | <i>numin
numinnit</i> | <i>namingit</i> | <i>numingit</i> | <i>naminat</i> | <i>numinat</i> | <i>oijun</i> |

gasaĶĶaĶĶon mitna laggit sauĶut i gakkī, namingit baĶlummas, a nisinnengen da
‘we fish many types of fish, of which our lakes are full’

COMITATIVE

nā mījūnit geggisāĶĶaĶĶus Ķinkkas, nakkut mitna goaksut i gasiĶlussinga na
‘this is the boat I will fish from, which I have been working on for many months’

sikeskat iskat nukka, nakkudat miktīt nevassa
‘I cannot read, which I am deeply ashamed of’

nāt lillovagi mi nījūa obbogi, numein mitna tyvūt i dālīn ĶiĶlit nūkungā nī
‘the old men over there are my uncles, with whom I have not spoken in years’

ESSIVE

Ķallat ĶiĶmindat bakvet nin ai jo nūja na, namātsat tsabiĶellut
‘returning home is not what you believe it to be’

nā tannumet niski nīpūova, namātsat sisallat gamiĶdattsin
‘my wife is a patient person, which I would also like to become’

§12.5.4.1 Non-Restrictive Relative Adverbs & Subordinating Adverbs

Non-restrictive relative adverbs are adverbial forms of the relative pronouns (*nam-* or *nah-*) which have various functions in Pine. Primarily, they act as non-restrictive relativisers of *-set* adverbs, adverbs of degree, manner, time, reason, goal, cause and type. Some relative adverbs also function as subordinating adverbs when the main clause contains a cataphoric reference in the form of a preruleative adverb.

NON-RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE ADVERB

*ganiskōmma, **nahīt** nūjukku sisajaĶĶat gelukkin*
‘I speak Pine, *for which* I had to study a lot’

SUBORDINATING ADVERB

***ohīt** gelukvan ajaĶĶat nūjuka mikkin, **nahīt** ganiskōmissun*
‘I had to study a lot *in order to* speak Pine’

§12.5.4.1.1 Non-Restrictive Relative Adverbs

Non-restrictive relative adverbs are special adverbial forms of the non-restrictive relative pronoun *īm-*, whose function is to relativise adverbs or adverbial phrases of some type. There are 10 such adverbs: *-set* adverbs (*namiset~nasset*), adverbs of degree (*nammi*), comparative adverbs of degree (*nammut~namut*), adverbs of manner (*nallat*), adverbs of duration (*nalliet*, *naddan*) or time (*naijot*), adverbs of reason (*namīn*), goal (*nahīt*), cause (*nahīn*) and type (*nallut*). Adverbs of reason and cause are similar enough in meaning that they can be synonymous in most cases, and adverbial (*namiset*) and manner (*nallat*) are also quite similar in meaning and function, with only a slight nuance – *namiset* usually refers to adverbs in *-set* or *-it/-ut/-yt* (for example *lōset* ‘slowly’) while *nallat* is more general, or it can refer to adverbs of manner in *laggi* (*ai laggi* ‘like this’).

| FUNCTION | NON-RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE | |
|----------------|---|--|
| | POSITIVE | NEGATIVE |
| ADVERBIAL | <i>namiset~nasset</i>
‘in/by/with which, how’ | <i>numiset~nusset</i> |
| DEGREE | <i>nammi</i>
‘how (much)’
<i>nammut~namut</i>
‘how (much more)’ | <i>nummi</i>
<i>nummut~numut</i> |
| MANNER | <i>nallat</i>
‘in which way, how’ | <i>nullat</i> |
| DURATION, TIME | <i>nalljet, naddan</i>
‘during which, while which’
<i>najjot, najju</i>
‘when, at which point’ | <i>nulljet, nuddan</i>
<i>nuijot, nuiju</i> |
| REASON | <i>namin</i>
‘why, due to which, so’ | <i>numin</i> |
| GOAL | <i>nahit</i>
‘for which’ | <i>nuhit</i> |
| CAUSE | <i>nahin</i>
‘due to which, because of which’ | <i>nuhin</i> |
| TYPE | <i>nallut</i>
‘the kind which’ | <i>nullut</i> |

§12.5.4.1.2 Subordinating Adverbs

Subordinating adverbs are adverbs or adverbial constructions that introduce a dependent clause that is subordinated to the clause to which it is connected. In the context of non-restrictive relative adverbs, these subordinating adverbs are made up of a cataphoric referent in the independent clause in the form of a prrelative adverb, whose function is to signal that an explanation or elaboration on the independent clause will follow. The independent pronoun generally correspond in form to the non-restrictive relative adverb which it announces. Not everyone of the ten non-restrictive relative adverbs have corresponding subordinating adverbial functions, in which case the presence of the prrelative pronoun may be facultative or may otherwise modify the meaning of the sentence.

| FUNCTION | NON-RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE | SUBORDINATING ADVERBS |
|----------------|---|--|
| | POSITIVE | |
| ADVERBIAL | <i>namiset, nasset</i>
‘in/by/with which, how’ | <i>oset~osset...</i> , <i>namiset~nasset...</i>
‘like, how’ |
| DEGREE | <i>nammi</i>
‘how (much), so (much that)’
<i>nammut~namut</i>
‘how (much more), so (much more that)’ | <i>ommi...</i> , <i>nammi...</i>
‘how/as (much)’
<i>ommut~omut...</i> , <i>nammut~namut</i>
‘how (much more)’ |
| MANNER | <i>nallat</i>
‘in which way, how’ | <i>ollat...</i> , <i>nallat...</i>
‘like, how’ |
| DURATION, TIME | <i>nalljet, nadan</i>
‘during which, while which’
<i>nañjot, nañju</i>
‘when, at which point’ | <i>olljet~oddan...</i> , <i>nalljet~naddan...</i>
‘while’
<i>oñju~oñjot...</i> , <i>nañjot~nañju...</i>
‘(at such a time) when’ |
| REASON | <i>namin</i>
‘why, due to which, so’ | <i>omin...</i> , <i>namin...</i>
‘because’ |
| GOAL | <i>nahit</i>
‘for which’ | <i>ohit...</i> , <i>nahit...</i>
‘in order to, to’ |
| CAUSE | <i>nahin</i>
‘due to which, because of which’ | <i>ohin...</i> , <i>nahin...</i>
‘because, due to’ |
| TYPE | <i>nallut</i>
‘the kind which’ | <i>ollut...</i> , <i>nallut</i>
‘such a...that...’ |

§12.5.4.1.3 Adverbial: *namiset*

The non-restrictive relative adverb *namiset* or *nasset* is used to relativise a manner or an adverb in *-set*, *-it/-ut/-yt*. It is essentially synonymous with *nallat*, and can often be found relativizing the word *lakka* ‘way’. When the cataphoric referent is a noun, pronoun or adjective (most commonly *lakka* ‘way’), the relative clause is considered bound and therefore ends with an independent pronoun, although this is optional in non-formal registers. It has a negative form in *numiset* or *nusset*. There exists alternative forms in *naset*, *nanttset* and *nupset* (and corresponding negative forms in *nuset*, *nunttset* and *nupset*).

In the case of the adverb *namiset*, the difference between its true non-restrictive relative function and subordinating adverbial function is not morphosyntactically distinct, except when *namiset* truly has no antecedent, making it a free non-restrictive relative adverb.

BOUND RELATIVE AND/OR SUBORDINATING ADVERB

(*oset*)..., *namiset*...

‘by which, how, the way’

*mi lakka na, **namiset** tsat̪ula*
‘the way (by which) you think’

uḡun voah̄ha lakka na nuḡḡi, namiset seuwu hillikkun
‘there was no way by which they could cross the river’

giṭṇa (laggi~oṣet) ..., namiset...
‘the same way’

*giṭṇa laggi sillupput nuttset, **namiset** gimaiḡḡisipput~tsimaiḡḡiddun*
‘you didn’t do it the same way I taught you’

UNBOUND RELATIVE ADVERB

..., namiset
‘by which, such that’

*miḡt̪ommi, **namiset** gemittin, iḡ s̪nuonnukkun*
‘s/he spoke loudly, by which I knew that s/he was angry’

§12.5.4.1.4 Degree: *nammi* & *nam(m)ut*

The non-restrictive relative adverb *nammi* relativises a degree. This is difficult to translate directly into English, but it may be useful to think of *nammi* as meaning ‘(the) how (much) of which’. The line between the relative adverb and subordinating adverb function of *nammi* is blurry when one tries to understand it from the perspective of an English speaker. Generally, *nammi* is commonly found with the prerelative adverb *ommi*. The construction *ommi...nammi* can be translated as ‘like’, or when *giṭṇa ommi* is found in the independent clause, *nammi* means ‘as’, equating the degree between the main clause and the relative clause.

The subordinating adverb *ommi...*, *nammi...* is similar in meaning to *ommi...va* ‘as/so...as’ but introduces a verb instead of a noun, as is the case with *ommi...va*. It is also possible to have no real phrase following *nammi* and instead have a noun or noun phrase as with *ommi...va*. The prerelative adverb *ommi* is very commonly found with *nammi*, which may be understood to act as the subordinating adverb ‘how (much)’ or ‘as, like’

The adverbs *nammi* and *nammut~namut* cannot readily be said to be either relative or subordinating adverbs, as they may function as either or both.

(ommi) ..., nammi...
‘how (much, long), like’

nannit suppuḂḂi, nammi n̄ukkut sellanumin
‘s/he was surprised by how much s/he₂ had grown’

(ommi) gaj̄j̄eddingi, nammi tammikkimi
‘they showed us how big it was’

(ommi) miḡvan n̄ukka, nummi mikvyt ai giḷḷu voah̄ḡu tuḡḡutt̪sin
‘the boy ate like he had never eaten before’

ommi gekoijoddet niniaȳrĀĀenna, nammi tsin nikkava jo iskin
'I sharpened my axe, like only my father could do'

gitnoset~gitna ommi~gitnomi..., nammi...
'(as much)...as'

gitnoset (niukkut) simigvat tsiskva, nammi tsamiha
'you can eat (as much) as you want'

gitnomi hiaĀĀet givalppa, nammi tsiska
'swim out as far as you can'

gitna ommi tammeggi, nammi imiskaippin
'it was as big as it was impressive'

gitnomi migtvi siktson, nammi ohaȳu gasiggingu
'the thunder was as loud as I've ever heard'

lidnit, jo gitna ommi tammikkun mi giskin jo, nammi biktun nun
'they said that the salmon was as big as a sturgeon (is)'

omut... [ADV.COMP], namut... [ADV.COMP]
'the (more)..., (the more)...

omut niokkoset gatululget, namut nittut gaginda
'the longer I think about it, the less I understand'

(omut)..., namut...
'how much (more)'

kintsimmi nannet ai, namut mi ilkon a jo temat kiaskut ilodmin
's/he realised/was struck by how much faster the trip went than s/he had expected'

omut gimajeddannis, namut itut siĀisĀat iskin
's/he showed us how much better s/he could sing'

omut nikapsassit, namut joa niustut sigindat iskin
'I'm surprised by how much more s/he can understand now'

§12.5.4.1.5 Manner: *nallat*

The relative pronoun *nallat* 'like which, how' (or *nallaggi*, *nallak*, *nalkki*) and its negative form *nullat* (also *nullaggi*, *nullak*, *nulkki*) have the corresponding prerelative form *ollat* and indicate in what manner or way something is done. It is similar in meaning and function to the adverbial *namiset* and its corresponding interrogative *kiset* 'how', which assumes an answer involving an adverb (*deset* 'this way', *lōset* 'slowly'), but corresponds to the interrogative *kiĀa* 'how, like what, in what way', which assumes an answer involving some sort of manner

adverb (*bíueÁÁi laggi* ‘like a boy’, *sittson laggi* ‘by her-/himself’, *raugvot* ‘hard’). As it refers to an adverbial phrase, there is no object referent. The antecedent pronoun *ollat* can be omitted in most cases as the relative pronoun *nallat* generally refers to the entire main clause (and as such is a free relative pronoun), but it must be included for example if it has some sort of attributive such as *gitña ollat...nallat* ‘the same way as’. As with *ommi...*, *nammi*, the relative clause can be reduced to a simple noun phrase, which makes *ollat...*, *nallat* synonymous with *ollat va* ‘like’, although it is common to drop the dependent verb and only keep the copula, similar to how English allows ‘like he does’.

The adverb *nallat* can function both as a subordinating adverb or a non-restrictive relative adverb, although it can be difficult to assess the true syntactic function of the adverb as the distinction between subordinating and non-restrictive relative adverbial function is not always clear-cut.

SUBORDINATING ADVERB

(*ollat*)..., *nallat*...

‘the way, how, like’

na tsurtvinin ke sauÁut, nallat tsimaÁikkiddun~gimaÁikkisipput?
‘did you gut the fish the way I taught you?’

ollat gipegummannin, nallat rvúekki mipalggin
ollat gipegummannin, nallat rvúekki palgát nissun
‘he told me how to build a fire’

(*ollat*) *líbmút NiskuÁit tújat, nallat mi Niskuvullikki ní jo ai Áúbmus*
‘they don’t speak Pine like/how Pine people do’

ollat minan, nallat summaÁan jo tñinnemin
‘s/he walks like her/his mother’

ollat ilgavas, nallat písvi
‘move like a lynx (does)’

gitña ollat..., *nallat...*

‘like, the same (way) as’

gitña ollat tsíltšan smávet mi kuokkullikki, nallat mi peutset nít tsáíltsisitsís
‘foreigners butcher their meat the same way we butcher ours’

NON-RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE ADVERB

..., *nallat*...

‘by which, like which, in which way, whereby, how’

gipegummannin laggin, nallat rvúekki palgát nussin
‘he told me of way how to build a fire’

genegget mi laggi, nallat mi kuokkullikki ní jo smávet tsílttsuts
‘I saw how the way foreigners butcher their meat’

§12.5.4.1.6 Duration & Time: *nalliet*, *naddan~naddal*, *naÁiot~naÁiu*

The relative adverbs *nalljet* or *naddan~naddal* ‘for/during/while/when which’ or ‘at which time’ and its negative counterpart *nulljet* or *nuddan~nuddal* have the corresponding prrelative form *olljet~oddan~oddal* and indicate a duration over, or time at which something occurs. The relative pronoun *nalljet*, *naddan~naddal* is analogous to the interrogative *kalljet*, *kaddan~kaddal* ‘when, during which time, at what point’, which assumes an answer involving some sort of time (*mja keukwon a* ‘for a day’) while *kottset* ‘for how long, how long’ corresponds to *njottset* ‘for, X long’. As it refers to an adverbial phrase, there is no object referent. Note that *gitna olljet~oddan~oddal* exists and means ‘as (of time)’, ‘all the while’, ‘simultaneously with’ or ‘at the same time as’.

Closely related is the relative pronoun *najjot* or *najju* ‘when, at a time when’ and its negative form *nuijot~nuiju*, which have the corresponding prrelative form *ojjot* or *ojju*, which indicate a time when rather than a time during, but both *nalljet~naddan~naddal* and *najjot* are often used interchangeably. There are also relative forms in *najjogidat* (NEG. *nuijogidat*) ‘until a time when’ and *najjoginat* (NEG. *nuijoginat*) ‘since a time when’. These are usually used with the same prrelative as *najjot*, or without any prrelative.

The distinction between non-restrictive relative adverbial function and subordinating adverbial function is not clear in the case of *nalljet~naddan~naddal* and *najjot*, but the presence of a prrelative antecedent tends to result in a subordinating adverbial reading, such as ‘when, while, as’, while the non-restrictive relative reading of ‘during which, at which point’ is often more applicable in the absence of *olljet~oddan~oddal*/*ojjot~ojju* or any other cataphoric referent.

SUBORDINATING ADVERB

(*olljet~oddan~oddal*)..., *nalljet~naddan~naddal*...

‘while, during, as, when’

oddan sippinaḡvin a gaulppomo-t de, naddan mi tsālyt i jo kiasḡet hallillis

‘you were born into this world when things were changing quickly’

gitna olljet~oddan~oddal..., *nalljet~naddan~naddal*

‘as, at the same time as’

gitna olljet gasaḡḡa, naddal mi kuokkit i jo sḡommas

‘as I wake, the others sleep’

(*ojju~ojjot*)..., *najju~najjot*

‘(at which at time) when’

ojju gimindin, najjot ialtsa tsakkin

‘I came when you were away’

(*ojju~ojjot*)..., *najjoginat*

‘(ever) since’

(*ojju*) *gamihinget, najjoginat biskits gakkın*

‘I’ve liked it ever since I was a child’

(*ojju~ojjot*)..., *najjogidat*

‘until (such a time when)’

ojjogit siskisivvus, najjogidat ainyḡḡus

‘I will stay here until it clears up’

NON-RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE ADVERB

..., *nalljet~naddan~naddal...*

‘during which, then’

gassin deŋŋa tgeŋts keukwon i dālŋen, nalljet gemaddin

‘I was here for three days, during which I hunted’

..., *naŋŋot...*

‘at which point/time, then, (which is) when’

hallungummi, naŋŋot nŋittsun edda oallŋun nŋn

‘s/he got lost, at which point it was already too late’

§12.5.4.1.7 Reason: *namin*

The relative adverb *namin* ‘why, due to, for which’ or ‘about which’ and its negative form *numin* have a corresponding antecedent in *omin* which indicate a reason for an action or a subject of an action. The form *namin* is actually the relative form of the relative pronoun. The relative pronoun *namin* is analogous to the interrogative pronoun *kamin* ‘why’.

The adverbial construction *omin...*, *namin...* functions as a subordinating adverb ‘because’, where *omin* signals that the dependent clause will explain the independent clause. Without any cataphoric referent, ..., *namin...* functions as a non-restrictive relative adverb meaning ‘because of/due to which, (which is) why’. In other words, without any prerespective antecedent, *namin* emphasises the effect, while *omin...*, *namin* emphasise the cause-and-effect relationship between the main clause and subordinated clause.

SUBORDINATING ADVERB

omin..., *namin...*

‘because’

omin nŋskaitŋin, namin rŋlelut garuktisitan

‘I screamed because I hate spiders’

omin gelullinen, namin siminttis

‘we left because they came’

giŋŋa omin..., *namin...*

‘for the same reason as’

NON-RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE ADVERB

..., *namin...*

‘because of which, due to which, (which is/the reason) why, to, so, therefore’

garuŋŋen rŋlelut, namin geskaitŋin

‘I hate spiders, which is why I screamed’

uḡun selyttsit nūa voahha altsin a, namīn teškvon a
 ‘the bride has no reason to (lit. due to which she would) refuse’

nā altsints mi na-t de, numīn dakkut lūllit nūka na
 ‘this is the reason why I don’t speak to her/him’

§12.5.4.1.8 Goal: *nahit*

The relative pronoun *nahit* ‘for which’ and its negative form *nuhit* have a corresponding antecedent in *ohit* which indicate a goal, and are derived from the postposition *(a)hit* ‘for’. It is analogous to the interrogative pronoun *kahit* ‘what for’.

When only the adverb *nahit* is found, without any clear cataphoric referent, it functions as a non-restrictive relative adverb meaning ‘for which, in order for which, to’, while the combination of the antecedent *ohit* and *nahit* functions as a subordinating adverb, with an independent clause containing an explanation and a dependent clause detailing the goal and therefore corresponds to ‘to, in order to, for’.

SUBORDINATING ADVERB

ohit..., *nahit*

‘to, in order to, for’

ohit gelukvan aiaħħat nūukka mikkin, nahit geniskōmissun
 ‘I had to study a lot to speak Pine’

ohit tsakiħisaħħotsis, nahit heyt rvuekki tsapalḡḡisitsit
 ‘we will gather wood to make a fire tonight’

giṭṭa ohit gipegummepput, nahit gipeguppisinnin
 ‘I told you for the same (reason/goal) as I told them’

NON-RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE ADVERB

..., nahit

‘for which, in order for which, to, so, therefore’

ganiskōmma, nahit nūukka sisaiaħħat gelukkin
 ‘I speak Pine, for which I had to study a lot’

halli nūḡeūn ellamiddits, nahit nūoahimut ellit skednaskat nūn nammut genaħħin
 ‘I became a botanist, for which I spent a lot of time in the woods looking at plants’

tsapalḡetsis heyt rvuekki, nahit tsakiħisaħħusotsit
 ‘we are making a fire tonight, so we will gather wood’

tsħukva kekvt kiħisaħħat mittsin, nuhit ankkut nuttsidduts
 ‘you must gather wood today, for which I will not help you’

§12.5.4.1.9 Cause: *nahin*

The relative pronoun of cause *nah̃n* and its negative form *ũh̃n* have a corresponding antecedent in *oh̃n* which indicate a cause, and are derived from the postposition *(a)h̃n* ‘due to’. It is analogous to the interrogative pronoun *kah̃n* ‘why, because of what, due to what’.

When only the adverb *nah̃n* is found, without any clear cataphoric referent, it functions as a non-restrictive relative adverb meaning ‘because of which, due to which’, while the combination of the antecedent *oh̃n* and *nah̃n* functions as a subordinating adverb, with an independent clause containing an explanation and a dependent clause detailing the goal and therefore corresponds to ‘to, in order to, for’.

SUBORDINATING ADVERB

oh̃n..., *nah̃n...* ‘because, due to, why’

oh̃n bakvet sĩivvat galukva joa, nah̃n ai iu va gemaḍḍin tavamunnit ṇistidnu ʕʕin
‘I now have to stay home because I injured my foot hunting’

oh̃n kũkin middyt, nah̃n guʕʕimminin
‘I do not like them because they insulted me’

minat n̄n nakkut oh̃n sewu sihilligat tsiskinetsin, nah̃n hysʕin ai
‘we could cross the river by walking because it froze’

oh̃n iskat sikeumindat nũkin, nah̃n ṇiṇje ʕʕin
‘I couldn’t come along because I was sick’

NON-RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE ADVERB

..., nah̃n... ‘due to which, because of which, why, therefore’

ṇiṇjeḷḷin, nah̃n sikeumindat iskit nukkin
‘I was sick, because of which I couldn’t come along’

§12.5.4.1.10 Type: *nallut*

The non-restrictive pronoun of type *nallut* (or *nallut*), the negative form *nullut* (or *nullut*) and the prerelative antecedent *ollut* (or *ollut*) correspond to the interrogative pronoun *kisʕat* ‘what type, what kind’. It is not an adverb, but is included here because it is otherwise unique in form and function. The prerelative antecedent form *ollut* can function as both an attributive adjective, a predicative adjectival verb (neither *nall-* nor *oll-* are affected by apophony in the past) or an adverb, for example:

ollut i sakvin jo, nullut ṇiukkut lũllit tuḡḡin
i ollut sakvin jo, nullat ṇiukkut lũllit tuḡḡin
‘he was a man that didn’t speak much’

ADVERB

ADJECTIVE

oll̄i mi sakvin, nullut ṇiukkut lũllit tuḡḡin jo
‘the man was not the type to speak much’

ADJECTIVAL VERB

The pronoun *illut* only functions as a non-restrictive relative pronoun, regardless of the presence or absence of *ollut*. The relative pronoun itself, *nallut*, is declined in all cases and can have any function in the phrase, much like the relative pronoun *nami*. The adjectival verb can also be relativised in the dependent form as *ill̄ at*, but the copula can also be used with *nallut* behaving more like an adverb.

| CASE | SINGULAR | | PLURAL | |
|------------|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | POSITIVE | NEGATIVE | POSITIVE | NEGATIVE |
| ASEMATIC | <i>nallut</i> | <i>nullut</i> | <i>nallukki</i> | <i>nullukki</i> |
| SEMATIC | <i>naχon</i> | <i>nuχon</i> | <i>naχit</i> | <i>nuχit</i> |
| INESSIVE | <i>naχumit</i>
<i>naχummit</i>
<i>nallummit</i> | <i>nuχumit</i>
<i>nuχummit</i>
<i>nullummit</i> | <i>naχusut</i> | <i>nuχusut</i> |
| ILLATIVE | <i>naχot</i> | <i>nuχot</i> | <i>naχidit</i> | <i>nuχidit</i> |
| ELATIVE | <i>naχuin</i> | <i>nuχuin</i> | <i>naχungit</i> | <i>nuχungit</i> |
| COMITATIVE | <i>naχugit</i>
<i>naχukkit</i>
<i>nalluttit</i> | <i>nuχugit</i>
<i>nuχukkit</i>
<i>nulluttit</i> | <i>naχein</i> | <i>nuχein</i> |
| ESSIVE | <i>nalluits</i> | <i>nulluits</i> | <i>nalluitsot</i> | <i>nulluitsot</i> |

(ollut)..., *nallut...*

‘(such a type) that’

nā mi ollut sakvin, nullut n̄ukkut l̄illit tuijen io

‘he is the type of man who does not speak a lot’

genegget ollut sauχen, nuχon voah̄h̄ju nekkyt nukksin~nukkum io

‘I saw a type of fish I’ve never seen before’

n̄i ollut sakvin, nalluttit gvaiddit io issigentitan, a n̄ikkava-t da

‘my father was the type of man with whom everyone got along’

ollu-t t̄gva nā l̄ilut a N̄isχikketsin da, nuχon m̄ja keukwon a dall̄jein aiskyt nuttsutts̄ut~nuttsutts̄isit

‘Pine is the kind of language you couldn’t learn in a day’

(ollut)..., *nallat...*

‘(such a type) that...is, like’

ḡilin ollut sagvemut, nallat tsakka

‘I know men like you (lit. I know the man of the type that you are)’

oll̄-..., *nallut...*

‘be such (a type) that’

holloat mi dissit vaihegi, naχit skikut hall̄illas i

‘the weather around here is such that it changes very quickly’

§12.5.4.1.11 Overview of Non-Restrictive Relative & Subordinating Adverbs

The table below summarises the way non-restrictive relative adverbial and subordinating adverbial functions of non-restrictive adverbs differ in meaning through examples:

| | NON-RESTRICTIVE ADVERB | |
|---------------|---|--|
| | NON-RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE ADVERB | SUBORDINATING ADVERB |
| ADVERBIAL | <i>mi laggi (na), namiset tsatula (na)</i>
‘the way (by which) you think’ | <i>oset gamidda, namiset tsatula</i>
‘I like how you think’ |
| DEGREE | <i>ommi gimajedipput, nammi nukkut pisulkiddut</i>
‘I showed you how much I love you’ | |
| MANNER | <i>nā lakka mi na-t de, nallat galidnisit (na)</i>
‘this is the way I say it’ | <i>ollat nā mi na-t de, nallat galidnisit</i>
‘this is how I say it’ |
| DURATION TIME | <i>mišivvi kūt keukvut i, nalliet jaltsa gakkīn (i)</i>
‘s/he stayed her two days, during which I was away’ | <i>oñju mišivvi, naddan jaltsa gakkīn</i>
‘s/he stayed here while I was away’ |
| REASON | <i>añeddan mi alttsema, numin ugun bakven nukkin na</i>
‘s/he explained the reason why s/he wasn’t home’ | <i>omin añeddi, numin ugun bakven nukkin</i>
‘s/he explained why s/he wasn’t home’ |
| GOAL | <i>nā mi keggi na mi na-t de, nahit gasañjunga (na)</i>
‘this is the day, which I have been preparing for’ | <i>njukka sisañaxat ohit gelukvan, nahit gamiskomissun</i>
‘I had to study a lot to speak Pine’ |
| CAUSE | <i>geneggin mi nemma, nahin sittisastuttukkin io</i>
‘I saw the friend, because of whom you moved here’ | <i>skeumindat iskyt ohin kükīn, nahin ninñeññin</i>
‘I couldn’t come along because I was sick’ |
| TYPE | <i>ollu-t tēva nā ñulut a Nisñikketsin da, nuñon mja keukvon a dallēin aiskyt nuttsuttsisit</i>
‘Pine is the kind of language you couldn’t learn in a day’ | |

§12.5.4.2 Conjunctive & Postpositional Forms

The non-restrictive relative pronoun in *na-* can be found with conjunctions and postpositions, which sometimes fuse together. For example, the postposition and conjunction *teni* ‘despite’ has fused with the relative pronoun to form *natteni* ‘despite which’.

FUSIONAL FORMS

Non-restrictive relative pronouns can be found with conjunctions and adpositions. In certain cases, the relative pronoun and the conjunction or postposition have fused to form a single word. Many conjunctions have a positive and negative form, for example *gillu* ‘before’ and *gullu* ‘before not’. This is not true of fusional conjunctive forms of the non-restrictive relative pronouns, which have a positive form in *na-* and a negative form in *nu-*. The argument of the relative clause is less salient in fusional forms, and is most commonly understood to be free in nature, not referring to a specific participant in the main clause but referring to the main clause as a whole. For that reason, most speakers omit the independent pronoun after fusional forms of non-

restrictive relative pronouns. For that reason, such clauses may be subject-headed even though the relative pronoun does not refer to the head. This is called a *disjunctive subject head*, and results in subjects most commonly being found clause finally instead of moved clause-initially as in non-subject headed relative clauses. Subjects can still be moved to the start of the relative clause but this is not common.

TEMPORAL

NON-FUSIONAL

FUSIONAL

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>nama giḷlu</i> | <i>naggiḷlu, naggil</i> | ‘before which’ |
| <i>nama mahu</i> | <i>nammahu</i> | ‘after which’ |
| <i>nama ekkot~eḡot</i> | <i>nakkot~nameḡot</i> | ‘after which, following which, then’ |
| <i>nama dālḡen</i> | <i>naddālḡen, naddalḡen, naddal</i> | ‘during which’ |
| <i>nama aḡn</i> | <i>nagḡn</i> | ‘since which’ |
| <i>nama aḡt</i> | <i>nagḡt</i> | ‘until which’ |
| <i>nama keḡget</i> | <i>nakkeḡget, nakken</i> | ‘until which’ |

naḡvi kwavyt nīmīnaḡvīna, nuggiḷlu mittyt mi eḡogetadnus naḡnen ai nukkus
‘my first born was born in the summer, before which we did not know what to expect’

gesilttsin hiälḡvi, nameḡot mi iḡkeḡi nī iḡ tsārkkēn sitsoaḡnuḡat nḡallus
‘we butchered the reindeer, after which the women hung the meat to dry’

siskimindvus oallḡut, naggḡt bakvet miḡwat tsḡukka
‘I will come home late, until which you must stay home’

CAUSAL

NON-FUSIONAL

FUSIONAL

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| <i>nama maḡḡn</i> | <i>nammaddḡn</i> | ‘following which, because of which’ |
| <i>nama tekven</i> | <i>natteḡven, natteḡ, nattet</i> | ‘as a consequence of which, therefore’ |
| <i>nama peḡḡn</i> | <i>nappeḡḡn</i> | ‘therefore, because of which’ |
| <i>nama ḡikkḡn</i> | <i>naḡḡikkḡn, naḡḡḡk, naḡḡḡt</i> | ‘therefore, because of which’ |
| <i>nama hillḡn</i> | <i>nahhillḡn, nallḡn</i> | ‘due to which’ |

gaḡubbondet kin skeültton, nammaddḡn pḡḡra nḡiddan gegḡiḡauwvisits
‘we first soak the hide, after which we then slip the flesh off’

uḡsatsilubmat, nutteḡ pḡ siḡemat innuk isḡyt nḡka
‘you lied to me, therefore I can’t believe you anymore’

nḡstidḡnuḡn, nallḡn galempḡpaiskimḡḡma
‘I injured myself, due to which I cannot work’

CIRCUMSTANTIAL

NON-FUSIONAL

FUSIONAL

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>nama monet</i> | <i>nammonet, nammot</i> | ‘in which way, such that’ |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|

lōset taḡeddan, nammo(ne)t ḡaiwvin na
‘s/he explained slowly, such that it was clear’

GOAL, RESULT, MANNER

NON-FUSIONAL

*nama ʔikven**nama tsabben**nama n̄iavvet**nama disʔin*

FUSIONAL

naʔʔikven, naʔʔik, naʔʔit ‘for which, in order for which’*nattsabben* ‘for which, in the hopes of which’*nann̄iavvet* ‘for which, by which, through which’*naddisʔin, naddis* ‘as a result of which’*tsindan m̄jihgat linkka ginin a mi linkkapal̄ggi io, naʔʔik sim̄jhamat tsʔukkitsit*

‘the boat builder needs to tar the boat, for which we must make tar’

n̄a na hindat um̄met bakvet n̄e na, nattsabben gamiaglalka

‘finally returning home is that, in the hopes of which I keep struggling’

(or: ‘the hope of finally returning home is what I keep struggling for’)

n̄a (go) mi miagl̄at nin ai moni, nann̄iavvet sisitsill̄iat naiskven

‘the path of struggling is that, by which one learns to survive’

(or: ‘one learns to survive through struggling’)

miagl̄i ill̄iummut n̄issavaki, naddis sisitsill̄iat aiskis

‘my parents struggled in life, as a result of which they learned to survive’

CONCESSIVE

NON-FUSIONAL

*nama mid̄in**nama teni**nama tsall̄in**nama lakn̄in*

FUSIONAL

*nammid̄in**natteni**nattsall̄in, nattsal**nallakn̄in*

‘knowing which’

‘despite which’

‘depending on which, whichever’

‘depending on which, whichever’

gipaitni mi iusʔin sewot a s̄naugvan, nammid̄in ai sisangat an̄iggin

‘her/his dog fell in the frozen river, knowing which s/he ran to help him’

mimint̄it speʔʔutummit t̄ij̄is̄in a, natteni mi kod̄megi n̄e io simint̄is

‘they were told not to come here, despite which the guests still came’

ij̄ju gi jāga siḡgit skekvot ukkusin, nattsall̄in tsʔullusotsit

‘hopefully it will not rain tomorrow, depending on which we will leave’

OTHER POSTPOSITIONS

A number of postpositions can appear in fusional relative forms. In many cases, the antecedent is clear and the relative clause is understood to be bound, which triggers the use of an independent pronoun, although this is less common with determiner clauses or pronouns, such as *mi ma* ‘something’.

NON-FUSIONAL

*nakkut uḡgit**nama tek̄ket**nama s̄nenḡinan**nama s̄nenḡinat**nama dall̄je(i)n**numa d̄al̄jet*

FUSIONAL

*nammūgḡit, nakūgḡit**nattekk̄et**nannenḡinan**nannenḡinat**naddall̄je(i)n**nuddal̄jet, nuddal̄jet, nuddal* ‘for which (NEG) time’

‘without which’

‘regarding/towards which’

‘on behalf of whom (SINGULAR)’

‘on behalf of whom (PLURAL)’

‘in which time’

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>nama dālĭn</i> | <i>naddālĭn, naddalĭn, naddal</i> | ‘since which, from which, during time’ |
| <i>namĭn aukka</i> | <i>namĭnokka, namenokka</i> | ‘apart/except from which’ |
| <i>nama nuk</i> | <i>nannuk</i> | ‘regarding which’ |
| <i>nama nanna, -et, -ĭn</i> | <i>nannanna, -et, -ĭn</i> | ‘inside which’ |
| <i>nama keĭĭa, -et, -ĭn</i> | <i>nakkeĭĭa, -et, -ĭn</i> | ‘along which’ |

nā mi ma tsintat tsāĭen nē na, nukkuġġit sisillĭat iskit nĭtsatsit
‘drinking water is something, without which we cannot live’

nā mi ma gimiggat heyt askvet nē na, nannuk bĭttĭsisit mĭtĭa saksōhĭllogi nē nēs
‘going outside at night is something regarding which we have many cautionary tales’

tsasungitagi kekvet mĭ nĭagis ĭt tsattĭsin, nannengĭnat a bĭāren de tsalkkisĭtis ĭ
‘today we honor the dead, on behalf of whom we make this offering’

sĭvvi nennĭn mĭa ĭnnĭen a mĭ koġmi ĭo, naddal gvai nĭmĭkvogat sĭmigvat pattĭn
‘the guest was with us for one evening, during which time s/he managed to eat all our food’

nā mi eĭĭogĭt naĭĭut dallĭi na mĭ na-t de, nuddal kvoavvot sĭġġit nuiĭunge
‘this is now the longest time period, for which it hasn’t rained this summer’

mĭddan mĭ ġāmpi na mĭ nakvakeggebĭullu ĭo, numenokka voĭkuokki mĭddĭn utĭit tuggĭn
‘the birthday boy liked the cake, apart from which he didn’t seem to like anything else’

nā nĭspĭn mĭ na-t de, nannannet nĭbeuvidda ġanĭspĭsitan na
‘this is a box, inside which I keep my jewelry’

§12.5.4.2.1 Non-Fusional Conjunctive & Postpositional Forms

Non-fusional forms of conjunctive and postpositional found with the sematic form of the relative pronoun (*nama* in the singular positive, *numa* in the negative singular, *namut* in the plural positive and *numut* in the plural negative) are found preceding the conjunction (or adposition) – this replaces the third-person sematic independent pronoun found with many conjunctions, and the particle *va/vu* is also missing, for example the conjunction *ai nukvet va* ‘once, after’ is relativised to *nama nukvet* ‘after which’. Semantically, not all conjunctions can be relativised in Pine. For example, *ĭu* ‘when’, *aggen* ‘as soon as’, *au miudġet va* ‘at the same time’, *au itse~eset~oset va* ‘such that’, *ain (va)* ‘such that’, *aiĭĭa/akkut* ‘therefore’, *au ĭikven va* ‘so that’, *au skanĭn va* ‘in order to’ cannot be relativised. The resulting relativised form would not make sense, and as such they are not found with the relative pronoun.

§12.5.5 Indirect Interrogatives

Indirect interrogatives are questions which are embedded into a main clause. All indirect interrogatives are dependent, meaning their order is invariably the hyponomous and they require relative interrogative forms of adverbs and pronouns, the so-called *n*- forms (as opposed to the *k*- forms of direct interrogatives). There are four

main types of indirect interrogatives clauses in Pine in addition to polar indirect interrogatives: restrictive, extractive, polar extractive and dependent indirect interrogatives. These four variations are synonymous, although they vary with regard to language register.

| | |
|------------------|--|
| RESTRICTIVE | <i>mittyt mi naš mađđi jo kvaupma nuškvisin ai nuka</i> |
| EXTRACTIVE | <i>mittat nukka, naš mađđi jo kvaupma nuškvisin</i> |
| POLAR EXTRACTIVE | <i>mittat nukka, na nuškvisin ke kvaupma naš mađđi jo</i> |
| DEPENDENT | <i>mittat nukka, kvaupma nuškvisin naš mađđi jo</i>
'I don't know which hunter killed the bear' |

Restrictive indirect interrogatives embed the question into a determiner phrase. Extractive indirect interrogatives move the interrogatives phrase to the initial position, while polar extractive indirect interrogatives use a tag-question construction (na...-t ke) on the verb in first position. Finally, dependent indirect interrogatives have the standard dependent word order (OVS).

Polar indirect interrogatives are embedded yes/no questions syntactically similar to polar extractive indirect interrogatives in that they use a tag-question construction with a verb-initial order.

| | |
|-------|---|
| POLAR | <i>mittat nukka, na nuškvisin ke kvaupma mi mađđi jo</i>
'I don't know whether the hunter killed the bear' |
|-------|---|

§12.5.5.1 Restrictive Indirect Interrogative Clauses

Indirect interrogative clauses can be expressed through interrogative restrictive relative clauses. The relative determiner clause has no antecedent in the main clause, and as such is free, such that the independent pronoun of the clause must be declined according to the function of the relative determiner clause, which has a fourth-person object referent in the verb – when an indirect restrictive interrogative functions as a subject, the referent subject pronoun is usually a third-person inanimate. This independent pronoun can have any function of a normal noun.

Indirect interrogative restrictive relative clauses differ from other restrictive relative clauses in that the head of the relative clause is not a noun, but either the verb complement or the predicate of the copula (PP). This means that the constituent ordering of indirect interrogative restrictive relative clauses differs from other similar clauses, as the head must be found clause-finally. In CP-headed indirect interrogative relative clauses, the CP moves from a position before the verb adjunct and the verb to after the verb, while in PP-headed indirect interrogative relative clauses, the PP appears after the verb. In independent clauses, the predicate of the copula is normally included in the verb adjunct, but here the verb adjunct and predicate appear on either side of the verb. For example, '...who the woman awake is' would see 'awake' appear before the verb, but 'who' after the verb: ...*mi iski jo saksen ninen kammi (na)*. The constituent ordering of complement-headed and predicate-headed indirect interrogative restrictive relative clauses is given below, as well as the normal relative constituent ordering from which they differ for comparison:

VP in restrictive relative clause is head
mi... (SUBJ + *jo*) [[CP] » (AV) » V] » **N**] » PRON
*mi iski jo tilliddut ari isi **sakvin** jo*
 'the very old man that the woman knows'

CP in indirect interrogative relative clause is head
mi... (SUBJ + *jo*) [(AV) » **CP** » V] » (n)a
*mittyt mi iski jo [**nakken** tillut] ai] nuka*

‘I don’t know who the woman knows’

PP in indirect interrogative relative clause is head

mi... (SUBJ + *io*) [(AV) » **PP** » V] » (n)a

mittyt mi iski io [nammi nin] ai nuka

‘I don’t know who the woman is’

mittyt mi (mi) na-t de io [nasni ninen] ai nuka

‘I don’t know what this is’

Because these indirect interrogative clauses commonly begin with the determiner, subjects are often not determined, or if they are, the initial definite determiner is dropped, for example:

na tsmida-t ke mi sakvin io ie tiknen najja ai?

‘do you know where the man lives?’ (never *...*mi mi sakvin io ie...*)

To avoid this, dependent interrogatives may be preferred:

na tsmidda-t ke, najja tiknen mi sakvin io?

‘do you know where the man lives?’

When the determiner clause itself is the subject of the main clause, it behaves as a third-person inanimate:

na mi beyxissemi nasni na mi na-t de

‘this is what is important’

This is more naturally expressed without an interrogative form in Pine, as indirect interrogative clauses in Pine generally entail an actual question – if the indirect interrogative clause can be reworded as an actual question (‘I don’t know who she is’ » ‘I don’t know...who is she?’), then it is probably acceptable as an indirect relative question, but if it is not, then Pine speakers will prefer to word it differently. This is the case here, as the direct interrogative ‘what is important?’ is easily reworded from ‘this is what is important’ (‘this is...what is important?’).

na mi beyxissemi na mi na-t de

‘this is what is important’

However, the relative clause may not be found in the main polypersonal verb if it is not a direct object, for example *geneskvimman mi na-t de io nun nasni nannit* ‘s/he asked me about (+ELAT) what this was’.

Indirect interrogative restrictive clauses often contain infinitival clauses, which can themselves contain non-finite verbs. For example, the phrase ‘I don’t know how to do it’ expressed with a restrictive relative clause is *mittyt mi silluttat ai nasxa nus ai nuka*, which contains the infinitival clause *silluttat ai ne na* ‘to do it’ (where the copula is found in the optative due to the nature of the main clause). A more accurate translation of this phrase however would be ‘I don’t know the way to do it’, as the infinitival clause is inherently more determined when using a restrictive relative clause. Using a non-restrictive relative clause gives a reading closer to ‘I don’t know how to do it’: *(ollat) mittat nukka, nallat ai sisilluttat no*. There is a second type of non-restrictive relative clauses that uses a relativised form of the interrogative pronoun (*nasxa*) and does not require or allow a prerelative adverb: *mittat nukka, nasxa sillusseuts* ‘I don’t know how to do it’, which is a more common and less formal way of expressing this idea than using a non-restrictive relative pronoun.

In contrast, if the interrogative restrictive clause acts instead as a subject, whose verb must thus be an infinitival clause (*midat nê na* ‘to know’) , the secondary infinitive (*silluttat ai nê na* ‘to do it’) cannot appear as an infinitival clause within an infinitival clause due to copula exclusion. As such, the phrase ‘knowing how to do it is what is important’ can be expressed with an interrogative restrictive relative clause containing two non-finite verbs:

nâ mi mittyt nukkisit a mi midat silluttat ai našĶa nus a
 ‘knowing how to do it is what I don’t know’

Here, the subject of the phrase, *midat...našĶa nus a* ‘to know how to...’ is container within the determiner clause *mi...na* ‘the...’, and contains another infinitival clause *silluttat ai nê na* ‘to do it’. Combining these three clauses into one requires the conversion of the inner infinitival clause (*silluttat ai nê na*) into an auxiliary decopularised clause, *silluttat ai*. The independent pronoun of the determiner phrase [*mi...na*] and the independent pronoun of its embedded infinitival clause *midat...našĶa ĵus a* are nearly universally mutually exclusive, which means that only one occurs and as such serves a dual purpose, although hypercorrection may lead some speakers to add *ĵo na* to the clause, even though this is not necessary and widely considered incorrect or at least superfluous and awkward (such that the phrase would become **mi midat silluttat ai našĶa nus a ĵo na*). The same idea can be expressed by use of a non-restrictive clause: *beyĶissami ollat midat nê na, nallat silluttat ai nus a* ‘knowing how to do it is important’, or more commonly *beyĶissami midat nê na, našĶa silluttat ai nus a*. The main difference being the presence of a prrelative adverb and the presence of two infinitival clauses, which is allowed as they are not embedded within each other. For that reason, non-restrictive relative clauses are sometimes preferred in order to avoid complex embedding of multiple non-finite forms.

Below is an example of an even more complex example of such recursive embedding of clauses within an indirect interrogative restrictive relative clause which contains another restrictive relative clause.

mittyt mi mĩnttot gimalkian ilbi na ĵo naĵĵa nin ai nũka
 ‘I don’t know where the flower I gave to the girl is’

It is more likely that this phrase would be expressed using a less convoluted construction such as with a polar extractive interrogative or dependent indirect interrogative:

mittat nukka, na nin ke naĵĵa mi mĩnttot gimalkian ilbi na
mittat nukka, naĵĵa nin mi mĩnttot gimalkian ilbi na
 ‘I don’t know where the flower I gave to the girl is’

Below are given examples of indirect interrogative restrictive relative clauses:

siggyt mi našnen tselidnisin ai nukkan
 ‘I didn’t hear what you said’

mittyt mi mi na-t de ĵo nammi nin ai nũka
 ‘I don’t know who this is’

mittyt mi na ĵo našni nin ai nũka
 ‘I don’t know what it is’

mittyt mi hulġġu ĵo našni nin ai nũka
 ‘I don’t know what a *hulġġu* is’

gamidda mi naĵĵa tsikĶa ai
 ‘I know where you live’

gamidda mi sakven jo naŋja tiknen ai
 ‘I know where the man lives’

tɲidi mi smangen jo naŋjet miggimin ai mi tselga jo
 ‘the young girl knows where her sister went’

geneskwan mi jo sakven-ni jo naŋnen silluppin nannit ɲigaŋaveva
 ‘my brother asked me about what that man was doing’

or *ineskwaɲut mi jo sakven-ni jo naŋnen silluppin ai ɲigaŋaveva*
 ‘my brother asked me what that man was doing’

§12.5.5.2 Extractive Indirect Interrogative Clauses

In colloquial speech, indirect interrogative clauses can be found in their extractive form. Extractive refers to the fact that this construction requires the movement of the interrogative phrase to the start of the embedded clause. Because extractive indirect interrogatives are so similar to non-restrictive relative clauses, prerelative antecedents are sometimes heard in the main clause.

na tseneggimɪn ke, nakken gikekvot tekkin ɲibisseva?
na tsenegin ke, nakken gikekvot tekkin ɲibisseva?
 ‘did you see who my uncle met yesterday?’

WITH PRERELATIVE

WITHOUT PRERELATIVE

mittyt nʉket, naŋni nin mi na-t de
mittat nukka, naŋni nin mi na-t de
 ‘I don’t know what this is’

WITH PRERELATIVE

WITHOUT PRERELATIVE

siggyt nʉket, naŋnen tselidnun
siggat nʉkin, naŋnen tselidnun
 ‘I didn’t hear what you said’

WITH PRERELATIVE

WITHOUT PRERELATIVE

EXTRACTIVE INDIRECT INTERROGATIVE CLAUSE

PP is head

[(**PP.Rel**) » (AV) (CP) » V] (SP)

mittat nukka, naŋni nin hulǵu
 ‘I don’t know what a *hulǵu* is’

mittat nukka, nammi nin mi na-t de
 ‘I don’t know who this is’

mittat nukka, naŋ sakvin jo nin mi na-t de
 ‘I don’t know what man this is’

ipeǵuttattsat, nammi nin pinennnenna
 ‘tell me who your friend is’

*sinegat giskva, **našnits** paḷḷunna*
'I can see what you've become'

*eḡokautḡas, **nušnits** allit puḡuppin*
'don't regret what you didn't become'

*skegaṭṇat tsindva, **naškuṭṭias** nuš a*
'you can decide which one it will be'

AV is head

[(**AV.Rel**) » (AV) » (CP) » V] (SP)

*iḡeḡuttattsappi, **naiṭṭa** sḡinkkan paḷḡḡun mi sakvin iḡo*
'please tell me where the man built his boat'

*hiḷḷats, **našnits** sinispat tsḡukksit*
'remember what you must keep it' (...kept it *warm*)'

*giddats, **nauma** helvin*
'look how much it grew'

*iḡeḡupput nukkanninin, **na(nno)ttset** ṇikeṭṭedon sišivus*
'they didn't tell me how long they would stay here with us'

*ṭṇidan mi tselga iḡo, **naiṭṭet** mikkin smangen*
'the young girl knows where her sister went'

*na tsipeḡummin ke, **noillot** keutsmindus ḷu sittsišivus ḷu*
'did you tell her/him, whether you will come along or stay?'

*nekkat ṇikin, **naškuḡḡin** gilullin iḡo*
'I didn't see along which side s/he left'

*mittat nukka, **našnihūt ṇiṭusta** simiḡvat gisko*
'I don't know how much more I can eat'

*sisōḡmat iskat nukka, **nauvovun tammekkuts** haḷḷumin*
'I can't imagine how much bigger it could become'

CP is head

[(**CP.Rel**) » (AV) » (CP) » (AV) » (PP) » V] (SP)

*na tsenegin ke, **našnen** gikekvot siḷḷuppin ṇibisseva?*
'did you see what my uncle did yesterday?'

*na tseneggimin ke, **nakken** gikekvot tekkin ṇibisseva?*
'did you see who my uncle met yesterday?'

*na tsmidda ke, **našnen** sasṇaiṭkvenan muoṭṭis nišpin mi sakvin iḡo?*
'do you know what the man was keeping warm with his blanket?'

*na tsepiskin ke, **našnen** gelidnun?*
'did you hear what I said?'

*na tsili-t ke, **nakikkut** gelullin?*
'do you know whom I was speaking with?'

*na tsili-t ke, **naš** niktson **io** gelullin?*
'do you know which person I was speaking with?'

*na tsmidda-t ke, **našnen** sūmaḡedan malkkin mi bjuḷḷu io?*
'do you know what the boy gave his mother?'

*na tsmidda-t ke, **nakket** a tsuoḡne-t de malkkunnamit mi bjuḷḷu io?*
'do you know whom the boy gave this knife?'

*nekkat kūkin, **naškuḷḷu** ḡāmpi **na** gittsatḡisin*
'I didn't see which cake you chose'

§12.5.5.3 Polar Extractive Indirect Interrogative Clauses

Polar extractive indirect interrogative clauses are clauses that use the polar interrogative format (*na...(-t) ke ḡi/ mo/ko*) with an extractive indirect interrogative clause. The extracted phrase is the verb phrase itself, resulting in a VOS word order, unique for dependent clauses. Polar extractive interrogatives are often understood to be more emphatically interrogative than non-polar interrogative clauses. They are most common following expressions such as *mittat nukka* 'I don't know', *heḷkkeḡḡyt nūḡnet* 'I can't tell', *ḡetalṭṭša* 'I doubt, I am in doubts' or *ḡeneskwa* 'I ask myself, I wonder', *ḡesḡḡusut* 'I am curious', and the interrogative clause is nearly always found in the dubitative rather than the indicative.

mittat nukka, na nun ke ḡi našni mi na-t de
'I don't know what this is'

ḡeneskwa, na tselidḡisin ke ko našnen
'I wonder what you said'

ḡetalṭṭša, na bidnon-t ke ḡi naḡḡu
'I am in doubts as to when s/he will come back'

heḷkkeḡḡyt nūḡnet, na kilḡḡikvun ke ḡi našnen ḡitaveva
'I can't tell what my daughter brought back'

§12.5.5.4 Dependent Indirect Interrogatives

Indirect interrogatives can be expressed through both relative and dependent clauses in Pine. The interrogative phrase is in-situ – there is no extraction. The normal dependent word order, OVS, is used.

mittat nukka, našni nin hulḡḡu

‘I don’t know what a *hulǵǵu* is’

Dependent indirect interrogatives can also be analyzed as a verb adjunct and can therefore sometimes be found before the main verb:

našni nin hulǵǵu mittat nukka
‘I don’t know what a *hulǵǵu* is’

This is mostly limited to shorter indirect interrogatives, as it can be awkward to have a very long AV phrase precede the clause to which it is dependent.

Because dependent interrogative clauses are free, no independent pronoun appears at the end of the phrase, and no antecedent is found in the main clause, and it may contain an intransitive verb.

PREDICATE-HEADED

*na tsmidda ke, **nammi** gakka?*
‘do you know who I am?’

*gamidda, **nammi** uǵun nũtsa*
‘I know who you aren’t’

*mittat tuǵan mi bjuǵlu jo, nattomin **naiǵa** daǵa summaǵan*
‘the boy doesn’t know where his mother is’

*gaškin, **našǵat** nin uǵǵi*
‘I learned what a unripe berry is like’

*ginttat tuǵan, **našǵat** nin pukkut*
‘s/he doesn’t understand what too much is’

ADJUNCT-HEADED

*hũllat nukka, **naiǵu** lakkidnin ai*
‘I don’t remember when it happened’

*ipeǵuttat iskat tsũtsemmat, nĩtsuoǵneva **naiǵet** guktisin*
‘I can’t tell you where I put my knife’

*na tsahũlva-t ke, tsuoǵne **naiǵet** uktun mi bjuǵlu jo?*
‘do you remember where the boy put the knife?’

§12.5.5.5 Polar Indirect Interrogatives

An indirect tag interrogative clause is a yes/no question clause that has been imbedded into a main clause. Pine uses the same strategy to render direct and indirect tag interrogatives, with the exception that indirect tag interrogatives are very commonly found with the particle *ǵi/mo/ko* and in the dubitative rather than the interrogative. And as they are not the main clause, they also have to be in the hyponomous. As with indirect tag-extractive interrogatives, indirect tag interrogatives are most common following expressions such as *mittat nukka* ‘I don’t know’, *heũkkekkyt nũtnet* ‘I can’t tell’, *netalttsa* ‘I doubt, I am in doubts’ or *neneskva* ‘I ask myself, I wonder’, *nesĩjusut* ‘I am curious’.

mittat nukka, na tsmihu-t ke ʔi keumindan nikeʔion
 ‘I don’t know whether you want to come with us’

netalttša, na nun ke mo migũhyt mi na-t de
 ‘I doubt whether this is true’

geneskwĩn, na nũn keko migũhyt mi na-t de
 ‘I asked her/him whether this was the truth’

sĩĩs, na ʔ-illallĩsin ke ʔi
 ‘s/he was curious as to whether s/he₁ might have known her/him₂’

§12.6 Hyponomous Order: Complementised Clauses

A complementised clause (or complementiser clause) is a clause embedded in a main clause and introduced by a complementiser. Pine has many types of complementisers, which are all relexicalised short copula forms. The most common and most neutral complementiser is *ʔa* ‘that’ (occasionally or poetically as *na*, and in formal language *ok* with negative clauses). Complementisers that introduce a negative complementised clause have a negative form with the augment *-Vg-* (*ʔagā, ʔogon, ʔagāi, ʔugus, ʔugul*, etc.). Intransitive verbs have a special negative form in complementised clause, where the connegative *-φat* of main autonomous clauses becomes *-φit*.

Unlike English, Pine has some level of agreement between the complementiser and the mood of the complementised clause, such that a complementised clause which is in the dubitative mood will more often than not be introduced by a dubitative complementiser (*ʔon*), and a conditional complementised clause by a conditional complementiser (*ʔai*). Sometimes, two complementisers can be found together, which is especially common when using a copular complementiser in its long form, for example *nus ʔa, nus gi ʔa, nuski (ʔa)*, introducing an optative complementised clause. This comes with a caveat – mood specific complementisers more often than not have a specialised function which introduces nuances. For example, the use of the dubitative complementiser *ʔon~ʔo* emphasises the inferentiality of the following statement, lowering the overall confidence that it is factual or correct, while the future complementiser *ʔus* often has a commissive connotation, meaning that the complementised clause will be understood to convey some sort of agreement, intention or commitment, such that *ʔus tmindvus* ‘that s/he will come’ should be understood as ‘that s/he is committed/has agreed to/intends to come’. The complementiser *ʔu* can function as a real potential complementiser when paired with the potential mood, to introduce an irrealis conditional phrase (‘if’) when paired with the conditional, or to introduce a realis conditional phrase (‘if’) when paired with the indicative.

There are often slight nuances in meaning between using solely a short complementiser, or a long copular complementiser and the standard complementiser *ʔa*. Whatever the complementiser may be, a complementised clause must *always* be found in the hyponomous. Complementization is a recursive feature, meaning a complementised clause can contain another complementised clause, ad infinitum, all of which will be in the hyponomous.

Sometimes, a complementised clause will appear by itself, in which case the complementiser may be found in second position, for example: *kuokset ʔaija hutnujo* ‘if only it weren’t so, unfortunately (lit. that it would seem otherwise)’.

Below is a list of various forms and functions of complementisers with their associated mood.

| MOOD | FUNCTION | POSITIVE | NEGATIVE | USE |
|------------|----------|----------------|------------------|------------|
| INDICATIVE | NEUTRAL | <i>ʔa (na)</i> | <i>ʔagā (ok)</i> | ...that... |

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| INDICATIVE | REALIS PROTATIC | <i>iu, iuhhi</i> | <i>iugu, iuhhot</i> | ...if... |
| DUBITATIVE | DUBITATIVE | <i>ion, iō</i> | <i>iogon</i> | ...that (may/possibly)... |
| | INFERENTIAL | <i>ioiia</i> | | ...that (apparently/I hear/they say)... |
| | QUOTATIVE | <i>ioiia...-t xi</i> | | ...(said) that... |
| | REPORTATIVE | <i>ioiia...-n dūt</i> | | ...(said) that (apparently)... |
| | GOAL | <i>ioiia...-t gi</i> | | ...so that/in order that... |
| FUTURE | COMISSIVE | <i>iūs</i> | <i>iugūs</i> | ...that (commitment/intention/agreement)... |
| | FUTURE-IN-THE-PAST | <i>ion, iō</i> | <i>iogon</i> | ...that (would)... |
| OPTATIVE | ANAPHORIC OPTATIVE | <i>iūs</i> | <i>iugūs</i> | ...(want/obligation/requirement/wish) that... |
| | DEONTIC | <i>iūs ia</i> | <i>iūs iāga</i> | ...(ought/should)... |
| CONDITIONAL | PREDICTIVE | <i>iai</i> | <i>iāgai</i> | ...that (would [as expected/predicted])... |
| | COUNTERFACTUAL PROTASIS | <i>iaiiia</i> | | ...that (would [but didn't])... |
| | IRREALIS PROTATIC | <i>iu, iuhhi</i> | <i>iugu, iuhhot</i> | ...if... |
| POTENTIAL | PROBABILITIVE | <i>iul, iuXxu</i> | <i>iugXu, iugul</i> | ...that (could/might/maybe)... |
| | EPISTEMIC POTENTIAL | <i>iul ia, iiii</i> | <i>iul iāga, iiiiugu</i> | ...that (should [according to expectations])... |

§12.6.1 Indicative Complementised Clause

NEUTRAL INDICATIVE COMPLEMENTISER

gamidda, ia tsesilluppisin

genegin, ia pipaitnin

gamidda, of sillupput nuttsisin

‘I know that you did it’

‘I saw that you fell’ or ‘I saw you falling’

‘I know that you did not do it’s

§12.6.2 Dubitative Complementised Clause

NEUTRAL COMPLEMENTISER *ia*

gabielva, ia lullun

‘I believe that s/he left’

DUBITATIVE COMPLEMENTISER *ion~iō*

gabielva, iō lullun

‘I believe that s/he may have left’

INFERENTIAL COMPLEMENTISER

gabielva, ioiia lullun

‘I believe that she apparently left’

QUOTATIVE COMPLEMENTISER

lidni, ioiia-t galullu-t xi

‘s/he said that s/he’s leaving’

| | |
|---|--|
| REPORTATIVE COMPLEMENTISER | (lit. 's/he said that I'm leaving') |
| <i>gesikwin, iōiia-t xullon dūt</i> | 'I heard that s/he's apparently leaving' |
| GOAL COMPLEMENTISER | |
| <i>mišivvats deijet, iōiia-t tsnekkusu-t gi</i> | 'stay here so I can see you' |
| FUTURE-IN-THE-PAST COMPLEMENTISER | |
| <i>gemidin, ion mi ai-t ni tsilluppot</i> | 'I knew that s/he would do that' |

There is only a slight nuance between the use of the standard complementiser *ia*, the short complementiser *ion~iō* and the compound complementiser *iōiia* (or *ion~iō ia*). The standard complementiser is neutral, the dubitative complementiser *ion~iō* adds additional emphasis on the unconfirmed or uncertain nature of the subordinate clause ('it appears that, it may be true that, it is possible that') while the inferential compound complementiser *iōiia* emphasises on the reported or second-hand nature of information contained in the subordinate clause (this is something that the speaker was told or heard, with no guarantee that the statement is actually true). The compound complementiser serves the same function without a main clause for it to be embedded into, such that *iōiia lullun* by itself is grammatical and simply means 'Xs/he apparently left (they say)'.

Dubitative complementised clauses can also be used in a reportative manner, to indicate that the following information is what someone said. Such clauses are often introduced by *iōiia-t*, and the following complementised verb is usually found in quote's perspective (often a first person), and if generally followed by *-t xi*. This is called the reportative complementiser. The dubitative replaces the indicative in such reportative complementised quotes, but if the quoted utterance is not in the indicative, the mood is conserved. Likewise, *iōiia-t ...-t gi* corresponds to 'so that, in order to, such that' and is called the goal complementiser, introducing a subordinated clause which is not realised but contingent on the main clause.

When a main clause is in the past and introduces a complementised clause with *ion/iō* whose verb is in the future, the result is a future-in-the-past reading, which in English is generally expressed by 'would'.

§12.6.3 Future Complementised Clause

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| STANDARD COMPLEMENTISER | |
| <i>gabjelva, ia xullus</i> | 'I believe that s/he will leave' |
| COMMISSIVE COMPLEMENTISER | |
| <i>gabjelva, ius xullus</i> | 'I believe that s/he shall/accepts to leave' |
| <i>gabjelva, iugus lullit tuiius</i> | 'I believe that s/he shan't/refuses to leave' |

Here, the nuance between the standard complementiser *ia* and the future complementiser *ius* is quite slight, and they may be in free variation in some speakers. The standard complementiser is neutral, and the short complementiser indicates a commissive intention, implying an agreement, intent or otherwise some sort of commitment. There is no compound complementiser for future complementised clause (**ius ia* is not allowed).

§12.6.4 Optative Complementised Clause

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| STANDARD COMPLEMENTISER | |
| <i>gatsappa, ia lullisun</i> | 'I hope that s/he left' |
| | 'I hope that s/he wanted to leave' |
| OPTATIVE COMPLEMENTISER | |
| <i>gatsappa, ius lullisun</i> | 'I hope that s/he left' |

DEONTIC COMPLEMENTISER

*gabjelva, **ius ia** Xullusin*

‘I believe that s/he ought to leave’

The use of the standard complementiser with optative complementised clauses has two possible readings – the subclause is in the optative due to a main clause verb which indicates some sort of wish, demand or hope, *or* the subclause is in the optative due to an optative meaning in the subordinate verb. This means that *ia lullisin* can both mean ‘that s/he left’ or ‘that s/he wanted to leave’. The use of the short complementiser usually excludes the optative meaning of the subordinate verb and instead usually agrees with the optative of the main clause, such that the only reason of *ius lullisin* would be ‘that s/he left’. Finally, the compound complementiser *ius ia* serves to introduce some sort of deontic (or epistemic in the translative or passive verbs) necessity, requirement or probability. This also is the case without a main clause, where *ius ia* has the same purpose. The phrase *ius ia Xullus* ‘s/he out to leave’ is perfectly grammatical on its own, without being embedded into a main clause.

The complementiser *ius* is also found following certain words in fixed expressions:

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| <i>(nā) lugu ius...</i> | ‘it is required that...’ |
| <i>appi ius...</i> | ‘please...’ |
| <i>i ius~nus (gi)...</i> | ‘were it that..., I wish that...’ |
| <i>i ius~nus pi.../ippi ia/ius~nus</i> | ‘if only...’ |

§12.6.5 Conditional Complementised Clause

STANDARD COMPLEMENTISER

*gabjelva, **ia** tsilluppavut*

‘I believe that s/he would do it’ (possible)

CONDITIONAL COMPLEMENTISER

*gabjelva, **iai** tñinttuion*

‘I believe that s/he would come’ (expected)

COMPOUND COMPLEMENTISER

*gabjelleXu, **iaija** sillupput tuggavun*

‘if s/he hadn’t done it, then I would believe her/him’
(but s/he did, so I don’t)

A conditional subordinate clause is usually introduced by the standard complementiser *ia*. The short form *iai* can also be used, but the resulting clause is often more predictive – the nuance between *ia tñinttuion* and *iai tñinttuion* is that the first example is simply complementised (stating a irrealis possibility), and the second can be understood to be a prediction or expectation of what would happen ‘that s/he would (as is to be expected) come’. Finally, the compound form *iaija*, *iai ia* or *iaiju*, *iai iu*, introduces a counterfactual irrealis protasis. If-conditional sentences in Pine have their apodosis in the autonomous order, while the protasis is in the hyponomous order, which may seem counterintuitive to some. According to this, the consequence (the apodosis) is the actual main statement, for example *gaminttava* ‘I would come’, while the condition for that statement is considered subordinated to the consequence, for example *iu sigve* ‘if/when it rains’.

§12.6.6 Potential Complementised Clause

STANDARD COMPLEMENTISER

*gatiilla, **ia** giXxulimi*

‘I think that it could work’

POTENTIAL COMPLEMENTISER

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <i>gatulla, ɪul giʔʔʔulimi</i> | ‘I think it might/could work’ |
| <i>ɪuʔʔu giʔʔʔulimi</i> | ‘it might work’ |
| COMPOUND COMPLEMENTISER | |
| <i>gatulla, ɪul ɪa giʔʔʔulimi</i> | ‘I think that it should work’ |
| <i>ɪɪju-t gi ɪa giʔʔʔulimi</i> | ‘hopefully it works’ |
| <i>na ɪɪju-t ke ɪa giʔʔʔulimi</i> | ‘I wonder if it works’ |

Potential subordinate clauses complementised by the standard *ɪa* have a neutral reading. If the same clause is introduced by the short potential complementiser *ɪu*, the following clause is best translated as containing a ‘maybe’, increasing the potential of the clause, for example *ɪa giʔʔʔulimi* ‘that it could work’ but *ɪul giʔʔʔulimi* ‘(that) it could maybe work’ or ‘that it might work’. Likewise, the long form *ɪul ɪa* indicates that the action could and should occur (if all things are as they should), emphasizing a more epistemic possibility. The short potential complementiser *ɪu* in the absence of the potential in dependent clause should be understood to mean ‘when’, but with the indicative it can also mean ‘if’ in predictive protasis clauses (*ɪɪuddus ɪu sigve* or *sigve ɪu ɪɪuddus* ‘if it rains, it will be wet’). Otherwise, *ɪuh(h)i* introduces an if-conditional protasis, which is a modified version of the potential complementiser, which also exists as *ɪuhhot* in the negative (instead of *ɪugu*, which does not have the ‘if’ reading at all and exclusively means ‘that (maybe) not’). The short complementiser *ɪu* can appear in hyponomous clauses with or without a main clause with a number of particles, sometimes fusing with parts of all of them, namely *i ɪu-t gi ɪa* (*ɪɪju-t gi ɪa*, *ɪɪjuggi*, *ɪuggi*, *ɪuggi ɪa*) ‘hopefully’ and *na (ɪ)ɪu-t ke* (*na ɪu-t ke*, *na ɪɪju-t ke ɪa*, *naɪju-t ke ɪa*) ‘I wonder if...’.

§12.7 Hyponomous Order: Conjunctive Clauses

The hyponomous order is required with some subordinate conjunctive clauses. Pine distinguishes two types of hyponomous conjunctive clauses: primary and secondary conjunctive clauses. Primary conjunctive clauses are so called because they are introduced by a conjunction, which serves as the first word of the phrase. Primary conjunctive clauses must be found following a primary clause. Secondary hyponomous conjunctive clauses either lack a conjunction all together, or the conjunction is found in second position (for example non-coordinate conjunctive adverbs). Secondary conjunctive clauses nearly always precede the main clause. Typically, secondary conjunctive clauses have a more contextual and less rigidly defined relationship to the main clause – for example, when lacking a conjunction all together, the relationship may be temporal (‘when’), show manner (‘as’), cause (‘since, because’) or consequence (‘so’).

Many conjunctions are formed from nominal or verbal roots, though they are often found with case markers in the asematic form rather than the expected sematic form. These include an elative *-in*, illative *-et* and a comitative *-(v)Vn/-VgVt*.

Subordinating conjunctions derived from nominal or verbal stems are usually found in the form *au Ø va* in the positive and *au Ø vu* in the negative, where *va* and *vu* ‘and’ serves as a sort of complementiser. Note that it is very common for conjunctions ending in a consonant, especially *-n*, to fuse with *va* and *vu* in spoken language, eliminating the *-v-* and causing gemination, for example *ai alkɪn va* can be heard as *ai alkɪnna*. Likewise, the sequence *vu ugun* ‘(that/and) is not’, containing the dependent copula *ugun*, is usually realised as *v-ugun*, for example *au alkɪn v-ugun deɪja nuɪɪemi* ‘because it isn't here’.

Sentences can be subordinated with a number of postpositions with an obviated (prerelative, or more accurately presubordinative or preconjunctive) pronoun followed by *va/vu* instead of an expected complementiser. For example, the noun *buodkni* ‘tree stump’ acts as a postposition (in a non-apophonised form), *ai buodgnen* ‘in the end (of it), at its core, in essence’ but can also be used as a conjunction as *au buodgnen va*, which can be translated as ‘essentially (...Ø-ing), ultimately resulting in’, as in *tsintvin keggededdet au buodgnen va snikkin* ‘s/he drank everyday, ultimately resulting in her/his dying’.

A small number of conjunctions which lack this sequence have a special negative form, for example *gillu* ‘before’ and *gullu* ‘before not’. Not all speakers use these internally negative forms, which may sound too formal or archaic to them.

Many such conjunctions can also be used with the dependent order as a sort of infinitive construction. Pine lacks true infinitives, and these constructions are called *infinitival copular constructions*, and serve a similar purpose as infinitive clauses in English but are a type of converbs. They are common when the subject of the finite verb is identical to the implied subject of the infinitival clause, which are then said to be *syllagous*, having the same subject. Composite conjunctions in *au Ø va/vu* cannot appear in such infinitival constructions.

CONJUNCTIVE HYPONOMOUS

gebidnin gillu siggìsun

‘I arrived before it started raining’

gebidnin au dāljen va siggìsun

‘I arrived as it was raining’

SYLLOGOUS INFINITIVAL CLAUSE

sibidnat gillu gemyngavvin

‘I got ready before arriving’

§12.7.1 Temporal Conjunctions

| POSITIVE | NEGATIVE | MEANING |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>ju</i> | <i>juḡu</i> | ‘when, if’ |
| <i>ju</i> | <i>juḡu</i> | ‘if (+COND)’ |
| <i>au ju va</i> | <i>au juḡu vu</i> | ‘while, when, as’ |
| <i>(au) gillu~gil (va)</i> | <i>(au) gullu~gul (vu)</i> | ‘before, not until (neg.)’ |
| <i>(au) maḍḍu~mahu (va)</i> | <i>(au) muḍḍu~muhu (vu)</i> | ‘after’ |
| <i>(au) eḡot (va)</i> | <i>(au) eḡot (vu)</i> | ‘after, following’ |
| <i>au dāljen va</i> | <i>au dāljen vu</i> | ‘while, during’ |
| <i>dette dāljen ju</i> | <i>dette dāljen juḡu</i> | ‘every time, each time that, whenever’ |
| <i>au dālḡin va</i> | <i>au dālḡin vu</i> | ‘since, before’ |
| <i>agḡn</i> | <i>uḡn</i> | ‘since, while’ |
| <i>agḡt</i> | <i>uḡt</i> | ‘until, to the point where’ |
| <i>au kegget va</i> | <i>au kegget vu</i> | ‘until’ |
| <i>aggen</i> | <i>uggen~aggen</i> | ‘as soon as’ |
| <i>au nukvet va</i> | <i>au nukvet vu</i> | ‘after, once’ |
| <i>au rukvḡn va</i> | <i>au rukvḡn vu</i> | ‘at/around the time when’ |
| <i>au miuddet va</i> | <i>au miuddet vu</i> | ‘at the same time, while’ |

iggit silla ju sigve

‘it smells good when it rains’

gasilluppavet, ju giskava

‘I would do it if I could’

gimikkautḡa au ju va siskve

‘don’t go outside while/when there is thunder’

maktut nuttsohet gullu kaskvit nuḡje na

‘don’t taste it before it’s not (until it’s) ready’

kaskvami maḍḍu tsūskyngūmmingū mi tsāʕi na
 ‘it is ready after the water has cooled down’

tseṃairrin dette daʕen ju gelūbmin
 ‘you laughed whenever I spoke’

giʕʕami ugūt giʕʕit nuʕje
 ‘it works until it doesn’t’

minttas bakwet aggen humukvuʕusin
 ‘come home as soon as it starts to dark’

lakinni au ruḵvū va pinakvū
 ‘it happened around the time when you were born’

minttas au ruḵvet va tsmyknavuṣ
 ‘come once you are (lit. will be) ready’

§12.7.2 Causal Conjunctions

| POSITIVE | NEGATIVE | MEANING |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <i>au maḍḍū va</i> | <i>au maḍḍū~muḍḍū vu</i> | ‘because, following, as a consequence’ |
| <i>au eḡū va</i> | <i>au eḡū vu</i> | ‘because, following, as a consequence’ |
| <i>hū, ahū</i> | <i>hū, ahū</i> | ‘because, why’ |
| <i>amū</i> | <i>amū</i> | ‘because, due to’ |
| <i>au hū va</i> | <i>au hū vu</i> | ‘because’ |
| <i>au alḵū va</i> | <i>au alḵū vu</i> | ‘due to, because’ |
| <i>au tekven va</i> | <i>au tekven vu</i> | ‘because, as a consequence’ |
| <i>au peḡḡū va</i> | <i>au peḡḡū vu</i> | ‘because, that is, due to’ |
| <i>au laḡū va</i> | <i>au laḡū vu</i> | ‘because, with the intention of, in order to’ |
| <i>au altsū va</i> | <i>au altsū vu</i> | ‘because, due to’ |
| <i>au ʕikkū va</i> | <i>au ʕikkū vu</i> | ‘since, because, seeing as, due to’ |
| <i>au hillū va</i> | <i>au hillū vu</i> | ‘due to, therefore’ |
| <i>au teummū va</i> | <i>au teummū vu</i> | ‘because, following’ |

gemindū au alḵū va geskadnū
 ‘I came because I wanted to’

minttat nūḵū au alḵū vu skannit nukkin
 ‘I didn’t come because I didn’t want to’

sṇḡḡi hū sṇjeʕʕadnun
 ‘s/he died because s/he was (lit. had been) sick’

sṇjelluʕʕi au eḡū va lūrrūt tsāʕa tsinttū

‘Xs/he became sick after having drunk dirty water’

skidattat gelukkinen au þeggín v-uðun vahha moni na núggi
‘we had to stop there as there was no way’

getsélggæt au lagín va tsmikvavisit
‘I cooked it so that you would eat it’

tsettsisuðoat mi keukvut i au tekven va núgyððen mi heyju na
‘the days are starting to get shorter because winter is approaching’

sidulbat sisajjegat tsðukkemmat au ðikkín vu aiskit voahhju nuttsin
‘I have to teach you to sew seeing as you never learned’

kukvi mi kiðu na au hillín va tsoallaukkin mi hay na
‘the wood split due to fact that the air was too dry’

§12.7.3 Circumstantial Conjunctions

| POSITIVE | NEGATIVE | MEANING |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>au monet va</i> | <i>au monet vu</i> | ‘such that’ |
| <i>au itse~eset~oset va</i> | <i>au itse~eset~oset vu</i> | ‘in such a way that, such that’ |
| <i>aín va</i> | <i>aín vu</i> | ‘such that’ |
| <i>aín</i> | | ‘therefore, so’ |
| <i>aíjja</i> | | ‘therefore, so’ |
| <i>nakkut</i> | | ‘therefore, so’ |
|
<i>aívan, aín gamindus</i>
‘the weather is good, therefore I will come’ | | |
|
<i>gesillummet au monet vu irjít nuttsin</i>
‘I did it such that you didn’t notice’ | | |
|
<i>ussatsehubmin, nakkut sebmyt nuttsiddut</i>
‘you lied, therefore I don’t believe you’ | | |
|
<i>lidni itse pikkava, aíjja sisissimmaððat tsðukkit</i>
‘your father said so, so you must obey him’ | | |

§12.7.4 Conjunctions of Goal, Result & Manner

| POSITIVE | NEGATIVE | MEANING |
|----------|----------|---------|
|----------|----------|---------|

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>au xikven va</i> | <i>au xikven vu</i> | ‘so that, for (+POT/DUB)’ |
| <i>au skanin va</i> | <i>au skanin vu</i> | ‘with the intent to, in order to (+POT/DUB)’ |
| | <i>ik</i> | ‘lest (+COND)’ |
| <i>au tsabben va</i> | <i>au tsabben vu</i> | ‘so that, with the hope that (+POT/DUB)’ |
| <i>au vohven va</i> | <i>au vohven vu</i> | ‘in fear that (+POT)’ |
| <i>ailat~aulat va</i> | <i>ailat~aulat vu</i> | ‘so that, by (+POT/DUB)’ |
| <i>iojja-t...-t gi</i> | <i>ujojja-t...-t gi</i> | ‘so that, such that (+DUB)’ |
| <i>au njavvet va</i> | <i>au njavvet vu</i> | ‘to, so that (+POT/DUB)’ |
| <i>(a)hit</i> | | ‘to, why (+POT/DUB)’ |
| <i>au hit va</i> | <i>au hit vu</i> | ‘in order to, for (+POT/DUB)’ |
| <i>au disxin va</i> | <i>au disxin vu</i> | ‘as a result, resulting in’ |
| <i>au gattse (va)</i> | <i>au gattse (vu)</i> | ‘enough that, to the extent that (+POT/DUB)’ |
| <i>au laggi va</i> | <i>au laiggi vu</i> | ‘so that, such that, so, by’ (+POT/DUB) |
| <i>au enkwın va</i> | <i>au enkwın vu</i> | ‘such that’ |
| <i>au buodgnen va</i> | <i>au buodgnen vu</i> | ‘ultimately resulting in, essentially’ |

jubbondvan au skanin va ittut niullilimi
‘s/he soaked it in order for it to bend better’

simindvi au tsabben va tnekkallut
‘s/he came here in hopes of seeing it’

simindvi au tsabben va tnekkot
‘s/he came here in hopes of seeing it’

deset lidnat tsxukket ailat va tsaginttimallitan
‘you must say it this way so that they may understand you’

giXiggigessit moadne ik hallunguppuon
‘I showed her/him the path, lest s/he get lost’

moadne simaddat gilidnin ahit hallunguppit tugulin
‘I told her/him to follow the path not to get lost’

sniggi au disxin va hallunguppin
‘s/he died as a result of getting lost’

ganiskomma au gattse va gaginttimmitan
‘I speak enough Pine that they can understand me’

tsuktet au laggi va neguXxulimi
‘you placed it so that it could be visible’

§12.7.5 Concessive Conjunctions

| POSITIVE | NEGATIVE | MEANING |
|----------|----------|---------|
|----------|----------|---------|

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--|
| <i>aimma</i> | <i>(aumma)</i> | ‘even though’ |
| <i>au gvenin va</i> | <i>au gvenin vu</i> | ‘despite’ |
| <i>au midin va</i> | <i>au midin vu</i> | ‘knowing that, despite’ |
| <i>teni</i> | <i>(tunu)</i> | ‘even though’ |
| <i>au teni va</i> | <i>au teni~tunu vu</i> | ‘despite, even though’ |
| <i>dette teni</i> | <i>dette teni~tunu</i> | ‘despite, even though, no matter how much’ |

simindvi aimma gelidnian iugu giminttit tuggisun
‘s/he came here even though I told her/him not to come’

sXomisXummi au gvenin va stujoXa alltsunts
‘s/he fell asleep despite the fact that they were making a ruckus’

tsilidnian au midin va nultaviddin
‘you told her/him knowing it would hurt her/him₂’

skaggi tunu ajukkut voahhu nukkin
‘s/he was able, even though I never taught her/him’

muXvi dette teni tsemitsettsit va
‘it failed, despite how much we did tried’

§12.7.6 Conditional Conjunctions

| POSITIVE | NEGATIVE | MEANING |
|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| <i>au tsallin va</i> | <i>au tsallin vu</i> | ‘depending on, given that, provided that’ |
| <i>iuhhi</i> | <i>iuhhot</i> | ‘if, if ever, in the case that’ |
| <i>kuohhi</i> | <i>kuohhot</i> | ‘unless’ |
| <i>au akkin va</i> | <i>au akkin vu</i> | ‘on the condition that’ |
| <i>peuha</i> | | ‘otherwise’ |
| <i>au laknin va</i> | <i>au laknin vu</i> | ‘depending on, given that’ |
| <i>au hiaXket va</i> | <i>au hiaXket vu</i> | ‘as long as’ |

giXumis au tsallin va tsoarru milakven va tsajikkiddun
‘it will work provided that you do as I taught you’

keugamikvus iuhhi keutsamiggus
‘I will come along if you come along’

keumikkat nukkus kuohhot keutsamiggus
‘I won’t come along unless you come along’

keugamikvus au akkin va keutsamiggus tsami va
‘I will come along on the condition that you too come along’

nus gi ja keutsamiggussin, peuha sinogat skakkut nuttsets

‘you ought to come along, otherwise you won’t be able to see her/him’

gimalkepput au akkin va itsalku iaga vuoddet ilidnyt nuttsuts

‘I will give it to you on the condition that you promise you won’t tell anyone’

§12.7.7 Modal Conjunctions

| POSITIVE | NEGATIVE | MEANING |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>au lakven va</i> | <i>au lakven vu</i> | ‘like, as though (+DUB)’ |
| <i>au n̄ʌven va</i> | <i>au n̄ʌven vu</i> | ‘like, as though’ |
| <i>au m̄ va</i> | <i>au m̄ vu</i> | ‘as if’ |
| <i>au k̄dnu va</i> | <i>au k̄dnu vu</i> | ‘like, similar to’ |
| <i>milak(ʌ)ven~millat va</i> | <i>milak(ʌ)ven~millat vu</i> | ‘as if, like’ |
| <i>au laggi~lat va</i> | <i>au laggi~lat vu</i> | ‘like, as if’ |
| <i>au raiʌven va</i> | <i>au raiʌven vu</i> | ‘as much as’ |
| <i>au biksen va</i> | <i>au biksen vu</i> | ‘as little as’ |
| <i>au monnen va</i> | <i>au monnen vu</i> | ‘like, as though’ |
| <i>mimonnen va</i> | <i>mimonnen vu</i> | ‘like, as though, the same way’ |

minni au lakven va stunuʌʌun

‘she walked as though she was pregnant’

t̄maivvi au n̄ʌven va t̄unniʌun

‘s/he smiled as if s/he was (looking) angry’

ʌlli au m̄ va m̄piskun oʌakammi

‘s/he spoke as if someone was listening’

ʌlli millat vu ginttit nukkun

‘s/he spoke as if I didn’t understand’

i au laggi v-uʌun deʌa tuʌʌun

‘it was as though s/he wasn’t here’

mikva au raiʌven va tsaskanu

‘eat as much as you want’

galempa au biksen va gaskagu

‘I work as little as I can’

uktuttukkas au monnen v-uʌun deʌa n̄ku

‘pretend as though I’m not here’

aʌoʌʌi mimonnen va gaʌaʌʌin gami

‘s/he learned the same way as I learned’

§12.7.8 Secondary Hyponomous Conjunctive Clauses

Secondary hyponomous conjunctive clauses are conjunctive clauses that either lack a conjunction (and therefore are textual in nature) or have a conjunction (such as non-coordinate conjunctive adverbs) in second position – the second non-particle word of a clause. In addition, secondary conjunctive clauses are often found preceding the main clause, which is not the norm for hyponomous clauses – Pine strongly favours hyponomous clauses to follow the main clause in most other cases.

§12.7.8.1 Non-Conjunct Secondary Conjunctive Clauses

Non-conjunctive secondary conjunctive clauses are hyponomous clauses that (nearly) always precede a main clause but is not connected to it by any conjunction. Such clauses exist in English as well, for example when saying ‘having finished work, I came back home’, which is essentially the same as saying ‘I came back home when I had finished work’, where *when* functions as a conjunction. Although they are called non-conjunctive, a second position particle in *(-n) da* or alternatively *na (n-)* as well as *kin* is often found between the two clauses, but they are facultative and may be better described as filler words or discourse markers – they may also instead be found in second position in the main clause as well.

In Pine, this type of construction can express a range of relationships between the main clause and the hyponomous clause, including time, reason or consequence. The prothesis of a conditional phrase can also be non-conjunct. It is very common for the first-person agentive pronominal prefix *ga-/ge-* to be omitted if it appears again in the main clause.

lemppanun, gebidnin kin bakvet

‘when/because/as I had finished work, I came back home’

mittajjūt, gipeguppavin da

‘had I known about it, I would have told her/him’

sigge (ju), nukka-n da askvet lakkat

‘since/because/if/when it rains, I won’t go outside’

§12.7.8.2 Conjunct Secondary Conjunctive Clauses

Secondary conjunctive clauses are clauses whose relationship to the main clause is expressed by a conjunction (or even a complementiser) in second position, either before or after the main clause. Most common are non-coordinate conjunctive adverbs, for example *(-t) (nip)pu* ‘so, because, as’, but coordinate conjunctive adverbs may also be found, especially *go~go-t ka~go-t ku*, or *na (n-)~n(an)u (n-)* which essentially has the same range of meaning as non-conjunct secondary conjunctive clauses, from time or reason to consequence. The conjunction *ju* is especially common in secondary clauses found before the main clause.

sigge ju askven, nukka-n da mikkat

‘when it rains outside, I don’t go’

lemppanun go Xuo keukvon a, gebidnin da bakvet

‘when/since/as I had worked all day, I came back home’

mittyt (nu) nukkin, gipeguppavin da

‘had I known, I would have told her/him’

§12.8 Subject & Object Verbal Predicatives

Pine allows verbal adjuncts and complements of both subjects and objects. Adjuncts add facultative information in the form of a verb, while complements are required information for the phrase to be grammatical. In addition, syntactic object verbal predicatives can appear as part of a reportative construction, where information about the participant is reported, witnessed or involves some sort of reported mentation by an unspecified, impersonal syntactic subject. The morphosyntactic distinction between subject verbal adjuncts and verbal complements is not as salient as that of object verbal adjuncts and complements. For that reason, subject verbal adjuncts and complements are treated together as subject verbal predicatives, while object verbal adjuncts are considered separately from their complement counterparts.

SUBJECT VERBAL PREDICATIVE

ñellat tsutña

‘you seem (to be) sick’

OBJECT VERBAL ADJUNCT

minis gineggints ~ ginegget sminattat nñ ai

‘I saw them coming’

OBJECT VERBAL COMPLEMENT

gokendet sillutummen ai

sillutummen gokendet

‘I consider it done’

§12.8.1 Copular & Dependent Subject Predicatives

Copular or dependent subject predicatives are occasionally found with verbs that typically have a subject complement in the essive, but instead of a noun or adjective in the essive, the complement is an infinitive. The infinitive can either be a copular infinitival phrase, in which case tense congruency is maintained with the main verb, or a dependent infinitive, which is a true infinitive form and therefore has no tense congruency with the main verb. Dependent subject predicatives generally precede the main verb much like a subject complement in the essive. Dependent subject predicatives cannot contain a connegated verb. Instead, a special abessive dependent form in *-auḡgit* is used.

DEPENDENT SUBJECT COMPLEMENT

minat hutñami

‘it seems to be coming’

radnat hiksami

‘it sounds like it’s over’

radnaugḡit hiksami

‘it sounds like it’s not over’

A copular subject predicative serves the same function but distinguishes tense through its copula. The function of the independent pronoun in the copular infinitival phrase is to indicate the agentivity of the infinitive verb rather than the syntactic object role of the phrase as in object copular complements.

hiksami radnat nimmun ai
‘it sounds like it has ended’

hutnin minat nullu na
‘it appeared to have come, like it had come’

§12.8.2 Object Verbal Predicatives

Object verbal predicatives correspond to complementised phrases which have been incorporated into the main clause instead. Unlike subject predicatives, which do not clearly differentiate adjuncts from complements, object verbal adjuncts differ significantly from object verbal complements. An object verbal adjunct adds information about the object, but can be omitted without affecting the grammaticality of phrase. In contrast, an object verbal complement is required by the verb.

§12.8.2.1 Hyponomous, Copular & Syllagogous Dependent Object Adjuncts

There are three types of object verbal adjuncts. *Copular object adjuncts* are in essence a copular infinitival phrase whose dependent verb is found with possessive affixes that reflect the subject of the copular infinitive verb. Copular object adjuncts strongly disfavour nominal infinitival subjects, and are therefore more commonly found when the object of the main verb is pronominal.

The second type of object verbal adjunct is called the *hyponomous object adjunct*. Such object predicative constructions are syntactically most similar to restrictive relative clauses, but they are found without determiners and behave as an attributive to the object. With pronominal objects, hyponomous object adjuncts are found preceding the verb, much like essive object or subject adjuncts. Hyponomous object adjuncts precede nominal objects, much like restrictive relative verbs.

The third type of object adjuncts arises when the subject and object of the finite verb are one and the same. This type of object verbal adjunct is called a *syllagogous dependent object adjunct*. Instead of a hyponomous finite verb or a copular infinitival phrase with a possessed dependent verb, syllagogous dependent object adjuncts require a middle finite verb and a simple dependent verb as an adjunct, nearly always found preceding the finite verb. They are nearly identical in form to subject dependent adjuncts but differ in the presence of the middle formant *-VttV(g)-* on a polyvalent verb.

Copular object adjuncts differ from hyponomous object adjuncts in that they use a third-person inanimate pronoun as the syntactic object of the main verb, while the true semantic object of the phrase is expressed through possessive affixes on the dependent verb. Hyponomous object adjuncts have a normal object referent in the main verb. The sentence ‘I saw them coming’ can be expressed using either a hyponomous object adjunct or a copular object adjunct:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| HYPONOMOUS OBJECT ADJUNCT | <i>minis genegginin</i> | ‘I saw them walking’ |
| COPULAR OBJECT ADJUNCT | <i>genegget sminttat nin ai</i> | ‘I saw them walking’ |
| syllagogous dependent object adjunct | <i>minat genegattavin</i> | ‘I saw myself walking’ |

In colloquial registers, nominal copular object adjuncts are less common than nominal hyponomous object adjuncts, but they are used in formal registers. In these cases, the object is in the genitive case and the dependent verb has possessive affixes. This is not always true however, as copular object adjuncts are often preferred when the object adjunctive phrase is more complex. For simple adjunctive phrases however, hyponomous object adjuncts often sound more natural.

genegget sagvemut sminattat nın ai
 ‘I saw men walking (lit. I saw the men’s their walking)’

This is be more commonly expressed with a hyponomous object adjunct instead:

genegginin minis sagvemut
minis genegginin sagvemut
 ‘I saw men walking’

In the case of a hyponomous object adjunct, the syntactic object is a third-person animate plural (e.g. ‘I saw them’ in Pine is expressed as *genegginin*). However, with a copular object adjunct, the syntactic object is a third-person inanimate singular (e.g. ‘I saw it’ in Pine is expressed as *genegget*, where *ai* refers to *sminattat nın ai*, meaning ‘them coming’).

§12.8.2.1.1 Hyponomous Object Adjuncts

Hyponomous object adjuncts consist of a hyponomous verb whose head is the object of the finite verb. Should the head be a pronoun, the hyponomous object adjunct usually precedes the finite verb. However, if the head is instead a noun or adjective, the hyponomous object adjunct will be found preceding it. With local objects, the hyponomous object adjunct is usually found preceding an independent accusative pronoun (or in the case governed by the verb). It is not unusual for the local pronoun affixes to be absent with agentive hyponomous object adjuncts. This is not allowed in negative hyponomous object adjuncts, where local agentive pronouns must appear on the negative auxiliary in the adjunctive phrase.

luluttis gesigvints
 ‘I heard them talking’

getağvannin (ge)piskin gamut
 ‘s/he noticed me listening’

getağvannin piskit nukkin gamut
 ‘s/he noticed me not listening’

keungit gikvėvin tağvet
 ‘s/he noticed her/him₂ sneaking out’

§12.8.2.1.2 Copular Object Adjuncts

Copular object adjuncts are similar in form and function to hyponomous object adjuncts, but instead of using a finite verb in the hyponomous, they consist of a copular infinitival phrase whose subject is expressed as possessive affixes on the dependent verb of the copular phrase. The object referent on the finite verb is the

copular phrase itself, which is reflected in a third-person inanimate object pronoun. A nominal object appears as in the genitive as the possessor to the copular phrase, along with possessive affixes, which results in double possession markings. Note that possessive affixes are found in the prorrhizal slot -2, and therefore appear after initials. Obviative objects typically have no plural forms, but possessive affixes on the dependent verb can be pluralised in the case of plural nominal objects.

Because the referent is the copular phrase itself, copular object adjuncts contain a third-person inanimate independent pronoun, typically in the accusative.

Copular object adjuncts are often preferred over hyponomous object adjuncts when the adjunctive phrase is more complex. Hyponomous object adjuncts are favoured when negated however.

Copular object adjuncts cannot be fully negated. This is because the connegative form of verbs cannot house possessive affixes. Instead, a special abessive form of the dependent verb is used, characterised by the ending *-auḡḡit* which can take on possessive suffixes. This abessive dependent form does not negate the copula.

gesigvet sḡilattat n̄n ai
ḡullis gesigvet
 ‘I heard them talking’

tagvan n̄piskamma n̄n ai
gepiskin tagvi
 ‘s/he noticed me listening’

tagvan n̄piskauḡḡidda n̄n ai
piskit nukkin tagvi
 ‘s/he noticed me not listening’

tagvan mi m̄l̄iḡknemmi ʒo nenuit us̄sodn̄ikkattat n̄ip̄peyt ḡikinunnit n̄n ai
 ‘s/he noticed the neighbor’s boys stealing meat from the meat cache in the middle of the night’

§12.8.2.1.3 Syllogous Dependent Object Adjuncts

Object adjuncts can occur with a syllogous object. Syllogous objects are the same participant as the subject. Therefore, the head of the syntactic syllogous dependent object adjunct is also the subject of the main verb, which means that the verb must appear with the middle formant *-VtV(g)-*. Syllogous dependent object adjuncts are most similar to dependent subject complements in that they appear before the finite verb. The dependent form can appear with or without possessive affixes.

Dependent object adjunct phrases cannot be negated and possessed. Instead of possessive affixes being found on the connegative form of the dependent infinitive, a special abessive suffix in *-auḡḡit* is used, which can house possessive suffixes. With the copula, the connegative form does not occur at all in dependent object adjuncts.

SYLLOGOUS DEPENDENT OBJECT ADJUNCT
n̄iminamma~minat genegattagin
 ‘I saw myself walking’

ḡveiddit n̄intsuttamma~ intsuttat gemidattavungan
 ‘I’ve always known myself to be different’

na pin̄ielladda~n̄iella-t ke tsilidnattagin?

‘did you say you were sick?’
(lit. ‘did you say yourself to be sick?’)

nagan bakven gelidnattagin
‘I said I was home’

ugun bakven (nukkin) gelidnattagin
‘I said I was not home’

§12.8.2.2 Hyponomous Object Complements

Hyponomous object complements are a type of object predicates that redefine the object of a verb and that cannot be removed without changing the meaning of the phrase significantly. They are similar in form and function to hyponomous object adjuncts. Formally, they differ from hyponomous adjuncts in that pronominal object referents must be reiterated as the head of the hyponomous complement phrase. Whereas pronominal hyponomous object adjuncts have as their head the finite verb, a pronominal hyponomous object complement phrase requires an independent pronoun as its head. They also rarely appear before the finite verb, except in formal or poetic language.

HYPONOMOUS OBJECT ADJUNCT
minis genegginin
‘I saw them coming’

HYPONOMOUS OBJECT COMPLEMENT
iltsalubmemmats (tse)selwitsis tsakkut
‘I declare you married’

In colloquial registers, the distinction between object verbal complements and adjuncts is not a salient, and it is not necessarily considered incorrect to use either construction regardless of whether the speaker considers the object predicative to be an adjunct or a complement.

HYPONOMOUS OBJECT COMPLEMENT PHRASE
illubmets snikkingimin au
snikkingimin illubmets
‘they declared her/him dead’

gilpmeggindvinin lullanus it
lullanus gilpmeggindvinin
‘I assumed that they had left’

gilpmeggindvinin lullit tugganus it
lullit tugganus gilpmeggindvinin
‘I assumed that they had not left’

gitullanninin aihhūin gakkun gamut
aihhūin gakkun gitullanninin
‘they thought I was wrong’

nevokki hallunguppungen ai
hallunguppungen nevokki
'I fear that s/he has gotten lost'

gilttsittsinindvaddit pinikkun tsamut
pinikkun gilttsittsinindvaddit
'I assumed you dead'

gōdnendvet sillutuppanun ai
sillutuppanun gōdnendvet
'I considered it done'

ts̄inditsis̄ deŋa natton ai
deŋa natton ts̄inditsis̄
'we will count her/him as being here'

lidnan iset n̄n ai mi b̄jullu ʔo
iset (ʔo) n̄n lidnan mi b̄jullu ʔo
'the boy said that it was so'

lidnan ugun iset nuḡḡun ai mi b̄jullu ʔo
iset (ʔo) ugun nuḡḡun lidnan mi b̄jullu ʔo
'the boy said that it wasn't so'

§12.8.2.2.1 Reportative Object Complements

Reportative object complements are a type of hyponomous object complement phrases where the object is redefined by information that involves reporting, witnessing or mentation of some type. The subject of the finite verb is generally a fourth person. Existential predicates cannot be expressed through reportative object complement phrases. Instead, they are expressed through reportative existential copular phrases.

Reportative object complements can be expressed as a complement object phrase, in which case the reportative main verb must be transitive.

REPORTATIVE OBJECT COMPLEMENT PHRASE

mipeḡussi ari h̄h̄h̄l̄ven ai
'it is said to smell very bad'

mibielli deŋa niṣputummen p̄lḡḡu
'copper is thought to be hidden here'

ts̄ilumit mipeḡussin natḡus ts̄amat piʔ̄n̄ueykit
'it is said that there are sacred pine trees on the island'

lidnannan bakven n̄n daḡa
's/he was said to be home'

Ǻidnemi sikaǵan tǵuskungisit daǵa
sikaǵan tǵuskungisit sǺidnutumman
sikaǵan tǵuskungisit Ǻidnemi
 ‘s/he is said to have murdered her/his father’

§12.8.2.2.2 Reportative Complements

Reportative compliment phrases may also be modified so that the object compliment phrase becomes the subject of a passive infinitival or hyponomous phrase. They contain a dependent reportative phrase and in the case of negative verbs, a hyponomous negative phrase must be used. Another way to express negative reportative complements is with the use of the special abessive dependent form in -auǵǵit, which some analyse as an adjective and may treat it as such. The head of the compliment phrase, which is the syntactic subject, is the subject of the passive verb and the copula, and is therefore always unagentive.

Reportative forms often use the verb *peǵut-* ‘tell’ in its irregular passive form, *peǵǵutut-* (instead of the expected **peǵupputut-*)

REPORTATIVE COMPLEMENT PHRASE

ari huǵsilla t peǵǵututtun mi maǵen a
ari (iǵ) huǵhilla t peǵǵututtun mi maǵen a
 ‘the meat is said to smell very bad’

biellututtun niǵpututtat deǵa nǵ piǵǵu
deǵa (iǵ) niǵputummen biellututtun piǵǵu
 ‘copper is thought to be hidden here’

peǵǵututtuat tǵilumit ellat naǵǵus tǵamat piǺǵuǵeykit
tǵilumit (iǵ) elvos peǵǵututtuat tǵamat piǺǵuǵeykit
 ‘it is said that there grow sacred pine trees on the island’

sǺidnututtun bidnat bakven nitanun daǵa
bakven bidnanun sǺidnututtun
 ‘s/he was said to have returned home’

sǺidnututtun sikaǵan nuǵvat nuǵ mi viǵkun iǵ
sikaǵan nuǵvenut sǺidnututtun mi viǵkun iǵ
 ‘the widow is said to have murdered her father’

sǺidnututtun sikaǵan nuǵvut tuǵǵit mi viǵkun iǵ
sikaǵan nuǵvut tuǵǵit sǺidnututtun mi viǵkun iǵ
 ‘the widow is said not to have murdered her father’

sǺidnututtun illit tǵilo kekkein nuǵiǵo vaǵǵa kwaupma iǵ
tǵilo kekkein illit nuǵiǵo sǺidnututtun vaǵǵa kwaupma iǵ
 ‘it is said that there live no bears in the west of the island’

spieǺǵututtun Ǻigǵimiskat bakvet nuǵ mi kayǺǺimǵun iǵ
bakvet Ǻigǵimiskun apieǺǵututtun mi kayǺǺimǵun iǵ
 ‘it is believed that the reindeer hunter found her/his way home after all’

§12.8.3 Reportative Existential Copular Phrases

Reportative existential copular phrases are a there-existential phrase that is expressed as reported information. They are analogous to reportative object complements but instead function as complements of the predicate of the existential copula. The complement or semantic subject of a reportative there-existential phrase is not the subject of the main verb but rather a dependent there-existential clause, therefore ending with a copula, either the true copula or the translative copula *all-*, which behaves much like in normal there-existentials – singular predicates are found with the short or impersonal copula form, and plural predicates with a plural copula form. The copula itself is commonly found in the dubitative, and it is invariably in the hyponomous order. The main verb must be converted to a dependent impersonal passive form, often dubitative as well. Reportative phrases usually contain verbs of reporting, witnessing or mentation such as *lidn-* ‘say’, *biell-* ‘believe’, *peguθ-* ‘say, tell’, *tul-* ‘think’, *hiell-* ‘remember’ and *mid-* ‘know’.

The reportative verbal phrase may instead appear before the reportative verb as a hyponomous complement clause.

Unlike reportative cocopular complements, which contain a passive verb whose subject is the head of the cocopula, in reportative existential copular phrases, there is a dummy third-person inanimate subject to the passive verb, which like in normal existential phrases agrees in number only, and the head of the cocopular phrase is in the agentive, as in normal existential phrases. Compare the following:

peggututtuat ellat oija natgus pigak ellut
oija helvos peggututtuat pigak ellut
oija peggututtuat helvos pigak ellut
 ‘there are thought to grow poisonous plants there’

peggututtuat oija pigak elliski natgus
oija pigak elliski~ellut nōs peggututtuat~peggututton
oija pigak ellut peggututtuat
 ‘there are thought to be poisonous plants there’

IMPERSONAL PASSIVE VERB | (Ø-at) | SP | COPULA |

tsilumit peggututtuat tsamat piλnuokkogi natgus
tsilumit tsamat piλnuokkogi natgus peggututtuat~peggututton
tsilumit tsamat piλnueykit peggututtuat
 ‘it is said that there are sacred pine trees on the island’

mi ai-t de misilluttat vahha lakka na nun mittutuppat nuja
mituttutuppat nuja mi ai-t de misilluttat vahha laggi na
 ‘there is not known to be any way to do this’

na simmi-t de nisputummen pilgi nun biellututtun
na simmi-t de biellututtun nisputummen pilggu
 ‘there was believed to be copper hidden in this lake’

a hevvi-t ba gvuaksi allungo tulututton
 ‘the weather is thought to have turned windy that night’

Reportative existential copular phrases cannot truly be negated. In literary or formal registers, a special abessive form of dependent/connegative verbs exists in *-(att)-auḡḡit*, which can be used, but this is not commonly heard in colloquial registers. The copula has a special abessive form in either *naḡauḡḡit* or *naḡattaḡḡit*, but both are rare even in formal registers – circumlocutions are favored. A negated complementised clause is usually preferred, and the impersonal passive construction is normally changed to a fourth-person construction.

na tṣilummi-t ba lidnututtun naḡattaḡḡit~naḡauḡḡit vaḥḥa iḳni ʔo nun
 ‘it is said said that there is no one inhabitant on that island’

or more commonly:

na tṣilummi-t ba uḡun nuḡḡon lidnututtun vaḥḥa iḳni ʔo
milidnan, ʔaḡḡun a tṣilumit vaḥḥa iḳni ʔo nuḡḡe
 ‘it is said said that there is no one inhabitant on that island’

§12.9 Non-Finite Verbs

Non-finite verbs are verbs which are not conjugated for tense. Such verbs can be augmented by the semifinitive auxiliary marker *-aφ-* to host polypersonal agreement markers, in which case they carry pronominal markers and a theme, but the theme is not sensitive to tense.

There are three types of non-finite verbs: copular infinitives, dependent verbs and connegative verbs. Dependent verbs always end in *-at* (which becomes *-aφ-* for semifinitive forms). Monovalent verbs have autonomous connegative forms ending in *-φat*, and hyponomous connegative forms ending in *-φit*, while polyvalent verbs have connegative forms in *-φut* or *-φyt* (with all front or front-rounded vowels) for both autonomous and hyponomous order.

| | MONOVALENT | | POLYVALENT |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | AUTONOMOUS | HYPONOMOUS | |
| COPULAR | -at ... COP | | |
| DEPENDENT | -at | | |
| SEMIFINITIVE | Ø | | -aφ- |
| CONNEGATIVE | -φat | -φit | -φut / -φyt |

Copular infinitive verbs are a type of infinitive verbs that behave as a noun phrase and function as a nominal argument of a finite verb. Copular infinitives are also the citation form of verbs. If an infinitive verb is an argument of a verb (subject or object), it must decline for case. This is achieved by having the main verb in its dependent form, separated by the verbal phrase and concluded by the copula followed by an independent third-person inanimate pronoun. Although the head of the copular infinitive phrase is a third-person inanimate, the infinitival phrase itself is considered a fourth person:

mibeuhogan lūlat pikkut nē na 'it is nice to talk to you'

The copular infinitival phrase *lūlat pikkut nē na* '(the act of) speaking with you' functions as the subject of the verb *appeuhogan* 'one is nice'. It is the independent pronoun *na* that carries information about case. If the same phrase is used as an object, for example of the verb *miḍ-* 'like', then the head of the infinitival phrase, the independent pronoun, will be declined accordingly:

gamiha lūlat pikkut nē ai 'I like talking to you'

Dependent verb forms (without a copula) can also function as subordinate infinitives to verbs, nouns or an auxiliary verb such as the polyvalent imperative auxiliary verb. Such dependent infinitives very commonly mark their relationship with the matrix verb through the kinetic initials *si-/gi-*. The dependent infinitival phrase has as its head the dependent verb, and the verbal phrase itself precedes the subordinate dependent verb:

nannit gineskat nigiddin 'I forgot to ask about it'
keumikkat nattset! 'bring it along!'

Semifinitive verbs are dependent verbs which contain either polypersonal agreement markers (for example ditransitive markers), a theme, or both.

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| | <i>gineskapput nigiddin</i> | 'I forgot to ask you' |
| | <i>gegimalkassisittit nigiddin</i> | 'I forgot to give it to her/him' |
| | <i>simalkattsisittit gineskat nigiddin</i> | 'I forgot to ask you to give it to her/him' |
| or | <i>simalkassisittit gineskassisipput nigiddin</i> | 'I forgot to ask you to give it to her/him' |

Finally, as the name implies, connegative forms are used to indicate that the verb is negated. The theme of connegated verbs is found in the negative auxiliary, for example *lōbmat tūjan* 's/he is not sleeping' or *nekkyt nuttsannat* 'I did not see you'.

The three types of non-finite constructions are shown below:

| TYPE OF INFINITIVAL CONSTRUCTIONS | FORM | FUNCTION | EXAMPLE |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| COPULAR INFINITIVES | <i>Ø-at...nē na</i> | The infinitival nominal argument and citation form of a verb | <i>beyχissami ruikkjandat nāltit nē na</i>
'brushing one's teeth is important' |
| DEPENDENT INFINITIVES | <i>...si-/gi-Ø-at...</i> | The subordinate non-finite form a verb | <i>giuikkjandat nāltit nigiddin</i>
'I forgot to brush my teeth' |
| SEMIFINITIVES | <i>(si/gi)-Ø-aθ-</i> | The subordinate form of a verb with polyvalency markings | <i>nāltit siuikkjandat ipeguttatnut pigiddin</i>
'you forgot to tell me to brush my teeth' |

It is worth mentioning that the independent pronoun of a copular infinitive when it functions as a citation form is declined for agentivity. The copula itself can also be conjugated for tense, and in many cases when an copular infinitival phrase appears in a sentence with a specific temporal context, the copula will agree with the tense of the phrase in which it is embedded.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| <i>naḡan nē na</i> | 'to be' | AGENTIVE |
| <i>allat nē na</i> | 'to become' | AGENTIVE |
| <i>allat nin ai</i> | 'to change' | UNAGENTIVE |
| <i>aiskat Niskuχit nē na</i> | 'to learn Pine' | AGENTIVE |
| <i>aiskat Niskuχit ninnan na</i> | 'to have learned Pine' | AGENTIVE |
| <i>lōmat nin ai</i> | 'to sleep' | UNAGENTIVE |
| <i>agilōmat nē na</i> | 'to go to sleep' | AGENTIVE |

§12.9.1 Copular Infinitives

Pine uses copular infinitives, which are a type of nominal phrase consisting of a dependent verb, a copula, and a third-person inanimate pronoun. Although they are not true infinitives in the strictest sense because the copula

is finite and tends to agree in tense and mood with the clause, they serve a similar purpose. Copular infinitives are always impersonal, and the copula has a special impersonal form used in such constructions. Additionally, agency is indicated by the case marking on the third-person inanimate pronoun. The simplest copular infinitive has the following structure:

VDep » (AV) » (CP) » COP » PRON

lóm-at | n̥ottset | nin | ai
‘to sleep long’

sillutt-at | kekʷot | mi ai-t de | n̥e | na
‘to do this today’

skaipaĶĶ-at | hauddogiĶĶenet tuovo | t̥vauĶnuĶin kiĶu | n̥e | na
‘to cut dry wood from last year early in the morning’

sillutt-at | gikekʷot | mi ai-t de | ninnan | na
‘to have done this yesterday’

The case marking of the third-person inanimate pronoun in Pine can indicate the agentivity of the copular infinitive when it acts as the subject of a clause or is in its citation form without any embedding. When used in the present tense (citation form), the copula takes the form *n̥e* before *na* to indicate an agentive copular infinitive or a copular infinitive that functions as an active subject in a clause, while it takes the form *nin* in other cases, such as with unagentive copular infinitives that use *ai* (e.g. *nin ai* but *n̥e na*)

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| <i>naġan n̥e na</i> | ‘to be’ | AGENTIVE |
| <i>allat n̥e na</i> | ‘to become’ | AGENTIVE |
| <i>allat nin ai</i> | ‘to change’ | UNAGENTIVE |
| <i>aiskat NiškuĶit n̥e na</i> | ‘to learn Pine’ | AGENTIVE |
| <i>aiskat NiškuĶit ninnan na</i> | ‘to have learned Pine’ | AGENTIVE |
| <i>lomat nin ai</i> | ‘to sleep’ | UNAGENTIVE |
| <i>agilomat n̥e na</i> | ‘to go to sleep’ | AGENTIVE |

gemiddan skaipaĶĶat kiĶu nin~nin ai
‘I liked cutting wood’

gemiddan skaipaĶĶat kiĶu ninnan ai
‘I liked having cut wood’

Tense congruence is not always required or allowed with copular infinitives. If the copular infinitive is not as intimately related to the set time of the phrase, it can appear in the present – this is true of more gnomic or general statements. Compare the phrase *meurrin nakv̥gat **n̥in** na* and *meurrin nakv̥gat **n̥e na*** ‘giving birth was difficult’. With a copula in the past, the first phrase indicates a more intimate relationship between the verb and the infinitive, such that one may understand it to mean ‘giving birth was difficult (when it happened)’. The second example uses a present copula in a past sentence, which serves to make the statement more general: ‘giving birth was difficult (at that time, in those days)’. The copula of copular infinitives is usually either in a present, past or perfect tense – only the assertive tenses are common, although the future is sometimes used in autonomous clauses.

The polypersonal referent of a copular infinitive clause is the fourth person despite its third-person inanimate pronoun. For example, in *na tsmiha-t ken aiskat NiskuXit nin ai?* ‘do you like learning Pine?’, the copular infinitive is the object of the verb *tsmiha* ‘you like it’, which is in the second degree prograde, meaning the object is the a fourth person, but in fact it is the third-person inanimate *ai* in *aiskat...nin ai* ‘to learn’.

§12.9.1.1 Negative Copular Infinitives

Negative copular infinitives differ from positive copular infinitives in two ways. The copula must be replaced by the negative auxiliary verb, and the dependent verb must be found in its connegative form instead. The negative auxiliary copula has a corresponding impersonal form. It is formed on the basis of the third-person inanimate, but lacks the progogic finals *-mi/-i(n)* of the third-person inanimate.

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| <i>nağan ne' na</i> | ‘to be’ | POSITIVE |
| <i>(uğun) nuñje na</i> | ‘not to be’ | NEGATIVE |
| <i>nağan ninnan na</i> | ‘to have been’ | POSITIVE |
| <i>(uğun) nuñjunge na</i> | ‘not to have been’ | NEGATIVE |

VNeg » (AV) » (CP) » NEG.AUX » PRON

lob-mat | nıottset | nuñje | ai
‘not to sleep long’

sıllup-put | kekvot | mi ai-t de | nuñje | na
‘not to do this today’

skaipaXX-ut | hauddogiXXenet tuovo | tsıvauXnuXın kiXıu | nuñje | na
‘not to cut dry wood from last year early in the morning’

sıllup-put | gıkekvot | mi ai-t de | nuğgi | na
‘to have done this yesterday’

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <i>gemıddan skaipaXXat kiXıu nın ai</i> | » | <i>gemıddan skaipaXXyt kiXıu nuñjen ai</i> |
| ‘I liked cutting wood’ | | ‘I liked not cutting wood’ |
| <i>gemıddan skaipaXXat kiXıu nuna ai</i> | » | <i>gemıddan skaipaXXyt kiXıu nuñjungen ai</i> |
| ‘I liked having cut wood’ | | ‘I liked not having cut wood’ |

§12.9.1.2 Objects of Copular Infinitives

Because copular infinitives have a copula in their positive forms, which cannot take on polypersonal endings unless augmented by the semifinitive auxiliary marker, pronominal objects must be expressed through one of three ways. Nominal objects can stand on their own without any polypersonal endings.

The first and most common and widely accepted strategy, as well as most neutral with regard to register, is to treat pronominal objects like nominal objects, by expressing them through independent pronouns. Because the object is not congruent with any polypersonal markings, it is called a *discongruent object*. Independent

pronouns cannot stand alone if the copular infinitive is negated, because the negative auxiliary must encode the object through polypersonal markers, and for that there must be a designated subject.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <i>mibeuhogan palġat tsuoġne nē na</i>
'making a knife is fun' | » | <i>mibeuhogan palġat ai nē na</i>
'making it is fun' |
| <i>mibeuhogan tekkaddat nemmut nē na</i>
'seeing friends is fun' | » | <i>mibeuhogan tekkaddat it nē na</i>
'seeing them is fun' |
| <i>midalpmittan tsintat tsāxen nē na</i>
'drinking water is healthy' | » | Ø |

The second strategy is to transform the dependent verb of the infinitival phrase into a semifinitive verb through the semifinitive auxiliary marker *-aφ-*. The semifinitive verb hosts polypersonal markers. This means that an overt subject must be specified, which is usually the fourth person (without any overt pronoun) but can also be another person which has some logical antecedent in the phrase. Most speakers use a fourth person, and many do not use pronominal prefixes for the fourth person. Semifinitive copular infinitives are more common in formal registers than in colloquial registers, which tend to favour independent pronouns.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <i>mibeuhogan palġat tsuoġne nē na</i>
'making a knife is fun' | » | <i>mibeuhogami palġattait nē na</i>
'making it is fun' |
| <i>mibeuhogan tekkaddat nemmut nē na</i>
'seeing friends is fun' | » | <i>mibeuhogan tekkaddassimmitan nē na</i>
'seeing them is fun' |
| <i>dalpmivami tsintat tsāxen nē na</i>
'drinking water is healthy' | » | Ø |

The third strategy is to render the object into the possessor of the dependent form of the verb such that the dependent form appears in its possessed form. Such possessed dependent verbs represent the most formal way of marking objects of infinitives. They are not common in everyday language, perhaps with the exception of *gasunġeset pitekkadda ni na* 'it is a pleasure to meet you' (lit. 'your meeting honors me'). Possessed dependent verbs convey a sense of respectful formality, and are mostly a literary form. This is not allowed with negative copular infinitives.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <i>mibeuhogan palġat tsuoġne nē na</i>
'making a knife is fun' | » | <i>mibeuhogan palġattami nē na</i>
'making it is fun' |
| <i>mibeuhogan tekkaddat nemmut nē na</i>
'seeing friends is fun' | » | <i>mibeuhogan stekkaddattat nē na</i>
'seeing them is fun' |
| <i>uṣtalpmittami tsintat tsāxen nē na</i>
'drinking water is healthy' | » | Ø |

Negative copular infinitives must take polypersonal endings due to the fact that the negative auxiliary must encode polypersonal markers. A dummy fourth-person pronoun is present, which has no pronominal prefix as the negative auxiliary verb lacks non-local pronominal prefixes.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <i>mibeuhogan palġat tsuoġne nē na</i> | » | <i>mibeuhogan palġġut uġġen a</i> |
|--|---|--|

‘making a knife is fun’

mibeuhogan tekkaddat nemmut nē na

‘seeing friends is fun’

midalpmittan tsintat tsāʔen nē na

‘drinking water is healthy’

‘not making it is fun’

*mibeuhogan tekkaddut **tuggimmitan** a*

‘not seeing them is fun’

*ustalpmittan tsinttyt tsāʔen **nuggit** a*

‘not drinking water is unhealthy’

ustalpmittan tsinttyt nuʔje na

‘not drinking it is unhealthy’

§12.9.1.3 Possessives of Copular Infinitives

The subject of a copular infinitive can also act as the possessor of the infinitive clause in certain cases. For example, *gamiha nūmava tsēlǝǝʔaʔʔat nin ai* ‘I like my mother’s cooking’, where the implied subject of the verb is ‘my mother’, but here the subject is found in the genitive as the possessor of the copular infinitive phrase:

gvaykūt gūlǝʔaʔʔat nē na

‘the wolves’ howling’

In older and more conservative language, the infinitive may be found in the possessive form relevant to the possessor. This is not common and may even be considered ungrammatical by some as it is a rare and highly literary form relegated to formal, archaic language. Negative dependent verbs cannot be possessed at all.

*gvaykūt **s**gūlǝʔaʔʔattoat nē na*

‘the wolves’ howling’ (lit. ‘the wolves’ their howling’)

gamiha nūmava satseʔlǝǝʔaʔʔattan nin ai

‘I like my mother’s cooking’

Dependent forms of verbs can therefore be found with possessive affixes. Possessive prefixes are found directly following the semifinitive marker *-aφ-*, following any initials. For example, *keu-raǝin-at* ‘to chat together’ with third-person animate plural possessive affixes becomes *keu-sa-raǝinatt-an* (not **s-keuraǝinatt-an*). Possessive prefixes therefore occupy the same slot as pronominal prefixes, or slot -2.

Possessive affixes on copular infinitives are also found with copular object adjuncts and dependent object adjuncts, where the possessor refers to the subject of the copular or dependent infinitive, which is either the object of the main verb, or in the case of syllogous dependent object adjuncts, the subject:

gisigvet keusaraǝinattoat nin ai

‘I heard them chatting together’

§12.9.1.4 Copular Infinitives as Subjects

A copular infinitive can function as the subject of an autonomous clause. The third-person inanimate independent pronoun then serves as the head of the subject phrase and declines according to the agentivity of the subject, such that *na* indicates an agentive verb while *ai* indicates an unagentive verb. The distinction between an agentive infinitive and an unagentive infinitive is only conserved if the copular infinitive itself is in the active case and functions as the subject of a clause. This means that the semantically active case of copular infinitives

has a morphologically sematic form when the verb is unagentive, but in the sematic cases, an agentive verb is identical to an unagentive verb. Copular infinitives have a third-person inanimate referent in polypersonal verbs.

| | ASEMATIC | SEOMATIC |
|------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| AGENTIVE | <i>Ø-at...nẽ na</i> | <i>Ø-at...nin ai</i> |
| UNAGENTIVE | <i>Ø-at...nin ai</i> | |

The indicative present copula *nẽ* followed directly by the sematic independent pronoun *ai* is realised as *nin ai* rather than *nẽ ai*. This paragoge (or word-final n-epenthesis) is purely euphonic in nature.

The copular infinitive *skaipaχχat kiχu nẽ na* ‘to cut wood’ has an agentive verb, *skaip-* ‘cut’, and in the first example below, it functions as the subject of the phrase and appears in the active case (...*nẽ na*). In the second example below, it functions as the object complement of *gamiha* ‘I like something’ and as such appears in the accusative case. Although it is semantically agentive, it is not morphosyntactically possible to distinguish it from a hypothetical unagentive meaning.

ap̣peuhogan skaipaχχat kiχu nẽ na
‘cutting wood is nice’

gamiha skaipaχχat kiχu nin ai
‘I like cutting wood’

As with nominal subjects, if a copular infinitive clause comes directly following a nominal object, it may be found with the definite demterminer *mi*.

More examples of copular infinitives as subjects are given below:

mimeurran piskat nẽ na
‘listening is hard’

mimeurvi piskat ni na
‘listening was hard’

mimeurruš piskat nuš~nẽ na
‘listening will be hard’

miṛilgũgan aiskat ki lulon nẽ na
‘learning a new language is wonderful’

or
ṇeṇuldeset negattsaddit nin ai
ṇeṇuldeset negat pi nin ai
‘(my) seeing you hurts me’

nã mi geummot illyt misku na skednilgat ṛvũekket nẽ na
‘staring into the fire is the best medicine for the mind’

mimiskandes nunnaṣṣiṇ geummu mi skednilgat ṛvũekket nin ai
‘staring into the fire will cure the mind of anything’

§12.9.1.5 Copular Infinitives as Objects

Copular infinitives can appear as objects of autonomous clauses, in which case they behave much like their subject counterparts. The object can be the true object of a polyvalent verb, or an oblique object of a monovalent verb. The independent pronoun must be in the sematic case or any oblique case governed by the head verb. The inclusion of the *mi* determiner is sometimes seen, but as Pine tends to favour *mi* determiners on the subject, or phrase finally, this is not very common. The absence of a *mi* determiner in the subject phrase allows for it to appear in the object phrase, but this is not a requirement. It may be heard if the infinitival phrase has some sort of specification that distinguishes it from the plain infinitive, for example *pirkaʕʕat ne na* ‘whistling’, but it is common to hear *mi pirkaʕʕat heyt ne na* ‘whistling at night’. Copular infinitives as objects have a fourth-person referent in the verb.

gamiha tsəlgəat mavi nin ai
‘I like cooking meat’

gasaksavva heyt pirkaʕʕat nin nannit
‘I avoid whistling at night’

na tsillumma-t ke minkkat linkka nin nakkut?
‘are you working on fixing the boat?’

puogga tmairrat sisšidat tabnuʕat nin nannet
‘they laugh at their parents mistakes (lit. their parents being wrong) too much’

§12.9.1.6 Copular Infinitives in Oblique Cases

The use of a copular infinitives in certain oblique cases can have specific functions. For example, a copular infinitival clause whose independent pronoun is in the inessive without a head verb governing the inessive can be equivalent to a progressive present. Below are the various functions of copular infinitives in specific oblique cases. Often the main verb will be the copula in such expressions, though not always, as with the comitative.

INESSIVE

A copular infinitive whose pronoun is in the inessive (*naʕja*) can carry a progressive or continual aspect. This is usually expressed by using the copula as the main verb, for example *na aiskat nin naʕja* ‘is currently studying’. This progressive aspect is more salient and as such less common than in English, and is better understood as meaning ‘currently in the process of’. This is called the *copular infinitival progressive*. This can also express a concurrent action to the main verb, especially when moved clause initially through the focus particle *jo*.

na minkkat linkka nin naʕja nikkava
‘my dad is (right now in the process of) fixing the boat’

kaugga migvat nin naʕja
‘I’m eating right now’

lulitsat niktšungit nin naʕja jo inuminan

‘s/he’s walking around chatting to people’

ILLATIVE

Copular infinitives found in the illative (*naijet*) can indicate an impending action. The infinitive can also be found in the negative with the adverbial initial *uḷḷ(u)*- added directly onto the connegated verb.

nī paitnat nīn naijet mi tō na
‘the rock was just about to fall’

gassin tsidnat nīn naijet
‘I was on the verge of tears’

gassin uḷḷitsidnit uja naijet
‘I was on the verge of crying, I nearly cried’

nī iḡiniḷḷat nīn naijet
‘they were about to give up, they nearly gave up’

ELATIVE

The elative used with copular infinitives (*nannit*) can indicate a reason for an action. Because reason precedes cause, it is common to have the infinitival copula in the perfective mood in such cases.

piḶḶiḡḶussi spjallīnan tsidnat ninnan nannit mi sagvema iō
‘the man’s face was red from crying’

spjauwvi kiltnegat ummet snenuan nannit mi sūmagamin iō
‘the mother was overjoyed from finally seeing her son again’

spohḷiḡḶummit gwaykyt i ḡulḡaḶḶat nīn nannit mi tsḡidhḡit i
‘the mice got scared by the wolves’ howling’

COMITATIVE

The comitative (*nakkut*) is used with copular infinitives as a sort of adverbial infinitive, showing how something occurs.

taiskat piskat sissidat nīn nakkut mi biškegi nī
‘children learn by listening to their parents’

gaiḶkvet keskat nḡukku nīn nakkut NiḶkuḶit
‘I learned Pine by reading a lot’

tsirtāts ādni tsindat nḡukku tsāḶen a nīn nakkut nīnuḡḡukva
‘my grandmother stayed healthy by drinking a lot of water’

mihḡiḷḷan kiltḶiḷḷussildat nīn nakkut
‘one remembers through repetition’

ESSIVE

A copular infinitive whose independent pronoun is found in the essive (*nats* or *ats*) indicates that the infinitival clause is happening at the same time as the head verb (if in the present or some congruent tense to the main verb), or that it was already completed by the time the main verb occurs (if in the perfective) for example *lulli migvat ninnan nats* 'having eaten, s/he left', or *lulli migvat i nats* 's/he left while s/he was eating'. This can also be expressed through *taθ-* 'be done', *gimigvat tammungen~tattanun lulli* 'having eaten, s/he left'.

gettsilullinetsin mi sikvo na jo astat ninnan nats tsattsin
 'we left when the rain stopped'

mairvi migvat ni nats
 's/he laughed as s/he was eating'

saskat ninnan nats gisni myngavat mikkin
 'having woken up, I started getting ready'

ABESSIVE

The independent third-person inanimate pronoun found with copular infinitives has a special abessive form in *(n)auḡḡet* (or *(n)auḡḡit*), which is used to mean 'without'. This abessive form functions as the independent pronoun of the infinitive phrase, replacing *na*: *negat nin auḡḡet* 'without seeing'. Eastern dialects have an abessive dependent form in *-attaḡḡet* (or *-attaḡḡit*) which can be used with dependent infinitives alone: *negattaḡḡet* 'without seeing'. For example, *adn-uχ...θ-φututtat nin auḡḡet* means 'to remain un-θ-ed' and *lold-...θ-ututtat nin auḡḡet* means 'to leave un-θ-ed'. Forms in *-φututtaḡḡet~φututtaḡḡit* also exist, which are adverbial in nature, although some speakers have reanalyzed the ending *-auḡḡet~auḡḡit* as an adjective and use it in the essive: *sillututtaḡḡits loldat ai ne na* 'to leave it undone' or *selkkututtaḡḡittset loldat it ne na* 'to leave them unwashed'. Some speakers replace this by the adjective formant *-φututtuḡḡami*: *sillututtaḡḡamits loldat ai ne na* 'to leave it undone'. Forms in *-auḡḡet~auḡḡit* also be found attributively: *allat allakkuttaḡḡit nin ai* 'to remind/stay/become undisturbed' or *allakkuttaḡḡit galba* 'undisturbed land/soil'. Predicatively, such forms must be transformed, usually as *-φ(ut)oguth-*: *hallakkutoḡuttami mi galppi na* 'the soil is undisturbed'.

gaskin piskat nin auḡḡet
gaskin piskattaḡḡet
 'I learned without listening'

hadnuχχin palḡḡututtat nin auḡḡet mi boagve na
palḡḡuttaḡḡet(s) hadnuχχin mi boagve na
 'the house remained unbuilt (without being built)'

gelolttet mikvututtat nin auḡḡet mikvoga
mikvuttaḡḡet(s) gelolttet mikvoga
mikvututtaḡḡamits gelolttet mikvoga
 'I left food uneaten'

galoldits lidnututtat nin auḡḡit
lidnututtaḡḡet(s) galoldits (ai)
lidnututtaḡḡamits galoldits
 'I will leave it untold'

gelolttet sillututtat nin augget
sillututtaugget(s) gelolttet
hillooguttami nikkut ai
hillooguttamitnut (ai)
 'I left it undone, I didn't do it, I have yet to do it'

hadnami sillututtat nin~nus augget
sillututtaugget(s) hadnami
sillututtuggmits hadnami
hillooguttami
 'it remains undone, it is yet to be done, it is left to do'

§12.9.2 Semifinitive Verbs

Semifinitive verbs are dependent verbs with a special auxiliary infix called the semifinitive auxiliary marker (SAM), *-aφ-* (replacing *-at*), which allows the attachment, of polypersonal agreement markers. Such verbs are semifinitive because they cannot be conjugated for tense, though constructions using the perfective *-ung-/ -ing-* also exist, sometimes combining with *-aφ-* as *-ung-aφ-/ -ing-aφ-*, and only accept hyponomous inflectional suffixes. Such verbs are unique in that the suprapositional pronoun follows the semifinitive auxiliary marker *-aφ-*, followed by the theme:

VERB-*aφ*-PRON-HYP.THEME

As such, semifinitive verbs have their deutomeric prorrhizal elements (slot -2), pronoun affixes moved directly preceding the theme. Only medials appear between the semifinitive auxiliary marker and the root. Impersonal constructions use a zero-form fourth-person subject. Likewise, syllogous semifinitives (whose subject is the same as the matrix verb) often lack pronouns all together

Semifinitive verbs are not especially common in colloquial registers. Independent pronouns are generally preferred to semifinitive forms.

SEMIFINITIVE
sinegakkisit~sinegassisit gemitsin
 'I tried to see it'

INDEPENDENT PRONOUNS
ai sinegat gemitsin
 'I tried to see it'

sipeguttatsedappit tsikagaggannat
 'I encouraged you to tell her/him about it'

dajjet ai sipeguttat tsikagaggannat

Here, the dependent verb *i-pegutt-at* becomes *i-pegutt-aφ-tts-isit-tit* » *ipeguttattsisitit* '(for you) to see tell her/him about it'. The semifinitive auxiliary marker allows the attachment of a suprapositional pronoun *-ts-*, which is fortified, and immediately followed by hyponomous polypersonal agreement markers, in this case *-φisit* (3°.HYP) and the first degree ditransitive final *-tit* (to her/him)

A third option to express polypersonal agreements on a dependent infinitive is through object transfer to the main verb:

OBJECT TRANSFER
ai sinegat gemitsin » *sinegat gemittset*
 'I tried to see it'

However, this may be considered awkward for some speakers, as intransitive verbs become transitive and some speakers may feel that certain intransitive verbs simply shouldn't be transitive. There is significant variation between dialects and even between speakers of the same dialect as to whether object transfer should be considered grammatical with certain intransitive verbs.

§12.9.2.1 Semiperfective Verbs

The semiperfective is a specialized derivation of the semifinitive that utilizes the perfective auxiliary marker *-ungaφ-* (combination of the semifinitive *-aφ-* and the transitive hyponomous perfective marker *-ung-*) in place of the standard *-aφ-*. While the standard semifinitive is aspectually neutral or contemporaneous with the governing verb, the semiperfective forms a relative past, indicating that the action of the dependent verb was completed prior to the timeframe of the finite verb.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>ai gisilluttat gikoggan</i> | 's/he denies doing it' |
| <i>gisilluttattut gikoggan</i> | 's/he denies doing it' |
| <i>gisilluttungattut gikoggan</i> | 's/he denies having done it' |

§12.9.3 Dependent Infinitives

Beyond functioning as the subject or object of a sentence, infinitives can also function as the argument of a verb, a noun or an adjective. Such constructions are called *dependent infinitives*. They differ from copular infinitives in some respects. They do not end with an independent pronoun, they precede the matrix verb and often have a kinetic initial that describes an abstract relationship between the phrase governing the dependent verb and the dependent infinitive itself.

(AV) » (CP) » *kin*-VDep » MAIN VERB

Niskuχit | sisaiskat | gisnin
 'I started learning Pine'

Niskuχit | gegaiskat | gekakkin
 'I stopped learning Pine'

Niskuχit | gegaiskat | gatamma
 'I have finished learning Pine'

Generally speaking, the cislocative (*si(s)-*) indicates some sort of positive, future or subsequent action, a goal – essentially indicates abstract prospective movement in time, goal or mode towards the main verb. Conversely, the translocative (*gi-/geg-*) indicates the opposite, a negative, past or previous action, a consequence or something that follows from the main verb – an abstract retrospective movement from the main verb.

Dependent infinitives can be found with both monovalent and polyvalent verbs. For example, the verb *mits-* 'try' requires the cislocative with dependent infinitives: *simindat gamittsa* 'I try to come'. The verb *teigg-* 'claim' is polyvalent, and the dependent verb is found with a translocative initial: *ai gisilluttat tsateiggemmat* 'I claim you to have done it' or 'I claim you did it'. Dependent infinitives can be found with both monovalent and

polyvalent verbs. Certain verbs, for example *lukk-* ‘must, need, should’ take on the objects of the dependent infinitive onto themselves: *sisilluttat galukket* ‘I must do it’ (not **ai sisilluttat galukva* or **sisilluttassisit galukva*). This phenomenon is called *object transfer*. Only a handful of verbs require auxiliary object transfer, but object transfer can occur with almost any verb in order to avoid a semifinitive phrase.

Normally polyvalent verbs can freely appear as monovalent when they use a dependent infinitive, for example *gatenget* ‘I enjoy it’ but *gisilluttassisit gatengva* ‘I enjoy making it’. Should one want to avoid this, the object copular infinitive can be used instead: *gatenget silluttat ai nin ai* ‘I enjoy making it’ (lit. ‘I enjoy its making’). Object copular infinitives replacing dependent infinitives are mostly a feature of formal or literary language, but a handful of verbs require it, the most common of which is *mið-* ‘like’, for example *gamiha silluttat ai nin ai* ‘I like doing it’.

Dependent infinitives can themselves govern a secondary dependent infinitive. Secondary dependent infinitives can be chained endlessly, but because they come preceding the verb, a long chain of dependent infinitival phrases may be awkward.

[*ai sisaskodat*]₂ [*ni sisangat*]₁ *pi sipiddegat gemitsin*
 ‘I tried to ask you [to help me]₁ [to wake him up]₂’

[*hautut sisaskat*]₃ [*ai sisuktat*]₂ [*ni sisangat*]₁ *pi sipiddegat gemitsin*
 ‘I tried to ask you [to help me]₁ [to make him]₂ [wake up in the morning]₃’

§12.9.3.1 Negation of Dependent Infinitives

Dependent infinitives can be negated independently of their governing head, be it a verb or otherwise. By replacing the dependent or semifinitive ending *-at/-aφ-* with the connegative marker, a dependent infinitive can be negated:

Niskuŋit migiddyt lakka
 ‘a way not to forget Pine’

Connegative dependent infinitives cannot be semifinitive and therefore must use independent pronouns in cases of pronominal arguments.

In certain cases where the dependent infinitive refers to a different subject than that of the governing verb, so-called asylogous dependent infinitives, negation can also be expressed through a prohibitive imperative instead of a true dependent infinitival clause. For example, ‘I dared you not to touch it’ is *ai simištȳt tsestulljannat*, but it can also be expressed with a prohibitive imperative: *simištȳt nuttsedut tsestulljannat* ‘I dared you not to touch it’ or literally ‘I dared you don’t touch it’.

(AV) » (CP) » *kin-VConneg* » (NegAuxP) » MAIN VERB
vuogga | gisillupput | gatengva
 or *vuogga | gisillupput | nukkut | gatengva*
 ‘I enjoy not doing anything’

ai | simištȳt | tsestulljannat
 or *simištȳt | nuttsisit | tsestulljannat*
 ‘I dared you not to touch it’

teišnunnit | geggipegupput | nimiaglin
 or *teišnunnit | geggipegupput | nuttsiddut | nimiaglin*

'I struggled not to tell (you) about the surprise'

§12.9.3.2 Dependent Infinitives in Interrogative Phrases

Dependent infinitives precede the head that govern them in positive and negative sentences, but when the main verb is the subject of a tag question (na...Ø-t ke), the dependent infinitive most often follows the main verb. However, the word order may remain unchanged with the exception that the interrogative particle -t ke will appear after the main verb.

NON-INTERROGATIVE

pɪ sisangat gemindin

'I came to help you'

INTERROGATIVE

na tsemindin ke ɲɪ sisangat?

na ɲɪ sisangat tsemindin ke?

'did you come to help me?'

(not *na ɲɪ-t ke sisangat tsemindin?*, which means 'is it me that you came to help?')

§12.9.3.3 Dependent Infinitive Kinetic Orientation

Dependent infinitives in Pine very commonly require a kinetic initial, either the translocative (*gi-/geg-*) or the cislocative (*si(s)-*). The kinetic orientation of the dependent infinitive is governed by the infinitive's head, be it a noun, a verb or an adjective. Orientation is mostly semantically determined, and can often be inferred through the temporal or modal relationship between the head and the dependent infinitive. Cislocative orientation generally indicates a prospective relationship to the head, while the translocative indicates a retrospective relationship to the head.

The table below highlights how the cislocative and translocative kinetic initials are used to indicate the orientation of the dependent infinitive in relation to the head that governs it.

| CISLOCATIVE | | TRANSLOCATIVE | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| INTENTION
VOLITION | intend, want, hope, wish,
decide, look forward to,
propose, try, be ready to | CESSATION
FAILURE | stop, give up, fail, be done/
finished |
| INCEPTION
CONTINUATION | start, begin, continue,
manage, hurry, end up | AVOIDANCE
REFUSAL | refuse, avoid, spare oneself,
prevent, prohibit, warn |
| ABILITY
POSSIBILITY | can, be able, dare, suffice,
be possible | RETROSPECTIVE
MENTATION | forget, not to remember |
| OBLIGATION
NECESSITY | must, need, have to | AFFECTIVE STANCE OF
DISALIGNMENT | hate, regret, fear, be
ashamed, be bored of, long
for |
| CAUSATION
INFLUENCE
PERMISSION | advise, tell, teach, help,
order, force, allow, cause,
demand | ERROR
MISFORTUNE | make the mistake of,
happen to, be so unlucky as
to |
| EPISTEMIC STANCE | expect, make sure, assume | SPEECH-ACTS WITH
MISMATCH | claim (to have done),
inform |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| PROSPECTIVE MENTATION | remember (to do something) | RETROSPECTIVE LOGICAL NECESSITY | must have (done something) |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|

§12.9.3.3.1 Cislocative Dependent Infinitives

The following verbs commonly govern dependent infinitives with a cislocative copula:

aidd-
‘advise’
sisilluttassisit tsaidde
‘I advise you to do it’

aigg-
‘teach’
sisilluttassisit tsaiiggannat
‘I taught you to do it’

aisk-
‘learn’
sisilluttassisit gaiskin
‘I learned to do it’

alpm-
‘can, will, to be able to, to be willing’
na tsalpm-a-t ke sipeguttassisitnut?
‘can you tell me about it?’
‘might, could, would’
skeumindat galpm-a keumindat
‘I might come, I could come’

alts-
‘cause’
sisilluttassisit tsaltsvannat
‘I caused you to do it’

ang-
‘help’
sisilluttassisit tsangemmat
‘I helped you to do it’

sis-ank-
‘demand, request’
sisilluttassisit sittingsimankemmat
‘I demand that you do it’

argg-
‘have time’
sisilluttassisit garggva
‘I have enough time to do it’

balt-uttug-
‘accept’
sisilluttassisit gabaltuttuwa
‘I accept to do it’

peguð-
‘tell’
sisilluttassisit tsepegummannat
‘I told you to do it’

bjelg-
‘trust’
sisilluttassisit tsabjeltgemmat
‘I trust you to do it’

biltsg-
‘order, command’
sisilluttassisit tsabiltsgemmat
‘I order you to do it’

ego-tann-
‘expect, assume’
sisilluttassisit egogatanna
‘I expect to do it’

datt-
‘stop (somewhere)’
sisilluttassisit siskidattin
‘I stopped by to do it’

doidd-
‘propose, suggest’
sisilluttassisit tsidoiddemmat

‘I suggest (to you) to do it’

dolg-

‘continue’

sisilluttassisit gadolkka

‘I continue to do it’

gattsand-

‘suffice’

simigvat gattsandami mi maven na

‘there is enough meat to eat’

giʔʔʔ-

‘succeed’

sisilluttassisit nigiʔʔʔin

‘I succeeded in doing it’

hadg-

‘promise, swear’ (+ OBJECT TRANSFER)

sisilluttat gahadget

‘I promise to do it’

helkk-

‘make sure’

sisilluttassisit tsahelkkemmat

‘I make sure you do it’

heũkkeg-

‘know, understand, be able to manage’

sisilluttassisit gaheũkkegga

‘I know to do it’

hĩĩll-

‘remember’

sisilluttassisit gehĩĩllin

‘I remembered to do it’

hĩũlk-elk-uʔ-

‘happen to, be so unlucky as to’

sisilluttassisit nihĩũlkelkuʔin

‘I happened/was so unlucky to do it’

patt-

‘manage, get’

sisilluttassisit gepattin

‘I managed to do it’

iltsĩ-

‘force’

sisilluttassisit tsiltsĩgemmat

‘I force you to do it’

ind-

‘can, may, be allowed’

sisilluttassisit gindva

‘I may do it’

intt(uss)ivũθ-

‘be possible’

sisilluttassisit inttivuttan

‘it is possible to do it’

isk-

‘be able to (because of ability, situation)’ (+OBJECT TRANSFER)

sisilluttat gisket

‘I can do it’

iskeg-

‘start’ (+OBJECT TRANSFER)

sisilluttat giskegget

‘I started to do it’

isn-

‘begin, start’ (+INTRANSITIVE)

sitsidnat nĩsnin

‘I started to cry’

kĩst-

‘hurry’

sisilluttassisit gakĩstva

‘I hurry to do it’

lag-

‘intend, want’

sisilluttassisit galagga

‘I intend to do it’

lukk-

‘must’ (+OBJECT TRANSFER)

sisilluttat galukket

‘I must to do it’

i-ʔigged-

‘decide’

sisilluttassisit iʔeʔiggedin

‘I decided to do it’

mađ-

‘like’ (+DEP.INF, +COP.INF)

gamadda silluttassisit nin ai
sisilluttassisit gamadda
‘I like doing it’

mits-
‘try’
sisilluttassisit gemitsin
‘I tried to do it’

myngyθ-
‘be ready to’
sisilluttassisit gamyngymma
‘I am ready to do it’

ṇṇaw-
‘use’
misilluttassisit gaṇṇavet
‘I use it to do it’

ṇṇōdnim-
‘get, succeed, manage’
sisilluttassisit geṇṇōdnimin
‘I managed to do it’

ōḥ-
‘need, must’
sisilluttassisit gōḥḥa
‘I need to do it’

radn-
‘end up’
sisilluttassisit ṇiradnin
‘I ended up doing it’

saii(i)(e)-
‘must’
simigat haii(i)ami
‘it must be true’
‘may, might’
simigat haii(i)ōmi
‘it might be true’

sasĀ-
‘be responsible’
sisilluttassisit gasasĀva
‘I am responsible to do it’

skag-

‘be able to (because of knowledge), know
how to’
sisilluttassisit gaskagga
‘I can/know how to do it’

skan-
‘want’
sisilluttassisit gaskanna
‘I want to do it’

stullḷ-
‘dare’
sisilluttassisit gastullḷova
‘I dare to do it’

il-temmis-
‘look forward to’
sisilluttassisit iltnitemmissa
‘I am looking forward to do it’

ten-
‘look, want, intend, will’
sisilluttassisit gatenna
‘I am looking to do it, I will do it’

tsabb-
‘hope’
sisilluttassisit gatsabba
‘I hope to do it’

tung-
‘must, to have to, shall, will’
sipiskat tsatungva
‘you must listen’
‘should, ought to, would’
sipiskat tsatungō
‘you ought to listen’

tsibm-
‘wish’
sisilluttassisit gatsibma
‘I wish to do it’

ukt-
‘put, make, cause’
sitūladdat nuktvaddit
‘it made me think’

§12.9.3.3.2 Translocative Dependent Infinitives

The following verbs commonly govern dependent infinitives with a translocative copula:

aihh-

‘make the mistake of’

gisilluttassisit ñaihhin

‘I made the mistake of doing it’

ast-

‘stop’ (+MONOVALENT)

gisigát astvi

‘it stopped raining’

taθ-

‘be done, finished’ (+ OBJECT TRANSFER)

gisilluttat gatasset

‘I am done/have finished doing it’

dav-

‘ask’

gisilluttassisit gedavin

‘I asked to do it’

eskw-

‘refuse’

gisilluttassisit geskva

‘I refuse to do it’

gaihh-

‘need, require’ (inverted valency

+OBJECT TRANSFER)

gisilluttat negaihheset

‘I need to do it’

gidd-

‘forget’

gisilluttassisit gegiddin

‘I forgot to do it’

giugg-

‘avoid’

gisilluttassisit gagiukva

‘I avoid doing it’

giugg-uttug-

‘spare oneself, manage to avoid’

gisilluttassisit gegiugguttugin

‘I spared myself doing it’

kaikn-

‘be careful’ (+NEG, +OBJECT TRANSFER)

gisillupput gakaiknet

‘I am careful not to do it’

kakk-

‘stop’ (+POLYVALENT)

gisilluttassisit gekakkin

‘I stopped doing it’

ħeid-

‘need, (logically) have to’

(+OBJECT TRANSFER)

gisilluttat gaħeidet

‘I must have to do it’

mieg-

‘inform, instruct’

gisilluttassisit tsemieggannat

‘I informed you to do it’

miaġl (alk)-

‘struggle’

gisilluttassisit nemiaġla

‘I struggle to do it’

i-gi-niġl-

‘give up’

gisilluttassisit iġegginniġlin

‘I gave up doing it’

notst-

‘prevent’

gisilluttassisit tsenotstwannat

‘I prevented you from doing it’

ruġt-

‘hate’

gisilluttassisit garuġtva

‘I hate doing it’

saks-
 ‘warn’
gisilluttassisit tsesaksannat
 ‘I warn you not to do it (lit. from doing it)’

skukk-isχuθ-
 ‘tire, get bored of’
gisilluttassisit nesukkisχumma
 ‘I get tired/bored of doing it’

tabn-uχ-
 ‘fail, make the mistake of’
gisilluttassisit getabnuχin
 ‘I failed/made the mistake of doing it’

teigg-
 ‘claim (someone to)’
gisilluttassisit tsateiggemmat
 ‘I claim that you have done it’

teigg-attag-
 ‘claim (to)’
gisilluttassisit gateiggattava
 ‘I claim to have done it’

teng-
 ‘enjoy’
gisilluttassisit gatengva
 ‘I enjoy doing it’

tents-
 ‘long for’
gisilluttassisit gatenttsa

‘I long to do it’

tsergǝ-isteg-
 ‘motivate, incite, encourage’
gisilluttassisit tsatsergǝistegemat
 ‘I encourage you to do it’

tyǵ-
 ‘prohibit, forbid’
gisilluttassisit tsatyǵemmat
 ‘I forbid you from doing it’

vass-
 ‘feel/be ashamed’
gisilluttassisit nevassa
 ‘I am ashamed to do it’

vesk-
 ‘regret’
gisilluttassisit neveskva
 ‘I regret doing it’

vokk-
 ‘fear, be afraid of’
gisilluttassisit nevokva
 ‘I am afraid of doing it’

§12.9.3.4 Dependent Infinitives as Non-Verbal Arguments

Just as verbs can govern a dependent infinitives, certain nouns, adverbs and adjectives can do the same. Such dependent infinitives behave exactly alike regardless of the category of that which governs them. For example, the word *lakka* ‘way’ can govern a cislocative dependent infinitive: *misilluttassiat lakka* ‘a way to do it’, *mihullat dallji* ‘a time to leave’, *gisilluttassiat altsin* ‘a reason to do it’.

When the dependent infinitive is semifinitive, the hierarchical anchor point for polypersonal alignment is a fourth-person subject. In the example *misilluttass-iat lakka* ‘a way to do *it*’, the alignment is a hyponomous first degree prograde, which with a fourth-person anchor point yields a third-person inanimate object (1°: 4»3i)

1708. *uǵun voahħa seuwu sihilligat lakka na nukki*

[ʊyɔn 'wɑ:ʔɑ 'seɪwɔ sɪ'hili:ɡat 'laʰkɑ nɑ: 'nɔʰkɪ]
uḡun voaḥḥa sew-u si-hillig-at lakka-Ø na nu=kk-i
 COP.CONNEG no river-ACC CIS-cross-DEP way-ACT PRON.3I NEG.AUX.NLOC.PST
 'there was no way to cross the river'

nā silidnassiat hušḫvemi lakka mi na-t de
 'this is a disrespectful way of saying it'

gvaḷḷet nā ḡhakittsu gisillupput ga-t altsin na
 'there is always some reason not to do something'

milullat dālḡen sidsidnan iskat kikin
 'I couldn't find the right time to leave'

§12.9.3.5 Syllogous & Asyllogous Dependent Infinitives

There are two types of dependent infinitives depending on the relationship between the subject of the main verb and the implied or overt subject of the dependent infinitive. Syllogous dependent infinitives are infinitives whose subject is the same as that found in the matrix verb, for example: *sisilluttassisit gatsappa* 'I hope to do it', where *gatsappa* 'I hope' and *sisilluttassisit* are *syllogous*, or have the same subject, the first person singular in this case. Asyllogous dependent infinitives have a subject which differs from the main verb. In most cases, the object of the main verb migrates to the role of the subject of the dependent infinitive (if the main verb is polyvalent) or simply introduced in the dependent infinitive, for example: *sisilluttassisit tsidoiddemmat* 'I suggest you do it' (lit. I suggest to you your doing it'). Here, the object of the main verb is the second person, which is the subject of the dependent infinitive. As the subject of the main verb and the subject of the dependent infinitive differ, the dependent infinitive is termed *asyllogous*. However, because both the first and second person behave identically with regard to the infrapositional object, there is no real need to specify the subject of the semifinitive verb. When this is not the case, the semifinitive form of the verb with a suprapositional pronoun is recommended:

sisilluttattait gidoiddi 'I suggest s/he do it'

Because the dependent infinitive has polypersonal alignment markers and the overt reference point of the main verb is the first person, the semifinitive marker takes a pronoun (-t-) to specify what the second degree prograde marker -ait- is in reference to – the third-person animate.

§12.9.3.6 Asyllogous Imperatives

Asyllogous dependent infinitives have a corresponding imperative form called asyllogous imperative infinitives, both declarative and prohibitive. The imperative auxiliary copula comes after the connegated verb. Some speakers avoid this construction as the imperative auxiliary is normally not found in hyponomous clauses, and they may lack hyponomous inflections of the imperative auxiliary copula completely. The presence of the kinetic initial is also facultative, or at least subject to some debate. When instead of an imperative, a simple dependent infinitive is used, the kinetic initial is present. Instead, the imperative is embedded into a complementised clause. Such constructions only apply when a wish or command compatible with an imperative is used, generally only with verbs that command an optative subordinate clause, which are often introduced with the optative complementiser *iḡs*.

nā mi nīgāggajedda gepalginat tsukni na, namat (g)ipegupput nuttsohiat tsesaksaddit
nā mi nīgāggajedda gepalginat tsukni na, namat tsesaksaddit iugus gipegupput nuttsohehun
 ‘this is a knife I gave to my brother, which I warned you not to tell him about’

nā mi nīgāggajedda gepalginat tsukni na, namat (g)ipeguttat nattsiat tsesaksaddit
nā mi nīgāggajedda gepalginat tsukni na, namat tsesaksaddit ius ipeguttat nattsehun
 ‘this is a knife I gave to my brother, which I warned you to tell him about’

or

nā mi nīgāggajedda gipalginat tsukni na, namat gipeguttattsiat tsesaksaddit
 ‘this is a knife I gave to my brother, which I warned you to tell him about’

§12.9.3.7 Dependent Infinitives As Heads of Postpositions

Dependent infinitives may be the head of a postpositional phrase. Copular infinitives can be found with postpositions, whose head is the third-person inanimate pronoun, as in *siḷḷuttat ai nin ai gāhi* ‘worth doing it’. Because dependent infinitives cannot be the head of a postpositional phrase (as they are neither nouns, adjectives or pronouns and cannot be declined for case), postpositions instead appear directly following the dependent or connegative verb. In modern Pine, the dependent form is unchanged, meaning the postpositions do not govern any specific case – such postpositions are called *dependent postpositions*. In older stages of the language, dependent forms of verbs found as heads of postpositional phrases had a special genitive-like ending in *-on/-ūn*, which is occasionally still found in modern Pine, though it is no longer productive and now relegated to fixed expressions, such as *naḡon iu nōmi* ‘for the time being, at present, as things are now’.

Dependent postpositions are mostly found in infinitival phrases that have a semantically adverbial function in the clause where they are found, and often appear with an impersonal copula. They tend to be separated from the rest of the clause by moving before it.

The most common dependent postpositions are listed here:

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|---|
| <i>aggen</i> | <i>si-</i> | ‘as soon as (+OPT as soon as it starts...)’ |
| <i>agin</i> | <i>gi-</i> | ‘since’ |
| <i>agit</i> | <i>si-</i> | ‘until’ |
| <i>hit</i> | <i>si-</i> | ‘in order to’ |
| <i>hin</i> | <i>gi-</i> | ‘because, due to’ |
| <i>iu</i> | | ‘when, if, should, in the event of’ |
| <i>gillu</i> | <i>si-</i> | ‘before’ |
| <i>la(ga)t</i> | | ‘by, in Ø way’ |
| <i>madḡu</i> | <i>gi-</i> | ‘after’ |
| <i>teni</i> | <i>(gi-)</i> | ‘despite’ |

1709. *bidnats sisigḡat aggen bakvet*
 [biʔtnats siˈsɪɣːah ˈakɛn ˈbaʔkʷet]
bidn-ats si-sigḡ-at aggen bakv=et
 return-IMP.2.SG CIS-rain-DEP as.soon.as home.ILLAT
 ‘come home as soon as it starts raining’

1710. *keggededdet sigḡinga sikwəvat agin*
 [ˈkɛkɛdetɛt siɣːɪŋa siˈkʷɛːwah ˈaːgin]
kegge=deddet sigḡ-inga si-kwəv-at agin
 every.day rain-3l.PERF TRANSL-CIS-arrive-DEP since

‘it’s rained every day since I got here’

1711. *sisivvas sitsergǵis ʃuttat agit*
 [sɪˈʃɪvːas sɪˈtserːɣɪsːtʰoˈtah ˈɑːɡɪt]
si-siiv-as si-tsergǵis ʃuθ-at agit m=itts=anu
 CIS-stay-IMP.2.SG CIS-recover-DEP until
 ‘stay here until you’ve recovered’
1712. *ūdñiāarenan siradmittat ahit ikset ʃvuonʃen Eññak*
 [œˈʔtɪnːœrɛːnan sɪˈraʔnɪˈtah ˈɑːhiːh ˈikset ʰwʊnːʃɛn ˈejːak]
ūt-ñiāar-en-an si-radn-iθ-at ahit jo O-iks-vet ʃvuonʃ-en Eññak-O
 POSS.3O-suffering-ACC-POSS.NLOC CIS-stop-SEMEL-DEP for 3A.AG.PST-shoot-3°.PST injured.animal-ACC *Eññak*-ACT
 ‘*Eññak* shot the injured animal in order to end its suffering’
1713. *giniorrulǵat ahin ikset ʃvuonʃen Eññak*
 [ɡɪˈnɪorːʊlːxah ˈɑːhin ˈgɛkɪn jo ˈikset ʰwʊnːʃɛn ˈejːak]
gi-ñiorr-ulǵ-at ahin O-iks-vet ʃvuonʃ-en Eññak-O
 TRANSL-suffer-DUR-DEP because 3A.AG.PST-shoot-3°.PST injured.animal-ACC *Eññak*-ACT
 ‘*Eññak* shot the injured animal because it was suffering’
1714. *lullat iu gipeǵussittsupput*
 [ˈlʊːlat jo ɡɪˈpeːɣʊsɪtːʃʊˈpʊt]
lull-at iu gi-i-peǵuθ-itts-upput
 leave-DEP when 1.AG-KIN-tell-3°.LOC.FUT-2.IO
 ‘I will tell (about it) you when/if I leave’
1715. *lullat gillu mindas ñibimedda*
 [ˈlʊːlat ɡɪlːʊ ˈmɪtsːʊ ˈmɪnːdas ɲɪˈbɪmɛtːɑ]
lull-at gillu mind-as ñi-bim-et-va
 leave-DEP before come-IMP.2.SG POSS.1-home-ILLAT-POSS.LOC
 ‘come to my house before leaving’
1716. *silluttat lagat illusit naiskaʃʃan*
 [ˈsɪlːʊˈtat ˈlɑːɣat noː ˈɪlːʊsɪt ˈnæɪːʃːkɑtːʃan]
silluθ-at lagat i=llusit n-aisk-aʃʃan
 do-DEP BY best.ADV 4-learn-FREQ-NLOC.PRS
 ‘we learn best by doing’
1717. *unut gisiǵǵat egot puʃñoddoat ñueykit*
 [ˈʊnʊt ɡɪˈsɪɣːah ˈeɣʊt ˈpʊtːɪpɪnːɔːdːɑt ɲːueykit]
unut gi-siǵǵ-at egot gegg-o h-vuʃñodd-oat ñueykit
 first TRANSL-rain-DEP after 3I.UNAG-have.leaves.open.up-3I.PL.PRS tree-PAT.PL
 ‘leaves open up for the first time after it rains’
1718. *ihe gikvuaʃʃessat teni, nã-t tǵva skekwot hikva vaihegi*
 [ɪːhe ɡɪˈkʷʊɑːʃːɛsːɑt ˈtɛːni ɡɪˈnɪn næːxː xːɑː ˈskeːkːwʊt ˈhɪˈkːwɑː ˈvɑːɪheːɡɪ]
ihe gi-kvuaʃʃess-at teni gi=nin nã-t-t tǵva si=kekwot hikva vaihi-O-gi
 quite TRANSL-be.cloudy-DEP despite COP.NLOC.PL PART today good air-ACT-PL
 ‘despite the fact that it’s quite cloudy, it’s a beautiful day today’

Dependent postpositional infinitive constructions can equally be expressed by conjunctions instead. However, conjunctive clauses must follow the main or autonomous clause, which makes them less flexible in terms of their position in a sentence.

1719. *mindats nibimedda gillu tsXullo*
 ['mɪndats nɪ'bɪmɛtə 'gɪlɔ 'tsɪlɔː]
mind-ats nɪ-bim-et-va gillu ts-lull-o
 come-IMP.2.SG POSS.1-home-ILLAT-POSS.LOC before 2.AG-leave-LOC.HYP.DUB
 'come to my house before you leave'

§12.10 Modality

Modality, the framing of a statement in relation to some knowledge or understand (epistemic modality), necessity or duty (deontic modality), ability or possibility (dynamic modality) and logical necessity (alethic modality) is indicated through various verbs and particles in Pine. This section outlines the various forms that such modalities can take.

§12.10.1 Epistemic Modal Verbs

Epistemic modality concerns reality, and how knowledge or understanding of the reality of a statement is assessed, and epistemic modal verbs vary in their strength. Epistemic modal verbs include verbs of epistemic possibility such as *ind-* 'can', *saii(e)-* 'may, might' or epistemic necessity such as *saii(e)-* 'must' or *ijs ia* (often *ijs ga ia* or *ijska ia*) 'ought, should' and *iummy ia* 'could, might'. Modal verbs which convey epistemic modalities are given below.

EPISTEMIC MODALITY

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---|
| <i>iummy ia</i>
(+POT) | (POT) | 'could, might (epistemic possibility)'
<i>iummy ia simindumin</i>
's/he might come, could come'
<i>iummy ia eset nummin</i>
'it might be so, it could be so' |
| <i>ijs (ga) ia~ijska ia</i>
(+OPT) | (OPT) | 'ought, should (epistemic necessity)'
<i>ijs ia simindusin</i>
's/he ought to come in, should come in (prediction)'
<i>ijska iaga skekvot siggi-t vis ujsin</i>
'it shouldn't rain tomorrow (prediction)' |
| <i>ind-</i>
(+si-) | (IND) | 'may, be allowed, can (epistemic/dynamic possibility)'
<i>simindat tsindva</i>
'you may/can come in' |
| | (-t i) | 'might, probably (can), can (polite)'
<i>na gindva-t ke i simitsat?</i>
'might I try?' |

| | | |
|--|-------|--|
| | (DUB) | ‘is probable, is likely’
<i>simindat tsindo</i>
‘you can (probably) come in’ |
| <i>int-t(uss)ivu-</i>
(+si-) | (IND) | ‘be possible (due to circumstances, permission, possibility)’
<i>sinagan intt(uss)ivutta</i>
‘it may be, it can be, it’s possible’ |
| <i>int-t(ut)ogu-</i>
(+gi-) | (IND) | ‘not be possible (due to circumstances, permission, possibility)’
<i>ginagan intt(ut)oguttami</i>
‘it can’t be, it’s impossible’ |
| <i>saii-</i>
(+si) | (IND) | ‘must (due to epistemic certainty, no other outcome)’
<i>simindat saiian</i>
‘s/he must come in (any other outcome is impossible)’ |
| | (ga) | ‘surely...’
<i>sibjunnaXa-t ga pisaii</i>
‘surely you’re joking’ |
| (+si) | (DUB) | ‘may, might (lower level epistemic possibility)’
<i>eset ga-t ü sinagan haii</i>
‘this might (indeed) be true’
<i>simindat tsaiin</i>
‘s/he might come’ |
| <i>Xeid-</i>
(+gi +OBJECT TRANSFER) | (IND) | ‘must, have to (logically, evidently)’
<i>giskukkisat tsXeidda</i>
‘you must be tired’
<i>gegiskat gaXeidet</i>
‘I must be able to do it, I should be able to do it’ |

§12.10.2 Deontic Modal Verbs

Deontic modality concerns the necessity, requirement or obligation of a statement. They include verbs of deontic necessity, such as *lukk-* ‘must’, *tung-* ‘have to, must’ and *gaiih-* ‘need’.

DEONTIC MODALITY

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| <i>gaiih-</i>
(+gi-)
(inverse when transitive) | (IND) | ‘need, must, be required to (deontic necessity, requirement, lack)’
<i>gegilgit negaiiwa</i>
‘I need to go’
<i>na pigaiihesen ken annohemit?</i>
‘do you need mittens?’ |
|--|-------|---|

| | | |
|--|--------|---|
| <i>lukk-</i>
(+si-, +OBJECT TRANSFER) | (IND) | ‘must, have to (strong or neutral deontic necessity, obligation)’
<i>sisilluttat tsʰukket</i>
‘you have to/must do it’ |
| <i>õh-</i>
(+si-) | (IND) | ‘have to, must, need (deontic obligation, duty, requirement)’
<i>nɪ sisangat tsõhha</i>
‘you have to help me’
<i>sisilgat gõhha</i>
‘I have to go’
<i>gõhet</i>
‘I need it, I require it’ |
| | (UNAG) | ‘have to, must, be required (strong deontic duty, moral duty)’
<i>sisilgat nõhha</i>
‘I must go (it is my moral duty)’ |
| <i>tung-</i>
(+si-) | (IND) | ‘must, have to, will (strong exterior deontic necessity)’
<i>silomat tsatungva</i>
‘you must sleep’ |
| | (OPT) | ‘should, ought, would (lesser deontic exterior deontic necessity)’
<i>silomat tsatungvu</i>
‘you ought to sleep, you should sleep’ |
| (+si-) | (NEG) | ‘mustn’t, shall not, may not (strong deontic impermissibility)’
<i>deŋa sinagan tunkkat nuttsa</i>
‘you mustn’t be here, you’re not allowed to be here’ |

§12.10.3 Dynamic Modal Verbs

Dynamic modality is concerned with the ability or possibility for a statement, and includes verbs such as *isk-* ‘can (due to ability or circumstances)’, *skag-* ‘can, know how (due to knowledge)’, *alp̄m-* ‘can, be able, be willing (due to ability or will)’, *tsiv-* ‘can, have permission, be allowed, be possible’ and *ind-* ‘can, may, be allowed’.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--|
| <i>alp̄m-</i>
(+si) | (IND) | ‘can, will, be able, be willing’
<i>na tsalp̄ma-t ken nɪ sisangat?</i>
‘can you help me, are you able/willing to help me?’ |
| (+si) | (POT) | ‘might, could, would be able, would be willing’
<i>simindat galpmomut</i>
‘I might come (I haven’t decided if I want to)’ |
| <i>isk-</i>
(+si +OBJECT TRANSFER) | (IND) | ‘can (due to ability, or circumstances)’
<i>sisilluttat tiska</i>
‘s/he can do it (it’s possible for her/him)’ |
| <i>ind-</i> | (IND) | ‘may, be allowed, can (dynamic possibility)’ |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|--|
| (+si-) | | <i>simindat tsindva</i>
'you may/can come in' |
| <i>skag-</i>
(+si) | (IND) | 'can (due to knowledge)'
<i>pɪ sisangat gaskagga</i>
'I can help you (because I know how to)'
<i>na tsaskage-t ke Niskuχidetsin?</i>
'do you speak Pine?' |
| <i>tul̥g-</i>
(+si) | (IND) | 'can (due to skill)'
<i>pɪ sisangat gatul̥gga</i>
'I can help you (because I know how to)'
<i>na tsatul̥ge-t ke Niskuχidetsin?</i>
'do you speak Pine?' |
| <i>tsiv-/tsen-</i>
(+si-) | (IND) | 'can, get, have permission or possibility to (deontic possibility)'
<i>na skeumindat gatsivva-t ke?</i>
'do I get to come along?'
<i>iset nikkut silubmat tsedna-t ga tsuttsa</i>
'you don't get to speak like that to me' |

§12.10.4 Alethic Modal Verbs

Alethic modality is concerned with the logical necessity of a statement, and includes verbs such as *gaihh-* 'must, need', *intt(ut)ogu-* 'can't' and *saii̱̱̱̱(e)-* 'must', which all indicate a logical necessity or impossibility. The alethic modality is evident from the future tense on the copula, which is not found in other modalities.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|---|
| <i>gaihh-</i>
(+gi-) | (IND) | 'need, must, be required to (alethic necessity)'
<i>gimigat gaihwami mi na-t de</i>
'this needs to be true' |
| <i>int-t(ut)oguθ-</i>
(+si-) | (IND) | 'can't (alethic impossibility)'
<i>simigat hintt(ut)oguttami mi na-t de</i>
'this can't be true' |
| <i>saii̱̱̱̱(e)-</i>
(+si) | (IND) | 'must (alethic necessity)'
<i>simigat haii̱̱̱̱ami mi na-t de</i>
'this must be true' |

§12.11 Focus & Topic Marking

Focusing and topicalization are two similar processes in Pine, both of which require changes in the ordering of constituents and special markers. Pine does not allow free scrambling, or re-ordering of constituents in any order without particles.

§12.11.1 Focus Marking

Focus is a process by which information is contrasted and isolates information. In English, focus is often realised prosodically, meaning that which is focused will be strongly stressed in the phrase, for example ‘I caught a *salmon* (not a trout)’, or ‘I *caught* a salmon (and did not buy)’. Pine on the other hand realises focus syntactically with the help of particles and movement. The focus marker in Pine is *io* [jɔ] (or *ie* before the third-person animate pronoun *io*), and although it has other functions, when used as a focus marker, it requires movement of its head clause-initially. It was originally an unstressed form of the third-person animate pronoun *io* [jɔ:] but unlike it, its vowel is short – this is not distinguished in writing and it can therefore be difficult to know whether *io* should be pronounced [jɔ] or [jɔ:], but context always makes it clear (for example *io io* is always [jɔ: jɔ:] and the first *io* can only be interpreted as the third-person animate pronoun. Some speakers have a focus particle in *ie* when directly following the third-person animate *io* such that *io io* becomes *io ie*.

It is found directly after its head. In the case where the focus marker is not found in final position of the focused phrase, it can be repeated at the end of the phrase – Pine strongly prefers to isolate the whole phrase which is moved clause-initially, even if the actual focus marker may not be found phrase-finally. A secondary focus marker, *i*, is used to fill the phrase-final position which is left empty when the focus marker *io~ie* does not appear, but in colloquial registers a second *io~ie* can be used. For example, the phrase *gami va ninennengeva* ‘my friends and I’ must be moved clause initially as a whole, but either or both parts can be focused individually – *gami io va ninennengeva i* ‘my friends and I’ is not the same as *gami va ninennengeva io* ‘my friends and I’. To focus only ‘my friends’, the word order must be changed – *ninennengeva io va gami i* ‘my friends and I’.

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| <i>gebaɖven giɕtsɛma</i> | ‘I caught a salmon’ |
| <i>giɕtsɛma io gebaɖven</i> | ‘I caught a <i>salmon</i> ’ |
| <i>gebaɖven io giɕtsɛma</i> | ‘I <i>caught</i> a salmon’ |
| <i>gami io gebaɖven giɕtsɛma</i> | ‘I caught a salmon’ |
| <i>gami io va ninennengeva io~i gebaɖvents giɕtsɛma</i> | ‘my friends and I caught a salmon’ |
| <i>gami va ninennengeva io gebaɖvents giɕtsɛma</i> | ‘my friends and I caught a salmon’ |
| <i>mja io giɕtsɛma io ie~i gebaɖven</i> | ‘I caught <i>one/a</i> salmon’ |

Clefting can be used for focus but it is much less common, and makes use of restrictive relative clauses:

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <i>nã giɕkin mi gebaɖvinat a</i> | ‘it is a salmon that I caught’ |
| <i>kaugga gami mi giɕtsɛma baɖvinat io</i> | ‘it is I who caught a salmon’ |
| <i>nã baɖvat giɕtsɛma nẽ na mi gesillumminat a</i> | ‘what I did was catch a salmon’ |

§12.11.2 Topic Marking

Topicalization is semantically closely related to focusing, and is likewise syntactically marked rather than purely prosodically. The topic of a phrase can be thought of as the subject or that about which the sentence or utterance is centred or focused on. Topicalization can be non-contrastive in nature, but it can also be used to specify a single topic out of many possible other topics. Topicalization is expressed by the particles *a Ø-t da*, or *Ø-t da*. Determiners often cause the *a* to be dropped. Many speakers use *an Ø-t da* if *an* is followed by a vowel. A topicalised word or phrase can be either moved out of the phrase and placed clause-initially, clause-finally, or it can be duplicated and moved to either end. That is, the topic can appear twice, once topicalised and once non-topicalised. Clause-initial topicalization differs somewhat from clause-final topicalization in the level of

emphasis. In many cases, clause-initial topicalization of obligate arguments, for example the subject of the copula, entails the presence of the topic both in the topicalised phrase and in the main clause to avoid an empty subject in the clause. For example, **mi ðo-t de-t da, nã kammi?* ‘who is this?’ is not grammatical because the subject is missing in the main clause, and thus a subject, *ðo* or alternatively *na*, must be included: *mi ðo-t de-t da, nã kammi ðo~na?* ‘who is this?’. Because in clause-final topicalization, the subject remains at the end of the clause, it is not necessary to reduplicate the subject, but it may be done anyways. For example, one can both say *nã kammi, mi ðo-t de-t da?* or *nã kammi ðo, mi ðo-t de-t da?* ‘who is this?’. As such, topicalization in Pine does not really *move* the topic out of the phrase but rather reduplicates it and inserts it either before or after the clause.

As a general and by no means universally applicable rule, clause-initial topicalization tends to be more emphatic, while clause-final topicalization can indicate a more reflective or contemplative topic, especially in questions. In statements rather than questions, clause-final topicalization can be used to convey a sort of mitigative, explanatory or otherwise less emphatic topic, surprise or that the speaker is wondering about the topic. Clause-final topicalization is usually obligate in non-independent clauses where topic movement is not possible clause initially. In cases where word order prevents movement, the focus marker *ðo~je* can be used with the topic markers.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| <i>mi ðo-t de-t da, nã kammi ðo?</i> | ‘who is this?’ |
| <i>nã kammi (ðo), mi ðo-t de-t da?</i> | ‘who is this?’ |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>a Ìkaki-t da, nã kammi ðo?</i> | |
| <i>nã kammi (ðo), a Ìkaki-t da?</i> | ‘who is <i>Ìkaki</i> ?’ |

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| <i>gamidda, nammi nin ðo, mi ðo-t de-t da</i> | ‘I know who this is’ |
| <i>gamidda, mi ðo-t de-t da ðo nammi nin ðo</i> | ‘I know who this is’ |

In the examples above, the clause-initial topicalization indicates that the speaker is asking about a specific person, perhaps pointing them out. The clause-final topicalization shows that the speaker is wondering about, reflecting on, is surprised about or (politely) requesting an explanation as to who this person is. For example, a parent pointing out a person to their child is more likely to use clause-final topicalization to express or encourage reflection on the topic.

These nuances can be very slight and are not completely universal. Some speakers may prefer clause-initial or clause-final topicalization irrespective of the possible differences in reading given above.

§12.11.2.1 Topic Contrast

There also exist secondary topic markers which are used to introduce a new topic. These markers are always contrastive in nature, and indicate a switch of topic from something previously topicalised to something which hasn’t been topicalised up to that point. The markers are *a Ø-t Ìa*, where *a* is also often dropped in the presence of determiners. Because of the inherently more contrastive meaning of these topic markers, they tend to be found clause initially for emphasis.

gamidda kin, nin nammi ðo, mi ðo-t de-t da, mitty-t Ìu kukka, nin nammi mi ðo-nit Ìa
‘I know who this is, but I don’t know who that is.’

a gami-t Ìa, midðyt kùket
‘I, on the other hand, don’t like it’

mi ðo-t de-t da, nã ñikkava ðo va mi ðo-t de-t Ìa, nã nummava ðo

‘this is my father, and this is my mother’

§12.12 Questions & Answers

There are three main types of questions found in Pine: polar (or tag) questions, alternative questions and non-polar questions, which are formed by using interrogatives and are described in sections §12.5.1.6 and §12.3.7.7. Each question type has specific syntactic rules. Much like topic and focus, interrogation is indicated syntactically more than prosodically in Pine.

§12.12.1 Polar Questions

Polar questions are questions which either have a positive or a negative answer – yes/no questions. Polar questions are formed by the use of interrogative markers, and Pine distinguishes positive from negative polar questions, as well as a few more types. Polar questions can either be answered by echoing the subject of the question (and if there is a topicalised argument, it is often reiterated), with *aïi~ai~ïi* ‘yes’ for a positive answer, *oat~oaḥha~ût~ûḥhu* ‘no’ for a negative answer, or both. In the case of a negative answer containing a negated verb, some speakers only include the connegative form of the verb and drop the negative auxiliary. Negative questions cannot be answered positively with either *aïi* or *ai* but rather with *oillu~aillû* or more emphatically *aïi-t leû*, *ai-t leû*. Many speakers also use the emphatic marker *-t leû* with *oat~oaḥha~oaḥo~oaḥoa* to answer a negative polar question negatively, either as *oa-t leû* (*oalleû*, *eûlleû*) or occasionally *oa-t lô* (*oallô*).

a tsami-t da, na tṣhulla-t ke keḳvot?

‘what about you, are you leaving today?’

aïi, [(*a gami-t da*) *galulla* (*keḳvot*)]

‘yes, (me) I’m leaving tomorrow’

ût, [(*a gami-t da*) *lullat* (*keḳvot*) (*kukka*)]

‘no, (me) I’m not leaving tomorrow’

a tsami-t da, nu tsuttsa-t ko keḳvot lullat?

‘what about you, are you not leaving today?’

aïi-t leû, [(*a gami-t da*) *galulla* (*keḳvot*)]

‘yes, (me) I’m leaving tomorrow’

ût (leû), [(*a gami-t da*) *lullat* (*keḳvot*) (*kukka*)]

‘no, (me) I’m not leaving tomorrow’

It is possible to mitigate answers to polar questions by using particles to lower the confidence in the answer, for example by using *aïi-t ïi~aïiïi* ‘yes, I guess’ or *oat ïi~oaiïi* ‘no, I guess not’, *aïi-t di~aïiddi~aiddi* ‘yes, probably, or *oat di~oaddi* ‘no, probably not’ and *aïi-n dût~aïiddût~aiddût~aindût* ‘apparently yes’ and *oat dût~oaddût* ‘apparently not’.

§12.12.1.1 Positive Polar Questions

Positive polar questions are questions that are not semantically negative, and in most cases they do not contain any negation, but negation can still occur in certain, albeit rare cases.

The positive polar interrogative markers are *na...(-t) ke(n)*, where *ke* appears as *ken* before a vowel. In most cases, *(-t) ke* appears directly following the first word (or rather the first head of a phrase) of the clause, but it may also appear at the end of a phrase if there is no movement involved in the question – this is only allowed

if there is no movement, or if movement is due to clause-initial topicalization. The particle *(-t) ke(n)* can before information that is not being asked about, for example *na tsʰulla-t ke kekʷot?* ‘are you coming today?’ can imply that it is known the leaving is happening today, but not whether ‘you’ are doing it, while *na tsʰulla kekʷo-t ke?* can imply that the question is both about whether the person is leaving *and* whether it is today. The topic of the polar question must thus be moved clause initially, which can require the focus particle *ʔo*, which functions as a clause-initial movement-enabling particle and does not necessarily indicate focus but often does. In more formal language, interrogative markers do not require focus particles for clause-initial movement. The topic of the question can thus be found with the focus particle *ʔo*, without it, or it can also be re-iterated with topicalization either clause initially or clause finally. The interrogative markers *na...(-t) ke(n)* and the topicalization markers *a...-t da* can co-occur as *na...-t da-t ke*, but it is more common for the the interrogation particle *(-t) ke(n)* to be pushed clause-finally if a topicalised argument exists clause-initially. If *(-t) ke(n)* is not pushed back clause finally, *na...(-t) ke(n)* must be repeated in the main clause, although the initial *na* can be dropped.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| <i>na nã-t ke na?</i> | ‘is it?’ |
| <i>na tsamma-t ke?</i> | ‘are you?’ |
| <i>na mi na-t de-t ke?</i> | ‘this?’ |

The examples below are all polar question forms of the same phrase, *tsʰulla kekʷot* ‘you leave today’.

na tsʰulla-t ke kekʷot?
‘are you leaving today?’

No particular emphasis or topicalization, this is a generic polar question. The latter interrogative marker comes directly after the first word of the declarative sentence, and the subject of the question is the entire clause *or* the verb, with the implication that the person asking knows that it will happen today, just not whether the person they are asking will do it (along with others), or whether the action is leaving or something else.

na tsʰulla kekʷo-t ke?
‘are you leaving today?’

No particular emphasis or topicalization, this is also a generic polar question, but the latter interrogative marker is found clause finally. The subject of the questions is the entire clause, implying that the person asking doesn’t know whether the other is leaving *and* whether it will happen today.

na tsami-t ke (ʔo) tsʰulla kekʷot?
‘are *you* leaving today?’

The subject of the question is ‘you’, and the independent pronoun *tsami* is included and moved clause initially. The focus particle *ʔo~ʔe* is optional.

na kekʷo-t ke (ʔo) tsʰulla?
‘are you leaving *today*?’

The subject of the question is ‘today’, which is moved clause initially. The focus particle *ʔo~ʔe* is optional.

na tsʰulla-t ke kekʷot, a tsami-t da?
 ‘what about you, are *you* leaving today?’

The subject of the question is ‘you’, which is topicalised and found clause finally. Without clause initial movement, the latter interrogative particle is found after the first word of the declarative sentence, and due to the presence of a topicalised argument, there can be no reading where the question is focused on the verb, even if the particle *(-t) ke(n)* is found directly after it.

na tsami-t da-t ke, (na) tsʰulla-t ke kekʷot?
 ‘what about you, are *you* leaving today?’

The topicalised argument is ‘you’, which is moved clause initially, and the interrogative markers *na...-t ke(n)* combine with the topic markers *a...Ø-t da* such that *a* is dropped.

a tsami-t da, na tsʰulla-t ke kekʷot?
 ‘what about you, are *you* leaving today?’

The topicalised argument is ‘you’, which is moved clause initially. The interrogative particles are found as they would be without topicalization. This has the more or less the same reading as *na tsami-t da-t ke, (na) tsʰulla-t ke kekʷot?* This is more common than the previous construction.

§12.12.1.2 Negative Polar Questions

Negative polar questions are questions that are semantically negative, and in most cases they contain negated verb. The negative interrogative markers are *nu...(-t) ko(n)*, which are otherwise completely syntactically analogous to their positive counterparts. One exception is that the latter negative interrogative particle *(-t) ko* is likely to be found after the negative auxiliary verb than in positive polar questions.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>nu ʔ-uḡut kon nūja na?</i> | ‘is it not?’ |
| <i>nu ʔ-uḡun nuttsa-t ko?</i> | ‘are you not?’ |
| <i>nu mi na-t de-t ko?</i> | ‘(not) this?’ |

nu lulla-t ko kekʷot tsuttsa?
 ‘are you not leaving today?’

nu lullat kekʷot tsuttsa-t ko?
 ‘are you not leaving today?’

nu tsami-t ko (ʔo) lullat kekʷot tsutta?
 ‘are *you* not leaving today?’

nu kekwo-t ko (i) lullat tsutta?
 ‘are you not leaving today?’

nu lulla-t ko kekwo, a tsami-t da?
 ‘what about you, are you not leaving today?’

nu tsami-t da ko, (nu) lulla-t ko kekwo tsutta?
 ‘what about you, are you not leaving today?’

nu tsami-t da, nu lullat kekwo-t ko tsutta?
 ‘what about you, are you not leaving today?’

§12.12.1.3 Speculative Polar Questions

Speculative polar questions indicate that the speaker wonders about the questions. They behave much like normal polar questions, but the interrogative markers are *na...(-t) ke i~kei*, *(-t) ke mo~kemo*, *(-t) ke ko(n)~keko(n)* or for positive speculative polar questions and *nu...(-t) ko i~ko*, *(-t) ko mo~komo*, *(-t) ko ko(n)~koko(n)* for negative speculative polar questions. When the latter interrogative marker *i* is not found directly after the first word (or head of a phrase) of the declarative sentence, it can instead be found clause finally as *i* (or its variants *mo* and *ko(n)*). It is also possible to reverse the order and have *kei* when positive or *kui* when negative, especially clause finally. The particles *i* can also be replaced by *-t di* or simply *-di* to indicate a more polite inquiry.

Positive speculative polar questions simply indicate that the speaker is wondering about the outcome, while negative speculative polar questions strongly imply that the speaker is expecting a negative answer, or inversely is framing the question as a negative to prompt an emphatically positive answer. Negative speculative polar questions often have a dubitative verb instead of the indicative mood. Note that *(-t) ke/ko* and *di* can be combined as *-(t) ken di~kendi~kenmi/kon di~kondi~konni*, while *i* is found as *(-t) i* when not preceded by *ke/ko*.

POSITIVE SPECULATIVE POLAR QUESTIONS

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>na na-t ke i na?</i> | ‘I wonder if it is’ |
| <i>na na-t di na?</i> | ‘I wonder if it might’ |
| <i>na tsauttsa-t keko?</i> | ‘I wonder if you are’ |
| <i>na tsauttsa-t ken di?</i> | ‘I wonder if you might be’ |
| <i>na mi na-t de-t kemo?</i> | ‘this (I wonder)?’ |
| <i>na mi na-t den di?</i> | ‘this (I do wonder)?’ |

na tsXulla-t ke i kekwo?
 ‘I wonder if you’re leaving today’

na tsXulla(-t) di kekwo-t ke?
 ‘I wonder if you might be leaving today’

na kekwo-t ke i (i) tsXulv?
 ‘I wonder if you’re leaving today’

na kekwo-t ke (i) tsXulla-t i?
 ‘I wonder if you’re leaving today’

na tsXulla-t ke ko kekwo, a tsami-t da?
 ‘what about you, I wonder if you are leaving today?’

na tsami-t da-t ke, (na) tsXulla kekvo-t kei?
 ‘what about you, I wonder if *you* are leaving today?’

a tsami-t da, na tsXulla-t ke yi kekvo?
 ‘what about you, I wonder if *you* are leaving today?’

NEGATIVE SPECULATIVE POLAR QUESTIONS

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>nu i-uğu-t ko yi nujomi a?</i> | ‘isn’t it/I wonder whether it isn’t?’ |
| <i>nu i-uğu-t kon ujomi a-t yi?</i> | ‘isn’t it/I wonder whether it isn’t’ |
| <i>nu i-uğu-t di tsuttsu?</i> | ‘might you not be?’ |
| <i>nu mi na-t de-t kui?</i> | ‘(not) this (I wonder)?’ |

nu lulla-t ko yi~kon di~nu lulla-t di kekvo nuttsu?
 ‘aren’t you leaving today?’

nu lulla-t ko kekvo nuttsu-t yi?
 ‘aren’t you leaving today?’

nu tsami-t ko yi (io) lullat kekvo nuttsu?
 ‘aren’t *you* leaving today?’

nu kekvo-t ko (io) lullat nuttsu-t yi?
 ‘aren’t you leaving *today*?’

nu lulla-t ko yi kekvo nuttsu, a tsami-t da?
 ‘what about you, aren’t *you* leaving today?’

nu tsami-t da-t kui, (nu) lulla-t ko kekvo nuttsu-t yi?
 ‘what about you, aren’t *you* leaving today?’

a tsami-t da, nu lullat kekvo nuttsu-t kui?
 ‘what about you, aren’t *you* leaving today?’

§12.12.1.4 Other Polar Questions

There are other types of polar questions that make use of different interrogative markers. These include recall, confirmatory and evaluative polar questions.

§12.12.1.4.1 Recall Polar Questions

Recall polar questions use the particles *na...(-t) pi* and indicates that the speaker is trying to recall information that they have known but can’t remember currently. Recall polar questions can only be positive. The particle *pi* is an unstressed form of *pi* ‘also, as well’. It can be replaced by *(-t) ka*, which is considered more polite.

na tsXulla-t pi kekvo?

‘are you leaving today (again, I forgot)?’

na mi na-t de va-t kas?

‘this (I forget, remind me)?’

§12.12.1.4.2 Confirmatory Polar Questions

Confirmatory polar questions frame the question in such a way that the speaker strongly expects the speaker to confirm a question with a positive answer. This is done by using the interrogative particles *na...(-t) gi*. Confirmatory polar questions can be negative, although this is not common, in which case the latter negative interrogative *(-t) ko(n)* is either found before *gi* (*ko-t gi* or *koggi*), or pushed to the end of the clause.

na tsXulla-t gi kekvot?

‘you’re leaving today, right?’

nu lulla-t ko-t gi~koggi kekvot tsuttsa?

‘you’re not leaving today, right?’

nu lulla-t gi kekvot tsuttsa-t ko?

‘you’re not leaving today, right?’

§12.12.1.4.3 Evaluative Polar Questions

Evaluative polar questions use the particles *na...(-t) met* and emphasise that the speaker is asking about the person’s perception, evaluation or own thoughts on the question. They can be both positive or negative, in which case the latter negative interrogative marker *ko(-t)* is found before *met* (*ko met* or *kommet*) or pushed to the end of the clause. Like speculative polar questions, the indicative is often replaced by the dubitative in negative evaluative polar questions.

na tsXulla-t met kekvot?

‘are you leaving today (do you think, do you reckon)?’

nu lulla-t ko met~kommet kekvot nuttsu?

‘are you not leaving tomorrow (do you think)?’

nu lulla-t met kekvot nuttsu-t ko?

‘are you not leaving tomorrow (do you think)?’

na tsüiva-t met askva?

‘is it cold outside (do you know)?’

na mi na-t de-t met?

‘this (do you reckon)?’

§12.12.1.5 Indirect Polar Questions

Indirect polar questions in Pine can be formulated either using a speculative polar question construction or by using an alternative question construction, usually *na...-t lu*. The indirect polar question is most commonly found in the dubitative. In negative indirect polar question, *na* is replaced by *nu*.

na tsipeğummannin ke, na mišivus hey-t ke kon?
 ‘did they tell you if they will stay here tonight?’

mittat nukka, na ikkattsamutñut-t ke ko hejjo jiuja mi mikvoga na
 ‘I don’t know if I will have enough food to last through the winter’

na tsenegin ke, na hađnus lu boagve gakka iħħisit ga-t biljit i
 ‘did you see if there were any berries left on the bushes around the house?’

§12.12.2 Alternative Questions

Alternative questions are those where two or more alternatives are given, and the question is about which of them is the correct one. There are two main alternative interrogative markers, *na...-t lu* or *-t lu...-t lu*, or *koillot~kaillūt*. There is quite a bit of variation as to how such questions are formed, which are described here. Alternative questions can lack an alternative, in which case it is simply implic. For example, *na tsħulla-t lu?* are you leaving (or not)?’. Alternative questions are not usually negative.

§12.12.2.1 Alternative Questions with *-t lu*

There are multiple ways to frame alternative questions using the particle *-t lu*. The first way is to repeat the sequence *na...-t lu* in both alternatives, in which case the verb may be repeated or a different verb may be used. The second way is to only use *-t lu* in the second alternative but *na...-t lu* in the first, in which case the verb is usually excluded from the second alternative. Finally, the third way uses *na...-t lu* in the first, and the second is introduced by *illot*, *il* or *illu*, which allows for a verb in the second alternative, although it may also be dropped.

na...-t lu, na...-t lu

na tsmihet giktsema-t lu, na (tsmihet) reikno-t lu?
 ‘do you want salmon or (do you want) trout?’

na tsħulla-t lu kekvoť, na (tsħulla) skekvo-t lu?
 ‘are you leaving today, or (are you leaving) tomorrow?’

na tsħulla-t lu kekvoť, na sittsišivva-t lu?
 ‘are you leaving today, or are you staying here?’

na tsħulla-t lu?
 ‘are you leaving (or not)?’

na...-t lu, ...-t lu

na tsmihet giktsema-t lu, reikno-t lu?
 ‘do you want salmon or trout?’

nu middyt giktsema-t lu, reikno-t lu tsütset?
'do you want neither salmon nor trout?'

na tsXulla kekvo-t lu, skekvo-t lu?
'are you leaving today or tomorrow?'

na...-t lu illo-t~il~illu

na tsmihet giktsema-t lu illo-t~il~illu (tsmihet) reikno?
'do you want salmon or (do you want) trout?'

na tsXulla kekvo-t lu illo-t~il~illu (tsXulla) skekvo-t lu?
'are you leaving today, or (are you leaving) tomorrow?'

na tsXulla-t lu illo-t~il~illu tsuttsa?
'are you leaving or not?'

§12.12.2.2 Alternative Questions with *koillo-t~kaillut~kisXu*

Alternative questions with *koillo-t~kaillut* or *kisXu* are more or less identical to alternative questions in *na...-t lu*, but the initial *na...-t lu* is replaced by *koillo-t~kaillut~kisXu*. One difference is that *voillo-t~vaillut* can be used to introduce the second alternative, and it can appear as *vuillo-t* if the second alternative is negative. The adverb *kisXu* can also be found as *killu*.

koillo-t~kaillut~kisXu, na...-t lu

koillo-t~kisXu tsmihet giktsema, na (tsmihet) reikno-t lu?
'do you want salmon or (do you want) trout?'

koillo-t~kisXu tsXulla kekvo-t, na (tsXulla) skekvo-t lu?
'are you leaving today, or (are you leaving) tomorrow?'

koillo-t~kisXu tsXulla kekvo-t, na sittingsiva-t lu?
'are you leaving today, or are you staying here?'

koillo-t tsXulla (nu tsuttsa-t lu)?
'are you leaving (or not)?'

koillo-t~kaillut~kisXu...-t lu, ...-t lu

kaillut~kisXu tsmihet giktsema-t lu, reikno-t lu?
'do you want salmon or trout?'

kaillut~kisXu tsXulla kekvo-t lu, skekvo-t lu?
'are you leaving today or tomorrow?'

koillot~kaillūt~kış̄xu illot~il~illu~voillot~vaillūt~vuillot

koillot~kış̄xu tsm̄ihet gikt̄sema illot~il~illu~voillot (tsm̄ihet) reikno?
 ‘do you want salmon or (do you want) trout?’

kaillūt~kış̄xu ts̄xulla kek̄vot lu illot~il~illu~vaillūt (ts̄xulla) skek̄vo-t lu?
 ‘are you leaving today, or (are you leaving) tomorrow?’

koillot~kış̄xu ts̄xulla vuillot tsut̄tsa?
 ‘are you leaving or not?’

Finally, a more colloquial or perhaps slightly more direct (or rude) construction is *kış̄xu...*, *kış̄...-t lu*.

kış̄xu..., kış̄...-t lu

kış̄xu tsm̄ihet gikt̄sema, kış̄ reikno-t lu?
 ‘do you want salmon or (do you want) trout?’

kış̄xu ts̄xulla kek̄vot, kış̄ skek̄vo-t lu?
 ‘are you leaving today, or (are you leaving) tomorrow?’

kış̄xu ts̄xulla, kış̄ tsut̄tsa-t lu?
 ‘are you leaving or not?’

§12.12.3 Table of Interrogative Particles

Below is a table summarising interrogative particles in Pine.

| FORM | FUNCTION | EXAMPLE |
|--|----------------------|--|
| <i>na Ø-t ke(n)</i> | positive | <i>na nā-t ke na?</i>
‘is it?’ |
| <i>nu Ø-t ko(n)</i> | negative | <i>na uḡu-t kon nūja na?</i>
‘is it not?’ |
| <i>na Ø-t ke ʔi</i>
<i>na Ø-t ke ko(n)</i>
<i>na Ø-t ke mo</i>
<i>na Ø-t di</i> | speculative positive | <i>na nā-t ke ʔi na?</i>
‘I wonder if it is’ |
| <i>nu Ø-t ko ʔi</i>
<i>nu Ø-t ko ko(n)</i>
<i>nu Ø-t ko mo</i>
<i>nu Ø-t di</i> | speculative negative | <i>nu i-uḡu-t ko mo na?</i>
‘I wonder if it isn’t’ |
| <i>na Ø-t pi</i>
<i>na Ø-t kas</i> | recall, polite | <i>na nā-t kas na?</i>
‘is it (please remind/tell me)?’ |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| <i>na Ø-t gi</i> | confirmatory | <i>na nâ-t gi na?</i>
'it is, isn't it?' |
| <i>na Ø-t met</i> | evaluative | <i>na nâ-t met na?</i>
'do you reckon it is?' |
| <i>na Ø-t lu</i> | alternative | <i>na nâ-t lu na?</i>
'is it (or not)?' |
| <i>koillut~küllüt~kışXu...-t lu</i> | choice alternative | <i>küllüt nâ na, uğu-t lu?</i>
'is it, or is it not?' |

§12.13 Concord

Concord refers to the agreement between grammatical categories of related words. Number, animacy, participant, tense and mood concord can differ from what one might expect in Pine. For example, the third-person obviate has discongruent concord in number depending on the exact function and form of the third-person obviate referent – infrapositional pluralization is possible, but suprapositional pluralization is not. This section describes the main ways in which concord differs from what would be expected.

§12.13.1 Number Concord

Number in Pine is usually quite explicit – plurality is overtly marked on nouns by case endings or the asematic plural marker *-gi/-ki*, and likewise verbs usually overtly mark plurality of its participants. However, in a number of cases, number concord becomes more complex.

§12.13.1.1 Copular Predicate Number Discongruence

Pluralization of the copular predicate is usually reflected by the copula, even if the subject of the copula is itself singular – though this nearly only ever occurs with demonstrative pronouns as subjects. English does something similar, where both the demonstrative subject and the predicate must agree in number, as in 'these are trees' (not *this are trees or *these is trees). Pine on the other hand exhibits copular predicate number discongruence, which means that the subject may be singular but the copula will be plural if its predicate is plural.

nât tammet nuokkogi mi na-t de
'these are large trees'

nât anegongi mi na-t de
'these are cirrus'

but

nât anegongi nî kvollogi-t de
'these clouds are cirrus'

§12.13.1.2 Obviate Number Discongruence

The third-person obviate has some significant limitations when it comes to pluralization. In monovalent verbs, overt pluralization on the verb is not possible, regardless of the number of any nominal subject. This means that

a monovalent verb with a third-person obviate subject will be singular even though the subject is plural, either morphosyntactically or semantically.

In polyvalent verbs, third-person obviate markings can only be pluralised through non-suprapositional pluralizing markers, as the third-person obviate cannot be suprapositional in Pine. One cannot therefore speak of discongruence in this case, as suprapositional pluralization is not possible due to other constraints.

Verb pluralization in this case is totally independent of nominal pluralization. The same is also true of all independent or non-verbal obviate pronouns. The third-person obviate only has singular forms, or rather forms that are not sensitive to pluralization.

Compare these singular-plural and non-obviate and obviate example that illustrate the number discongruence of third-person obviate subjects in monovalent verbs::

lulli mi sakvin io
'the man₁ left'

lullit mi sakvingi ni
'the men₁ left'

lullimin mi sakvin ba
'the man₂ left'

lullimin mi sakvingi ba
'the men₂ left'

The verb is singular (*lullimin*) regardless of the actual pluralization of the subject and so is the independent pronoun *no*.

In polyvalent verbs, there may be an infrapositionally pluralised third-person obviate with a singular independent pronoun, for example a demonstrative:

neggetin mi au-t de
's/he₁ saw these₂ (ones)'

Here, the infrapositional third-person obviate is clearly pluralised through the suffix *-in*, yet the independent pronoun which is part of the demonstrative phrase *mi au-t de* is singular. This is an example of obviate number discongruence.

§12.13.2 Animacy Concord

Animacy in Pine is very loosely defined and especially subjective when compared to other languages with animacy distinctions. Generally, all living animals are animate, as well as living plants, although when talking about plants in general, they tend to be inanimate and all objects are inanimate, but a specific living plant may often be animate. However, animacy may be used to personify inanimate things, for example the sun, a river or a fire. Animacy is therefore both subject and context dependent. Often, non-human living things or personified non-living things, especially non-animals or insects may be more likely have an animate referent pronoun if the verb is agentive, but they may be more likely to be inanimate with unagentive verbs.

When a non-human animate participant is the object of a verb whose subject is human, it will nearly always have an inanimate verb referent, but it will be found with animate pronouns (for example with determiners) inside the noun phrase. This is sometimes referred to as split object animacy.

§12.13.2.1 Split Object Animacy

Animate but non-human objects of verbs with a human subject have an inanimate verb referent but use animate pronouns in determiner phrases or wherever an independent pronoun may arise. This is because the

third-person obviate strictly refers to humans, and as a verb cannot have both its subject and object as a third-person animate, Pine must use the third-person inanimate for the object of such verbs:

1720. *suonkkakkut daspittat nūegvet dağa nin nakkut sukvan miš mja sauḵen jo, a minda-t da*

سۈنككككۈت داسپىتتات نۈگۈۋەت داغا نىن ناككۈت سۈكۋان مىش ميا سۈخەن جو، ا مىندا-ت دا

[sɒŋkkaːkʰkɒt ˈdasprɪˈtat ˈnɯyɰkʰːɐh ˈdaːɣa nɪn ˈnaːkɒt ˈsuːkʰˈan mɪʃ mja ˈsauḵɛn joː a ˈmɪndadad da]

suonkka-kkut dasp-iθ-at nūegv-et dağa nin na=kkut O-suk-van miš mja sauḵ-en jo a minda-O-t da

fish.bat-COM hit-MOM-DEP head-ILLAT PRON.3A.ACC COP.HYP.PRS PRON.3I.COM 3A.AG.PST-kill.PST-2°.PST try.and one.DET

fish-ACC PRON.3A TOP girl-ACT TOP

‘the girl tried to kill one fish by hitting it on the head with a fish bat’

In the example above, the verb *suk-* ‘kill’ is found with an inanimate object, *sukvan* ‘s/he killed it’ (3a»3i), but both the independent pronoun *ai* in *daspihat ai nin nakkut* ‘by hitting her/him’ and *mja sauḵen jo* ‘one fish’ have animate independent pronouns (*ai* and *jo*, although *ai* may also be understood to be inanimate in this form). With the particle *miš* ‘try and’ and animate referents, the only possible reading is that the fish was not successfully killed and was still alive, but if *miš* was absent and *mja sauḵen a* was used instead, then one would have to assume that the killing was successful.

Split animacy may apply to more than only objects of verbs with a human subject, as it can sometimes also affect the choice of pronoun referent in restrictive relative clauses whose head is the object, and may also affect any subsequent referent of the non-human subject, such as when it becomes the subject of a subsequent clause. However, many if not most speakers may find it ungrammatical to accept split animacy in such cases, for example *tsādnan sḵōmmen kwaupma mi maddi jo* ‘the hunter found a sleeping bear’, where *tsādnan* ‘s/he found it’ has an inanimate object but *sḵōmmen* ‘that sleeps’ has an animate subject may also be heard as *tsādnan lōmmemi kwaupma mi maddi jo*, where *lōmmemi* has clearly a third-person inanimate subject. However, it appears that the majority of speakers will disfavour split animacy applying to the verb *lōm-* in such cases.

Split object animacy can be thought of as a non-human obviation strategy, but the exact reach of split animacy beyond the function of the object is often ambiguous and subject to some deal of variation, both between speakers and utterances, and is very much context and saliency dependent, much like animacy in general when it comes to non-human participants.

§12.13.3 Referent Discongruence

Referent discongruence refers to cases where the verbal participant differs from its nominal or pronominal referent in the phrase, excluding cases related to animacy described in the section above. Referent discongruence mostly concerns the use of a fourth-person verbal participant in reference to a third-person inanimate object. Such is the case with, for example, infinitival clauses, whose head is a third-person pronoun but whose object verbal referent is a fourth person. For example, *telkat nē na* ‘to write, writing’ is headed by the third-person inanimate pronoun *na*, but it is referred to using a fourth person when it functions as an object, for example: *gamiha telkat nin ai* ‘I like writing’, where *-a* in *gamiha* is a 2° prograde marker (therefore 1»4).

There are two main cases where referent discongruence occurs: with infinitives and ‘headless’ determiner phrases.

INFINITIVES

Infinitival phrases have a third-person inanimate independent pronoun as their head (*na/a*) but have a fourth-person object referent. When functioning as subjects, the referent may either be a fourth person or a third person inanimate, but a third-person inanimate subject pronoun is much more common and recommended for standard language.

telkat álttit ne na ‘to write books’
gamiha telkat álttit nin ai ‘I like writing books’

but *meurrami (abmeurran) telkat álttit ne na* ‘writing books is difficult’

DETERMINER PHRASES

Determiner phrases (*mi...Ø*) which lack a nominal head have a fourth-person verbal referent despite often having a third-person inanimate independent pronoun at its head. This is especially common in indirect interrogatives and other restrictive relative clauses. In certain cases, namely with *mit-* restrictive relative pronouns, speakers may or may not use a fourth-person referent with the *mit-* pronoun. This is the source of some debate with regards to standardization, but it seems most common to have concord between the *mit-* pronoun and the final independent pronoun (both a third-person inanimate) rather than with the object verb referent.

mittyt mi nīljoagnevagi naija nījas ai nūka
 ‘I don’t know where my keys are’
 (*kūka* 1»4, but *mi...ai* is 3I)

Here, the verbal object (*-a*) is a fourth person but the determiner phrase’s head *ai* is a third-person inanimate. In the example below, the initial *mit-* restrictive relative pronoun can either be congruent with its head (*migits*), or less commonly with its verbal referent (*muguts*).

1721. *mittyt migits~muguts tsárkken la maktunnemi ai nūka*
 [mɪˈtʏt mɪˈɡɪts ~ mɪˈɡʊts ˈtʃærːken lɑ ˈmaktʊnːemi æɪ ˈnuka]
mid-φyt m=igi=ts tsárkk-en la h-makt=unn-vemi ai nū=k-a
 know-CONNEG.1TR that.3LESS ~ that.4.ESS reindeer.meat-PAT FOC 3LUNAG-Taste-3LHYP.PRS PRON.3LACC 1.AG.NEG.AUX-2°.PRS
 ‘I don’t know what reindeer meat tastes like’

NON-RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE CLAUSES

Discongruence also occurs with the fourth person in certain cases – when a fourth person is the subject of a non-restrictive relative clause, the final pronoun of the relative clause is usually a third person despite agreement being conserved, for example in the alignment of the copula, if found:

1722. *nā mi ma nakvigat ne na, namun tsábbi malkkikinnit a*
 [næː mɪ mɑː ˈnaˈkʰiːɡat neː nɑː ˈnɑːmɔn ˈtsæːpɪ mˈalkkikɪnɪt ɑː]
nā mi ma nakvig-at ne na nam-un tsább-i m-alk-φin-kin=nit a
 COP.3I.PRS DET PRON.4A.ACT give.birth-DEP COP.HYP.PRS PRON.3I.ACT which-PAT hope-ACC
 4-kin-give-1°.HYP.PST-3°.RET.IO PRON.3I
 ‘giving birth is something that gave her/him hope’

In the example above, the subject of the non-restrictive relative clause is *mi ma* ‘something’, which is found in the patientive (*namun*), and clearly referenced in the relative clause (*m-Ø-φin* 4»3I) and the ditransitive final (*-kinnit* 4»3I»3A), yet the referent pronoun *a* does not agree with this. Some speakers may use *ma* here, but it is most common for the reference pronoun at the end of a non-restrictive relative clause to only be a third person (animate or inanimate).

§12.13.4 Agentivity & Case Congruence

The relationship between the pronominal affixes of a verb and independent pronouns or nominal referents requires some clarification due to the discongruence in terminology and syntactic roles. The agentivity of a subject is encoded in nominal or pronominal referents through case – unagentive subjects are found in the patientive case while agentive subjects are found in the active case. The agentivity of the verbal participant is exclusively expressed through the form of the suprapositional pronoun. Therefore, an infrapositional unagentive nominal or pronominal subject referent will agree with the form of the object verbal pronoun – such cross congruence can indeed be confusing. The case of the nominal or pronominal referent thus only refers to its morphosyntactic function in the phrase, not whether or not it is supra- or infrapositional. Therefore, a verb may appear with a suprapositional pronoun which bears the agentivity of the infrapositional referent – this type of cross-transfer of agentivity is the cause of much confusion for learners of Pine. The table below outlines the morphosyntactic function and case of the referent as well as the surface form of the verbal pronouns.

| VERB | | | REFERENT | EXAMPLE |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|--|
| SUPRAPOSITIONAL | SUBJECT
(prograde) | AGENTIVE | ACTIVE | <i>ganegi, a gami-t da</i>
‘me, I see her/him’ |
| | | UNAGENTIVE | PATIENTIVE | <i>nevòkki, a gamu-t da</i>
‘me, I’m afraid of her/him’ |
| | OBJECT
(retrograde) | AGENTIVE | ACCUSATIVE | <i>ganegemi, a nigi-t da</i>
‘me, s/he sees me’ |
| | | UNAGENTIVE | | <i>nevòkkemi, a nigi-t da</i>
‘me, s/he is afraid of me’ |
| INFRAPOSITIONAL | SUBJECT
(retrograde) | AGENTIVE | ACTIVE | <i>tsnegemat, a gami-t da</i>
‘me, I see you’ |
| | | UNAGENTIVE | PATIENTIVE | <i>pivòkkemat, a gamu-t da</i>
‘me, I am afraid of you’ |
| | OBJECT
(prograde) | AGENTIVE | ACCUSATIVE | <i>tsnegat, a nigi-t da</i>
‘me, you see me’ |
| | | UNAGENTIVE | | <i>pivòkkat, a nigi-t da</i>
‘me, you are afraid of me’ |

§12.14 Negation

Negation in Pine is asymmetrical, meaning that affirmative phrases and negative phrases differ in a number of ways – unlike English, it is not enough to simply add a negating adverb to a phrase to make it negative in Pine:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>nà ʔa deʔja daddas</i> | ‘but someone is here’ |
| <i>uʔun ʔu deʔja nūnan vuoggas</i> | ‘but no one is here’ |

Negation is expressed through a negative auxiliary and by a connegative form of the main verb, often in *nukk-* in informal registers:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>ʔekvi ʔuēlgis</i> | ‘the trout bit’ |
| <i>ʔekvat nukki~tuʔʔi ʔuēlgis</i> | ‘the trout didn’t bite’ |

kinkkutummi nīpot sīnttson
kinkkutuppat nīpot nukki~sussi sīnttson

‘a stout got caught in the snare’
 ‘a stout didn’t get caught in the snare’

Negation always co-occurs with predicate negation – every affirmative morpheme that has a negative counterpart is made negative in a negative phrase. So instead of saying ‘nobody came’, Pine says *minttat nunnin vuoddas*, literally ‘nobody did not come’. Words that have a negative form include many conjunctions such as *va* ‘and’ and *vu* ‘and (NEG)’ or *ħa* ‘but’ and *ħu* ‘but (NEG)’, indefinite pronouns such as *daddas* ‘someone’ and *vuoddas* ‘noone’ or *ōhakiški* ‘something’ and *vuoggas* ‘nothing’ or some coordinate conjunctive adverbs such as *go-t ke* ‘and, but’ and *go-t ku* ‘and, but (NEG)’. Negation can also be expressed through verbal infixes as the medial *-uś-* or its corresponding adverbial initial form *uś(a)-*, for example in *migvivot* ‘edible’ and *migvuśšovot~migvošovot* ‘inedible’ or *alkka* ‘permission, giving’ and *uśalkka* ‘refusal’.

Negation can also take the form of a negative adverb, most commonly *ūt* or *oat*, which may be found in negative phrases for added emphasis, or in cases where a statement does not contain a verb that can be negative, such as *ūt deĵja* ‘not here’ or *oat ĵoa* ‘not now’.

§12.14.1 Verbal Negation

To render a verb negative, Pine requires the verb to be found in a dependent form called the connegative form. The connegative form depends on the transitivity of the verb, and in the case of intransitive verbs, on the order. Intransitive negative verbs have one autonomous and one hyponomous connegative form, *-ϕat* and *-ϕit* respectively, while transitive verbs only have one form for either order, *-ϕut/-ϕyt*. The archephoneme *ϕ* causes fortition of the preceding consonant, though there are some exceptions (for example, verbs in *-sk-*, *-sm-*, *-st-*, *-šk-*, *-št-* and others are unaffected by *-ϕ*). For example, *mid-* ‘know’ has the intransitive connegative forms *mittat* and *mittit* and the transitive connegative form in *mittyt*, but *add-* ‘steer’ only has the form *attut*, despite one verb having the coda *-d-* and the other *-dd-*. The copula *naġan* ‘be’ has an irregular connegative form in *uġun* (or *uġu* before hyphenated clitics).

As the connegated verb is an infinitive form (it is not properly conjugated), a negative auxiliary (with a root difficult to abstract as it is highly irregular, but often shown as *-uġ-*) is conjugated instead. Most commonly, the negation of a verb does not affect word order – the connegative verb is in the same position as its affirmative form, but the negative auxiliary appears before the subject phrase:

| | |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE |
| [V] [O] [S] | [V.CONNEG] [O] NEG.AUX [S] |

tmigvanin *mitna bilĵit i mi biĵllu ĵo*
mikvyt *vahħa bilĵit i tuĵĵianin mi biĵllu ĵo*

‘the boy eats a lot berries’
 ‘the boy does not eat any berries’

§13 DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY

Pine abounds with suffixes, prefixes and other processes to form new words. Many such derivational strategies are outlined in relevant chapters. This chapter contains a systematic description of the most common derivational strategies used in Pine [...]

§13.1 Nominal Derivational Morphology

-a

Forms action nouns from verbs.

| | | | | |
|----------------|---------|---|---------------|-------------------------|
| <i>silluθ-</i> | ‘do’ | » | <i>siʃʃa</i> | ‘doing, action, acting’ |
| <i>telk-</i> | ‘write’ | » | <i>telkka</i> | ‘writing’ |
| <i>urt-</i> | ‘gut’ | » | <i>urtta</i> | ‘gutting’ |

-apput/-ip̣pyt

Forms nouns related to attitudes or mental states.

| | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---|---------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>goḷg̣g-</i> | ‘rub’ | » | <i>goḷg̣gapput</i> | ‘hostility’ |
| <i>humọg̣at</i> | ‘veil’ | » | <i>humapput</i> | ‘denial’ |
| <i>piṭnen</i> | ‘leaning on’ | » | <i>piṭnapput</i> | ‘dependence’ |
| <i>nennen</i> | ‘friend’ | » | <i>nennịppyt</i> | ‘fraternity, philanthropy’ |

-at

Forms instruments.

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---|-----------------|--------------|
| <i>ēhed-</i> | ‘fertilise’ | » | <i>ēḥhat</i> | ‘fertiliser’ |
| <i>hupp-</i> | ‘call’ | » | <i>huḍvat</i> | ‘telephone’ |
| <i>nalkv-</i> | ‘saw’ | » | <i>naḷgvat</i> | ‘saw’ |

-bma

Forms group of people of objects.

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------|---|------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>migg-</i> | ‘go’ | » | <i>miggibma</i> | ‘tour, visit’ |
| <i>linkkas</i> | ‘boat’ | » | <i>linkkabma</i> | ‘squadron, group of boats’ |
| <i>maḍḍ-</i> | ‘hunt’ | » | <i>maḍḍibma</i> | ‘hunting party’ |
| <i>nennen</i> | ‘friend’ | » | <i>nenibma</i> | ‘group of friends’ |

-bni

Forms mostly plant names or botanical terms.

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------|---|------------------|--------------------|
| <i>bevṿis</i> | ‘bell’ | » | <i>bevṿebni</i> | ‘common moonworth’ |
| <i>aṣʃis</i> | ‘pollen’ | » | <i>aṣʃabni</i> | ‘stamen’ |
| <i>aṭna</i> | ‘hand’ | » | <i>aṇ̣nobni</i> | ‘rachis, stem’ |

-det/-dot/-dūt

Forms abstract nouns from other nouns, occasionally pronouns.

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------|---|-----------------|------------------------|
| <i>nennen</i> | ‘friend’ | » | <i>nennedūt</i> | ‘friendship’ |
| <i>giṭṇa</i> | ‘same’ | » | <i>giṭnedet</i> | ‘sameness, similarity’ |
| <i>ikkagaṇ</i> | ‘father’ | » | <i>ikkedet</i> | ‘fatherhood’ |

-ḡa

Forms various abstract nouns or derivatives, often from verbs.

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---|----------------------|---------------|
| <i>lald-</i> | ‘glow’ | » | <i>laldoga</i> | ‘glow, flash’ |
| <i>ell-</i> | ‘grow’ | » | <i>elloḡa~elluḡa</i> | ‘vegetation’ |
| <i>saikṇa</i> | ‘sound, voice’ | » | <i>saingoga</i> | ‘music’ |
| <i>siskv-</i> | ‘thunder’ | » | <i>siskoga</i> | ‘shock’ |

-(e/o)ḡis

Forms groups or collectives of things. Such nouns have a sematic form in *-(e/o)ḡḡa*.

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>nūdna</i> | ‘wave’ | » | <i>nūdnegis</i> | ‘waves, swell’ |
| <i>kinkkur</i> | ‘flat mountain’ | » | <i>kinkkurgis</i> | ‘mountain range’ |
| <i>ḡarka</i> | ‘shore’ | » | <i>ḡarkogis</i> | ‘coast’ |
| <i>il</i> | ‘bush’ | » | <i>ilḡis</i> | ‘thicket, shrubbery’ |
| <i>ṇuokku</i> | ‘tree’ | » | <i>ṇuokkogis</i> | ‘grove’ |
| <i>baḡkni</i> | ‘reticulum’ | » | <i>baḡknegis</i> | ‘network, grid, system’ |

-(e)ḡit/-(o)ḡat

Forms groups or collectives of people. Often has corresponding forms in *-nan* denoting a single member of a group or collective. Such nouns may also be found combined with the infix *-(i)m-* to form *-(i)meḡit* to indicate that the group or collective are bound together or act towards one another. In a few cases, *-(a)ssimeḡit* may be added to indicate that the group or collective is no longer.

| | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---|----------------------|--|
| <i>ilg-</i> | ‘move, hunt’ | » | <i>ilgeḡit</i> | ‘hunting group’ |
| <i>nen-</i> | ‘sit’ | » | <i>(keu)neneḡit</i> | ‘council, group’ |
| <i>nindas</i> | ‘young’ | » | <i>nindeḡit</i> | ‘youths’ |
| <i>harttsi</i> | ‘warrior’ | » | <i>harttsoḡat</i> | ‘army’ |
| <i>lemb-</i> | ‘work’ | » | <i>lembimeḡit</i> | ‘coworkers, crew’ |
| <i>maḡḡ-</i> | ‘hunt’ | » | <i>maḡḡassimeḡit</i> | ‘group who used to hunt/fish together’ |

-ḡma

Forms various abstract (action) nouns or derivatives, often from verbs.

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---|-------------------|------------------------|
| <i>bḡodn-</i> | ‘play’ | » | <i>bḡodnaḡma</i> | ‘humor’ |
| <i>illḡ-</i> | ‘live’ | » | <i>illḡaḡma</i> | ‘life, living’ |
| <i>isk-</i> | ‘start’ | » | <i>iskaḡma</i> | ‘initiative, ambition’ |
| <i>tekk-</i> | ‘meet’ | » | <i>tekkagaḡma</i> | ‘meeting, contact’ |

-ha

Forms places where something occurs or where the base root can be found.

| | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---|-------------------|--|
| <i>tselgǝ-</i> | ‘cook’ | » | <i>tselgǝguha</i> | ‘kitchen’ |
| <i>aissi</i> | ‘star’ | » | <i>aissihha</i> | ‘space, universe’ |
| <i>mǝtǝn-uǝ-</i> | ‘slow down’ | » | <i>mǝtǝnuha</i> | ‘place in river where current is slow(er)’ |

-hit/-hut/-hyt

Forms abstract nouns from bisyllabic adjectives that end in a vowel or *-t*, as well as from adjectives in *-skən/-skon/-skǝn*.

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|
| <i>illa</i> | ‘nice, beautiful’ | » | <i>illǝhyt</i> | ‘niceness, beauty’ |
| <i>tammet</i> | ‘big’ | » | <i>tammohut</i> | ‘size’ |
| <i>aǝi</i> | ‘clear’ | » | <i>aǝohut</i> | ‘clarity’ |

-hhit/-hhut/-hhyt

Forms abstract nouns from adjectives ending in consonants (other than *-t*, usually based on the semantic form) or monosyllabic adjectives.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| <i>tsey</i> | ‘cold’ | » | <i>tseyhhut</i> | ‘coldness, cold’ |
| <i>muoǝu</i> | ‘warm’ | » | <i>muohhut</i> | ‘warmth’ |
| <i>sintinus</i> | ‘dusty’ | » | <i>sintinotsohhut</i> | ‘dustiness’ |

-ǝan

Forms a location where something typically occurs or where something is done.

| | | | | |
|------------------|---------|---|------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>lǝm-</i> | ‘sleep’ | » | <i>lǝmaǝan</i> | ‘bedroom’ |
| <i>aǝaǝǝ-</i> | ‘study’ | » | <i>aǝaǝan</i> | ‘school’ |
| <i>saǝǝǝaǝǝ-</i> | ‘fish’ | » | <i>saǝǝǝaǝan</i> | ‘fishing spot, place to fish’ |
| <i>mǝgv-</i> | ‘eat’ | » | <i>mǝgvaǝan</i> | ‘restaurant’ |

-(ǝ)at

Forms nouns denoting places or areas characterised by the root word.

| | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---|-------------------|---|
| <i>piǝǝǝ</i> | ‘pine’ | » | <i>piǝǝǝaǝat</i> | ‘pine forest’ |
| <i>hǝlpǝmi</i> | ‘field’ | » | <i>hǝlpǝmeǝat</i> | ‘plane, area with a lot of open fields’ |
| <i>ǝarka</i> | ‘seashore’ | » | <i>ǝarkaǝat</i> | ‘coast’ |
| <i>oǝula</i> | ‘birch’ | » | <i>oǝuǝat</i> | ‘birch forest’ |
| <i>tunkvi</i> | ‘dense’ | » | <i>tunkvat</i> | ‘city’ |

-kvi

Forms abstract or system collectives or derivatives.

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>kissit</i> | ‘muscle’ | » | <i>kissikvi</i> | ‘structure, skeleton’ |
| <i>illǝ-</i> | ‘live’ | » | <i>illǝukvi</i> | ‘extended family’ |
| <i>nesk-</i> | ‘ask’ | » | <i>neskukvi</i> | ‘interrogation, challenge, question’ |
| <i>gemmi</i> | ‘mind’ | » | <i>gemmaikvi</i> | ‘state of mind, emotion’ |

-lba

Forms botanical terms, flowers and plants.

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------|---|------------------|--------------------|
| <i>tsikva</i> | ‘white’ | » | <i>tsikvalba</i> | ‘wood anemone’ |
| <i>skiggut</i> | ‘yellow’ | » | <i>skiggilba</i> | ‘meadow buttercup’ |
| <i>gakna</i> | ‘net’ | » | <i>gangalba</i> | ‘vine’ |

-lla

Forms (often technical or specialised) resultatives of transitive verbs.

| | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---|------------------|------------------------|
| <i>stidd-uχ-</i> | ‘get injured’ | » | <i>stiddulla</i> | ‘lesion, injury’ |
| <i>χikn-uχ-</i> | ‘turn out’ | » | <i>χiknulla</i> | ‘revelation, epiphany’ |
| <i>nakn-uχ-</i> | ‘break’ | » | <i>naknulla</i> | ‘bone fracture’ |
| <i>piχχ-uχ-</i> | ‘flush’ | » | <i>piχχulla</i> | ‘hematoma’ |

-χχu~-χχy

Forms approbative diminutives (often of people).

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---|------------------|---|
| <i>hibma</i> | ‘love’ | » | <i>himuχχu</i> | ‘darling, lover, boyfriend, girlfriend’ |
| <i>kyχχy</i> | ‘bell, flower’ | » | <i>kyχχyχχy</i> | ‘little girl, small flower’ |
| <i>bjuλλu</i> | ‘boy’ | » | <i>bjuχχuχχu</i> | ‘little boy’ |

-ma

Forms objects and tools, typically from verbs. It is not very productive.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|
| <i>niv-</i> | ‘burn’ | » | <i>nivuma</i> | ‘burn, blister’ |
| <i>tšvaidd igχuθ-</i> | ‘evaporate’ | » | <i>tšvaiddama</i> | ‘condensation, dew’ |
| <i>pykn-</i> | ‘swell’ | » | <i>pyknama</i> | ‘swelling, edema’ |

-(m)mi

Forms derivatives related to natural materials, especially leather or hides.

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|---|------------------|-----------------|
| <i>voskvis</i> | ‘male elk’ | » | <i>voskummi</i> | ‘male elk hide’ |
| <i>giskin</i> | ‘salmon’ | » | <i>giktsummi</i> | ‘salmon hide’ |
| <i>lušnu</i> | ‘ <i>Ganoderma</i> ’ | » | <i>lušmi</i> | ‘amadou’ |

-na

Forms places or objects. It is not very productive.

| | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>rekk-</i> | ‘open’ | » | <i>reknuna</i> | ‘opening, dilation’ |
| <i>biugg-</i> | ‘be visible’ | » | <i>biugguna</i> | ‘obvious spot’ |
| <i>mjuṭṭṇ-</i> | ‘be calm’ | » | <i>mjuṭṭṇuna</i> | ‘place where river slows down’ |

-nan

Forms nouns describing members or parts of a group.

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>ilg-</i> | ‘move’ | » | <i>ilginan</i> | ‘member (of hunting group)’ |
| <i>nen-</i> | ‘sit’ | » | <i>(keu)neninan</i> | ‘(fellow) member’ |
| <i>nindas</i> | ‘young’ | » | <i>nindanan</i> | ‘youth, young person’ |

-nga

Forms nouns describing groups of people with some relation to each other.

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>nennen</i> | ‘friend’ | » | <i>nennenga</i> | ‘friends (amongst themselves)’ |
| <i>dimmu</i> | ‘brother’ | » | <i>dimminga</i> | ‘brothers (to each other)’ |
| <i>mangi</i> | ‘sister’ | » | <i>manginga</i> | ‘sisters (to each other)’ |

-nin

Forms objects or containers or places for a specific purpose.

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---|------------------|------------------------|
| <i>alda</i> | ‘book’ | » | <i>alnin</i> | ‘bookshelf, book case’ |
| <i>liedd-</i> | ‘boil’ | » | <i>lieddēnin</i> | ‘kettle’ |
| <i>tsaʔʔa</i> | ‘water’ | » | <i>tsaʔʔēnin</i> | ‘bottle, flask, jug’ |

-(a/u)ia

Forms nouns denoting smells.

| | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---|------------------|------------------------|
| <i>tsēlgga</i> | ‘cook’ | » | <i>tsēlggiia</i> | ‘smell of cooking’ |
| <i>nw-</i> | ‘burn’ | » | <i>nūia</i> | ‘smell of fire, smoke’ |
| <i>ummot</i> | ‘fish (meat)’ | » | <i>ummaiia</i> | ‘fishy smell’ |
| <i>iūu</i> | ‘resin’ | » | <i>iūiia</i> | ‘smell of resin’ |

-sat

Common plant or botanical derivative.

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---|------------------|-----------------|
| <i>dalda</i> | ‘sun’ | » | <i>daldasat</i> | ‘golden root’ |
| <i>iski</i> | ‘woman’ | » | <i>iskusat</i> | ‘lady’s mantle’ |
| <i>njobba</i> | ‘beard’ | » | <i>njubbusat</i> | ‘thistle’ |

-ssun/-ssin

Various biological, anatomical or natural terms, often surfaces.

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---|-------------------|------------|
| <i>nulki</i> | ‘skin’ | » | <i>nulkussun</i> | ‘membrane’ |
| <i>nukwa</i> | ‘head’ | » | <i>nukkussun</i> | ‘scalp’ |
| <i>tsaʔʔa</i> | ‘water’ | » | <i>tsaʔʔussun</i> | ‘bladder’ |

-sut/-sit

Forms nouns denoting liquids.

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---|------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>aii</i> | ‘clear’ | » | <i>aiisit</i> | ‘drinkable, potable water’ |
| <i>illia</i> | ‘life’ | » | <i>ilhusut</i> | ‘semen’ |
| <i>kunna</i> | ‘oak’ | » | <i>kunnusut</i> | ‘spirit, strong alcohol’ |
| <i>mieski</i> | ‘flame’ | » | <i>mieskasit</i> | ‘plasma’ |

-tṇa

Forms nouns indicating half of a whole or pair, or types of soil.

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>baltṣa</i> | ‘below’ | » | <i>baltotṇa</i> | ‘bottom half’ |
| <i>hilla</i> | ‘above’ | » | <i>hillotṇa</i> | ‘upper half’ |
| <i>atṇa</i> | ‘hand’ | » | <i>atnotṇa</i> | ‘single glove/mitten’ |
| <i>tsuokka</i> | ‘(tree) needle’ | » | <i>tsuokkutṇa</i> | ‘soil covered in needles’ |
| <i>sḥikka</i> | ‘mud’ | » | <i>sḥikkutṇa</i> | ‘muddy soil’ |

-tṭsa

Forms types of meat.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---|--------------------|--------------|
| <i>sukḥu</i> | ‘whale’ | » | <i>sukḥottsa</i> | ‘whale meat’ |
| <i>kaltṣin</i> | ‘elk’ | » | <i>kaltsettṣa</i> | ‘elk meat’ |
| <i>kwaubmis</i> | ‘bear’ | » | <i>kwaubmetṭṣa</i> | ‘bear meat’ |

-ava/-uwa

General derivative, often found in abstract action nouns or result nouns.

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------|---|----------------|---------------|
| <i>anikki</i> | ‘roe’ | » | <i>anuwa</i> | ‘trout’ |
| <i>dirḥḥ-</i> | ‘sway’ | » | <i>dirḥava</i> | ‘fluctuation’ |
| <i>golḡḡ-</i> | ‘rub’ | » | <i>golḡuwa</i> | ‘friction’ |

§14 LEXICON

§14.1 Greetings

Below are common greetings in Pine, and their literal translations.

HELLO

dallu (nus), dallu-t (pi/kas)

‘health (is)’

ikkū (nus), ikkū-t (pi/kas)

‘well (is)’

hikva (nus), hikva-t (pi/kas)

‘good’

iggus(in) (keggi)

‘may (the day) be good’

ikkū ts̄mindussin (SG), ts̄minduset (PL)

‘may you come well’

ikkū tsautsussin (SG), tsautsuset (PL)

‘may you be well’

HELLO (answer)

dallu n̄, dallu-t ga

‘there is health’

ikkū n̄, ikkū-t ga

‘(it) is well’

iggus(in) (ga)

‘may it be good’

illa(-t ga)

‘be so’

illana(-t ga), illusin

‘be still so’

HI

dallu

‘health’

ikkū, iku, i(ku)kkū (n̄), ku(-t pi/kas)

‘well, hi’

kū (n̄), kuku, kū ikkū, kuikku~kukku

‘well, well-well, hi’

iggus, iggat, iggusin

‘(may) it be good’

kek̄wot, keggi

‘today, day’

GOOD-BYE (to person leaving)

issi(-t pi/kas)

‘well’

issiminussin, issits̄minussin

‘walk well’

ḫikka (nus), ḫikka-t (pi/kas)

‘way (be)’

minna (nus), minna(-t pi/kas)

‘walk (be)’

iggus(in) ḫikka

‘way be good’

(iggi)(ts) ḫiggimingussin~(iggi)(ts) ḫiggimingussin

‘may you find your way well’

issi(ts) ḫiggimingussin~issi(ts) ḫiggimingussin

‘may you find your way easily’

iggus(in) (kek̄ve)dolla

‘rest of day be good’

GOOD-BYE (to person staying)

issi(-t ga)

‘well’

issiminna(-t ga)

‘(I) go well’

ḫikka(-t ga)

‘way’

(ikkū) (ts) illi(an)ussin (SG), (ts) illi(an)uset (PL)

‘may you (still) live (well)’

dallu adnat, adnus(in)

‘health stay’

ikkū adnat, adnus(in)

‘well stay’

igg(an)us(in) (kek̄ve)dolla

‘may the rest of the day (still) be good’

ill(an)a(-t ga)

‘it is (still) so’

GOOD-BYE (answer)

issi(-t ga)

ħikka nā

ħikka-t ga

dallu nā

dallu-t ga

iggi ħiggi(mattava)

issi ħiggi(mattava)

ikkū gillġeva~gillġanna

igg(an)us (ħikka)

ikkū naḡnami

ill(an)a(-t ga)

iggus(in) ħikka

‘well’

‘there is a way’

‘way’

‘health is’

‘health’

‘I find my way well’

‘I find my way easily’

‘I live (still) live well’

‘may (the way) be (still) good’

‘it stays well’

‘be it (still) so’

‘may the way be good’

GOOD MORNING

dallu (nus, -t pi/kas) hauddot

hauddot, hauddo(-t pi/kas)

ikkū (nus, -t pi/kas) haudda

ikkū (nus, -t pi/kas) haudda

iggus(in) haudda

‘health be this morning’

‘this morning’

‘may the morning be well’

‘morning be well’

‘morning be good’

GOOD MORNING (answer)

dallu nā (hauddot), dallu-t tġva hauddot

hauddot, hauddo-t ga

ikkū nā (haudda), ikkū-t tġva haudda

igganassa, igganus(in)

ill(an)a(-t ga), ill(an)usin

‘there is health this morning’

‘this morning’

‘well is (the morning)’

‘be still good’

‘be it (still) so’

GOOD DAY

dallu (nus, -t pi/kas) kekvot

kekvot, kekvot-t (pi/kas)

iggus(in)~iggat keggi

ikkū nus keggi

ikkū-t (pi/kas) keggi

iggus(in), iggat keggi

‘health be today’

‘today’

‘sun be good’

‘may the day be well’

‘day be well’

‘day be good’

GOOD DAY (answer)

dallu nā, dallu-t tġva kekvot

kekvot, kekvot-t tġva

(h)igg(an)us(in) (keggi~dalda)

igganassa, igganus(in)

ħillus(in) (keggi)

ill(an)at, illus(in)

‘there is health today’

‘today’

‘may the day still be good’

‘be still good’

‘may the day be so’

‘be it (still) so’

GOOD NIGHT

dallu nus, dallu-t (pi/kas) heyt

hey, hey-t (pi/kas)

miudda nus, -t (pi/kas) (gillit) heyt

miudda nus, -t (pi/kas) gillit

‘health be tonight’

‘tonight’

‘(early) rest be tonight’

‘rest be early’

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| <i>(h)iggus(in) hey</i> | ‘may the night be good’ |
| <i>ikkū nus, -t (pi/kas) hey</i> | ‘may the night be good’ |
| <i>iggus(in), iggat hey</i> | ‘night be well’ |
| <i>ikkū~gillit miuhas~miuhats (SG), miuhattsut (PL)</i> | ‘rest well/early’ |
| <i>ikkū~gillit lōmas~lōmats (SG), lōmattsut (PL)</i> | ‘sleep well/early’ |

GOOD NIGHT (answer)

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| <i>dallu nā, dallu-t tēva hey</i> | ‘there is health tonight’ |
| <i>miudda nā, miudda-t tēva hey</i> | ‘there is rest tonight’ |
| <i>miudda nā, miudda-t tēva gillit</i> | ‘there is rest early’ |
| <i>higganus(in) (hey)</i> | ‘may night still be good’ |
| <i>igganassa, igganus(in)</i> | ‘be still good’ |
| <i>hillus(in) (hey)</i> | ‘may night be so’ |
| <i>ill(an)at, illus(in)</i> | ‘be it (still) so’ |

WELCOME

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| <i>iggikvėvusut (SG), iggikvėvusun (PL)</i> | ‘may you arrive well’ |
| <i>issikokka, iggikokka</i> | ‘welcome’ |
| <i>issitsmindussin (SG), issitsminduset (PL)</i> | ‘may you come in well’ |
| <i>issimindussin (SG), issiminduset (PL)</i> | ‘may you come in well’ |
| <i>issitsakoggats, issikoggats (SG)</i> | ‘we welcome you’ |
| <i>issitsakoggatsagi (PL)</i> | ‘we welcome you’ |

ENJOY, GO AHEAD

| | |
|--|------------------|
| <i>nīikkussin (SG), nīikkuset (PL)</i> | ‘may (you) take’ |
| <i>atnedda (sg), atnėtsin</i> | ‘into your hand’ |
| <i>atnegetsin</i> | ‘your hands’ |

PLEASE

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| <i>ellappi</i> | ‘be so, please’ |
| <i>illappi</i> | ‘be so, please’ |
| <i>naspi</i> | ‘please’ |
| <i>nappi</i> | ‘please’ |
| <i>esepi</i> | ‘please’ |
| <i>isippi</i> | ‘please’ |
| <i>aiappi</i> | ‘please’ |

THANK YOU

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| <i>itta(t)</i> | ‘thank’ |
| <i>itta-t (pi/kas)</i> | ‘thank be’ |
| <i>ittogi</i> | ‘thanks’ |
| <i>ittava</i> | ‘your thank’ |
| <i>ittavagi</i> | ‘your thanks’ |
| <i>mitna itta na</i> | ‘many thank’ |
| <i>itta mitnoset</i> | ‘thank many times’ |
| <i>tsiddeimmat (SG), tsiddeimmats (PL)</i> | ‘I thank you’ |
| <i>gitva</i> | ‘I thank’ |
| <i>gidd(ut)ogummen</i> | ‘no thank you’ |
| <i>ittus(sa)</i> | ‘no thank you’ |
| <i>iddyt~iddat</i> | ‘no thank you’ |

THANK YOU (answer)

mínitta, miskitta

itta ná

itta-t ga

(n)ittava

mittavagi

itta gitnal

iddon (pi)giśsa

iddit (pi)giśsagi

‘same thank’

‘there is thank’

‘thank’

‘(my) thank’

‘my thanks’

‘thank likewise’

‘your own thank’

‘your own thanks’

EXCUSE ME, FORGIVE ME

iggalkussin~iggalkusut

iggalkaja~iggalkava

iggittsalkussin~iggittsalkusut

iggittsalkaja~iggittsalkava

(ts)alkussin~(ts)alkusut

galkus

giśsinappi

alkappi, alka(t), alkus

‘(may you) forgive’

‘(you would) forgive’

‘you forgive (me)’

‘you would forgive (me)’

‘(may you) allow’

‘sorry’

‘(please) excuse (me)’

‘sorry’

EXCUSE ME (answer)

(oat) stuḥwa/nitnik/keḥka/magli vu

ūt stuḥwa/nitnik/keḥka/magli (ūja~ūn)

uḡmūn stuḥwa/nitnik/keḥka/magli

(ūt) vahḥa iggalkukkō na (ūja)

vahḥal

‘(not) even an issue’

‘(it’s~it was) not an issue’

‘(it’s the last/least) issue’

‘(there is) nothing to forgive’

‘nothing (to forgive)’

§14.2 Kinship

Pine kinship terms describe the relationship of family members relative to ‘I’. The Pine kinship system is most similar to the Iroquoian kinship, where same-gender relatives have more specific terms than cross-gender relatives.

The same-gender relatives of one’s parents are derived from the words for mother and father – *nummava* ‘my mother’ but *nummudda* ‘my aunt (mother’s sister)’, and likewise *nikkava* ‘my father’ and *nikkudda*. Pine lacks specific terms for cross-gender relatives of one’s parents. One’s maternal uncle is therefore *ōbman dimmi* ‘one’s mother’s brother’ and one’s paternal aunt is *ikaḡan mangi* ‘one’s father’s sister’. Likewise, the wife or husband of a cross-gender relative of one’s parents has just a single term – *juḡir* means both ‘mother’s brother’s wife’ and ‘father’s sister’s husband’. First cousins through same-gender parental siblings are have specific terms: *ōdat* ‘child of maternal aunt’ and *iktat* ‘child of paternal uncle’, but cross-gender parental siblings’ children have no specific term, they are simply *juḡera biški* ‘child of maternal uncle or paternal aunt’.

The terms for siblings only distinguish gender for siblings older than oneself, but one set of terms is used with local arguments (*ḡaḡavi* ‘my/your older brother’ and *sasa* ‘my/your older sister’) and the other with non-local arguments (*dimmi* ‘older brother (usually not mine or yours and *mangi* ‘older sister (usually not mine or yours)’. The term *dimmi* or *ḡaḡavi* means ‘older brother’ and *mangi* or *sasa* ‘older sister’, but *inuḡa* means ‘younger sibling of the same sex’, while *nanuḡa* means ‘younger sibling of the opposite sex’. The terms *dimmuts~dimis* or *ḡaḡuts~ḡaḡis* ‘little brother’ and *manguts~mangis* or *sasuts~sasis* ‘little sister’ are also used regardless of the gender of the person, but these should be used carefully as they imply a good deal of familiarity. The child of one’s older

sister is *moggir* regardless of gender, and likewise the child of one's older brother is *bistut*, regardless of gender. The child of one's younger sibling is *lildit*, regardless of either the sibling's or the child's gender. Finally, *silgir* refers to any member of the family of a child's wife or husband.

| | <i>ónnujjuḱ</i>
'greatgrandmother' | | <i>óttuttsuḱ</i>
'great grandfather' | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| | <i>umaḡan unak</i>
'mother's father' | <i>nujjuḱ</i>
'mother's mother' | <i>tsuttsuḱ</i>
'father's father' | <i>ikaḡan unak</i>
'father's mother' | |
| <i>umaḡan dimmi</i>
'mother's brother' | <i>ummut</i>
'mother's sister' | <i>nummava</i>
'my mother'
<i>ummaḡan</i>
'mother'
<i>umma~ummu</i>
'mum' | <i>nikkava</i>
'my father'
<i>ikkaḡan</i>
'father'
<i>igga</i>
'dad' | <i>ikkut</i>
'father's brother' | <i>ikaḡan mangi</i>
'father's sister' |
| <i>(umaḡan) iulgir</i>
'mother's brother's wife' | <i>iulpmut</i>
'mother's sister's husband' | <i>gami</i>
'I' | | <i>giṣmir</i>
'father's brother's wife' | <i>(ikaḡan) iulgir</i>
'father's sister's husband' |
| <i>iulgera biṣki</i>
'child of maternal uncle' | <i>ódat</i>
'child of maternal aunt' | | | <i>iktat</i>
'child of paternal uncle' | <i>iulgera biṣki</i>
'child of paternal aunt' |
| <i>inuḡa</i>
'same gender younger sibling'
<i>sasiṣ, sasuts</i>
'(local) younger sister' | <i>mangi ~ sasa</i>
'older sister' | | | <i>dimmi ~ ḡaḡavi</i>
'older brother' | <i>nanuḡa</i>
'cross-gender younger sibling'
<i>ḡaḡiṣ, ḡaḡuts</i>
'(local) younger brother' |
| <i>lildit</i>
'younger sibling's child' | <i>moggir</i>
'older sister's child' | <i>minda, tavi</i>
'daughter' | <i>bjuḷlu, nenut</i>
'son' | <i>bistut</i>
'older brother's child' | <i>lildit</i>
'younger sibling's child' |
| | | <i>biṣkuts</i>
'husband's or wifer's younger sibling' | | | |
| | | <i>silgir</i>
'husband's or wife's older sibling' | | | |

Other terms include hemiplural nouns in *-iṅa* » *-inut* (same gender), *-ananga* » *-anunit* (cross-gender) and *-unga* » *-unit* (no gender specification).

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>ikkinga</i> | » | <i>ikinut</i> | 'father and son(s)' |
| <i>ikkananga</i> | » | <i>ikanunit</i> | 'father and daughter(s)' |
| <i>umminga</i> | » | <i>uminut</i> | 'mother and daughter(s)' |
| <i>ummananga</i> | » | <i>umanunit</i> | 'mother and son(s)' |
| <i>manginga/sasunga</i> | » | <i>moakninut/soassunit</i> | 'sisters' |
| <i>dimminga/ḡaḡinga</i> | » | <i>diminut/ḡaḡḡinyt</i> | 'brothers' |
| <i>nananga</i> | » | <i>noadnunit</i> | 'brothers and sisters, siblings' |
| <i>nujjuṅa</i> | » | <i>nujunit</i> | 'grandmother and grandchild(ren)' |
| <i>tsuttsunga</i> | » | <i>tsutsunit</i> | 'grandfather and grandchild(ren)' |
| <i>unakwunga</i> | » | <i>udnakwunit</i> | 'grandparent(s) and grandchild(ren)' |

| | | | |
|------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| <i>iktinga</i> | » | <i>ig̃tinut</i> | ‘male cousin (through father’s brother)’ |
| <i>iktananga</i> | » | <i>ig̃tanunit</i> | ‘female cousin (through father’s brother)’ |
| <i>õdinga</i> | » | <i>eũttinyt</i> | ‘female cousin (through mother’s sister)’ |
| <i>õdananga</i> | » | <i>õttanunit</i> | ‘male cousin (through mother’s sister)’ |
| <i>iulgunga</i> | » | <i>iũolkkunit</i> | ‘cousin (cross-gender parental sibling)’ |

§14.3 Weather

Below is a list of terms related to weather in Pine.

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---|-------------------|
| sun | <i>dalda</i> | » | <i>dãltten</i> |
| moon | <i>gassi</i> | » | <i>goakse</i> |
| sky | <i>kvaug̃a</i> | » | <i>kwayg̃g̃en</i> |
| cloud | <i>kvollu</i> | » | <i>kvũa ʰʰĩ</i> |
| wind | <i>g̃veni</i> | » | <i>g̃veudnu</i> |
| rain | <i>sig̃va</i> | » | <i>sikvo</i> |
| snow (in the air) | <i>op̃mis</i> | » | <i>op̃ma</i> |
| snow (on the ground) | <i>piuũia</i> | » | <i>piuõjo</i> |
| snow (fine, new) | <i>niđgi</i> | » | <i>niđg̃u</i> |
| snow (icy, frozen) | <i>g̃ailva</i> | » | <i>g̃ãlvũ</i> |
| ice (on lake) | <i>ỹ~hỹ</i> | » | <i>yvy~hyvy</i> |
| ice (floating) | <i>yts ʰy</i> | » | <i>ỹs ʰũn</i> |
| ice (on ground) | <i>h̃vus</i> | » | <i>h̃va</i> |
| ice (at sea) | <i>ha ʰna</i> | » | <i>hãlt̃ni</i> |

irk̃va

‘dry (and intense) cold, usually in early winter before the first snowfall, characterised by rime and frost on the ground and in trees but without snow on the ground’

tellyt

‘completely still and warm or cool weather in the evening or night with humidity or mist, especially such that odors seem enhanced and sound muffled’

lenkkami

‘sunny but cold weather with a northern wind’

eũhũt

‘bright but cloudy weather where it can be difficult to see due to light refraction, often caused by low clouds’

ninttami

‘time of the day when the sun has set but it’s still possible to see clearly (or ‘count’) without light’

fog, mist and drizzle

tattsa(mi)

‘fog on the water, usually in still weather, especially in the summer’

vabnatka or *vabnuvu*

‘thick fog, such that visibility is low’

attsōga

‘heavy fog in intense cold over water’

skoḡmu

‘fog, especially with drizzle or in otherwise wet and overcast weather’

kih̄ris

‘fog over snow or in winter’

liṭgu

‘fog which is not found on the ground, fog up in the mountains’

uṛru

‘fine mist, fog or drizzle’

luṭmu

‘fine drizzle, fine rain, mist’

kotta

‘drizzle, heavier than luṭmu’

rain

siḡva

‘rain’

toḷgun

‘heavy rain with heavy winds, especially in cold weather’

ṣilla

‘light rain’

kailḷia

‘showers, intermittent rain’

lỵts

‘heavy sleet that accumulates on the ground’

muṛtn̄i

‘sleet, frozen rain’

saḡtu

‘hail, hailstorm’

rakχağa

‘sudden hail’

wind

ğveni

‘wind’

loigga

‘breeze, slight wind’

lurpmi

‘wind that barely makes leaves move’

koşşıwı

‘windy weather, strong winds’

nannın

‘very strong wind, gail wind’

nıttısi

‘wind storm, storm’

kirtsu

‘very cold wind’

beuğvas

‘northern wind’

tşyltşy

‘southern wind’

hoχğvumi

‘warm wind’

nıştuk

‘wind from the sea’

vittşas

‘wind and snow’

hın

‘still weather, complete absence of wind’

§14.4 Anatomy

Below is a list of anatomic terms in Pine.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| body | <i>illiekwi</i> | » | <i>il̥it</i> |
| body part | <i>illiekwenekni</i> | » | <i>illiekvineungon</i> |
| head | <i>nukwa</i> | » | <i>n̥uegvi</i> |
| face | <i>niʃa</i> | » | <i>n̥iallon</i> |
| (single) hair | <i>hiri</i> | » | <i>h̥irru</i> |
| hair | <i>hiski</i> | » | <i>h̥iktsu</i> |
| forehead | <i>ilimi</i> | » | <i>ill̥in</i> |
| brow | <i>ilir</i> | » | <i>ilera</i> |
| eyebrows | <i>husnegi</i> | » | <i>puos̥nut</i> |
| eye | <i>skenni</i> | » | <i>skeudnu</i> |
| eyes | <i>skenekwi</i> | » | <i>skeg̥vut</i> |
| eyelid | <i>g̥ig̥mi</i> | » | <i>giakmon</i> |
| eyelash | <i>gigir</i> | » | <i>gigera</i> |
| iris | <i>guotts̥al, kasta</i> | » | <i>guottsoʃa, k̥asti</i> |
| pupil | <i>guotts̥al, gud̥ki</i> | » | <i>guottsoʃa, g̥vuotske</i> |
| nose | <i>n̥irra</i> | » | <i>n̥iron</i> |
| nostril | <i>pitsits</i> | » | <i>p̥itseva</i> |
| cheek | <i>ʃikti</i> | » | <i>ʃig̥tu</i> |
| mouth | <i>guk̥ni</i> | » | <i>g̥vuog̥ne</i> |
| lip | <i>yvvyt</i> | » | <i>yvv̥u̥n</i> |
| tongue | <i>t̥gakti</i> | » | <i>t̥goag̥ten</i> |
| tooth | <i>noaltta</i> | » | <i>n̥alten</i> |
| incisor | <i>moivuts</i> | » | <i>moivoha</i> |
| canine | <i>skayk</i> | » | <i>skaygg̥u̥n</i> |
| premolar | <i>gagvuts</i> | » | <i>gagvoha</i> |
| molar | <i>sit̥gat</i> | » | <i>si̥gg̥ava</i> |
| gum | <i>yʃʃyr</i> | » | <i>yʃʃ̥ura</i> |
| uvula | <i>gis̥simi</i> | » | <i>gi̥sin</i> |
| throat | <i>nḁg̥ga</i> | » | <i>nḁgi</i> |
| chin | <i>u̥st̥ut</i> | » | <i>u̥st̥u</i> |
| jaw | <i>tu̥g̥ama, nulumi</i> | » | <i>dvuo̥gg̥u̥n, nuollun</i> |
| ear | <i>passin</i> | » | <i>pasima</i> |
| ears | <i>paski</i> | » | <i>paskut, paktsut</i> |
| earlobe | <i>paskevulma</i> | » | <i>paskev̥ueʃ̥ni</i> |
| temple | <i>ulkkoskenni</i> | » | <i>ulkkoskeudnu</i> |
| temples | <i>ulkkogi</i> | » | <i>v̥uelkit</i> |
| back of the head | <i>nḁg̥pi</i> | » | <i>nḁg̥pe</i> |
| neck (back) | <i>gulli</i> | » | <i>g̥vuole</i> |
| neck (front) | <i>rig̥va</i> | » | <i>rikvo</i> |
| torso | <i>n̥iug̥tomi</i> | » | <i>n̥iuktun</i> |

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| chest | <i>aggi, ulku</i> | » | <i>oaken, vüelken</i> |
| breast | <i>nüddi, tsulmi</i> | » | <i>nühon, ts(v)uolpmen</i> |
| nipple | <i>ubbit</i> | » | <i>ubben</i> |
| stomach, belly | <i>moikku, tetnu</i> | » | <i>müaiggi, teinmon</i> |
| navel | <i>puoddus</i> | » | <i>puodda</i> |
| shoulder | <i>piġgut</i> | » | <i>piġgon</i> |
| clavicle | <i>duggiu</i> | » | <i>düekki</i> |
| arm, hand | <i>atna</i> | » | <i>ännen</i> |
| armpit | <i>oppatnogi</i> | » | <i>oppännit</i> |
| upper arm | <i>kartniatna</i> | » | <i>kartniännen</i> |
| humerus | <i>kartni</i> | » | <i>koarne</i> |
| forearm | <i>lūnga</i> | » | <i>leükni</i> |
| ulnar | <i>lūngüryt</i> | » | <i>lūngürün</i> |
| radius | <i>lūngütsyt</i> | » | <i>lūngütsün</i> |
| elbow | <i>nülpipy</i> | » | <i>nülpün</i> |
| back of elbow | <i>nülpününün</i> | » | <i>nülpünününün</i> |
| wrist | <i>nürXxi</i> | » | <i>nürXon</i> |
| finger | <i>tsagla</i> | » | <i>tsakXi</i> |
| thumb | <i>kullis</i> | » | <i>kulla</i> |
| index finger | <i>aimyts</i> | » | <i>aimüha</i> |
| middle finger | <i>idnīs</i> | » | <i>itña</i> |
| ring finger | <i>lišnami</i> | » | <i>lišnun, lintsun</i> |
| little finger | <i>mimi</i> | » | <i>mübmon</i> |
| palm | <i>allula</i> | » | <i>oaXxul</i> |
| fist | <i>koskvin</i> | » | <i>kokts(v)ema</i> |
| knuckle | <i>kussut</i> | » | <i>kusson</i> |
| phalange | <i>aik</i> | » | <i>aiggin</i> |
| shoulder blade | <i>enttsin</i> | » | <i>entsema</i> |
| back | <i>pimmik</i> | » | <i>pimmeġa</i> |
| lowerback | <i>pimmiġpakvi</i> | » | <i>pimmiġboagve</i> |
| bottom, butt | <i>hutsi</i> | » | <i>hvuottse</i> |
| waist | <i>rüudni</i> | » | <i>rüonnon</i> |
| hip | <i>kirkni</i> | » | <i>kirgnu</i> |
| hips | <i>üttsasmi</i> | » | <i>ütsas</i> |
| hip bone | <i>yläda</i> | » | <i>veylttün</i> |
| groin | <i>nappal, nappan</i> | » | <i>nappoXa, nađvama</i> |
| thigh | <i>ütat</i> | » | <i>vuottava</i> |
| lap | <i>dusma</i> | » | <i>düesmen</i> |
| penis | <i>nahhi</i> | » | <i>noahje</i> |
| foreskin | <i>goka</i> | » | <i>gvuakken</i> |
| scrotum | <i>gangas</i> | » | <i>ganga</i> |
| vulva | <i>uskur</i> | » | <i>uskora</i> |
| vagina | <i>iarjüt</i> | » | <i>iarjen</i> |
| cervix | <i>müdnjusnaġġa</i> | » | <i>müdnjusnaġi</i> |
| womb, uterus | <i>minnjuskva</i> | » | <i>müdnjus</i> |

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| ovary | <i>njalpebakvi</i> | » | <i>njalpeboagve</i> |
| ovule | <i>snáðnis</i> | » | <i>snátna</i> |
| fallopian tube | <i>snáðniskelguts</i> | » | <i>snáðniskelgotha</i> |
| testicle | <i>tevvinis</i> | » | <i>tevvitna</i> |
| semen | <i>minniulga</i> | » | <i>míðniul</i> |
| sperm | <i>iljuska</i> | » | <i>illjus</i> |
| prostate | <i>minnietaðnis</i> | » | <i>minnietaðna, -taltna</i> |
| anus | <i>olvat, askus</i> | » | <i>olvon, aska</i> |
| coccyx, tailbone | <i>loal</i> | » | <i>loalló</i> |
| leg , foot | <i>tavvan, pallu</i> | » | <i>tavama, páli</i> |
| lap | <i>spukku</i> | » | <i>spúeggi</i> |
| knee | <i>gán, toarin</i> | » | <i>gevvama, toarrema</i> |
| knee cap | <i>dvár</i> | » | <i>dvárren</i> |
| back of knee | <i>dvárulniun, toarenulniun</i> | » | <i>dváruðniuna, toarenuðniuna</i> |
| upper leg | <i>diltsetavvan</i> | » | <i>diltsetavama</i> |
| femur | <i>diltsi</i> | » | <i>dilttson</i> |
| lower leg | <i>híattatavvan</i> | » | <i>híattatavama</i> |
| shin | <i>híatta</i> | » | <i>híaddi</i> |
| calf | <i>dahin</i> | » | <i>dahhema~dadðema</i> |
| ankle | <i>hamas</i> | » | <i>hama</i> |
| foot bridge | <i>antsal</i> | » | <i>antsoka</i> |
| toe | <i>pudni</i> | » | <i>buonne</i> |
| arch of foot | <i>niðhhi</i> | » | <i>niðhiu</i> |
| tip of toe | <i>pudneniðhhi</i> | » | <i>pudneniðhiu</i> |
| organ | <i>illil</i> | » | <i>illieka</i> |
| skin | <i>nulka, nulki</i> | » | <i>núelkken, nuolkken</i> |
| muscle | <i>rikvi</i> | » | <i>rígvi</i> |
| sinew | <i>tirjit</i> | » | <i>tirjen</i> |
| bone | <i>kikta</i> | » | <i>kigton</i> |
| skull | <i>taðkami</i> | » | <i>toallun</i> |
| brain | <i>sgv, ikavi</i> | » | <i>sgvivi, ikka</i> |
| trachea | <i>híadvu</i> | » | <i>híatvi</i> |
| oesophagus | <i>kuiðal</i> | » | <i>kuiðoka</i> |
| lung | <i>salpmi</i> | » | <i>soalmen</i> |
| diaphragm | <i>siksava</i> | » | <i>síssá</i> |
| stomach | <i>ragga</i> | » | <i>rakki</i> |
| duodenum | <i>niðlgúnis</i> | » | <i>niðlgútna</i> |
| intestine | <i>bisði</i> | » | <i>bítsku</i> |
| colon | <i>bisðista</i> | » | <i>bítskis</i> |
| liver | <i>suðwa</i> | » | <i>suðggu</i> |
| heart | <i>sulgi</i> | » | <i>suolkken</i> |
| blood | <i>sullut, ama, amaja</i> | » | <i>sullon, ábmen, ábmá</i> |
| pancreas | <i>kilkin</i> | » | <i>kilkkema</i> |
| spleen | <i>timpi</i> | » | <i>tímpu</i> |
| gallbladder | <i>roklin</i> | » | <i>roglema</i> |

| | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| kidney | <i>tabbi, tekunis</i> | » | <i>toape, tekutṇa</i> |
| bladder | <i>taḥusṃi</i> | » | <i>toaḥḥus</i> |
| thymus | <i>iltsul</i> | » | <i>iltsoḥa</i> |

Verbs related to the body:

Head/Face:

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| <i>riskittan skeḡvut</i> | ‘s/he blinks’ | riskiθ- | vat |
| <i>ruḥka ilera</i> | ‘s/he frowns’ | ruḥk- | vat |
| <i>tvaugguttugan</i> | ‘s/he grimaces’ | vaugg-uttug- | vadia |
| <i>daggan</i> | ‘s/he nods’ | dagg- | vai |
| <i>ṣarpṃan</i> | ‘s/he pouts’ | ṣarpṃ- | vai |
| <i>tṃuhhan</i> | ‘s/he sighs’ | muhh- | vai |
| <i>tṃaiwvan</i> | ‘s/he smiles’ | maivv- | vai |
| <i>durdan</i> | ‘s/he snarls’ | durd- | vai |
| <i>giddalkan</i> | ‘s/he stares’ | gidd-alk- | va |
| <i>lalkihan skeḡvut</i> | ‘s/he winks’ | lalk-iθ- | vat |
| <i>kinḥan skeḡvut</i> | ‘s/he squints’ | kinḥ- | vat |
| <i>tsempṃigan skeḡvut</i> | ‘s/he opens her/his eyes wide’ | tsempṃig- | vat |
| <i>ṛiḥknedan skeḡvut</i> | ‘s/he rolls her/his eyes’ | ṛiḥkned- | vat |
| <i>güttitta</i> | ‘s/he glances at it’ | gitt-iθ- | vat |
| <i>tsigga</i> | ‘s/he hears it’ | sigg- | va |
| <i>piska</i> | ‘s/he listens to it’ | pisk- | va |
| <i>tsilka</i> | ‘s/he smells it’ | silk- | vat |
| <i>tsilkaḥḥa</i> | ‘s/he sniffs it’ | silk-aḥḥ- | vat |
| <i>mimiuhan</i> | ‘s/he inhales’ | mi-miud- | va |
| <i>gimiuhan</i> | ‘s/he exhales’ | gi-miud- | va |
| <i>staṣṣippan</i> | ‘s/he sneezes’ | taṣ-ipp- | vui |
| <i>taṣodan</i> | ‘s/he blows her nose’ | taṣ-od- | vai |
| <i>ḡilttsan</i> | ‘s/he has a stuffy nose’ | ḡiltts- | vai.adj (ḡilttsiṣ) |
| <i>silkilla</i> | ‘s/he catches a whiff of it’ | silk-iḷ- | vut |
| <i>siḥḥaṣa</i> | ‘s/he detects its smell’ | siḥḥaṣ- | vut |
| <i>tṃauḡtan</i> | ‘s/he snorts’ | ṃauḡt- | vai/vui |
| <i>ḥulan</i> | ‘s/he talks’ | ḷul- | vai |
| <i>ḥubma</i> | ‘s/he speaks it’ | ḷubm- | vat |
| <i>tsigḡa</i> | ‘s/he chews it’ | sigḡ- | vat |
| <i>tḡakka</i> | ‘s/he swallows it’ | ḡakk- | vat |
| <i>tṃakta</i> | ‘s/he tastes it’ | ṃakt- | vat |
| <i>ṣmakta</i> | ‘s/he detects its taste’ | ṃakt- | vut |
| <i>tṃuttsoga</i> | ‘s/he sucks it’ | muttsog- | vat |
| <i>kuolan</i> | ‘s/he suckles’ | kuol- | aṣi |
| <i>giteṣta</i> | ‘s/he spits it out’ | gi-tets- | vat |
| <i>ḥadṇiṣa, keka</i> | ‘s/he licks it’ | ḥadṇi-/kēk- | vat |
| <i>ḥaskva</i> | ‘s/he bites it’ | ḷaskv- | vat |
| <i>tṃaḡḥan</i> | ‘s/he gargles’ | naḡḥ- | vai |
| <i>ṛiḥkḡandan nāltit</i> | ‘s/he brushes her/his teeth’ | ṛiḥkḡand- | vat |
| <i>kwiltṃiḡan nāltit</i> | ‘s/he flosses’ | kwiltṃiḡ- | vat |
| <i>ḥiṣammodan nāltit</i> | ‘s/he grinds her/his teeth’ | ḷiṣammod- | vt |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-------|
| <i>leũlũttũgan</i> | ‘s/he sticks out her/his tongue’ | leũlũttũg- | vat |
| <i>tsũsũran</i> | ‘s/he whispers’ | šũsũsur- | vai |
| <i>pauskuttũgan</i> | ‘s/he turns her/his head’ | pausk- | vai |
| <i>dagg(itt)an</i> | ‘s/he nods’ | dagg(iθ)- | vai |
| <i>kankkv(itt)an</i> | ‘s/he shakes her/his head’ | kankkv(iθ)- | vai |
| <i>tũũkkũttũgan</i> | ‘s/he arches her/his neck’ | nũkk-ũttũg- | vam |
| <i>pitũeda nũegvi</i> | ‘s/he tilts his/her head’ | pitũed(ũttũg)- | vat |
| <i>piğğittan</i> | ‘s/he shrugs’ | piğğiθ- | vai |
| <i>tarttsan</i> | ‘s/he is hunched’ | artts- | vat |
| <i>kukuman</i> | ‘s/he waves’ | kukum- | va |
| <i>pağp(itt)an</i> | ‘s/he claps’ | pağp(iθ)- | vai |
| <i>tĩlğet, tilleget</i> | ‘s/he hugs her/him’ | ilğ-, illeg- | vat |
| <i>daspiisset, tsħvadet</i> | ‘s/he punches her/him’ | dasp-iθ-, sħvad- | vat |
| <i>tũũikka, kinga</i> | ‘s/he grabs it’ | nũikk-, king- | vat |
| <i>tũĩsa, tsekka</i> | ‘s/he holds it’ | niš-, sekk- | vat |
| <i>takkoga</i> | ‘s/he points at it’ | takkog- | vat |
| <i>tũĩsta</i> | ‘s/he touches it’ | mišt- | vat |
| <i>tsũğgĩna</i> | ‘s/he massages it’ | juğgĩn- | vat |
| <i>řadda</i> | ‘s/he scratches it’ | řadd- | vat |
| <i>miřulga</i> | ‘s/he folds it’s | mi-řulg- | vat |
| <i>ħağp(aħħ)an</i> | ‘s/he gestures’ | lağp(aħħ)- | vai |
| <i>tũĩuħan</i> | ‘s/he breathes’ | miuđ- | vai |
| <i>giğvinnuħami</i> | ‘it expands’ | gi-ğvinnuħ- | vui |
| <i>mibinnuħami</i> | ‘it contracts’ | mi-binnuħ- | vui |
| <i>tũũhhan</i> | ‘s/he sighs’ | muhh- | vai |
| <i>sũũksĩttan</i> | ‘s/he coughs’ | huksiθ- | vui |
| <i>kukturiskan</i> | ‘s/he hiccups’ | kukturisk- | vui |
| <i>tsĩskitũa</i> | ‘s/he clasps/grabs it’s | tsĩskitũ- | vat |
| <i>tapm̃et, tĩlğet</i> | ‘s/he embraces/hugs her/him’ | apm̃-, ilğ- | vat |
| <i>m̃atsulttsaniħami suolkken</i> | ‘her/his heart beats’ | tsulttsan- | vui |
| <i>m̃asulkkamiħami suolkken</i> | ‘her/his heart pumps’ | sulkkam- | vui |
| <i>m̃avalkamiħami suolkken</i> | ‘her/his heart races’ | valkan- | vui |
| <i>m̃alligħuwiħami suolkken</i> | ‘her/his heart flutters’ | alligħuθ- | vui |
| <i>m̃akungildiħami suolkken</i> | ‘her/his heart is throbbing’ | kungild- | vui |
| <i>m̃urturħigiħami suolkken</i> | ‘her/his heart palpitates’ | urturħig- | vui |
| <i>soğtoda</i> | ‘s/he digests it’ | soğtod- | vut |
| <i>tũũigva</i> | ‘s/he eats it’s | migv- | va |
| <i>tsinta</i> | ‘s/he drinks it’s | tsint- | va |
| <i>spagpiğan</i> | ‘s/he burps’ | bağpiğ- | vui |
| <i>ña leytimm̃yt iθ</i> | ‘s/he is bloated’ | luota | ‘gas’ |
| <i>sulliran</i> | ‘s/he is nauseated’ | ullir- | vui |
| <i>m̃anish̃nami r̃akki</i> | ‘s/he has stomach cramps’ | nišn- | vut |
| <i>m̃aljuřgildami r̃akki</i> | ‘her/his stomach is growling’ | liurgild- | vui |
| <i>tũũlga pim̃meğ̃a</i> | ‘s/he bends her/his back’ | nũlğ- | vat |
| <i>gağ̃na pim̃meğ̃a</i> | ‘s/he arches her/his back’ | gağ̃n- | vat |
| <i>giņũukta pim̃meğ̃a</i> | ‘s/he stretches her/his back’ | ņũukt- | vat |
| <i>sarğoda pim̃meğ̃a</i> | ‘s/he straightens her/his back’ | sarğod- | vat |
| <i>m̃ipiddavan</i> | ‘s/he leans (into)’ | mi piddav- | vai |
| <i>tũũinan</i> | ‘s/he walks’ | min- | vai |
| <i>tĩgan</i> | ‘s/he runs’ | iğ- | vai |

| | | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----|
| <i>tǵvıran</i> | ‘s/he jumps’ | ǵvir- | vai |
| <i>ǰıekka</i> | ‘s/he kicks it’s | lǰekk- | vat |
| <i>tannan</i> | ‘s/he stands, waits’ | tann- | vai |
| <i>tǵnenan</i> | ‘s/he sits’ | nen- | vai |
| <i>didan</i> | ‘s/he steps’ | did- | vai |
| <i>kilkuran</i> | ‘s/he stomps, steps heavily’ | kilkur- | vai |
| <i>kimbaǰǰan</i> | ‘s/he hops’ | kimb-aǰǰ- | vai |
| <i>tǵannaman</i> | ‘s/he skips’ | mannam- | vai |
| <i>tuntsan</i> | ‘s/he dances’ | unts- | vai |
| <i>timisan</i> | ‘s/he crawls’ | imis- | vai |
| <i>tıvvan</i> | ‘s/he climbs’ | ivv- | vai |
| <i>tǵıneǵhan</i> | ‘s/he strolls’ | min-ǵh- | vai |

§15 Dialects

1009

to get comfortable, to make oneself comfortable

ᠠᠢᠰᠰᠠ | **aišša**, *āksūn*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2.PR
(small) chest

ᠠᠢᠰᠰᠠ | **aišk-**, *aišk-*, *aišk-*

| VAT

1. to learn 2. (*~ašš-*) to study 3. (*~ill-*) to pick up 4. (VAI *~ith-*) to hear or learn of something through others, to hear through the grapevine 5. (*iss~*) to master, to grasp 6. (*~ith-*) to hear, to learn (through rumors, through the grapevine)

ᠠᠢᠰᠰᠠ | **aiška**, *āktšūn*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2.PR

1. learning, studying 2. (*iss~*) mastery

ᠠᠢᠰᠰᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **aiskitsḥa**, *āktšits*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.AMP

cramming, last minute studying

ᠠᠢᠰᠠ | **aišt-**, *aišt-*, *aišt-*

| VAT

1. to go and see, to go check on 2. (*~ill-*) to visit shortly, to drop by

ᠠᠢᠲᠠ | **aitta**, *āddūn*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR

1. advice 2. (*il~*) suggestion, recommendation

ᠠᠢᠲᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **aitsūra**, *ātsyr*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.PR

1. belt buckle 2. clasp 3. (*vaitta~*) pulley

ᠠᠢᠲᠠᠰᠠ | **aitts-**, *aitts~aitšv-*, *aitts-*

| VUI

to fall (of trees, of things standing)

ᠠᠢᠲᠠᠰᠠ | **aittsi**, *oitšon*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP

fallen tree

ᠠᠢᠷᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **airkkv-**, *airkkv-*, *airkkv-*

| VUI

to feel conflicted, to be torn, to have a dilemma

ᠠᠢᠷᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **airkkva**, *ārkvūn*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2.PR

dilemma

ᠠᠢᠪᠠ | **aiv-**, *aiv-*, *aiv-*

| VIMP

to be clear (of weather), to be good weather: *ga-t haivve keukvon a* ‘one of these days (lit. some good weather day)’

ᠠᠢᠪᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **aivitsga**, *āvits*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.AMP.PR

sudden sunny weather, sudden improvement

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **ai·ašš-**, *ai·ošš-*, *ai·ašš-*

| VA

1. to study, to learn 2. (*~ulḡ-*) to study (for a long time, intensely), to cram (for an exam)

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **aijaššxi**, *aijaššemma*

| NO.TEL.-ΦI

student

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **ai·ed-**, *ai·edd-*, *ai·itt-*

| VAT

1. to explain, to clarify, to make clear 2. (*geg~*) to express, to articulate, to convey, to communicate

ᠠᠢᠶᠠ | **aii**, *oaïien*, *ai-*

| ADJ.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP

1. clear, coherent 2. sober: *gamma aiits* ‘I am sober’ 3. yes

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **aiiddun**, *aiiloma*

| NO.TEL.-IDDUN

1. explanation, clarification 2. (*geg~*) expression, articulation, conveying, communication: *aii aiitumit* ‘clearly’

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **aiisḥa**, *āiis*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.AMP

potable, drinkable water

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **aiitom·ppug-**, *aiitom·ppugg-*, *aiitom·ppukk-*

| VT

to use as an explanation, to explain (as)

ᠠᠢᠶᠠ | **aija**, *āien*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR

1. education, teaching: *lūlutaïja* ‘grammar’ 2. (as a suffix) (pertaining to) school

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **aii·eg-**, *aii·egg-*, *aii·ikk-*

| VA

(VAT, VAD) to teach

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **aiiekki**, *aiiekkemma*

| NO.TEL.-ΦI

teacher

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **aiielkki**, *aiielḡen*, *aiielkk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-KKI

1. fundamental, principal 2. essential

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **aiiikka**, *aiit*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP.PR

teaching

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **aiiiggun**, *aiiikoma*

| NO.TEL.-IGGUN

teaching, lesson

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **aiiil**, *aiieḥa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.AMP

1. core, nucleus, foundation, basis 2. essence

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **aiiit**, *aiie(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMPI

school: *ūllū~* ‘university’

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **aiioḡa**, *oaïū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ḡ.OP1

1. teaching, education, lesson, wisdom: *oaïū-* ‘education, teaching’ 2. sign, mark, evidence: *alkat nanmit oaïū nin ai* ‘for there to be evidence of it (lit. to give sign of it)’

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **aiohut**, *aiū*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT

clarity, coherence, sobriety

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **aiun**, *aiioma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1

school, school room (especially for children)

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **akk·ar-**, *akk·arr-*, *akk·arr-*

| VI

for there to be the sound of people working, bustle

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **akkatskva**, *oaggats*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.OP2

sound of people working, action, bustle

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **akkauvut**, *akkaukka*, *akkaug-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVUT

with such and such a behavior or conduct: *igg~* ‘well-behaved’, *hūn-* ‘bad-behaved’, *illul~* ‘peculiar, odd’, *akn~* ‘helpful’

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **akkava**, *oaggat*, *akkabθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA

polite, well-behaved, sympathetic, pleasant (of someone's personality)

ᠠᠢᠶᠠᠰᠠᠰᠠ | **akkuva**, *oaggu*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ḡ.OP1

behaviour, conduct

ᐃᐅᐅᐅ | **akḵa**, *áǵḵen*
 | NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR
 itch (also *aḵka*)

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **akḵerit**, *akḵir*, *akḵir-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
 itchy (also *aḵkerit*)

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **akna**, *ángen*
 | NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR
 help, assistance: *naǵan aknaṭs ne na* ‘to be of assistance, to be of help’

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **akn·uǵǵuθ-**, *akn uǵǵum-*, *akn uǵǵupθ-*
 | VUI
 to need help, to be helpless, to be in need of help

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **aksava**, *ássá*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
 cup lichen (genus *Cladonia*)

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **aks·uḵ-**, *aks uḵḵ-*, *aks uḵḵ-*
 | VTRANS
 to taper, to become more narrow (at one end)

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **aksuggut**, *aksukkan*, *aksukk-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-GGUT
 tapered, more narrow at oen end

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **al** (*i*u)~**allju**
 | PART
 let (me), allow (me) (+HYP.OPT): *al (i*u)~*allju ganegussin* ‘let me see’

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **alava**, *állá*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
 bile: *állá paiddian* ‘disgusting, appalling, outrageous (lit. bile lifting)’, *nevaiveset állá* ‘I am disgusted, I am appalled, I am outraged (lit. my bile is rising)’

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **albna**, *álpnen*
 | NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR
 1. fish collar: *nǵikkat álpnin ne na* ‘to grab by the neck, to scold’

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **alda**, *áltten*
 | NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR
 (EAST) book (see *valtsa*)

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **algna**, *álknen*
 | NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR
 1. bottom 2. base, basis 3. start, beginning: *au alknin va* ‘because of, due to’

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **alngerit**, *algnir*, *algnir-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
 basic, easy, fundamental: *algnir-* ‘basic’

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **algnakvi**, *oalknat*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
 foundation, basis: *oalknuttit* ‘deep down, in the end,

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **algnin**, *algnenan*, *algnidn-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-IN
 fundamental, basic

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **algn·od-**, *algn·odd-*, *algn·utt-*
 | VT
 1. to sink, to make sink 2. to found, to establish 3. (*inug-O-add-*) to establish colonies, settlements (here and there), to colonise, to populate

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **algu**, *oalkkoga*
 | NO.TEL.-U
 gift

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **alg·ussin-**, *alg ussinn-*, *alg ussidn-*
 | VAI
 to be given, to be endowed with (+COM): *nalgussinán niskemǵvogit gvaiddas* ‘everyone is endowed with rights’

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **alk-**, *alkv-*, *alkk-*
 | VT, VD
 1. (VAT) to allow 2. (VAD, VUD) to give 3. (*inug·ava-*, VAD) to distribute 4. (VAD, VUD, ~*ipθ-*) to give a little 5. (*uś-*, VAT) to refuse

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **alkka**, *álken*
 | NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR
 1. permission 2. giving, gift 3. (*inug·av-*) distribution 4. (*uś-*) refusal

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **alknit**, *alkne(n)*
 | NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
 institute, foundation

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **alknuǵǵami**, *alknoǵun*, *alknoǵam-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-UǴǴAMI
 bottomless, endless

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **alkn·uḵ**, *áikn uḵ*, *oalkn uḵ-*
 | VTRANS
 1. to sink 2. to fail, to end in failure

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **allag-**, *allagg-*, *allakk-*
 | VT
 1. to roil, to stir (such that liquid becomes turbid) 2. to disturb, to irritate, to annoy

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **alli**, *oalen*
 | NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP
 1. sediment, dredges 2. clay (especially on the bottom of a body of water): *alknuḵat oaluttut nin ai* ‘to fall into oblivion, to become forgotten or lost (lit. sink into sediments)’

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **all·iǵḵuθ-**, *all iǵḵum-*, *all iǵḵupθ-*
 | VUI
 1. to roil, to become turbulent 2. to become agitated, irritated, annoyed

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **allin**, *alema*
 | NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
 1. thallus 2. sole

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **almillit**, *almiḵen*, *almill-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-LLIT
 original, from the source

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **almit**, *alme(n)*
 | NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
 source, headwater, origin

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **alm·uθ**, *alm umm-*, *alm upθ-*
 | VUI
 to come from, to originate from, to flow from (also *tem·uθ-*): *kviáḵḵingit halmummami sikoo* ‘rain comes from clouds’

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **altuǵmet**, *altuǵm̥t*, *altuǵmiθ-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-MET
 1. unchanging, consistence, eternal 2. (*sis-*) continuous, uninterrupted, logical 3. (*geg-*) narrative, thematic 4. (*ḵuoḵḵ-*) universal

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **altuǵa**, *oalttú*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
 1. unchange, statis, consistency: *oalttúirǵut* ‘conservative’ 2. (*sis-*) continuity, logic 3. (*geg-*) narrative, theme 4. (*ḵuoḵḵ-*) universe

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **alts-**, *alts(v)~alts-*, *alts-*
 | VAT
 1. to create, to make 2. to cause 3. (*il-*) to influence, to affect 4. (~*uttug-*) to be caused, to be brought about, to lead, to follow, to grow, to arise: *altsattavi barret stihungit ai nǵakko* ‘her/his death was caused by severe injuries’

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **altsin**, *alttsema*
 | NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
 1. reason, cause 2. (*il-*) influence, effect

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **altsin~alttsin**
 | CONJ

blood (especially outside of the body, also *ama*)

ⲙⲓⲥⲥⲱⲧⲓ | **amyssyt**, *ābm̐ys*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.PR
lamprey, european river lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*, also *āmyssyt*)

ⲙⲥⲓⲡⲓ | **amm̐at**, *oap̐mava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
strap

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓ | **aneḡon**, *ādni*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.AMP.PR
1. cirrus clouds, cirrus skies 2. good omen, good sign: *aneḡon inn̐ul*, *hin hautut* ‘cirrus skies in the evening, still weather in the morning (often said to children before they go to sleep)’, *aneḡon skeḡvusut* ‘having a positive outlook, looking at something with hopeful eyes (lit. cirrus skies in the eyes), (being) bright-eyed’, *ōkat miš aneḡon skeḡvusut nattset* ‘look at the bright side (lit. try looking at it [with] cirrus skies in the eyes)’

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁ | **angohh̐ia**, *oak̐nus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
lack of help, need of help, helplessness, need: *oak̐nummut* ‘in need (of help)’

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁ | **anikki**, *aneut*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1 (PL)
roe (especially of salmon or trout)

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁ | **anig̐at**, *ādni*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.AMP.PR
1. egg sac 2. spawn

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁ | **anuva**, *oadni*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
trout (any species but usually female): *turr̐* ‘furry trout (mythological creature believed to be a bad omen)’

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓ | **an̐e·mangi**, *an̐e moak̐ne*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
Mirfak

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓ | **an̐i**, *oadni̐en*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP
1. central (vertical) beam in hut: *n̐ialami oad̐ni̐in* ‘it is obvious’, *mi oad̐ni̐ngi̐t ug̐gi̐t pal̐ḡḡutummin i̐a* ‘something poorly thought out, a terrible idea (lit. it is built without the central beam)’ 2. Capella

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁ | **an̐iuk̐**, *an̐iḡova*

| NO.BI.CON.-Ḳ.OP1
balcony, loft, gallery

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓ | **an̐iulit**, *an̐iul*, *an̐iul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
central, obvious

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁ | **an̐xi**, *oan̐Ḳ̐en*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP
river through lake or pond, lake- or pond-like stream pool: *oan̐Ḳ̐et ar̐ḡḡat n̐e na* ‘to have enough time, to have the luxury of (enough time/resources), to sit pretty (to have enough of something to be at an advantage), to have time to spare (lit. to have enough time for the stream pool)’

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **an̐xiḡ-**, *an̐xiḡḡ-*, *an̐xiḡk̐-*

| VAT
1. to lasso, to catch by lasso 2. (*sis̐*~) to attract: *sisan̐xiḡgen i̐ski* ‘an attractive woman’

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **an̐xiḡgun**, *an̐xiḡkoma*

| NO.TEL.-ĠGGUN
1. lassoing 2. (*sis̐*~) attraction

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁ | **an̐Ḳ̐a**, *ān̐Ḳ̐en*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR
lasso

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **ant̐et**, *antik̐ka*, *ant̐eg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ET

pushy, demanding, bossy, cocky

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁ | **ant̐t-**, *ant̐t-*, *ant̐t-*

| VAI
to be large, to be great, to be big (attributively *ant̐te(mi)*)

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **ant̐terit**, *ant̐tir*, *ant̐tir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
enormous, giant: *ant̐tir* ‘enormously, greatly, massively’

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **ant̐tsi**, *oant̐sen*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP
1. traditional unit of length (about 75cm) 2. metre

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **ant̐s̐al**, *ant̐soḲa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
foot bridge (anatomy)

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **an̐n̐-in-**, *an̐n̐ in̐-*, *an̐n̐ id̐n-*

| VAT
to lend, to loan

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **an̐nu**, *oan̐noga*

| NO.TEL.-U
1. (*geg̐*~) choice, selection 2. (*il̐*~) offer 3. (*gill̐*~) reservation

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **ap̐m-**, *ap̐m-*, *ap̐m-*

| VAT
1. to wrap, to fathom, to embrace 2. (*sis̐*~) to bind, to bundle, to pack, to wrap 3. (*iss̐*~) to swaddle 4. (*is̐*~) to curl up, to snuggle: *sisap̐missi nigak̐kedda* ‘s/he snuggled up to me’

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **ap̐ma**, *āp̐men*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR
1. wrap, wrapping, embrace, fathom 2. (*sis̐*~) binding, bundle, bandage, pack 3. (*iss̐*~) swaddle 3. (*ap̐m is̐ a*) curling up, snuggle

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **ap̐mis**, *ap̐ma*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
binding, bandage

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **appi**, *oabben*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP
glacial lake

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **ap̐suk̐**, *ap̐soḡva*

| NO.BI.CON.-Ḳ.OP1
1. gelatine, gel 2. (*gakk̐*~) caul fat (also *gaksuk̐*)

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **ar̐ḡḡ-**, *ar̐ḡḡv-*, *ar̐ḡḡ-*

| VA
1. to have enough time (+*si̐*~): *sis̐iḡluttass̐is̐it gar̐ḡḡva* ‘I have enough time to do it, I can make it’

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **ar̐ḡḡa**, *ār̐ḡen*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR
(enough) time: *ār̐ḡim̐myt* ‘in time, with enough time left’

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **ar̐ḡḡulit**, *ar̐ḡḡul*, *ar̐ḡḡul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
last-minute: *ar̐ḡḡul* ‘at the last minute’

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **ari**

| ADV
very, quite, very much (a): *ari hik̐va* ‘very good’, *ari saḲ̐vi* ‘very much a fisherman’

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **arket**, *arke(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP2
steep mountain

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **arma**, *ār̐p̐men*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR
1. ridge (of roof) 2. apex: *ār̐p̐m̐n* ‘at most’

ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲙⲉⲓⲁ | **art̐s̐-**, *art̐ts̐-*, *art̐ts̐-*

| VAI
to be hunched over

conditions where roads are impassable 5. (*ill~*) contrary: *illoattukkit* ‘on the contrary’

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **attsōga~attsūga**, *oatsū*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.OP1
heavy fog in cold over water

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **atuga**, *oattū*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.OP1
1. condition(s, often PL *atugōgi*): *vaihi~* ‘weather conditions’ 2. (*sis~*) sense of direction, wayfinding, navigational skill, orientation 3. (*uśš~*) erring, sin 4. (*tūm~*) prudence, foresight 5. (*iljon~*) path (in life), purpose, destiny, calling, life (in retrospect)

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **audna**, *aynnen*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR
1. (often *audn add a*) stroking 2. (*isk audn oh a*, *isk audna*) masturbation

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **auggibbi**, *aykit*

| NO.TRLAPO.-T.AMP
arctic raspberry (*Rubus arcticus*)

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **auḡnagma**, *ayknā*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
slumber, hibernation, paresthesia, pins and needles

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **auḡn(ulḡ)-**, *auḡn(ulḡḡ)-*, *auḡnulḡḡ~aukḡ-*

| VUI
1. (*auḡnulḡ-*) to sleep, to hibernate 2. (*auḡn-*) to fall asleep, to be asleep (of body parts, paresthesia): *haḡnami tavama* ‘(my) foot is asleep’

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **auḡv-**, *auḡv-*, *aukw-*

| VUI
to fall asleep

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **auḡvan**, *aukwama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
1. bed 2. lair (commonly of a bear)

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **-auhut**, *-auū*

| NO.TEL.-AUHUT
(abstract noun derivative of adjectives in *-avut*)

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **aujjal**, *aujjōḡa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
angelica (*Angelica archangelica*, especially before the second year of growth, see also *tsaḡḡamangi*)

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **aukka**

| POSTP
(+ELAT) except: *paukkava* ‘except you’

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **auk·isḡuθ-**, *auk isḡumm-*, *auk isḡupp-*

| VUI
to take offence (to +ELAT), to become angry or resentful

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **aukk·ir-**, *aukk irr-*, *aukk irr-*

| VT
to resent, to be bitter about, to have animosity towards

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **aukkir**, *aukkera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
resentment, bitterness, acrimony, animosity

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **aulli**, *aulen*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP
bog

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **aull·uḡ-**, *aull uḡḡ-*, *aull uḡḡ-*

| VTRANSL
1. to sour, to turn sour 2. to turn rancid (of lipids)

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **aullulla**, *aulul*

| NO.TRLAPO.-L.OP1
curds, curdled liquid: *koggat aulul nin ai* ‘to choke up (lit. to get curds)s’

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **auḡḡómut**

| ADV

(to be) sleep deprived, insomniac: *ikken mitḡa hevvit i auḡḡómut* ‘I didn’t sleep for many nights’

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **aun-**, *aynn-*, *audn-*

| VAT
1. (often *~add-*) to stroke, to pet 2. (VAM, *~(uttug)-oh-* or *~uttug-*) to masturbate

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **auntat~auttat**, *aunto(n)~autto(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP2
uninhabited territory, wild tract

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **auntit~auttit**, *aunte(n)~autte(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
desert

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **auntulit~auttulit**, *auntul~auttul*, *auntul~auttul~*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
empty, uninhabited, wild, untouched

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **auntsḡot**, *auntsḡukka*, *auntsḡog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
rigid, stiff, tens

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **aurrik**, *aurreḡa*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.AMP
large rock, marker, landmark

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **avūn-**, *avūnn-*, *avūdn-*

| VAT
to characterise, to qualify, to portray

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **avur-**, *avurr-*, *avurr-*

| VUI
to coo (of infants): *havur-avven lyly* ‘cooing baby’

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **avurḡa**, *oavvur*

| NO.TRL.CON.-R.OP1
cooing (of infants)

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **-avut**, *-aukka*, *-aug-*

| ADJ.TEL.-T
(of a certain) nature: *igg avut* ‘good natured’, *ḡairr avut* ‘ridibund, inclined to laugh’, *nutḡ avut* ‘irascible, easily angry, irate’

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **avviskva**, *āvis*

| NO.TRLAPO.-S.AMP
gas

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **avvokk-**, *avvokw-*, *avvokk-*

| VT
to render, to make, to give a certain nature or quality, to make out to be (+ESS): *beyḡiḡs tavvokkuttugan* ‘s/he makes themselves out to be important’

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **avvut**, *avvo(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
1. nature, quality, character 2. (*isk~*) personality 3. (*iss~*) virtue

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **ayḡemet**, *ayḡemi*, *ayḡemiθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET.PR
acidic

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **ayḡḡi**, *ayḡūn*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP.PR
acid

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **ayḡḡ·id-**, *ayḡḡ idd-*, *ayḡḡ·iit-*

| VT
to acidify

ⲙⲓⲛⲥⲱⲓⲛ | **ayḡḡ·yḡ-**, *ayḡḡ yḡḡ-*, *ayḡḡ yḡḡ-*

| VTRANSL
to become acidic

À á

ⵏⵉⵍⵍⵉⵎⵉⵙ | **âbmũhhja**, *âmmys*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.PR
1. anemia, loss of blood 2. (*geg*~) hemorrhage

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **âdni**, *oannen*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP
creature, being

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **âljin**

| ADV
soon

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **âmulga**, *âbmyl*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.PR
menorrhoea (also *amolga*)

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **âmykkit**, *âbmyt*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.PR
tick

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **âmyssyt**, *aybmys*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.PR
lamprey, european river lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*, also *amyssyt*)

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **âmṃ-ed-**, *aṃṃ ed-*, *aṃṃ ed-*

| VUI
to burn to embers, to turn to embers

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **âmṃits**, *âṃmeva*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.AMP
burning to embers

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **ânis**, *âṭna*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
bean, sprout

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **âpṃũgi**, *oaṃmut~âṃmyt*

| NO.BI.ENT.PR(PL)/NO.BI.ENT.PR(PL)
embers (below burning fire)

B b

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **baḍv-**, *baḍv-*, *batv-*

| VAT, VUI
1. (VAT) to catch (a fish) 2. (*uṣ*~, VUI) to get a fish to bite but lose it, to lose an opportunity

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **baḍvu**, *boatvoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
catch

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **baḡa**, *bāḡgi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
paw

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **baḡvamut~baḡvan**, *boakvan~bakvama*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2/NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
mushroom (especially white or yellow agaricomycetes)

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **baigḡũmi**, *bāḡyn*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.PR
mushroom (especially tremellomycetes, jelly fungi)

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **baiḡḡũri**, *bāḡḡyr*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.PR
charred food

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **baiḡḡũrylit**, *baiḡḡũryl*, *baiḡḡũryl-*

| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
charred

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **bailḷ-inn-**, *bailḷ inn-*, *bailḷ idn-*

| VUI
to smart, to burn (of wounds)

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **bailḷ-itt-**, *bailḷ itv-*, *bailḷ itt-*

| VUT
1. to cause to smart, to cause to burn (of wounds): *bailḷittami skviuddet âsten* ‘salt makes the cut smart’ 2. to cause heartburn, to have heartburn (INVERSIVE) : *nebailḷlesteset* ‘I have heartburn, it gives me heartburn’

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **bailḷy**, *boiḡḡoga*

| NO.TEL.-U.PR
1. burning sensation, smarting pain 2. (*beurknot*~) heartburn

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **bailḷ-yḡ-**, *bailḷ yḡḡ-*, *bailḷ yḡḡ-*

| VTRANS
to char, to burn (of food)

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **bakn-**, *bakn-*, *bakn-*

| VI
to knock (often ~*iṭ*-): *gebaknissin soalkket* ‘I knocked on the door’

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **baknaba**, *boangat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
knocking

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **bakvedna**, *bāḡvits*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.AMP
abandoned house or building, house or building no longer in use, ruin

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **bakvi**, *boagve*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
house

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **balgnoḡat**, *boalknū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
system, network, mesh

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **balk-**, *balkv-*, *balkk-*

| VT
to fill, to fill up

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **ballam-**, *ballamm-*, *ballabm-*

| VAI
to be (white) hot, to be very hot: *ballaman dalda* ‘the sun is shining hot’

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **baln-**, *baln-*, *baḡn-*

| VUI
to feel/be very hot

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **balṭ-ed-**, *balṭ edd-*, *balṭ itt-*

| VT
1. to satisfy, to complete, to accomplish 2. to fulfill

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **baltet**

| ADV/POSTP
(ILLAT) below, under

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **baltiddun**, *baltioma*

| NO.TEL.-IDDUN
satisfaction, satisfying, completion, accomplishment

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **baltin**

| ADV/POSTP
(ELAT) below, under

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **baltarttsa**, *boaldar*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP2
weaving loom

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **balṭ-ḡyl**, *ḡḡḡḡin*

| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-L.PR
Pollux

ⵏⵉⵎⵏⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓⵔ | **balṭ-uttug-**, *balṭ uttuw-*, *balṭ uttukk-*

| VAT
to accept, to satisfying oneself with

| VI
to burp, to belch (often ~ig-)

beḡvi, *beukzu*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
burp, belch, eructation

beiskapput, *bjūtsat*
| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
antipathy, irritation, friction (between people), poor or degraded relationship (between people)

beisk-, *beiskv-*, *beisk-*
| VU
1. to chafe, to irritate, to rub against, to abrade 2. (~in-) to erode, to corrode

beisn·ed-, *beisn·edd-*, *beisn·itt-*
| VT
to break down, to decompose, to digest

beisni, *bjūlsnu*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
cancer: *njūdde*~ ‘breast cancer’

beisn·uġġ-, *beisn·uġġ-*, *beisn·uġġ-*
| VTRANS
to break down, to decay, to to decompose, to come apart

bekša, *beiššo*
| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
female seal

bem·eg-, *bem·egg-*, *bem·ikk-*
| VT
1. to protect, to cover, to shelter 2. (*issi*~) to protect, to watch over, to shield, to shelter

bemmi, *beubmon*
| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
roof

bemm·uḡḡuθ-, *bemm·uḡḡum-*, *bemm·uḡḡutt-*
| VUI
1. to be without a roof, to be homeless, to be exposed, to be vulnerable 2. (*gi*~) to become exposed, to get exposed, to get caught: *giṭibemmuḡḡussin muornet* ‘I got caught by sleet (also ‘I got held up, I got delayed’), *huotset gibemmuḡḡummen* ‘out of luck, shit out of luck, in deep shit, in trouble (vulg., lit. exposed on the ass)’

bemmyt, *bemmū(n)*
| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR1
1. roof 2. cover, protection, shelter

bemuḡḡami, *bemoḡun*, *bemoḡḡam-*
| ADJ.TEL.-UḠḠAMI
1. uncovered, exposed, nude: *tšuolpmīt bemoḡukkit* ‘with exposed breasts, without a shirt’ 2. homeless 3. (*gi*~) vulnerable, exposed, caught

bem·utts-, *bem·utts-*, *bem·utts-*
| VT
to uncover, to reveil, to discover

bem(i)-, *bima-*
| NO.OBL.POSS
home, house: *nibimiava* ‘at (my) home’, *spimedan* ‘to her/his home’

beuḡvas, *beuḡva*
| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
1. northern wind 2. shiver, chills: *koggat beuḡva nin ai* ‘to get chills, shivers’, *beuḡvaṃoḡḡemi* ‘frightening, chilling, horrible’

beuhot, *beuhukka*, *beuhog-*
| ADJ.TEL.-OT
pleasant, fun, nice

beuḡ·av-, *beuḡ·avv-*, *beuḡ·avv-*
| VAI

1. to familiarise oneself with, to get to know (+ILLAT) 2. to introduce oneself, to present oneself: *al iu gabeuḡavussin* ‘let me introduce myself, may I introduce myself’

beuḡavvun, *beuḡavoma*
| NO.TEL.-AVVUN
1. familiarization 2. introduction (of oneself): *alkat beuḡawomit né na* ‘to make introductions, to allow people to introduced themselves (lit. to give introductions)’

beuḡ·aġġ-, *beuḡ·oġġ-*, *bjūḡ·oġġ-*
| VAI
to practice, to train, to exercise

beuḡ·an-, *beuḡ·onn-*, *beuḡ·adn-*
| VAT
to practise, to hone (a skill)

beuḡehit, *beuḡi*
| NO.TEL.-EHIT
familiarity

beuḡ·eg-, *beuḡ·egg-*, *beuḡ·ikk-*
| VAT
1. to introduce (someone or something to someone) 2. (VADIA, ~attag-) to introduce oneself

beuḡiggun, *beuḡikoma*
| NO.TEL.-IGGUN
introduction

beuḡ·is-, *beuḡ·is-*, *beuḡ·is-*
| VAI
1. to be used to (+ILLAT) 2. (*issi*~ or *iggib*~) to be familiar with, to be acquainted with (+ILLAT): *na igḡitsabeuḡiṣsa-t ken naijet?* ‘are you familiar with it?’

beuḡiṣḡun, *beuḡiṣḡoma*
| NO.TEL.-ISLUN
1. getting used to, habituation 2. (*beuḡiṣḡ·oh un*) habituation, acclimatization: *gaukkami naijet beuḡiṣḡohoma* ‘it needs some getting used to’

beuḡ·isḡuθ-, *beuḡ·isḡumm-*, *bjūḡ·isḡuṭṭ-*
| VUI
1. to get used to (+ILLAT) 2. (~oh-) to get habituated, to get acclimatised

beuḡ·in-, *beuḡ·inn-*, *beuḡ·idn-*
| VT
to train (someone)

beuḡia, *beuḡo*
| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. practice 2. (*beuḡi an a*) practice (regular) 3. (*beuḡi aġġ a*) practise (as an activity), exercise

beuḡii, *bjūḡi*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
1. acquaintance 2. (*issi*~ or *iggib*~) (old) friend: *nā nūvet issibeuḡii iu* ‘s/he is an old friend of mine’

beuḡiulit, *beuḡiul*, *beuḡiul-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
familiar

beuḡot, *beuḡukka*, *beuḡog-*
| ADJ.TEL.-OT
experienced, used to: *biktsittit beuḡot* ‘experienced with children, used to children’

beuḡuḡḡami, *beuḡoḡun*, *beuḡoḡḡam-*
| ADJ.TEL.-UḠḠAMI
inexperienced, unacquainted

beurknot, *beurkno(n)*
| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP2
torso, rib cage

bevv·ed-, bevv·edd-, bevv·itt-

VAT
to decorate

bevvegi, beyvi

NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.AMP.PR
Pine regalia, traditional Pine clothing

bevvinnit, beyvin

NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP.PR
common moonwort (*Botrychium lunaria*)

bevviryt, beyvir

NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP.PR
someone who wears a lot of jewelry or is well dressed

bevvis, bepa

NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
bell

beyʕest-, beyʕest(v)-, beyʕest-

VAT
to emphasise, to underline

beyʕis, beyʕʕa, beyʕiss-

ADJ.BI.CON.-S.AMP.PR.C
important, significant

bidd-, bidv-, bitt-

VI
to jump, to spring, to bounce

bidn-, bidn-, bidn-

VI
1. to arrive, to return: *bidnat nuogvosset nē na, ja...* ‘to arrive at the conclusion that... (lit. to arrive at the river mouth that)’ 2. (*si*~) to return (home)

bidnidniski, bidnitnut

NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C(PL)
homecoming

bidna, binno

NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. return, arrival 2. (*si*~) return (home) 3. (*nuogvosset*~) conclusion, outcome

bidđitna, bihit

NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP
1. marshy, wet, sinking soil, marshland: *gikwēvat biheunnit nē na* ‘to get over it’ 2. sensitive or delicate situation

bidđju, biđjo

NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1
downy birch (*Betula pubescens*): *nağan idđjubidđju nē na* ‘to be green, still wet behind the ears (lit. to be a spring downy birch)’

biḍk-, biḍkw-, biḱ-

VT
1. to push down on, to put pressure on, to pressure 2. (inverse, *gi*~) to realise, to sink in: *a ni-t da getnibidkwatet* ‘then it sank in, then I realised’

biḍkis, bitka

NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
low pressure, especially spring and fall low pressure periods: *idđjo*~ ‘spring low pressure system’, *ykaʕe*~ ‘fall low pressure system’

biḍmi, binṇu

NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
soup

biḍn-, biḍn-, biḍn-

VUI
1. to sink (of wet soil), to go up and down (when walking on surface), to warp (under pressure, under one’s feet) 2. (*aḷla*~) to vary, to depend (on +elat): *ari aḷlabiḍnami* ‘it varies a lot, it depends a lot’ 3. (*si*~) to fit in, to assimilate, to blend in

biggirga, bikir

NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP
barrow’s goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*)

bigumi, biḡḡun

NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
fjord (also *piḡumi*)

bih-, bihh-, bihh-

VUI
to jiggle, to reverberate, to joggle, to vibrate, to buzz (often ~ild-)

bikka, biḡgo

NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
mountain side

bikkukku, biḡgut

NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
inlet, small bay

bikn-, bikn-, bikn-

VAT
1. to throw, to fling (often ~iḱ-) 2. (*gi*~) to throw away

bikṣut

ADV/ATTR.ADJ
1. a little 2. (INA/ANT) small, tiny (or *bikṣukka*, *bikṣuppi*, *bikṣibikṣut*, *nikṣibikṣut*, *hiubikṣut*, *biubikṣut*)

biktiskva, biḡtis

NO.TRI.APO.-S.AMP
roe, caviar

biktun, biḡtoma

NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1
sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*)

bikva, biḡvo

NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
bay

bikvovut, bikwovon

NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
shoreline, coast

bikvutsak, bikvutsoḡa

NO.TRI.CON.-K.OP2
gulf

billi-ippug-, billi iḡpugg-, billi iḡpukk-

VAI
to eat berries

billiippuḡut, billiippuḡon

NO.POL.CON.-T.OP2
handful of berries: *billiippuḡukkit* ‘plenty, abundantly’

billiis, billiḡha

NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP1.NC
little berry, little child, head (of child)

billju, biljo

NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1
berry

biltsḡ-, biltsḡv-, biltsḡ-

VAT, VAD
to instruct, to request, to demand

biltsḡavut, biltsḡavon

NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
instructions

biltsḡis, biltsḡeḡha

NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP1.NC
demand, request (polite)

bilts-, bilts-, bilts-

1020

biugg·od-, *biugg·odd-*, *biugg·utt-*
 | VAT, VAI
 1. to display, to make obvious 2. (VAT or VAI, ~aXX-) to show off, to flaunt
biugguna, *bjuokun*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
 obvious place: *gidḏat bjuokunet nē na* ‘to forget or leave somewhere where it might be taken or stolen, visible to people, in an obvious place’
biuggut, *biukkan*, *biukk-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-GGUT
 obvious, (easily) visible, clear, showing
biuḏḏ-id-, *biuḏḏ idd-*, *biuḏḏ itt-*
 | VT
 to harden, to solidify
biuḏḏu, *bjuḏḏ-*, *bjuḏḏ-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-OḏḏU.IRR
 hard, rigid: *tsauttsa~* ‘rock hard’
bikva, *biagvo*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 cavity in tree: *biagvo itšummit* ‘daydreaming, with one’s out of focus, absent-minded’
birkkai(n-)
 | ADV~PREF
 1. (ADV, *birkkain*) obligatorily, necessarily, compulsorily, forced by necessity: *birkkain gákvēt* ‘I did it (because I was forced to, I had no other choice) 2. (PREFIX, *birkkai-*) by necessity, in need of: *birkkaimiuddot* ‘asphyxiating, unable to catch one’s breath’, ~*neskat* or ~*piddegat nin ai* ‘to be forced to ask, to have no other choice but to ask’, ~*mitsat nin ai* ‘to have no other choice but to try’, ~*dattat nin ai* ‘to be forced to stop (somewhere), to stop somewhere in need’
biškedūt, *biškýt*
 | NO.TEL.-EDŪT
 childhood
biški, *biaktsu*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
 child, baby
biškidna, *biaktsits*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-TS.AMP
 orphan
biškul, *biškūḏan*, *biškull-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-UL
 childish
biškuts, *biškoha*
 | NO.BI.CON.-TS.OP1
 wife or husbands younger sibling
biabmur, *biabmora*
 | NO.BI.CON.-R.OP1
 elk or reindeer that has (recently) shed or broken their antlers, or shed their velvet
biaggut, *biakkan*, *biakk-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-GGUT
 (animate) small
biaggukis, *biaggukka*
 | NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
 little one, child, baby, youngest child (term of endearment)
bielg-, *bielgw~*~*bielkk-*, *bielkk-*
 | VAT
 1. to trust 2. (*issi~*) to presume, to assume 3. (VAT, ~*agag-*) to convince someone to believe, to convert
bielkka
 | PART

I believe
bielkka, *bieilko*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 trust
bielkkivot
 | ADV
 probably, believably
bielkk·(uss)ivu-
 | VPASS
 1. to be probable, to be likely: *bielkk(uss)ivuttattit* ‘probably’, *bielkkussivuttami* ‘it is unlikely’ 2. to be trustworthy: *spjelkkivummen nennen* ‘a trustworthy friend’
biell-, *bielw-*, *biell-*
 | VA
 1. to believe: *tsabiellemmat* ‘I believe you’ 2. to consider (+ESS): *tsabiellemmat hikva nennens* ‘I consider you a good friend’ 3. (*i~*) to reflect upon, to consider, to weigh 3. (VAT/D, ~*agag-*) to instill, to inculcate
biella, *bieilo*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 1. belief, faith 2. consideration 3. (*i~*) reflection
biodn-, *biodn-*, *biodn-*
 | VAI
 to play (often ~*aXX-*)
biodnaḡ·am-, *biodnaḡ amm-*, *biodnaḡ abm-*
 | VAI
 to joke, not to be serious (often *inu~*)
biodnaḡ·and-, *biodnaḡ andw-*, *biodnaḡ antt-*
 | VAT
 to trivialise, to ridicule
biodnaḡma, *bjuanna*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
 humor, joking, not being serious
biodnes, *biodneha*
 | NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP2.NC
 playground
biodnerit, *biodnir*, *biodnir-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
 playful
bjuukk·(un)ukkun-, *bjuukk·(un)ukkunn-*,
bjuukk·(un)ukkudn-
 | VAI
 to play with dolls, to play with toys
bjuukkus, *bjuukka*
 | NO.BI.CON.-S.OP1.NC
 doll, toy
bjuukmit, *bjuokme(n)*
 | NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
 place where something is visible, obvious (often *dalda~*): *nā daldabjuokme na* ‘it is obvious, it is somewhere obvious, where anyone would notice’
bjuḏḏu, *bjuḏḏaXXi*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
 boy
bjuḏḏuXXu, *bjuḏḏul*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
 little boy
bjuunnu, *bjuḏḏni*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
 joke, prank
bjuunnuskvi, *bjuodmus*

bulkkuḡḡami, *bulkkogan*, *bulkkogam-*
| ADJ.TEL.-UḠḠAMI
free

bulkuḡḡohut, *bulkuḡḡu*
| NO.TEL.-OHUT
freedom

bultḡ-uʕ-, *bultḡ-uʕʕ-*, *bultḡ-uʕʕʕ-*
| VTRANS
to become gravid (of fish)

bulli-, *bulli-*, *bulli-*
| VI
1. to swim up rivers, to climb up rivers (of fish) 2. to increase in quality or intensity, to ramp up 3. to follow (a path), to flow along, to go (as planned) 4. (*issi~*) to achieve, to reach (a goal) 5. (*si~*) to be attracted to, to gravitate towards, to be magnetic

bullia, *bylji*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. swimming up a river, climb 2. increase (in quality or intensity) 3. following a path, flowing along 4. (*issi~*) achievement, reaching a goal, outcome: *hikva issibullia* ‘a good outcome’ 5. (*si~*) attraction, gravitation

bulliuḡa, *buljiu*
| NO.TRI.APO.-Ḡ.OP1
1. climb, increase, escalation, rise 2. (*issi~*) success 3. (*si~*) magnetism

bulliuḡmet, *bulliuḡmi*, *bulliuḡmiθ*
| ADJ.TEL.-MET
1. (*issi~*) successful 2. (*si~*) magnetic

bulliutut, *buljiut*
| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
stairs (often pluralised): *simindat buljiutitt*, *gimindat buljiuḡit* *nē na* ‘to go up/down the stairs’, *buljiut tsavvit* ‘staircase’

bullii, *bvuoli*
| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
path that salmon or trouts swim up: *tsadnat spuoljen nē na* ‘to find one’s purpose, one’s path in life’, *kvaugga~* ‘northern lights’

buobur-, *buoburr-*, *buoburr-*
| VUI
to babble, to coo

buoburʕa, *buoppur*
| NO.TRI.CON.-R.OP1
babble, cooing

buodḡnuḡa, *buodkni*
| NO.TRI.APO.-Ḡ.OP1
base, basis, core (also *buodḡnuḡa*, *buolḡnuḡa* or *buolnuḡa*): *buodḡnukkit~buolḡnukkit~buolnuḡkit* ‘essentially, basically’

buodḡnuḡmet, *buodḡnuḡmi*, *buodḡnuḡmiθ*
| ADJ.TEL.-MET
basic, fundamental (also *buolḡnuḡmet~buolnuḡmet*)

buodkni, *buodgne*
| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
tree stump (also *buolkni* or *buoltni*): *ai buodgne~buolgne~buolne* ‘in the end, at its core, in essence (lit. with/at its stump)’, *ai buodgne~buolgne~buolne va* ‘ending in such a way, with such an end result as to, essentially, so as to, such that’, *buodḡnegit~buolḡnegit~buoltnegit* ‘completely, entirely, fully’

buodḡknulit, *buodḡknul*, *buodḡknul-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
stout, stocky, sturdy, thick-set

buoggu, *b(ʔ)eyki*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
mushroom (especially basidiomycetes)

buoggut, *buokkan*, *buokk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGUT
thick-set, chubby, stout

buoḡḡet, *buoḡḡikka*, *buoḡḡeg-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ET
messy, dirty, in disorder, murky, difficult

buoḡobis, *buoḡhut*
| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
seal pup (also *buoḡutsit*)

buoḡu, *beyḡhi*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
seal (any species): *ollat va savvamut buoḡu* ‘like a fish in water (lit. like a seal in kelp)’

buorri, *buore*
| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
1. leash 2. (*misʕal~*) rein

buiḡḡ-, *buiḡv-*, *buiḡḡ-*
| VI
to fart, to pass gas

buiḡḡeg-, *buiḡḡegg-*, *buiḡḡikk-*
| VIT
to cause to pass gas, to cause gassiness: *buiḡḡeggen miḡvu* ‘flatogenic food’

buiḡḡuḡ-, *buiḡḡuḡi-*, *buiḡḡuḡi-*
| VI
to smell like someone passed gas (also *~ai-*)

buiḡḡuḡia, *buiḡhe*
| NO.TRI.APO.-Ḡ.PR2
smell of gas, smell of fart, stench

buiḡl, *buiḡʕʕim*
| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-L.PR
leash, strap

buiḡdas, *buiḡda*
| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.PR.NC
1. sphere, ball (*vaihe~* ‘air balloon, balloon’) 2. a pudgy or stout person

buiḡdūt, *buiḡdykka*, *buiḡdūḡ-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ŪT
1. round, spherical 2. pudgy, stout

buiḡv-, *buiḡv-*, *buiḡʕv-*
| VAT
1. to drag, to haul 2. (*~itn-*) to yank

buiḡḡḡi~buiḡḡi, *beuḡḡḡi*, *beuḡḡḡi*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP.PR
big foaming rapids

bylḡn-, *bylḡn-*, *bylḡn-*
| VUI
1. to become waterlogged, to get wet (of wood) 2. to get drunk

bylkni, *byḡʕkny*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP.PR
wet wood or log, waterlogged wood: *byḡʕknymit* ‘(very) drunk’

bylknylit, *bylknyl*, *bylknyl-*
| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
(very) drunk

byḡʕkn-ed-, *byḡʕkn-ed-*, *byḡʕkn-ed-*
| VUI
to become waterlogged, to absorb water

bynttsy, *byntsy*
| NO.BI.HOM.PR
small amount, pinch, dash, speck: *oat byntsytsim* ‘not at all (lit. no pinch)’

byḡdan~byḡtan, *byḡtama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2.PR
carrying saddle

بۆدما | **býdma**, *bým̐m̐*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR
resin (dry, especially from spruce or pine, see also *piktsi*)

بۆدмыл | **býdmylit**, *býdmyl*, *býdmyl-*

| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
resinous

бýртсин | **býrtsin**, *býrtsema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1.PR
fish head: *sinjalgat býrtsema n̐ na* ‘to bring to a close, to cross the finish line, to successfully complete a task (lit. to hang the fish head)’, *sinjalgukkami býrtsema* ‘it’s in the bag, it’s done, it was a success (lit. the fish head has been hung up)’

бýт | **být**, *býddün*

| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-T.PR
newborn (especially of animals)

бвогот | **bvoǵot**, *bvoǵukka*, *bvoǵog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
swampy, flooded, mucky, soggy

D d

дадда | **dadda**, *däten*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
small problem, small particle: *dadda dittummut* ‘a small misstep, small annoyance, slight problem’ (lit. small particle in the step)

дагг- | **dagg-**, *dagv-*, *dakk-*

| VA
1. (VAI) to nod: *~iθ-* ‘to nod (once)’ 2. (VAT, *si~*) to agree to

даггег- | **dagg·eg-**, *dagg·egg-*, *dagg·ikk-*

| VAT
to approve

даггиггун | **daggiggun**, *daggikoma*

| NO.TEL.-IGGUN
approval

дахин | **dahin**, *dalthema~daðdema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
calf (muscle): *sinjikkat dalthemut n̐ na* ‘to make an effort, to try (despite difficulties) (lit. to take up/lift calves)’

даиднебб | **daidnebb**, *dännit*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP.PR
clean-freak, germophobe (also *sulttsobbu*)

даиднегат | **daidnegat**, *dänni*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.AMP.PR
cleaning product, soap (also *sulttsēgat*)

даиднеhit | **daidnehit**, *daidni*

| NO.TEL.-EHIT
cleanliness (also *sulttsōhut*)

даидни | **daidni**, *doinnon*, *daidn-*

| ADJ.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
clean, tidy (also *sulttsōt*)

даидн·ид- | **daidn·id-**, *daidn·idd-*, *daidn·itt-*

| VT
to sanitise (also *sultts·idd-*)

даиндүмис | **daindūmis**, *daindūp̐ma*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.PR.C
broom (also *sulttsōmis*)

даинт- | **daintt-**, *daintt(v)-*, *daintt-*

| VA

1. (VAT) to clean (out) (also *sultts-*) 2. (*~ild-*, VAI, VAT) to clean, to clean up, to spruce up

дайиу | **daj̐iu**, *daj̐i*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
female bird or duck

дакка | **dakka**, *daggi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. nodding 2. (*si~*) agreement: *sidāggýgg̐it* ‘without agreeing, without permission’

дакки | **dakki**, *doagge*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
nod

даксус | **daksus**, *daksa*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP1.NC
ligament

далда | **dalda**, *dältten*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
sun: *negat dältiti nin ai* ‘to see halos, to have astigmatism, to see poorly (lit. to see suns)’

далдан | **daldan**, *dalttama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
day and night, 24h day, day

далдасат | **daldasat**, *doalttas*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP2
golden root (*Rhodiola rosea*)

далдет | **daldet**, *daldikka*, *daldeg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ET
sunny

далдит | **daldit**, *dalde(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
solar system (or *daldoha*)

далтн·уӑ- | **dalt̐n·uӑ-**, *dalt̐n uӑӑ-*, *dalt̐n uӑӑ-*

| VTRANS
to become sunnier, to become brighter, for the sun to (start to) (re)appear

даллйи | **dall̐ji**, *däl̐jen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP.PR.IRR
time: *au däl̐jen va* ‘during, while’, *dette däl̐jen iu* ‘every time that’, *tgeüts keuk̐ut i däl̐jen* ‘for three days’, *kendäl̐yt~kendäl̐ut* ‘nowadays’, *lunnen däl̐yt* ‘lately’

далйут | **däl̐üt~dall̐üt**

| ADV
sometimes

далгв- | **dalgv-**, *dalgv-*, *dalkkv-*

| VUI
1. to glow, to gleam (often *~ild-*) 2. (*gi~*) to be visible from far away

даллойиу | **dallo̐jiu**, *dall̐ü*, *dall̐loi-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OI̐IU
healthy (of people)

далл·оттог- | **dall·ottoḡ-**, *dall̐ ottoḡḡ-*, *dall̐ ottoḡḡ-*

| VUI
to be of certain health: *ikkō nedall̐ottoḡḡa* ‘I feel healthy, good’, *tsut̐ḡit nedall̐ottoḡḡa* ‘I feel bad, I feel ill’

даллу | **dall̐u**, *däӑӑen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
(good) health: *gebme~* ‘mental health’

далпмет | **dalp̐met**, *dalp̐mi*, *dalp̐miθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
healthy (of things, food or lifestyle)

дапса | **dapsa**, *daussen*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.IRR

1. older sister (outdated) 2. nun

دَرنیتس | **darnits-**, *darnitts-*, *darnitts-*

| VAT

1. to shave 2. (*~uttug-its-*) to shave oneself 3. (*gi~*) to shave off (hair)

دَرنپ | **darpi**, *därppen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP.PR
hump, bump

دَرنپن | **darpi**, *doarbnen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
european cisco (*Coregonus albula*)

دَرنپن | **darpi**, *doarnen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
razor, sharp blade

دَرنپگیت | **dartniggit**, *dartnikkan*, *dartnikk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGIT
sharp, smart, intelligent, poignant, witty

دَرنپک | **dasku**, *däkten*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
1. rock ptamirgan (*Lagopus muta*, especially in the summer) 2. (*laktan~*)
hazel grouse (*Tetrastes bonasia*)

دَرنپک | **dasp-~darp-**, *dasp-~darpp-*, *dasp-~darpp-*

| VT

1. to hit 2. (*~iθ-*) to hit, to strike (once) 3. (*~igt-*) to beat, to hit on, to strike (many times)

دَرنپک | **datt-**, *datv-*, *datt-*

| VAI

(*si~* +ILLAT) to stop (somewhere, shortly): *siskidattin seuwt* ‘I stopped by the river (shortly)’

دَرنپک | **dedd-**, *dedv-*, *dett-*

| VT

1. to spread out (especially in the sun), to put out to dry, to make flat against a surface 2. (*si~*, *si-Ø-iθ-*) to fix one’s clothes or hair 3. (*gi~*) to spread (a rumor): *gidedvan jō...* ‘s/he said that...(a rumor)’

دَرنپک | **dedderga**, *deytir*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP.PR
european shag (*Gulosus aristotelis*): *uktat deyterūt nē na* ‘to hang to dry, to abandon, to leave hanging (lit. to put to the shag)’

دَرنپک | **deil**, *deillō*

| NO.MO.CON.-L.GEM
fold, roll: *sisigat deillittit nin ai* ‘to roll up, to bunch of (of clothes)’

دَرنپک | **deillit**, *deiʕen*, *deill-*

| ADJ.TEL.-LLIT
local, from here

دَرنپک | **dessit-~jessit-essit**

| ADV

(ILLAT. *dejiu(du)t~deddut*, ELAT. *dengit*, COM. *dejiēin*) around here, this way

دَرنپک | **dejiia-~jejiia-~ejiia**

| ADV

(ILLAT. *dejiē*, ELAT. *dejiin~denmit*, COM. *dejiēn*) here

دَرنپک | **dejiogin**

| ADV

from now, from now on

دَرنپک | **dejiogit**

| ADV

(until) now

دَرنپک | **(d)ejju**

| ADV

now, at this time

دَرنپک | **dekkumit-~jekkumit-~ekkumit**

| ADV

(ILLAT. *dekkot*, ELAT. *dekkain*, COM. *dekkugit*) closer here, nearer (more specific than *dekkusut*)

دَرنپک | **dekkusut-~jekkusut-~ekkusut**

| ADV

(ILLAT. *dekkuttut*, ELAT. *dekkungit*, COM. *dekkuin*) closer around here, nearer around here (more general than *dekkumit*)

دَرنپک | **deummit**

| ADV

(ILLAT. *deubmot*, ELAT. *deubmūn*, COM. *deukkit*) a little bit closer/further here (more specific than *deubmusut*)

دَرنپک | **deubmusut**

| ADV

(ILLAT. *deubmuttut*, ELAT. *deubmungit*, COM. *deubmuin*) a little bit closer/further here (more general than *deummit*)

دَرنپک | **deūn**, *deūdna*

| NO.MO.CON.-N.DEN.PR

eider drake (*Somateria mollissima*)

دَرنپک | **did-**, *didd-*, *ditt-*

| VI

1. (VAI) to step, to tread 2. (VUI, *us~*) to misstep, to stumble 3. (VUI, *il~*) to be approaching, to to be impending, to be looming 4. (*il~* VAI) to volunteer 5. (VUI, *keu~*) to co-occur, to coincide 6. (VAI, *is-tid-aʕʕ-*) (to have) to be careful, to act strategically or tactfully 7. (VAI) *~oipmon* ‘to make a mistake (lit. to step a mistake)’

دَرنپک | **didu**, *dittoga*

| NO.TEL.-U

step: *dittut-dittukkit*, *dittot-dittot* ‘step by step, little by little’

دَرنپک | **(d)idg-**, *didg(v)-*, *didg-*

| VAI

1. to bolt 2. (*gi~*) to escape

دَرنپک | **diltse-tavvan**, *diltse tavama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2

upper leg

دَرنپک | **diltsi**, *dilttson*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP

femur: *vaiddat dilttsut nē na* ‘to leave, to get going (lit. to lift the femurs)’

دَرنپک | **dillat**, *diʕʕava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

wheel

دَرنپک | **dillit**, *dille(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1

bicycle: *diggū~* ‘motorcycle’

دَرنپک | **dimmedūt**, *dimmyt*

| NO.TEL.-EDŪT

brotherhood, fraternity

دَرنپک | **dimmi**, *dimu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP

(older) brother (of non-local argument): *lakkal~* ‘something which is different, separate or unrelated from something otherwise similar or a person, blood brother, equivalent’: *nā kiski mi ai-t de lakkaldimmi?* ‘what is the equivalent of this?’

دَرنپک | **dimminga**, *dibminut*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP(HPL)

brothers (together, to each other)

دَرنپک | **dimmu-njālpī**, *dimmu njoalppen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP

black alder (*Alnus glutinosa*, also *dimu~*)

دَرنپک | **dimmuts**, *dim(m)oha*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.OP1

(younger) brother

دَرنپک | **diringis**, *dirikna*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C

rude, impolite, aggressive, hostile

ድህረ-ገጽ | **durduḡa**, *duuorttū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
snarling, hostile or impolite speech or behaviour, rudeness: *nā met biven kiškinot duuorttū mi na-t de?* ‘what kind of rudeness is that?’

ድህረ-ገጽ | **dusma**, *düesmen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
lap, front thigh (also *spukku*)

ድህረ-ገጽ | **duokt-iθ-**, *duokt imm-*, *duokt iṭṭ-*

| VUI

1. to get angry (quickly, suddenly +ELAT): *duoktissin ninnit* ‘I snapped, I got angry suddenly’ 2. to snap, to break (*gi~* ‘off’) (especially of branches)

ድህረ-ገጽ | **dūat**, *dūadda*

| NO.MO.CON.-T.PR
bird’s nest

ድህረ-ገጽ | **dūgat**, *duuoggāwa*

| NO.TEL.-AT
engine, machine, motor

ድህረ-ገጽ | **dūgg-**, *dūgg-*, *dūgg-*

| VT
to push (forward)

ድህረ-ገጽ | **dūggý**, *deūgy*

| NO.BI.HET.PR
motor (usually as prefix: *dūggū~*), mechanical

ድህረ-ገጽ | **dvār**, *dvārren*

| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-R.AMP.PR
knee cap

ድህረ-ገጽ | **dvoaḡejji**, *dvoaḡi*, *dvoaḡej-*

| ADJ.TEL.-EIII
bright red, blood red

ድህረ-ገጽ | **dybbi**, *dýṭy*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP.PR
bump, hump (in nose especially): *dybbinṭirra* ‘aquiline nose’

ድህረ-ገጽ | **dybbyn**, *dýṭṭan*, *dýṭṭ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-BBYN
aquiline, with bump, arching down, downturned

ድህረ-ገጽ | **dydnyr**, *dydnūra*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.PR
eider hen (*Somateria mollissima*)

ድህረ-ገጽ | **dyrykkit**, *dýrryt*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.PR
crane fly (*Tipula rufina*)

ድህረ-ገጽ | **dyryn**, *dyrūma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.PR1
female elk

ድህረ-ገጽ | **dýllynnit**, *dýḷḷyn*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.PR
wild thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*)

E e

ድህረ-ገጽ | **edda**, *eihon*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2
rock face, cliff

ድህረ-ገጽ | **edderi**, *eihir*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP
woman’s winter coat

ድህረ-ገጽ | **edḡohin**, *ehohema*

| NO.TRI.CON.-N.AMP
winter coat

ድህረ-ገጽ | **edki**, *eutskon*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP
spear

ድህረ-ገጽ | **edñju**, *eiññjon*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP1
pole, long stick

ድህረ-ገጽ | **eḡ-**, *eḡḡ-*, *eḡḡ-*

| VA

1. to discuss, to debate, to engage in conversation (formal), to exchange ideas 2. (*~add-*) to engage in talks, to negotiate 3. (*kem~*, *kem-O-aḷḷ-*) to discuss (together), to talk (together) 4. (*~in-*) to debate, to discuss, to have an ongoing discussion (often about an issue): *iteḡḡutussinami* ‘it is hotly debated’, *heḡḡussivuttami* ‘it is debatable’

ድህረ-ገጽ | **eḡga**, *eigōn*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2

1. discussion, debate, exchange of ideas 2. (*eḡḡ-add a*) discussions, talks, negotiation 3. (*kem~*, *kem eḡḡ aḷḷ a*, *kem eḡḡ add a*) discussion, talk, conversation (often between opposing parties) 4. (*eḡḡ in a*) debate, discussion, (ongoing) issue 5. (*tsid~*) dilemma

ድህረ-ገጽ | **eḡu**, *eugḡōga*

| NO.TEL.-U
subject, topic

ድህረ-ገጽ | **eḡyt~eḡgyt**

| POSTP

about, on the subject of, regarding, compared to (also *eugot~eugḡot*) : (*a ai-t ka eḡyt~aiggaḡyt~aiggaḡyt* ‘by the way’)

ድህረ-ገጽ | **eḡgits**, *eḡḡeva*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.AMP
sausage

ድህረ-ገጽ | **ehhyr**, *ehhūra*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.PR

1. school of fish, flock of birds 2. cluster, node

ድህረ-ገጽ | **eidd-add-**, *eidd iḡdd-*, *eidd att-*

| VT

1. to belittle, to disparage 2. (*misk-*) to bully: *ñimiskeiddiḡḡḡḡnin* ‘they bullied me’

ድህረ-ገጽ | **eidḡbi**, *eibbon*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP
carving knife

ድህረ-ገጽ | **eih-iθ-**, *eih imm-*, *eih iṭṭ-*

| VAI

to laugh, to burst out laughing, to giggle

ድህረ-ገጽ | **eillak**, *eilloḡa*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP2
demon, devil, evil spirit

ድህረ-ገጽ | **eillulit**, *eillul*, *eillul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
evil, devilish

ድህረ-ገጽ | **eitta**, *eiddon*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2

1. belittling, disparaging 2. (*misk~*) bullying: *maddat miskeiddot ihakakken ne na* ‘to bully someone (lit. to follow into bullying)’

ድህረ-ገጽ | **eitmi**, *eiññmon*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP
traditional Pine scarf

ድህረ-ገጽ | **eitsi**, *iṭṭson*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP
wall, fence: *iṭṭsut* ‘loads, heaps, a lot’

ድህረ-ገጽ | **eij-ed-**, *eij edd-*, *eij edd-*

| VUI

to cicatrise, to scar

ደጃ፡ከሥርወ | eji·isʕuθ-, *eji isʕumm-*, *eji isʕupp-*

| VUI
to get scarred, to get wounded

ደጃ፡መጋጸ | eji·isteg-, *eji istegg-*, *eji istikk-*

| VT
to scar, to wound, to cause to scar

ደጃ፡እመጽ | ejjogin

| ADV
from now, from now on

ደጃ፡እመጽጐ | ejjogit

| ADV
until now

ደጃ። | ejju

| ADV
now, at this moment: *ejjo dallji* ‘present’

ደጃ፡ዐ | ejjit, *eje(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
place where there is a scar, scar

ደጃ።፤ | eknan, *engama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
bog, place where the soil bounces, quagmire

ደጃ።፤፣ | ekvuli, *eugul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
cattail

ደጃ።።። | elana, *eullan*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2
park, garden

ደጃ፡ዐ | elat, *eullava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
vegetable: *eullatmigvi* ‘vegetarian’

ደጃ፡ዐ፡ዐ፡ዐ፡ዐ | elellit~erellit, *eliʕen*, *elill-*

| ADJ.TEL.-LLIT
even, flat, equal, unimportant: *ʕelilʕlami* ‘it doesn’t matter, no matter’

ደጃ፡ዐ፡ዐ | elet, *ele(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP2
1. field, grassy plain, (large) patch of grass, tract 2. level: *giŋna elimmit a* ‘on the same level’

ደጃ፡ዐ፡።።። | elet·tsidni, *elet tsinnon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*)

ደጃ፡።።።። | eliskva, *ellis*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.AMP
peat

ደጃ፡፡፡ | elig-, *ellig-*, *elik-*

| VT
1. to even, to flatten 2. (*kem*~) to flatten, to even out

ደጃ፡፡፡፡ | elkkt, *elkkan*, *elkk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGUT
1. even, flat 2. pure, unadulterated, mere: *elkkut keutekkaungit* ‘by pure chance, by pure coincidence’ 3. (NEG, often *oat~ūt elkkuttsum*) not a single: *uŋun oja ūt elkkuttsum satnūt nuji* ‘there was not a single soul there (lit. not even a flat shadow)’

ደጃ፡፡ | ell-, *elv-*, *ell-*

| VUI
1. to grow 2. (*sis*~) to develop 3. (*issi · sis*~) to thrive, to prosper 4. (*iill*~) to progress 5. (*hiid*~) to collapse, to decline 6. (*iggin*~) to prosper, to bloom

ደጃ፡። | ella, *eilon*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2

1. growth 2. (sis~) development 3. (issi· sis~) thriving, prosperity 4. (ill~) progress 5. (hid~) collapse, decline 6. (iggin~) prosperity, blooming

🇲🇪 | **elleği**, *elî*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ğ.AMP
cloak or raincoat made of dried grass: *giniġkkaŋ elî ne na* ‘to die (lit. to take off the cloak)’

🇲🇪 | **ellis**, *ellâ*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
1. plant 2. (*mekna*~) crop

🇲🇪 | **elluġa~elloġa**, *eulû*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ğ.OP1
vegetation, plant life, foliage, growth, life

🇲🇪 | **ellukvi**, *eulut*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
flora

🇲🇪 | **elтта**, *eilton*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2
sauna, steam hut

🇲🇪 | **elvykki**, *elvyġen*, *elvykk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-KKI
natural

🇲🇪 | **elvyt**, *elvü(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR1
1. nature 2. (*gakk*~) environment (also *gakkit*)

🇲🇪 | **emmi**, *eubmon*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP
calm, quiet, peace

🇲🇪 | **emmut**

| ADV
(ILLAT. *eddit*, ELAT. *eġġin*~*ennit*, COM. *eġġen*) right here

🇲🇪 | **emot**, *emukka*, *emog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
quiet, calm, slow, peaceful: *emukkít* ‘slowly, quietly, little by little’, *emummit* ‘at peace, in peace’

🇲🇪 | **end-**, *endv-*, *entt-*

| VT
to dampen, to dim, to soften, to muffle

🇲🇪 | **endot**, *endukka-*, *endog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
damp, muffled, dim, softened

🇲🇪 | **eng'ôm-**, *eng'ômm-*, *eng'ôbm-*

| VAI
to speak English

🇲🇪 | **engy**, *eyknûn*

| NO.BI.ENT.PR
bog, mossy soil which bounces or sinks when stepped on

🇲🇪 | **engv-**, *engv-*, *enkkv-*

| V
1. (VIMP) to bounce (of [mossy] soil, such that it lifts again or pushes back when stepping): *iġġummit engva* ‘the soil bounces in the bog’ 2. (*kil*~) to recover, to bounce back, to come back 3. (VUI) to depend, to be different (depending on +INESS): *hengvami voihusut* ‘it depends on the weather’

🇲🇪 | **enkk-**, *einkk-*, *eunkk-*

| VUI
to leave tracks, to leave a trace

🇲🇪 | **enttsin**, *entsema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
scapula, shoulder blade (see *ëttsin*)

🇲🇪 | **enttsöhin**, *entsohema*

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E e

ᐅᐅ | **ē**, *evvi*

| NO.MO.GEM.AMP2

small plant, small flower: *nāgan siitsonan va sevveinan nē na* ‘to be on one’s own, to be completely alone (lit. to be with oneself and with the small plants)’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ēḥ·ed-**, *ēḥ edd-*, *ēḥ itt-*

| VT

to fertilise

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ēḥi·ed-**, *ēḥi edd-*, *ēḥi edd-*

| VUI

to regenerate (of soil), to recover

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ēḥḥar**, *ēḥḥora*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.OP2

foetus

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ēḥḥat**, *ḥohava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

fertiliser

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ēḥḥioḡa**, *ḥohiū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

fertility: *ḥohiūmmut* ‘fertile, ovulating’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ēḥḥiū**, *ḥehion*, *ēḥi-*

| ADJ.ENT.ANT.OP1

fertile

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ēḥiddun**, *ēḥitoma*

| NO.TEL.-IDDUN

fertilization, fertilizing

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ēḥ·isḥuθ-**, *ēḥ isḥumm-*, *ēḥ isḥupḥ-*

| VUI

to get fertilised

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ēḥitsḥun**, *ēḥisḥoma*

| NO.TRI.CON.-N.OP1

fertilization

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ēldal**, *ēldoḥa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2

depression, depressive episode, rut

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ēld·ed-**, *ēld edd-*, *ēld edd-*

| VUI

to turn into a marsh, to marshland to become more common (as one travels)

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ēld·is-**, *ēld iss-*, *ēld iss-*

| VUI

to feel down, to feel blue, to feel depressed

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ēldit**, *ēlde(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1

fen, marsh on a wetland, soil which sinks when one steps onto it: *mikwi ēldegot* ‘nothing came out of it, it didn’t end up happening/working (lit. it went into the marsh)’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ēldu**, *ieliton*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP1

dent, dip, hole (in the ground)

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ēld·uḥ-**, *ēld uḥḥ-*, *ēld uḥḥ-*

| VTRANSL

1. to sink down, to sag, to give (of soil) 2. to go out slowly (of fire, interest, passion), to fizzle out: *hēlduḥḥi rüekki* ‘the fire slowly died out’, *hēlduḥḥi spammuat* ‘their love fizzled out’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ērḥig-**, *ērḥigg-*, *ērḥikk-*

| VAT

1. to stress 2. to put pressure on, to pressure

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ērḥ·is(uθ)-**, *ērḥ isumm-*, *ērḥ isupḥ-*

| VUI

1. to be stressed out

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ērḥ·isḥuθ-**, *ērḥ isḥumm-*, *ērḥ isḥupḥ-*

| VUI

1. to get stressed out 2. (*geg-*) to get pressed out, pushed out (through pressing down), to ooze out

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ērḥ·ist(eg)-**, *ērḥ ist(egg)-*, *ērḥ ist(ekk)-*

| VT

to stress out, to make feel stressed out or nervous: *nērḥisteset mi ai-t de* ‘this is making me nervous’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ērḥu**, *ḥorḥḥoga*

| NO.TEL.-U

stress, pressure: *ḥorḥḥummut* ‘stressed, anxious’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ērḥulit**, *ērḥul*, *ērḥul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

stressful

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **ēttsin**, *ētsema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1

scapula, shoulder blade (see *enttsin*)

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ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **gadda**, *gāti*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

pot, cauldron

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **gadda**, *gāhi*, *gadd-*

| ADJ.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

1. worth (+*si*~): *sisiluttassiat gaddami na* ‘it is worth doing it’ 2. worth (something +ELAT): *gaddami ṇiukkānnit* ‘it is worth a lot’ 3. (*nā* +*gāhi*) worth: *nā ai gāhi siluttat ai nē na* ‘it is worth doing it’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **gadd·agag-**, *gadd agagg-*, *gadd agakk-*

| VAT

1. to convince, to persuade 2. (*si*~) to valorise, to value

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **gagvuts**, *gagvoha*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.OP1

premolar

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **gagn-**, *gāgn-*, *gakṇ-*

| VAI

1. to arch, to curve 2. (*si*~) to arch up, to curve up 3. (*gi*~) to arch down, to curve down

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **gāgts-**, *gāgts-*, *gakts-*

| VAI

to lie spread out, to be spread out

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **gāgva**, *gākven*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

arch, curve: *si*~ ‘upward curve or arch’, *gi*~ ‘downward curve or arch’, *nā gagvāts ā* ‘s/he’s hunched over’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **gag(vag)ma**, *gākva~gākṇā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR

1. tendency, inclination, propensity 2. (*ṇioalḥpan*~) sexual orientation, sexual preference: *giṇa(ṇioalḥpan)*~ ‘homosexuality’, *iḥlu(ṇioalḥpan)*~ ‘heterosexuality’, *kuija(ṇioalḥpan)*~ bisexuality 3. (*gi*~) bias 4. (*issig*~) favour: *nissiggākvaidda* ‘in my favour’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **gag(vag)met**, *gag(vag)mī*, *gag(vag)miḥ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET

1. inclined 2. (*giṇa(ṇioalḥpan)*~) homosexual 3. (*iḥlu(ṇioalḥpan)*~) heterosexual 4. (*kuija(ṇioalḥpan)*~) bisexual 5. (*gi*~) biased

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **gagviggit**, *gagvikkan*, *gagvikk-*

ጋማጽጽ | **gamaḡmet**, *gamaḡmī*, *gamaḡmiṯ*-

| ADJ.TEL.-MET

1. intuitive 2. (*iski*~) instinctive 3. (*misir*~) hunchy, related to gut-feelings

ጋማት | **gamat**, *goabmava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

vision, shamanic or spiritual journey, revelation, prophetic dream, travel of the soul: *ilgat skoabmavedan né na* ‘to die (lit. to travel to one’s spiritual journey)’

ገሙ | **gami**

| PRON

(PAT. *gamut*, GEN. *niḡe*, ACC. *nī*, INESS. *nīa*, ILLAT. *nīwvet*, ELAT. *nīwvīn*, COM. *nikkut*, ESS. *gamits*) I, me: *nā nikkut naukwis* ‘I have a dog’

ገሙ | **gamma**, *gābmi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

sea, open sea

ገሙ | **gamppa**, *gāmpi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

cake, loaf

ገሙ | **gangas**, *ganga*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC

1. scrotum 2. idiot, moron (especially *ganganukva*, *ganganiḡa*)

ገሙ | **gant-**, *gantv-*, *gantt-*

| VA

to fish (with a net)

ገሙ | **gantta**, *gānti*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR

fishing with a net

ገሙ | **gapsan**, *gapsama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2

uterus

ገሙ | **gapsi**~**gapsi**, *goapse*~*goapse*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

puffball

ገሙ | **gasset**

| ADV

this month: *gi*~ ‘last month’, *s kasset* ‘next month’, *bitkagasset* ‘in February, this February’

ገሙ | **gassi**, *goakse*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

1. moon: *ig*~ ‘full moon’, *rid*~ ‘half moon’, *ki*~, *tsag*~, *nakwa*~ ‘new moon’, *ljoal*~ ‘waxing moon’, *kir*~ ‘waning moon’ 2. month: *gassededdet* ‘every month’

ገሙ | **gass-od-**, *gass-odd-*, *gass-odd-*

| VUI

1. to wane (of the moon) 2. to start menstruating (for the first time)

ገሙ | **gass-unguṯ-**, *gass-ungumm-*, *gass-unguph-*

| VUI

to have menses, to be menstruating

ገሙ | **gaški**, *goaktse*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

south: *gaskven* ‘in the south’, *gasket* ‘to the south’, *gaškin* ‘from the south’, *gaškein* ‘along the south’

ገሙ | **gatsma**, *gādmi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

left, left side: *gatsmogget* ‘further to the left’

ገሙ | **gatsmotnat**, *goadmun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1

left half, left side: *pukkami goadmun* ‘it hurts on the left side’

ገሙ | **gattse**

| ADV/POSTP

enough: *au gattse va* ‘enough that’, *gattse hikva* ‘good enough’

ገሙ | **gats-uṯ-**, *gats-umm-*, *gats-uph-*

| VUI

to be satisfied, to be happy, to be content, to be full or satiated

ገሙ | **gaugēbi**, *gaykkīt*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP.PR

crazy (person)

ገሙ | **gaugerit**, *gaugir*, *gaugir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT

crazy, insane

ገሙ | **gaugg-al-**, *gaugg-all-*, *gaugg-all-*

| VAI

to behave like a crazy person

ገሙ | **gaukk-**, *gaukw-*, *gaukk-*

| VUI

to be needed, to be necessary, to be required: *gaukkami naḡet tsāḡen* ‘water is needed for it’

ገሙ | **gaukkava**, *gayggā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR

necessity (thing that is necessary), belongings (often PL. *gaukkavog*): *keunḡikkat pigayggidda nattsen!* ‘bring your things with you’

ገሙ | **gaukkoḡa**, *gauggi*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

necessity, requirement: *gauggi*~ ‘necessary, obligatory’

ገሙ | **gaukkulit**, *gaukkul*, *gaukkul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

obligatory, required, necessary: *keunḡikkat gaukkolit né na* ‘to bring necessities’

ገሙ | **gaulbin**, *gaulbenan*, *gaulbidn-*

| ADJ.TEL.-İN

global

ገሙ | **gaulbun**, *gaulppoma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1

world

ገሙ | **gaulka**, *gaylgi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

village, community

ገሙ | **gaulkalis**, *gaulkaḡla*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C

small village, small settlement

ገሙ | **gaulkoset**, *gaulḡus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1

inhabited area, urban area

ገሙ | **gaulkovut**, *gaulkovon*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1

community (of people)

ገሙ | **gautḡvas**, *gautḡva*, *gautḡv-*

| ADJ.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC

1. crazy, insane, cookoo, mental 2. (*gautḡvussit*~*gautḡva*) crazily, really, so (colloquial): *oḡja gautḡva beuhoggi* ‘it was crazy nice there’

ገሙ | **gautḡvohut**, *gautḡvū*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT

craziness, insanity

ገሙ | **gāḡmet**

| ADV/POST

(ILLAT) to the left

ገሙ | **gāḡmia**~**gāḡmīa**~**gāḡmyt**~**gāḡmyt**

| ADV/POST

(INESS) on the left

ገሙ | **gāḡmin**

| ADV/POST
from the left

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **-gāhet**, *-gāhikka*, *-gāheg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ET.PR
worthy of, -able: *silla*~ ‘worth doing’, *tsulka*~ ‘pitiful’, *neiston*~ ‘admirable’, *mitson*~ ‘worth a try’, *mārū*~ ‘laughable’, *nayktsen*~ ‘heartbreaking’

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gāhi·bjelkka**, *gāhi bjeilko*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
value, worth, esteem: *iski*~ ‘self-esteem’ (also *gādi*~)

Ⲅⲉⲛ | **gān**, *gevvama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
knee

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gebme·avvut**, *gebme avvo(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
personality, nature

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gebme·saudḏa**, *gebme sayhen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
mental illness, trauma

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gebmi**, *geummu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
mind: *(ni)geummuinna* ‘in my view, opinion’

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **geg·annu**, *geg vatnoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
choice, pick, selection, decision

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **geggus**, *gegga*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP1.NC
duck

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **geha**, *geihon*~*geiddon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
leather

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **geherit**, *gehir*, *gehir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
leathery, tough, chewy

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gehuva**, *geuddi*~*geuhhi*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
wild rosemary (*Rhododendron tomentosum*)

Ⲅⲉⲛ | **gei**, *gevi*

| NO.MO.DIPH.SYM.AMP1
snout: *nā ilppusut skejan* ‘s/he is distracted (lit. her/his snout is in the flowers)’

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gekk·al-**, *gekk all-*, *gekk all-*

| VAI
to quack, to talk a blue streak, to go on

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gekk·alg-**, *gekk algv-*, *gekk alk-*

| VAT
to talk a blue streak about, to go on about

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gekkingi**, *gekkemut*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1.IRR(PL)
snowshoes (also *gykkin gi*)

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gekkun**, *geggoma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1
hill, hillside, slope

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gekossset**, *geukkus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
area with many hills, hilly place

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gekv-**, *gekv-*, *gekv-*

| VI
to slope, to go down

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gem(i)-**, *geibma-*

| NO.OBL.POSS
opinion, mind: *(ni)geibmenna~a* *(ni)gemma-t da* ‘in my opinion’, *nigeibmamudda* ‘in my mind’

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gemikvi**, *geibmit*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP
emotion, state of mind: *kisḥa gemikvi na?* ‘how are you feeling?’

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gendot**, *gendukka*, *gendog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
tall (from bottom to top): *gendot nuokku* ‘tall tree’, *gendots heikvin mi nūeygi na* ‘the tree grew tall’

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **geummu·humutsḡa**, *geummu puobmuts*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.OP1
psychosis

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **geummu·skukkissun**, *geummu skukkisoma*

| NO.TEL.-ISSUN
burn-out, depression

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gidd-**, *gidv-*, *gitt-*

| VA
1. to look, to check (often ~*it-*): *git!* ‘look!’ 2. (*issi-O-ilg-*) to observe, to give one’s attention to: *issigiddilgattsut!* ‘attention!’ 3. (~*aḥḥ-*) to watch: 4. (*inu-O-aḥḥ-*) to patrol, to inspect 5. (*i-*~) to verify, to make sure of, to assess, to critique 6. (*iggig-*~) to confirm 7. (~*it-*) to glance, to look quickly 8. (~*alk-*) to stare, to gawk, to gape, to ogle, to leer, to glare 9. (~*its-*) to be on the lookout for 10. (~*itt-*) to take a quick look at 11. (~*ed-*) to look at each other, to confront each other 12. (~*in-*) to gaze

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gidd-**, *gidv-*, *gidd-*

| V
1. (VA, VU) to forget (often ~*ig-*) 2. (VU, *i-*~) to completely forget

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gidḏet**, *gidḏikka*, *giddeg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ET
forgetful

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gidḏiryt**, *gihir*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP
someone who forgets everything, someone who is distracted

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gidḏodot**, *gidḏūt*

| NO.TEL.-ODOT
obsolescence, extinction, oblivion: *liihat gidḏuēt nin ai* ‘to fall into oblivion, to become extinct, to become obsolete, to become completely forgotten (lit. to slip into oblivion)’

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **giedbi**, *giebbu*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
drying frame (especially for fish): *siskiniālit giebbot* ‘I will sleep on it, I will think about it (lit. I will hang it on the drying frame)’ (also *giedbi*)

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **giegot**~**gēgot**

| ADJ.ATTR/ADV
1. (ADJ.ATTR, INDECL.) numerous, very many, multiple: *giegot niikkut* ‘multiple times’, *gēgot itlogi* ‘very many thanks, thank you very much’ 2. (ADV) very, truly: *giegot mitḥa soaḥḥegi ni* ‘very many fish’, *giegot hikwa* ‘excellent, very good’

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **giegulit**, *giegul*, *giegul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
numerous, very many, multiple: *giegul* ‘many times’

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gielbi**, *gielppu*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
drying frame (see *giedbi*)

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gigg-**, *gigv-*, *gikk-*

| VI
1. to gather, to come together 2. (VUI, *iggig-O-an-*) to keep, to last (of food): *iggigigiganami papnikkutunnen mikwoga* ‘food that has been smoked keeps (longer)’ 3. (VAT, *keu-*~) to collect, to assemble, to recap, to summarise 4. to take (of pictures): *gegigvetin hikwa onut* ‘I took good pictures’ (also *kogg-*)

Ⲅⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **gigg-ed-**, *gigg edd-*, *gigg itt-*

| ADV
depending, varying, either (or): *gisXattit tepmūwī*, *gisXattit huohhūhhi* ‘s/he was sometimes happy, sometimes sad’

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **gisXulit**, *gisXul*, *gisXul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
unstable, unbound, loose, unpredictable

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **gisserit**, *gisšir*, *gisšir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
convoluted, complicated, needlessly complex

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **gišši**, *giššu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
thing, issue: *nā giššils...* ‘the issue is, the thing is’, *a gišši-t da* or *(a) gišta* ‘well, so, the thing is, you see’

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giššigġ-ed-**, *giššigġ edd-*, *giššigġ itt-*

| VAT
to acquit, to remove blame: *skissigġututtunan* ‘s/he has been acquitted’

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giššig-**, *giššigg-*, *giššikk-*

| VAT
1. to accuse, to blame 2. (*i-*) to prosecute, to try

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giššiggun**, *giššikoma*

| NO.TEL.-İGGUN
1. accusation, blame 2. (*i-*) prosecution, trial

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giššimi**, *gišin*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP
uvula

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giššis**, *giššetsa*, *gišš-~giššisš-*

| ADJ.TEL.-šİŠ
complex, complicated, intricate, troublesome: *ari gišš(ışš)ami a* ‘it’s a very complicated issue’

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **gišš-utš-**, *gišš utts-*, *gišš utts-*

| VT
1. to excuse 2. (*-ipbug-*) to use as an excuse

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giššuttšun**, *giššutšoma*

| NO.TEL.-UTTŠUN
excuse: *giššutšon* ‘sorry, excuse me’

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **gis(ta)**

| PART
so, you see, well, the thing is (introducing some explanation or clarification, or reframing something, from *a gišši-t da* ‘the thing’)

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **gišmir**, *gišmera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
aunt, father’s brother’s wife

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **gitat**, *gittava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
glasses: *riġut-* ‘sun glasses’

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **gitnedet**, *giñit*

| NO.TEL.-EDET
sameness, identity, similarity

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **gitta**, *giðdon*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2
1. look, looking: *giddummit* ‘in question’ 2. (*issi- gitt ilġ a*) observation, attention 3. (*inu gitt aXX a*) patrolling, inspection 4. (*i-*) verification, assessing, assessment, critique 5. (*iggig-*) confirmation 6. (*gitt ih a*) glance 7. (*gitt alk a*) stare, staring 7. (*gitt ils a*) being on the lookout for 8. (*gitt itt a*) quick look, glance

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **gitskummi**, *giškun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
salmon skin

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **gitta**, *giðdo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. look, check 2. (*issi gitt ilġ a*) observation, attention 3. (*gitt aXX a*) watch, lookout 4. (*inu gitt aXX a*) patrol, inspection 5. (*i-*) verification,

critique, criticism 6. (*iggig-*) confirmation 7. (*gitt ih a*) glance, glimpse: *miġ giðdugit* ‘at a glance, at first sight’ 8. (*gitt alk a*) stare, staring 9. (*gitt ils a*) lookout: *tannat gidditson ne na* ‘to be on the lookout, to be alert’ 10. (*gitt itt a*) quick look, glance 11. (*skeggo-*) look, expression, gaze: *skeggoġiduin* ‘eye to eye’, *nā akkut skittsan skeggoġitta* ‘s/he has her/his father’s eyes’

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giugg-**, *giugv-*, *giukk-*

| VA
1. to avoid 2. (*-iθ-*) to dodge 3. (*-alk-*) to be evasive, to be sketchy

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giuggitsXa**, *giukkits*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.AMP
avoidance, runaround, evasion, evasiveness

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giujja**, *giujo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
soul, self (especially that which leaves the body during a *gamat*)

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giujjoġa**, *giujoġi*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
spirituality

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giujjuġ**, *giujjuġan*, *giujjuġ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UL
spiritual

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giva**, *giŋvo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
soul, self (especially that which leaves the body during a *gamat*, also *giujja*)

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **givuġġami**, *giŋoġun*, *giŋoġam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UĠĠAMI
soulless, spiritless, apathetic, depressed, sad, heartless

ᐱᐱᐱ | **gi~i**

| PRON
(SEM. *git~it*, INESS. *gišsit~issit*, ILLAT. *gidit~idit*, ELAT. *giñgit~ingit*, COM. *giġin~giēin~iġin~iēin*, ESS. *gittset~ittset*) they (3rd person inanimate plural)

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **gidda**, *giatto*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. breeze 2. rumor, story

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **gidd-uθ-** | VUI

to be about, to be talked about, to be the subject of, to be a question of (+ELAT): *giðduttami aummit ai, ja...* ‘the issue is that, this is a question of’, *niġkkut piġiddussin* ‘you were the subject of a lot of talk/rumors’

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giðdummen**

| ADJ.ATTR
in question: *mi giðdummen keukwon a* ‘on the day in question’

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giġget**, *giġgikka*, *giġgeg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ET
bitter, resentful

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giġmi**, *giakmon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
eyelid

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giġkas**, *gikka*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
wolf (see *giškis~giskis*)

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giġka~nikkin-**, *gikka nikkin-*, *gikka nikkidn-*

| VAI
to play/pretend to be a wolf, to play the wolf, to be ‘it’ (in a game)

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giġ-uX-**, *giġ uXX-*, *giġ uXX-*

| VTRANS
1. (often *kil~*) to change back, to return to, to regress, to turn back to how it was, to revert: *kiġiġuXussivami* ‘it is irreparable, it irreversible’ 2. (*iggig-*) to make up for (+ELAT), to make up: *na i-iggigilūXXit ha?* ‘did they make up, did they become friends again?’

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ | **giXX-**, *giXv-*, *giXX-*

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| VAT
to swear

ሐጃጃ | **hajak**, *hajōga*
| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP2
ash

ሐጃጃ | **hajja**
| ADV/POSTP
(INESS) on the side: *hajjogoget* ‘further to the side’

ሐጃጃ | **hajjen**
| ADV/POSTP
(COM) along the side, on the side

ሐጃጃ | **hajjet**
| ADV/POSTP
(ILLAT) to the side

ሐጃጃ | **hajjin**
| ADV/POSTP
(ELAT) from the side

ሐጃጃ | **hala**, *hālli*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
habit, custom

ሐጃጃ | **halava**, *hoallat*, *halaθ-*
| ADJ.TEL.-AVA
traditional, habitual, customary

ሐጃጃ | **halavut**, *halavon*
| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
habit, custom (of groups of people): *minnohalavut* ‘national custom, tradition’

ሐጃጃ | **halda**, *hāltti*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
place, location: *hālttyt~hālttiin* ‘in (some) places’

ሐጃጃ | **hal·is(uθ)-**, *hal isumm-*, *hal isubp-*
| VUI
to be used to (+ILLAT): *na pihalisumma-t ke heiñot?* ‘are you (now) used to the winter?’

ሐጃጃ | **hal·isʼuθ-**, *hal isʼumm-*, *hal isʼubp-*
| VUI
to get used to (+ILLAT)

ሐጃጃ | **halkk-**, *halkk-*, *halkk-*
| VT
to lose, to misplace

ሐጃጃ | **hall·uḡten-**, *hall uḡtenn-*, *hall uḡtidn-*
| VT
to mislead, to confuse, to lead astray, to disorient

ሐጃጃ | **hall·unguθ-**, *hall ungumm-*, *hall ungubp-*
| VUI
1. to differ, to be different: *mi hallungummen a* ‘a different one’ 2. to get lost, to take the wrong path 3. (*gi~*) to diverge 4. (*inu gi~*) to digress

ሐጃጃ | **hall(ung)un**, *hall(ung)oma*
| NO.TEL.-UNGUN
1. difference, differing (more commonly *hallun*) 2. (*gi~*) divergence

ሐጃጃ | **halukku**, *haluḡon*, *halukk-*
| ADJ.TEL.-KKU
usual, normal: *halukkoset* ‘normally, usually’

ሐጃጃ | **hal(ung)un**, *hal(ung)oma*
| NO.TEL.-UNGUN
1. difference (more commonly *halun*), differing 2. going astray 3. losing familiarity

ሐጃጃ | **hal·unguθ-**, *hal ungumm-*, *hal ungubp-*
| VUI
1. to lose familiarity with, to no longer be used to (+ILLAT), to be rusty (in one’s skills) 2. to differ (see *hall ungubp-*) 3. to get lost, to go astray

ሐጃጃ | **haluskvi**, *hoallus*
| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
person with strict routine, inflexible person, creature of habits

ሐጃጃ | **haluva**, *hoallū*
| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
tradition: *hoallukkit* ‘traditionally, habitually’

ሐጃጃ | **haʼḡa**, *hāltñi*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
sea ice: *nuomen hāltñimyt* ‘confused, perplexed, baffled, not to know the answer (lit. out on sea ice)’

ሐጃጃ | **hamaggi**, *hoabmut*
| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
1. metal, steel 2. (*otḡ amaggi*) aluminium 3.

ሐጃጃ | **hamaḡi**, *hābmā*
| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
armor

ሐጃጃ | **hamusʼa**, *hoabmus*
| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
mercury (also *illī amusʼa*)

ሐጃጃ | **handa**, *hāntti*, *hand-*
| ADJ.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
pale, pallid, discoloured, colourless, white

ሐጃጃ | **hanga**, *hāññi*
| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.AMP.PR.IRR
bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*)

ሐጃጃ | **hangak**, *hangōga*
| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP2
1. thick rope, cable 2. (*il ḡangak*) umbelical cord

ሐጃጃ | **hantot**, *hantukka-*, *hantog-*
| ADJ.TEL.-OT
grey, greyish

ሐጃጃ | **hantutsit**, *hantsutsen*
| NO.TRI.CON.-T.AMP1
cygnet

ሐጃጃ | **harit**, *hare(n)*
| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
fortress, castle (often *harorut*)

ሐጃጃ | **harral**, *harroʼa*
| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
railing, banister, guardrail: *ḡemy~* ‘safety rail, safeguard’

ሐጃጃ | **hartṇeba**, *hārnit*
| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP.PR
yarrow (*Achillea milleflorum*)

ሐጃጃ | **hartṇe·vulma**, *hartṇe vūelpmī*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
mountain avens (*Dryas octopetala*)

ሐጃጃ | **hartṇi**, *hoarne*
| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
1. feather 2. clue, hint, lead, sign: *alkat hoarne nē na* ‘to give a hint (lit. to give a feather)’, *seyngi hartṇits~hoarnegit* ‘as a sign of respect’

ሐጃጃ | **hartta**, *hārti*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. crown: *hārtsin hārti* ‘to reap the benefits, you must do the work’ 2. inflorescence 3. (derisive) head

ሐጃጃ | **harts-**, *hartts-*, *hartts-*
| VAI
to fight (often ~*aʼʼ*): *hartsat ṇiñon nē na* ‘to wage war’

ሐጃጃ | **hartsaʼʼi~harttsi**, *hartsaʼʼemma~hartsemma*
| NO.TEL.-፱1
warrior: *nūkvi~* ‘knight (more commonly *nūkviharttsi*)’

هتسرتس | **hartsurit**, *hoarttsur*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1
person who fights a lot

هتتسا | **harttsa**, *hårtsi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
battle, combat

هتتسوت | **harttsovut**, *harttsovon*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
army

هتسك | **hask-**, *håsk-*, *hoask-*

| VUI
to sleep deeply, to slumber, to be fast asleep (often ~*oh-*, then also ‘to be dormant’): *haskóhemi i Állægýkkyt* ‘a dormant volcano’

هتسكا | **haska**, *håksi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. slumber, deep sleep 2. (*hask óh a*) dormancy 3. (*heijo haska*, *heijo hask óh a*) hibernation

هتسدا | **haudda**, *hayti*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
morning: *hauddodeddet* ‘every morning’, *hauddogi Állenet* ‘early in the morning’, *hauddopijo* ‘early tomorrow morning’, *hauddoalljút* ‘late in the morning’

هتسدوت | **hauddot**

| ADV
this morning: *gi~* ‘yesterday morning’, *s gauddot* ‘tomorrow morning’, *oalljo~* ‘today before noon’

هتسدام- | **haut·am-**, *haut·amm-*, *haut·abm-*

| VAI
to spend the morning

هتسداوت | **hautut**

| ADV
in the morning(s): *oalljo~* ‘before noon’

هتسماڊكفي | **hállí·maðkvi**, *hállí moatkvo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
routine, custom, habit: *hállimoatkvo maððattit* ‘as per usual, unsurprisingly’

هتسماٹتسكيت | **hålttúsket**

| ADV/POST
instead: *ai hålttúsket* ‘instead of it’, *au hålttúsket va* ‘instead of’

هتسدت | **heddet**, *heddikka*, *heddeg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ET
certain, sure

هتسدھت | **heddúhyt**, *heddy*

| NO.TEL.-ÚHYT
certainty: *heddýmmít* ‘certainly, surely’

هتسدكفا | **heidðaskva**, *hjitstas~hjithas*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP2
tumor, growth

هتسدا | **heits**, *heidða*

| NO.MO.CON.-TS
root burl

هتسدام- | **hej·am-**, *hej·amm-*, *hej·abm-*

| VAI
to spend the winter

هتسجگا | **hejjoða**, *hejiu*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP1
1. winter solstice celebration 2. yule, christmas

هتسج | **heju**, *hejo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1
winter

هتسك | **heltsik**, *heltsēga*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.AMP
burnt tree

هتسرین | **herrin**, *herema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
eider (*Somateria mollissima*)

هتسوت | **hetava**, *heuttat*, *hetaθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA
supportive, protective, sturdy, secure

هتسوت | **hetuva**, *heutti*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP1
support, protection, security, guarantee, sturdiness

هتسوت: | **hety**, *heyty*, *het-*

| ADJ.BI.HET.PR
supportive, protective, secure, guaranteed, sturdy, safe

هتسجسجسج | **heuiú·gassi**, *heuiú goakse*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
December

هتسك-گ | **heúkk·eg-**, *heúkk·egg-*, *heúkk·ikk-*

| VAT
1. to differentiate 2. (*issi~*) to discern, to know the difference, to understand, to comprehend 3. (*gi~*) to separate, to discern, to know one from another, to individuate, to single out

هتسكگگگ | **heúkkiggyn**, *heúkkikáma*

| NO.TEL.-IGGYN
1. difference, differentiation 2. (*issi~*) discernment 3. (*gi~*) separation, individuation, singling out

هتسكگگگ | **heúkn·yÁ-**, *reúkn yÁÁ-*, *heúkn yÁÁ-*

| VTRANSL
to separate, to split, to diverge

هتسكگگ | **hevvam-**, *hevvamm-*, *hevvamm-*

| VAI
to overnight, to spend the night

هتسكگگگ | **hevvammun**, *hevvamoma*

| NO.TEL.-AMMUN
overnighting: ~*halda* ‘place to stay the night’

هتسك | **hey**, *hevi*

| NO.MO.DIPH.SYM.PR1
night: *heydeddet* ‘every night’, *hevyt* ‘at night’, *heygimmyt* ‘later during the night’, *heybema* ‘a little later during the night’, *heyÁuoÁÁi* ‘throughout the night (without waking up)’

هتسك | **hey**

| ADV
tonight: *gi~* ‘yesterday night’, *s geyt* ‘tomorrow night’, *nijppeyt* ‘in the middle of the night, when it’s pitch black outside’

هتسكگگگگگ | **heyv·isÁyθ-**, *heyv·isÁymm-*, *heyv·isÁyþp-*

| VUI
for night to come

هتسكگگگگ | **heþmana**, *hjoþman*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2
exhaustion, drowning (in work), burnout

هتسكگ | **h(i)idd-**, *h(i)idv-*, *h(i)idd-*

| VAI
to dive

هتسكگ | **h(i)idda**, *h(i)idho*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
dive: *ai h(i)ihot* ‘about it, on the subject, a propos, by the way’, *miggat ohakittsu hihot nē na* ‘to delve into, to go into, to dive into something (lit. go into the dive of something)’, *hihottsun* ‘completely, till the end’

هتسكگ | **hiddi**, *hihu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP

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1. to hurt (of teeth): *nihjigeset nälten* ‘my tooth aches’ 2. (~alk-) to throb (of teeth, head): *nihjigalkeset nūegvi* ‘my head is throbbing’

hojjerit, *hojjiir*, *hojjiir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT

1. serrated, dented, chipped, notched 2. sharp (mentally), smart, funny, witty

hiō, *hojjiu*

| NO.MO.GEM.OP2

1. cut, chip, dent 2. point (in game), degree (temperature): *kūt hojjiit i tsavvu* ‘minus two degrees’

hiulk-, *hiulkv-*, *hiulkk-*

| VUI

1. to fall off, to flake off, to peel off 2. (~ulg-) to fall/rain/snow for a long time, in large quantities, with large drops/snowflakes: *hiulkulggi sikoo* ‘it was pouring rain’ 3. (~elk uX-) to be so unlucky as to, to have the misfortune of: *daga sitekkedat nihjulkelkuXin* ‘I had the misfortune of meeting her/him’

hiurri, *hiüre*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

horse

hiuokvutsak, *hiuokvutsoğa*

| NO.TRI.CON.-K.OP2

gaff

hiuok, *hiuokva*

| NO.MO.CON.-K

fish hook: *nā auwvon huiok sXigtumin nē na* ‘s/he has a problem with her/him, is angry with her/him (lit. s/he has a fish hook in her/his cheek with her/him)’, *kingat Xigtojet huiokva nin ai* ‘to get angry, to get annoyed (lit. to get a fish hook in the cheek)’

hiūa, *hiūvvy*

| NO.MO.DIPH.SYM.PR4

passed relative (also *heü*)

hiūg-, *hiūgg-*, *hiūgg-*

| VUI

to pass away (usually in reference to someone who died before the speaker was born, or such that they did not have time to know them): *hiūgin nikava* ‘my father (who passed away before I was born, when I was a child, such that I never knew him)’

hiūggyva, *hiūggyv*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.PR1

heaven, afterlife, hereafter

hoahha, *pauḍḍon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.IRR

sky: *kemo~* ‘universe, world’

hoallugi, *pauXlū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP1

helmet: *pauXlūggūt* ‘without a helmet, unprepared’

hoar, *hoarriō*

| NO.MO.CON.-R

tail feathers: *biuggodaXlat hoarrit nē na* ‘to be vain, to try to get something by deceitful seduction (lit. to show off the tail feathers)’

hoin·uX-, *hoin uXX-*, *hoin uXlX-*

| VTRANS

1. to become very hot or cold, for very hot or cold temperature to come 2. (~ig-) for weather to suddenly become very hot or cold: *a niu-t da painuXeggūn hejjo* ‘then (an intensely cold) winter suddenly arrived’

hojiam-, *hojiamm-*, *hojiamm-*

| VUI

to burn (hot), to give off (significant heat or cold): *hojiammen hibma* ‘burning love’, *hojiammen birri* ‘intense cold’

hojiamas, *hojiam*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.OP2.NC

oxygen

hojiappava, *hoajappat*, *hojiappatθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA

sensual, carnal, salacious, lascivious

hojiappulit, *hojiappul*, *hojiappul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

lustful, horny

hojiapput, *hoajat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2

lust, pleasure

hojjerit, *hojjiir*, *hojjiir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT

lustful, lascivious: *hojjiirrit hojjiirrit* (said of people who have a chipped tooth)

hojiord-, *hojiordv-*, *hojiortt-*

| VUT

to desire, to lust after, to be (sexually) attracted or aroused by

hojiulit, *hojiul*, *hojiul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

desirable, attractive, sexy

hojiur, *hojiura*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.OP1

desire, lust, fervor

hontsgv-, *hontsgv-*, *hontsgv-*

| VUI

1. to wiggle, to squirm 2. (~in-) to twitch, to fidget

horj-, *horj-*, *horj-*

| VUI

to stink, to smell bad

horja, *pūarji*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

stench, stink, bad smell

horjulit, *horjul*, *horjul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

stinky

hotsats, *hotsaha*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.OP2

baby tooth, milk tooth

hottsur, *hottšora*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.OP1

hedgehog mushroom (*Hydnum repandum*)

hō, *hojju*

| NO.MO.GEM.OP2

embers (left after all wood has burnt): *simoaktaskat hojjiot nē na* ‘to continue trying, to persevere (lit. to keep blowing on the embers)’

hōgXvumi, *hōkXvum*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1

warm wind

hōji, *puojje*

| ADJ.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

hot

hōjohut, *hojū*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT

heat, warmth, hotness

hōXlX-, *hōXv-*, *hōXlX-*

| VUI

to get hot, to heat up

-hōXlXot, *-hōXlXukka*, *-hōXlXog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT

of temperaments, eagerness: *nutmu~* ‘quickly angered, quick to anger’, *entta~* ‘opinionated, outspoken’, *illa~* ‘eager to make friends, to get to

know’, *sulgi*~ ‘passionate, intense, empassioned’, *hojjur*~ ‘sensual, lascivious’

مەسلى | **huddi**, *hūhe*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP.IRR

1. light, brightness 2. (PL.) lights: *kağtat hūhut nē na* ‘turn on the lights’

مەسلى | **hudd-**, *hudd-*, *hudd-*

| VUI.IRR

1. (~*iθ*-) to flash, to glint 2. (~*igt*~) to flash (repeatedly)

مەسلى | **huddoğa**, *hūhū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

light, type of light, light of day, hew: *udñihuñhūmmut* ‘in the evening light (in old age)’, *keukwon hūhūmmut* ‘in the light of day’, *ałat hūhūdut nin ai* ‘to turn out (to be), to come to light, to become apparent, to emerge’

مەسلى | **hudk-**, *hudk-*, *hutk-*

| VAT.IRR

to dye, to stain

مەسلى | **hudkot**, *hudkukka*, *hudkog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT

died, stained

مەسلى | **hudv-**, *hudv-*, *hupp-*

| VAT

to call (using a telephone, often ~*iθ*-): *tsahudvūhimmuts* ‘I will call you’

مەسلى | **hudva**, *pūeppi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

phone call (often *hudv ih a*)

مەسلى | **hudvur-**, *hudvurr-*, *hudvurr-*

| V

1. (VUI) to hoot 2. (VAT) to let know: *tsahudvurimmuts* ‘I will let you know’

مەسلى | **hudvurʁa**, *puoppur*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1

1. hoot 2. (secret) signal (to let someone know), alert (to let someone know): *tsomalkimmuts puoppur* ‘I will give you a signal, I will let you know, I will alert you (lit. I will give you a hoot)’

مەسلى | **hudvat**, *puoppava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

telephone

مەسلى | **huhat**, *hūddava*

| NO.TEL.-AT.IRR

light, lamp, torch

مەسلى | **huhava**, *puoddat*~*hūddat*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA

bright

مەسلى | **huhikku**, *hūddit*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP.PR.IRR

flash of light

مەسلى | **huhig-**, *huhigg-*, *huhikk-*

| VT

to illuminate, to light up

مەسلى | **huh·od-**, *huh·od-*, *huh·od-*

| VUI

to grow brighter

مەسلى | **huhulit**, *huhul*, *huhul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

instantaneous, rapid, very quick: *huhulmiğvu* ‘fastfood’

مەسلى | **huhuva**, *puoddū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

1. light, hue, illumination, atmosphere 2. (*si*~) perspective, lighting, framing: *ai sipuoddūmmiit* ‘in light of it, considering it’

مەسلى | **hujappulit**, *hujappul*, *hujappul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

ill-natured, spiteful, malicious, bad-faith

مەسلى | **hujapput**, *hūjjat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2

bad blood, ill-nature, spite, malice: *hūjjattit* ‘maliciously, with malice, with malintent, in bad faith’

مەسلى | **hujj·ui-**, *hujj ui-*, *hujj ui-*

| VUI

to smell bad, to stink

مەسلى | **hujjuja**, *hūjū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

bad smell, stench, stink

مەسلى | **hukš-**, *hukš-*, *hukš-*

| VI

1. (VAI, ~*iθ*-) to cough (once) 2. (~*igt*-) to cough (multiple times, often)

مەسلى | **hulğgu**, *pūelgi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1

traditional Pine hut, tipi

مەسلى | **huljuk**, *huljoğa*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1

membrane, film

مەسلى | **hulluğat**, *puolū*~*hūlū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

1. (*puolū*) radius and ulna (especially of bird) 2. (*hūlū*) hand, arm (endearing): *njikkat ohakakken hūlū nē na* ‘to shake someone’s hand’

مەسلى | **humerit**, *humir*, *humir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT

vague, unclear, foggy

مەسلى | **hummava**, *hūmat*, *hummaθ*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA

dim, faint, weak

مەسلى | **hummi**, *hupma*

| ADJ.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C

dim, dark, dusky, shadowy, gloomy: *udñihupmimut*~*hupmut* ‘in the evening, at twilight’

مەسلى | **hummuva**, *hūmū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

dimmiest star of a constellation: (*kemmo*)*tsannjūl*~ ‘Megrez’

مەسلى | **humappava**, *puobmappat*, *humappatθ*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA

in denial, taboo

مەسلى | **humappulit**, *humappul*, *humappul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

ignorant

مەسلى | **humapput**, *puobmat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2

denial: *puobmattit* ‘in denial, ignoring, wilfully ignoring’

مەسلى | **hum·od-**, *hum·od-*, *hum·od-*

| VUI

to grow darker

مەسلى | **humoğat**, *puobmū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

blinds, veil

مەسلى | **hum·ottoğ-**, *hum·ottoğ-*, *hum·ottoğ-*

| VUI

to remember vaguely, to have a vague recollection: *nehumottoğğa*, *ion...* ‘I vaguely remember that...’

مەسلى | **humuk**, *humogvan*, *humukv-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UK

dark (especially of the time of the day): *njipbumuk* ‘pitch black’

humutsǵa, *puobmutś*
| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.OP1
eclipse: *daldo*~ ‘solar eclipse’, *gasse*~ ‘lunar eclipse’

huoggut, *huokkan*, *huokk-*
| ADJ.TEL.-GGUT
bright, light

huohḥot, *huohḥukka*, *huohḥog-*
| ADJ.TEL.-OT
sad, depressed

huohḥ-uǵ-, *huohḥ-uǵǵ-*, *huohḥ-uǵǵ-*
| VTRANS
to become depressed, to get sad

huohḥulla, *huoḥul*
| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
depression

huolat, *huollava*
| NO.TEL.-AT
paddle

huolg-, *peylg-*, *huolg-*
| VAT
to row

huolkka, *peylki*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
rowing: *ilḥon peylkimyt* ‘in life’

husṇ-al-, *husṇ-all-*, *husṇ-all-*
| VAI
to raise one's eyebrows, to cast doubt on (+ILAT)

husṇegi, *puosṇut*
| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP(PL)
eyebrows

husṇ-uǵ-, *husṇ-uǵǵ-*, *husṇ-uǵǵ-*
| VTRANS
to worsen, to get worse

husset
| ADV.IRR
(COMP. *huisket*, SUP. *huisǵet*) badly, poorly

huvvohut, *huvvū*
| NO.TEL.-OHUT
weakness, badness

huvvu~hũ, *huḥḥan*, *huḥḥi-*
| ADJ.TRI.APO.-N.OP2
(COMP. *huikkut*~*hũkkut*, SUP. *huillut*~*hũlut*) bad, weak

hũn, *paǵǵa*
| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
1. doe 2. girl: *mitṇa ua hũngi ni* ‘many pretty girls’

hũs, *hũsǵa*
| NO.MO.CON.-S.COMP
cold and humid air

hũsǵerit, *hũsǵiḥ*, *hũsǵiḥ-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
cold and humid

hũakva, *hũagvũn*
| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR
1. hollow, den, hole 2. home (colloquial): *mindas hũagvũt* ‘come home’

hũggũn, *hũkkaima*
| NO.BI.CON.-N.PR2
difference, distinction, split, crack (in wood) (also *hũkky*)

hũkky, *heḥggũn*
| NO.BI.HOM.PR

difference, distinction, split, crack (in wood), split wood (also *hũggũn*)

hũkǵ-, *hũkǵv-*, *hũkǵ-*
| VUI
1. to split, to crack (of wood) 2. to give up, to collapse, to fail, to break (under pressure): *niheũkǵin biḥkũn* ‘I cracked under the pressure’

hũkt-, *hũktv-*, *hũkt-*
| VA
to split (wood)

hũltsǵa, *heũltsǵũ*, *hũltsǵ-*
| ADJ.BI.HET.ANT.PR
treeless, with only shrubs

hũltsǵylit, *hũltsǵyl*, *hũltsǵyl-*
| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
treeless, arid, empty

hũa~hũe
| EXCL
(exclamation to indicate disgust)

hyḍḍevyt, *hyḍḍevũn*
| NO.TRI.CON.-T.PR1
spectrum, hue

hyḍḍi~hyhhi~hyhi, *hyḥy*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.PR
colour, shade, hue

-hyḥhũt, *-hyḥtykka*, *-hyḥhũg-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ŮT
coloured, of a certain colour: *tsikvahyḥhũt* ‘white-coloured’, *migiḥyḥhũt* ‘of the right colour’

hyḥhylit, *hyḥhyl*, *hyḥhyl-*
| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
colourful, multicolour

H ḥ

ḥakli, *ḥoaglen*
| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
1. acorn, nut 2. (*ḥaklutsak*) glans (penis)

ḥallṇi, *ḥoalṇe*
| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
(thunder) storm

ḥamas, *ḥama*
| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
ankle

ḥavukkas, *ḥavukka*
| NO.TRI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
oyster: *eũty*~ ‘mussel’

ḥavvu, *ḥavi*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
shell (snail, mussel)

ḥegemi, *heḥggũn*
| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP
flax (often *heḥggũn* ‘sannak’), linen

ḥehi, *ḥeudḍon*
| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
skin (especially of fish or figuratively): *ḥeḥet ḥehi*~*ḥehiḥs* ‘whole, intact, unbroken (lit. whole skin)’

-(ḥ)ehoha, *-(ḥ)ehohun*, *-(ḥ)ehoh-*
| ADJ.TEL.-HA.B
-skinned: *ḥeḥet*~ ‘safe, whole, intact, unbroken’, *ruǵǵu*~ ‘indignant (lit. wrinkle skinned)’, *ilald*~ ‘naive, wide-eyed, gullible (lit. transparent skinned)’, *niḥma*~ ‘tough, resilient, tenacious (lit. coniferous bark

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1. choke, choking (also *hokt isk a*) 2. (*hokt add a*) jerk, jerkiness, jerking
3. (*hokt ih a*) a brief hesitation, short pause

አስተማሪ | **hoktamas**, *hoktama*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
nitrogen

አዕታ | **hōti**, *hōtte*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
bet: *hōti ja...* ‘I bet that...’

አዕታዊ | **hōtig-**, *hōtigg-*, *hōtik-*

| VAI
to bet: *gahōtigga ja* ‘I bet that...’

አዕታ | **huggi**, *hūken*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
plank

አዕታዊ | **h(v)uḡava**, *h(v)uḡgat*, *h(v)uḡaθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA
frozen

አዕታዊ | **h(v)uḡuva**, *h(v)uḡ~h(v)uḡu*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1.IRR
ice (also *h(v)ḡ*, *h(v)ḡḡ*): *h(v)uḡu*mmut ‘frozen, frozen over’

አዕታዊ | **hujjuk-**, *hujjug-*, *hujjuk-*

| VAT
to pull someone’s hair

አዕታዊ | **hutsi**, *huottse*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
bottom, butt, ass

አዕታዊ | **hūtḡūr**, *hūtḡūra*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.PR
capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*)

አዕታዊ | **hūtḡv-**, *hūtḡv-*, *hūtḡv-*

| VAI
to clear one’s throat

አዕታዊ | **h(v)yḡy**, *h(v)yḡḡūn*

| NO.BI.HOM.PR.IRR
ice (also *h(v)yḡ*): *h(v)yḡḡy*sytt ‘frozen oven’

አዕታዊ | **h(v)yḡ**, *h(v)yvy*

| NO.MO.GEM.PR1
ice (also *yḡ~h(v)yḡy~h(v)uḡuva*): (*h(v)yvy*sytt ‘frozen over’)

አዕታዊ | **hve-hvedni**, *hve hveunnu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
common snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*, also *hvevedni*)

አዕታዊ | **hvevedni**, *hvevin*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP
common snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*, also *hvehvedni*)

አዕታዊ | **hvyḡ-im-**, *hvyḡ imm-*, *hvyḡ ibm-*

| VIMP
for there to be ice (on the ground)

I i

አዕታዊ | **ibmu**, *immon*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP1
pine swamp

አዕታዊ | **idd-**, *idv-*, *itt-*

| VAT, VAD
to thank: *tsiddemat* ‘thank you’

አዕታዊ | **idniḡḡami**, *idneḡin*, *idneḡḡam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-IḠḠAMI

careless, carefree, unbothered, unconcerned, serene, blithe

አዕታዊ | **idniḡḡehit**, *idniḡḡi*

| NO.TEL.-EHIT
carelessness, serenity

አዕታዊ | **idniḡis**, *itḡia*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
middle finger

አዕታዊ | **idḡḡiu**, *idḡo(n)*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP1.IRR
spring: *idḡḡodeddet* ‘every spring’, *idḡḡot* ‘this spring’, *idḡḡit* ‘in the spring’

አዕታዊ | **idḡḡo-gassi**, *idḡḡo goakse*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
May

አዕታዊ | **idni-alag-**, *idni alagḡ-*, *idni alagḡ-*

| VA
1. (VAI) to be similar in shape, to look similar 2. (VAT) to resemble (in shape)

አዕታዊ | **idni-tsḡugu**, *idni tsḡuuekki*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
silhouette, outline

አዕታዊ | **idniḡ**, *itḡion*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP
1. shape 2. definition: *linnu~* ‘word definition’ 3. (*uḡs~*) malformation, defect

አዕታዊ | **idniḡ-**, *idniḡḡ-*, *idniḡkk-*

| VAT

1. to define, to outline, to shape, to mold 2. (*sis~*, *issi(sis)~*) to delimit, to limit, to set boundaries, to put boundaries 3. *issidniḡkkutummen medkwi* ‘clearly outlined, delimited, stated rule’, *iss(isis)idniḡkkutogummen tullut* ‘ill-defined concept’ 4. (*uḡs-O-ḡututθ-*) to be murky, obscure, unclear, vague: *libmi uḡsidniḡkkututtattit* ‘s/he spoke vaguely, in riddles’

አዕታዊ | **idniḡḡgun**, *idniḡkoma*

| NO.TEL.-IḠGUN

1. definition, outlining, shaping 2. (*sis~*) limitation 3. (*issi · sis~*) clear outline, clear definition

አዕታዊ | **idni-ineḡ-**, *idni ineḡḡ-*, *idni ineḡḡ-*

| VUT

to have the shape of, to take on the shape of, to appear as

አዕታዊ | **-idniōha**, *-idniōhun*, *-idniōh-*

| ADJ.TEL.-HA.B

(of some) shape: *migeidniōha* ‘of the right shape’

አዕታዊ | **idniulit**, *idniul*, *idniul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

sexy, shapely, lithe

አዕታዊ | **idnoddit**, *itḡut*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1

marshland

አዕታዊ | **idnu**, *itḡon*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP1

marsh, quagmire

አዕታዊ | **idva**, *itḡon*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2

melt, snow melt, melt water, melt weather

አዕታዊ | **idva-gassi**, *idva goakse*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

April

አዕታዊ | **idv-ak-**, *idv agḡ-*, *idv akk-*

| VA

to gather meltwater

አዕታዊ | **ie**, *itḡi*

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father and son(s)

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲛⲓ | **ikk·inǝǝ-**, *ikk inǝǝ-, ikk inǝǝ-*

| VUI
to start looking better, to start improving

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲛⲓ | **ikk·inn-**, *ikk inn-, ikk idn-*

| VUI
to feel good, to look good

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲟ | **ikkut**, *ikko(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
uncle, father's brother: sellen~ 'father-in-law'

ⲁⲭⲙⲏ | **ikkû**

| ADV.IRR
(COMP. *ittut*, SUP. *illusi!*) well, properly

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲟ | **ikkalat**, *ikkalukka, ikkalog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AT
broken, not working

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲛⲓ | **ikṇ-**, *ikṇ-, ikṇ-*

| VAI
1. to live (somewhere) 2. to exist (somewhere)

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲟ | **ikṇi**, *iḡnon*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP
eagle

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲛⲓ | **iks-**, *iks-, iks-*

| VAI
to shoot (an arrow)

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲟ | **iktari~ikturi**, *iḡtar~iḡtur*

| NO.TRILAPO.-R.OP1/NO.TRILAPO.-R.OP2
juniper (*Juniperus communis*, also *ittarē*)

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲟ | **iktat**, *ikto(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP2
cousin, child of father's brother: sellen~ 'brother-in-law'

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲟⲥⲱⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **iktananga**, *iḡtanunit*

| NO.TRILAPO.-N.OP1(HPL)
female cousins (through father's brother)

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲟⲥⲱⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **iktinga**, *iḡtint*

| NO.TRILAPO.-N.OP1(HPL)
male cousins (through father's brother)

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **iko(g)ḡu**, *ikkû*

| NO.TRILAPO.-Ġ.OP1
1. issue, defect 2. (*gag~*) mutation 3. (*gi~*) aberration, anomaly

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲟⲥⲱⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **ikuḡḡami**, *ikoḡun, ikoḡḡam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UḢGAMI
perfect, flawless

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲟⲥⲱⲛⲓ | **ikulit**, *ikul, ikul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
defective

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲟⲥⲱⲛⲓ | **ikumî**, *ikkun*

| NO.TRILAPO.-N.OP1
septum: tsuonkot ikumi 'deviated septum'

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲟⲥⲱⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **ikv·uḡten-**, *ikv uḡtenn-, ikv uḡtīdn-*

| VT
to render unconscious, to anesthetise

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲟⲥⲱⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **ikv·unguθ-**, *ikv ungumm-, ikv unguḣḣ-*

| VUI
to lose consciousness

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲟⲥⲱⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **ikvuktun**, *ikvuḡtoma*

| NO.TEL.-UKTUN
rendering unconscious, anesthesia

ⲁⲭⲙⲏⲟⲥⲱⲛⲓⲛⲓ | **ikvūhyt**, *ikvȳ*

| NO.TEL.-ÜHYT
alertness, awareness, consciousness

||| **ikvût**, *ikvûkka*, *ikvûg-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ÛT
alert, aware, conscious

||| **ikvÿggami**, *ikvÿgin*, *ikvÿggam-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ĠĠAMI
unconscious, unalert, unaware

||| **ik**, *igvan*, *ikv-*
| ADJ.TEL.-IK
(still) sharp, (still) healthy (of older people): *ydda tikvan* ‘s/he’s still all there’

||| **ilbat-**, *ilbadd-*, *ilbatt-*
| VT
1. to crown, to coronate 2. (*si~*) to swear in, to officinate, to anoint 3. (*iss~*) to elevate, to glorify, to exalt, to recognise: *silbattutogummen nenut* ‘illegitimate son’

||| **ilbatta**, *ilppat*
| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
1. coronation, crowning 2. (*si~*) swearing in, officination, anointment
3. (*iss~*) elevation, glorification, exaltation, recognition

||| **ilbegi**, *ilppi*
| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.AMP
woman’s summer clothes

||| **ilbetma**, *ilppit*
| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP
1. wreath, bouquet 2. crown

||| **ilbi**, *ilppon*
| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP
flower

||| **ilb-ui-**, *ilb uui-*, *ilb uui-*
| VUI
to smell of flowers, perfume

||| **ilbuia**, *ilppu*
| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
smell of flowers, perfume

||| **ilg-**, *ilgv-~ilkk-*, *ilkk-*
| VAI
1. to go, to move, to travel 2. (*~ilg-*) to migrate 3. (*~ild-*) to be on the move 4. (*~ils-*, *~ils aXX-*) to wander, to roam, to trek 5. (*sis~*) to enter 6. (*geg~*) to exit, to leave for a trip 7. (*~av-*, *~av aXX-*) to move, to exercise: *dalpmivami ga ilgavaXXat keggededdet ne na* ‘it is healthy to exercise every day’ 8. (VUI/VAT, *gvai tsid~*) to permeate, to be all-permeating to be universal: *gvaitsidilgvemi madkvi* ‘universal rule’

||| **ilgibma**, *ilkkin*
| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP
travelling party, group of travellers

||| **ilginan**, *ilkkinama*
| NO.TRI.CON.-N.OP2
1. member of hunting band 2. (*keu~*) passenger

||| **ilgit**, *ilge(n)*
| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
route, street: *ilgikkat* ‘on the way, en route’

||| **ilg-**, *ilgv-*, *ilgg-*
| VT
1. to hug, to embrace 2. (*gağ~* or *kem~*) to encompass, to include, to surround: *ai kemilgattit* ‘including it’ 3. (*sis~*) to enclose, to incorporate 4. (*geg~*) to exclude: *ai gegilgattit* ‘excluding it’

||| **ilgi**, *ilggon*
| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP
hug, embrace: *ilggunmit* ‘amongst (people)’

||| **ilgga**, *ilgon*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2
1. hugging, embracing 2. (*gaḡ~* or *kem~*) inclusion, encompassment, surrounding: *ai kemilḡḡāts~kemilḡukkit* ‘including it’, *nā kemilḡummit a* ‘it is included’ 3. (*sis~*) enclosure, enclosing, incorporation 4. (*geg~*) exclusion: *ai gegilḡḡāts~gegilḡukkit* ‘excluding it’, *nā gegilḡummit a* ‘it is excluded, it is not included, it is extra’

مىمى | **ilimi**, *illin*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP
forehead: *nā illimmit a* ‘it is obvious’

مىمى | **ilir**, *ilera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
brow

مىمىمىمى | **ilirulit**, *ilirul*, *ilirul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
serious, brooding, stern

مىمى | **ilja**, *illjon*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2
life, lifetime (also *illja*): *ūt voahḡju* *illjummit* ‘never (not in life)’

مىمى | **ili(i)-**, *illja-*

| NO.OBL.POSS
(autobiographical) life: *ūt voahḡju* (*n*) *illjamudda* ‘never in my life’, *illjot ~illjogḡit* ‘for ever’

مىمىمىمىمى | **iljusḡa**, *illjus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
semen

مىمىمى | **ilkka**, *ilkon*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2
1. moving, movement, travel 2. (*sis~*) entry, entering 3. (*geg~*) exit, exiting 4. (*tālikkyt~*) compromising, compromise 5. (*njeuktun~*) business

مىمى | **ilkki**, *ilkkemma*

| NO.TEL.-ΦI
1. traveller 2. (*njeuktun~*) client

مىمىمى | **ilkkīn**, *ilkema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
1. passage, corridor 2. (*sis~*) entry, entrance 3. (*geg~*) exit: *nā kajja gegilkkīn?* ‘where is the exit?’ 4. *gilpme~* ‘magma chamber, intrusion’ 5. (*talla~*) compromise: *tsadnat tallailkema nē na* ‘to find a compromise’

مىمىمىمى | **illippit**, *ilūt*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP
wet grass or soil: *ilimmit* ‘in trouble’

مىمىمى | **illī-**, *illī-*, *illī-*

| VAI

1. to live, to be alive 2. (*i:sis~*) to survive 3. (*iss~*) to be doing good, to be alive and well, to thrive: *ydda ga issilljami mī Ōtuḡit a* ‘the Pine language is still thriving’ 4. (*kem~*) to be related to, to be linked to, to be tied to, to be on the subject of (+ILLAT): *kemilljami najjet* ‘it is related to, linked, tied to, about it’ 4. (*geg~* +ELAT): to subsist off, to survive off: *gegilljat hūtsu ittsunnit nin ai* ‘to live in poverty, to scrape the barrel, to barely make ends meet (lit. to subsist off of one’s own hair)’

مىمىمى | **illja**, *illjon*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2
1. life, lifetime (also *illja*): *~lakka* ‘way of life’ 2. (*geg~*) surviving, subsisting

مىمىمىمى | **illjaḡma**, *illā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ḡ.OP2.PR
1. living, act of living: *illāmmyt* ‘alive’, *illā midda* ‘biology’ 2. (*i:sis~*) survival 3. (*iss~*) thriving 4. (*kem~*) relation, link, connection, relationship: *hibma~* or *suolkku~* ‘love relationship, love life, sex’ 5. (*geg~*) survival, subsistence, life of poverty

مىمىمىمى | **illjava**, *illjat*, *illjaθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA
huge, enormous, magnificent, tremendous (*illjat* ‘very’): *illjat hikva* ‘excellent, fantastic’

مىمىمىمىمى | **illedūt**, *illjūt*

| NO.TEL.-EDŪT

kinship, relationship, ties: *nā auḡot illjysyt io* ‘s/he is related to her/him’

مىمىمىمىمىمى | **illjekve·nekni**, *illjekve neungon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP

body part (more commonly *iljūt nekni*)

مىمىمىمى | **illjekvi**, *iljūt*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP

1. body (anatomical): *iljūt nekni* ‘body part’ 2. organism, system

مىمىمىمىمى | **illjerit**, *illjir*, *illjir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT

lively, vibrant, spirited

مىمىمى | **illjil**, *illjeḡa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.AMP
organ (anatomy)

مىمىمى | **illjis**, *illja*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
animal: *illjitelana* ‘zoo’

مىمىمىمىمى | **illjonga**, *iljumit*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1(HPL)

relatives: *nilljongava* ‘my relatives, my extended family’

مىمىمىمى | **illjuva**, *iljū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ḡ.OP1

1. large tree 2. lineage 3. (*gaḡv~*) generation: *gaḡvilljujūn iljūt* ‘from generation to generation’

مىمىمىمى | **illjukvi**, *iljūt*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1

extended family, family: *gamma dajjet~dakkut iljūt* ‘I am related to her/him’

مىمىمى | **illjun**, *iljoma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1
family

مىمىمىمى | **illjuna**, *iljun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
relative

مىمىمىمىمى | **illjunneḡ-**, *illjunneḡḡ-*, *illjunneḡḡ-*

| VA

1. (VAI) to be relative(s) 2. (VAT) to have as relative(s)

مىمىمىمى | **ilnig-**, *ilnigḡ-*, *ilnīk-*

| VAT

1. to call (give name)

مىمىمىمىمى | **ilniggun**, *ilnīkoma*

| NO.TEL.-ḡGUN

1. name, naming 2. (PL *ilniggunḡi*) nomenclature, appellation 3. (*isk~*) endonym

مىمىمىمى | **ilnut**, *ilno(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1

1. name, title (of thing): *āltten ilnut* ‘the title of the book’ 2. heading, headline

مىمىمىمى | **ilpmeḡ-**, *ilpmeḡḡ-*, *ilpmeḡḡ-*

| VA

1. (VAI) to be namesakes 2. (VAT) to have as one's namesake

مىمىمىمى | **ilpmik**, *ilpmeḡa*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.AMP

namesake

مىمىمىمى | **iltneḡ-**, *iltneḡḡ-*, *iltneḡḡ-*

| VA

1. (VAI) to be named, to have a name: *Ejjaḡ giltneḡḡa* ‘my name is Ejjaḡ’ 2. (VAT) to be named, to have a name: *tsiltneḡa kiskēn?* ‘what is your name?’ 3. (*iltḡ assanneḡ-*) to be formerly named/known as

مىمىمى | **iltḡni**, *ilnon*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP

pine or spruce that has died and was left standing and whose bark has fallen off and whose trunk has been bleached by the sun (commonly *immu* ‘*nuokku*): *immu*~*immu*nuokkui^s *tannat nē na* ‘to stand there, to be like a deer in headlights, at a loss (lit. to stand like a dead pine)’

ايمموت | **immut**

| ADV
(ILLAT, *iddit*, ELAT, *iijin*~*innit*, COM, *iijen*) right there

اينا | **ina**, *idnon*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2
1. charity, mercy 2. (*kem*~) sympathy, empathy 3. (*upm*~) palliative care, hospice 4. (*nakva*~) midwifery

ايناك | **inak**-, *inagg*-, *inakk*-

| V
1. to comfort, to take care of 2. (*upm*~) to offer palliative care, to comfort someone as they die 3. (*nakva*~) to midwife

ايناككي | **inakki**, *inakkem**ma*

| NO.TEL.-FI
1. comforter 2. (*upm*~) palliative carer, nurse 3. (*nakva*~) midwife

اينافوت | **inavut**, *inaukka*, *inaug*-

| ADJ.TEL.-AVUT
1. charitable, merciful 2. (*kem*~) sympathetic, empathetic

اينير | **inir**, *inera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
1. compassion, pity 2. (*kem*~) sympathy, empathy

اينوغامي | **inuġġami**, *inoġun*, *inoġġam*-

| ADJ.TEL.-UĠĠAMI
1. merciless, callous, cruel, discompassionate 2. (*kem*~) apathetic

ايندوگام | **induġam**-, *induġ amm*-, *induġ abm*-

| VUI
to reach orgasm, to climax

ايندوگما | **induġma**, *intti*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
orgasm: *irtsat intti nin ai* ‘to have an orgasm’

ايندوگت | **induġt**-, *induġt*-, *indukt*-

| VT
1. to pleasure, to give an orgasm 2. (*~uttug*-) to masturbate

ايند | **ind**-, *indv*-, *intt*-

| VI
1. can, to be able to (because of situation, +*si*~ +OPT) 2. (*~φ(uss)ivub*~) to be possible 3. (*~φ(ut)ogub*~) to be impossible, not to be possible

اين-يگ | **in·eg**-, *in egg*-, *in ikt*-

| V
1. (VUT) to worry about, to be worried about 2. (VAI, *~aġġ*-) to worry, to have worries 3. (VUI) to be interested in, to have an invested interest in (+ELAT) 4. (VAT, *geg*~) to be concerned about, to care about: *geggiminegepput hemy* ‘I worry about your safety, I’m concerned about your safety, I care about your safety’

اينيريت | **inerit**, *inir*, *inir*-

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
1. worrisome, alarming, concerning, disturbing 2. (*gaġv*~) obsessive 3. (*geg*~) caring, concerned

اين-ير | **in·ir**-, *in irr*-, *in irr*-

| VT
1. (VUT) to worry about, to be worried sick about 2. (VUI) to be anxious, to be (very) worried about 3. (VU, *gaġv*~) to be obsessed (by), to be fixated on

اينك | **inkk**-, *inkkv*-, *inkk*-

| VT
1. to inhabit 2. (*sis*~) to populate

اينككوفوت | **inkkovut**, *inkkovan*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
population, settlement, community

انتتا | **intta**, *inton*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2
possibility: *inton*, *intukkit* ‘possibly’

انتت(ا)فوتتات | **intt(uss)ivuttattit**

| ADV
possibly (also *intt(uss)ivuttattit*): *inttoġuttattit* ‘impossibly, no thank you’

انتتوگوت | **inttuġot**, *inttuġukka*, *inttuġog*-

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
impossible: *inttoġosset* ‘impossibly, incredibly, really’

انتتوت | **inttot**, *-nttot*

| ADV/CLT
possibly: *gamindo·nttot* ‘I may come, I think I’ll come’

انتتوليت | **inttulit**, *inttul*, *inttul*-

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
possible: *inttultset~inttul* ‘possibly’

انتس·اتتاگ | **ints·attag**-, *ints attaw*-, *ints attakk*-

| VUI
to be divided, to split, to consist of: *hintsattagumis ġitnoset pikejġinotsin mikwoga* ‘food will be split equally between us’

انتس·يڊ | **ints·eđ**-, *ints eđ*-, *ints eđ*-

| VUI
to fork, to split, to node (*geg*~ ‘out’)

انتسوليت | **intsulit**, *intsul*, *intsul*-

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
different, not alike

انتس·اڭ | **ints·uġ**-, *ints uġġ*-, *ints uġġ*-

| VTRANS
to deviate, to differ, to diverge

انتس·اوب | **ints·uθ**-, *ints umm*-, *ints upb*-

| VUI
to be different, not alike, deviant (used attributively in hyponymous): *kūt intsummas niškegi ni* ‘two different people’

انتتس | **inttsu**, *intson*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP1
node, fork, branching point: *inttson uġġit* ‘without a doubt (lit. without a fork)’

اينوگا | **inuġa**, *idnū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
younger sibling (of the same gender)

اينو·سكفاتي | **inu·skvatti**, *inu skvattemma*

| NO.TEL.-FI
idler, lazy person, laggard

ايمنا | **ipma**, *immon*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2
wife

ايبپاتكا | **ippatka**, *iđvat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
weather when snow starts to melt

ايبپ·يڊ | **ipp·eđ**-, *ipp eđ*-, *ipp eđ*-

| VUI
to melt (of snow)

ايببي | **ippi**, *iđvon*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP
meltwater

ايبپ·يڊ | **ipp·id**-, *ipp iđd*-, *ipp iđt*-

| VT
1. to melt (snow) 2. (*geg*~) to digest

ايبپيڊون | **ippiddun**, *ippitoma*

| NO.TEL.-IDDUN
1. act of melting, melting 2. (*geg*~) digestion

ዮሐንስ | **išš·uğǧuθ-**, *išš uğǧumm-*, *išš uğǧupθ-*

| VUI
to be an orphan: *iššugǧuppi* 'orphan'

ዮሐንስ | **(-)iššuha**, *-iššuhun*, *-iššuh-*

| ADJ.TEL.-HA.B
of a certain age: *kis~* 'of what age': *nā kišišuha naukvis mi jo-t de* 'how old is this dog?' *kauma tsišsuhha?* 'how old are you?'

ዮሐንስ | **iššut·bakvi**, *iššut boagve*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
nursing home

ዮሐንስ | **išš·uts-**, *išš utts-*, *išš utts-*

| VT
to rejuvenate, to reinvigorate, to refresh

ዮሐንስ | **iššuttšun**, *iššutsoma*

| NO.TEL.-UTTŠUN
rejuvenation, reinvigoration, refreshment

ዮሐንስ | **iššukis**, *iššukka*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
old one, old person, oldie

ዮሐንስ | **iššedūt**, *iššyīt*

| NO.TEL.-EDŪT
parenthood

ዮሐንስ | **išūhyt**, *išy*

| NO.TEL.-ÜHYT
age: *tsamma kiš išy na?* 'how old are you?'

ዮሐንስ | **iš·tal**, *iš toḲa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
Monday (also *iš taldan*): *ištoḲa* 'on Monday'

ዮሐንስ | **iš·taldan**, *iš talttama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
Monday (also *iš tal*): *ištalttan* 'on Monday'

ዮሐንስ | **itti**, *iddon~ittemma*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP/NO.TEL.-ΦI
horse: *ittitsut* 'foal'

ዮሐንስ | **ituk**, *iloǧva*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1
cow

ዮሐንስ | **itǧ-**, *itǧ-*, *itǧ-*

| VT
1. to plant, to cultivate, to use as a crop 2. (*geg~*) to uproot, to rip out, to expel 3. (*sis~*) to implant, to add (especially with food or ingredients) 4. (VAI, *~aḲḲ-*) to garden, to do gardening, to tend to plants

ዮሐንስ | **itga**, *iǧǧon*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP1
1. planting, cultivation 2. (*geg~*) uprooting, ripping out, expulsion 3. (*sis~*) implementation, implanting, addition 4. (*itǧ aḲḲ a*) gardening, garden, tending to plants

ዮሐንስ | **itgin**, *iǧǧema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
1. seedling, planted crop, crop 2. (*sis~*) ingredient, spice

ዮሐንስ | **itgit**, *itǧe(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
garden

ዮሐንስ | **itǧuk**, *itǧoǧva*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1
potato: *kjanneg~* 'carrot'

ዮሐንስ | **itnjar**, *itnḳara*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.OP2
heron

ዮሐንስ | **itnḳu**, *itnḳon*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP1
pole, rod, long stick

ዮሐንስ | **ittā**, *iddon*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2
thank: *ittava*, *ittawagi*, *ittogi*, *ittot* 'thanks', (*mīn*) *ittattsun* 'thanks likewise'

ዮሐንስ | **ittagṃa**, *iddā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2
gratefulness

ዮሐንስ | **ittagmet**, *ittagmī*, *ittagmiθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
thankful, grateful

ዮሐንስ | **its-**, *itls-*, *itls-*

| VUI
to fall (off a surface, out of container, from a static position downwards): *itlsi tsuogne* 'the knife fell (from a table)', *anīsat nēs skenevūeḲnūt* 'for eyelids to close, to be tired, to be about to fall asleep (lit. for eyeleaves to start falling)'

ዮሐንስ | **i(t)sḲungut**, *iḲun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
siberian larch (*Larix sibirica*)

ዮሐንስ | **itsṃa**, *idmon*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2
(large) container, pitcher, bucket

ዮሐንስ | **ittari~itturi**, *itur~itar*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1/B2.IRR
juniper (*Juniperus communis*, also *iktari*)

ዮሐንስ | **ittsak**, *ittsoǧa*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP2
1. lord, landowner 2. (*išs~*) sir, sire

ዮሐንስ | **ittsanit**, *itsan*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2
store, storehouse, warehouse:

ዮሐንስ | **ittsauhut**, *ittsavī*

| NO.TEL.-AUHUT
independence

ዮሐንስ | **ittsavut**, *ittsaukk-*, *ittsaug-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVUT
independent

ዮሐንስ | **itts·ed-**, *itts edd-*, *itts itt-*

| VAT
1. to own 2. (*kem~*) to own together, to share 3. (*sis im- VAD*) to owe (subject has debt from object): *siskimittsedepput* 'you owe me it'

ዮሐንስ | **ittsi**, *itson*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP
island (large, mountainous)

ዮሐንስ | **ittsil**, *ittsiḲan*, *ittsill-*

| ADJ.TEL.-L.AMP
selfish, greedy

ዮሐንስ | **ittsitti**, *ittsittemma*

| NO.TEL.-ΦI
owner

ዮሐንስ | **ittsoǧa**, *itsū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
possession, ownership

ዮሐንስ | **ittsut**, *ittso(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
1. property, possession 2. thing, object, item: *ittsukki* 'goods' 3. (*sis~*) debt

ዮሐንስ | **iu**, *iū*

| VT
1. to spark, to ignite, to kindle, to set on fire 2. (often *si~*) to turn on (switch, mechanism): *kaġtat hühut nattsetan!* ‘turn on the lights!’ 3. (*gi~*) to turn off (switch, mechanism, also *laikk-*)

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓ | **kaġtat**, *koaktava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
1. switch, ignition: *sisuktat koaktava nē na* ‘to turn the switch on’ 2. kindling

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaġtis**, *kaġta~kakta*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
switch, button, fuse

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kahik**, *kaheġa*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.AMP
leaf, leafy vegetable, any edible green plant/leaf: *iġġen~* ‘lettuce, salad’

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaibma**, *kämmü*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR
1. walking stick 2. milestone 3. (*~itsak*) (large) penis, idiot

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaiġġ-**, *kaiġv-*, *kaiġġ-*

| VAI
to dig (*~add-* ‘~ holes’)

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaiġġy**, *käġün*

| NO.BI.HOM.PR
ravine, canyon: *käġymmit* ‘stuck’

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaihaġma**, *käġdä*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
research, investigation, analysis, study

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaihappyli**, *kaihappyi*, *kaihappyi-*

| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
curious, inquisitive

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaihappyt**, *koiġdat*

| NO.TRLAPO.-T.OP2
curiosity, inquisitiveness

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaihat**, *koiġdava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
shovel

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaiherit**, *kaihir*, *kaihir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
perforated, with holes

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaihin-**, *kaihin-*, *kaihidn-*

| VA
(often *~aġġ-*) to research, to investigate, to analyse

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaihy**, *koiġdoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
hole: *mindas koiġdoga!* ‘go to hell!’ (lit. go into a hole)

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaika**, *käkkün*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR
care, caution, wariness: *kaukat kaikaštäġit nē na* ‘to give a warning, to warn, to be on the lookout, to be alerted (lit. to strike caution hooves)’, *käkkykkit* ‘carefully’

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaikappyli**, *kaikappyi*, *kaikappyi-*

| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
1. cautious 2. (*iġġi~*) wary or leery of strangers or unusual situations

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaikappyt**, *koikkat*

| NO.TRLAPO.-T.OP2
1. caution, cautiousness: *koikkuttit* ‘carefully, cautiously’ 2. (*iġġi~*) wariness of strangers, leanness: *iġġukoikkuttit* ‘warily’

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaikn-**, *kaikinn-*, *kaikidn-*

| VAI
to be careful

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaikin**, *kaikenan*, *kaikidn-*

| ADJ.TEL.-IN

careful

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaikinattit**

| ADV
carefully

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaikkak-**, *kaikkagg-*, *kaikkakk-*

| VA
to be careful, to be gentle, to use care, to take care of

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaikni**, *koignon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
goose

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaikv-**, *kaikv-*, *kaikv-*

| VAI
to look out, to be careful (right now): *kaikva(ts)!* ‘be careful’, *kaikvattsit* ‘beware, be careful’

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaillja**, *käljü*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR
showers, intermittent rain: *kuroat käljüt* ‘there are showers’

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaillüt**

| INTERR
whether, which? (used to introduce an interrogative of alternatives): *kaillüt keutsmindva, nu nuġuttsa-t lu?* ‘are you coming or not?’

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaisari**, *koissar*

| NO.TRLAPO.-R.OP2
emperor

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kaitsi**, *koitsu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
hammer

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kajju**

| ADV.INTERR
1. when? 2. (*kajjogin~kagin*) since when? 3. (*kajjogit~kagit*) until when? 4. (*kajjuhhi*) whenever? when...ever?

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kakava~katava**, *koakkat~koattat*, *kakaθ~kataθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA
fun, exciting, nice

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kakk-**, *kakv-*, *kakk-*

| VA
to stop (doing something, +*gi~*): *kakkats ni tsġulkat ġittsin* ‘stop annoying me’

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kakv-**, *kakv-*, *kakv-*

| VU
1. to produce sparks, to sparkle 2. (*tülü~*) to inspire, to be thought-provoking

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kakukket~katukket**, *koakkut~koattut*

| NO.TRLAPO.-T.OP1
1. spark: *kingat koakkuit nin ai* ‘to receive criticism, to get rebuked, reprimended, to be under fire, to face backlash (lit. to get sparks)’ 2. catalyst, instigator 3. (*tülü~*) inspiration

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kakuva~katuva**, *koakkü~kaottü*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.OP1
electricity (also *tsotsuva*): *koakkü~* ‘electric’, *koakkütsultsat* ‘electric car’, *koakkütelgu* ‘email’, *koakkükkit* ‘suddenly, very quickly, in a flash’, *koakküsülli* ‘electrician’

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kakullit~katullit**, *kakoġan*, *kakull-*

| ADJ.TEL.-LLIT
electric (also *tsotsullit*)

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kalbi**, *koalppe*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
nail (tool)

ⵓⵙⵓⵏⵓⵏ | **kalkk-**, *kalkkv-*, *kalkk-*

| VT
1. to starve 2. (*gi~*) to deprive, to strip, to neglect (often *~add-*)

كالكوت | **kalkkot**, *kalkkukka-, kalkkog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT

1. starved 2. (*gi~*) deprived, destitute, bereft, neglected (often *gikalkaddot*)

كالكوت | **kallit**, *kalle(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1

uppermost lake, lake on top of mountain

كالكوت | **kalmi**, *kalme(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1

iced river or lake: *kingat kalmen nin ai* 'to get rejected, to get fired (lit. to get an iced river)'

كالكوت | **kaltsettša**, *kälttsits*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.AMP

elk meat

كالكوت | **kaltsin**, *kaltšema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1

male elk

كالڤ | **kalv-**, *kalv-, kalv~kaXv-*

| VUI

1. to starve, to be starving 2. (*gi~*) to lack completely: *gikalvakimmat Xuo ušisilkon~ušimiddü a* 's/he is completely out of her/his mind (lit. s/he is starving from all reason)'

كالڤ | **kalva**, *kālvī*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

1. starvation 2. (*gi~*) deprivation, complete lack

كالمين | **kamin**, *kabmema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1

heather (*Calluna vulgaris*)

كاممي | **kammi**

| PRON

(SEM. *kakken*, INESS. *kakkimut*, ILLAT. *kakket*, ELAT. *kakkinnit*, COM. *kakkigut*, ESS. *kammits*, DET. *kis~miskan*) who?

كاممي | **kammu**, *kābmi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR

1. arrowhead: *nağan kağakkammu ne na* 'to be resilient, to be hard as nails, to be tough' 2. point, issue at stake, something of utmost importance: *nā kammits na, ja* 'it is crucial that'

كانارغا | **kanarğa**, *koadnar*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP2

corner, angle

كانگيت | **kangit**, *kange(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1

negative answer: *kingat kangen ne na* 'to be rejected, to get a no', *kangikkut* 'negatively (as opposed to affirmatively), with a no, with denial'

كانكڤ | **kankkv-**, *kankkva-, kankkv-*

| VI

1. to shake one's head (negatively, often *~iθ-*) 2. (*gi~*) to refuse, to say no (thank you) to, to turn down, to reject, to deny

كانكڤا | **kankkva**, *kānken*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

1. shaking one's head (to say no) 2. (*gi~*) refusal, turning down, rejection, denial

كانكڤوت | **kankkvot**, *kankkukka, kankkvog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT

negative (opposite of affirmative)

كاننان | **kannan**, *kadnama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2

rocky slope

كاننڤات | **kanñiat**, *kanñio(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP2

kettle

كاپس | **kapš-**, *kapš-, kapš-*

| VAT

to catch, to surprise, to ensnare, to trick

كاپسيس | **kapšis**, *kapšeha*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP1.NC

small catch, small game

كارتي | **kartni**, *koarne*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

humerus: *~atpa* 'upper arm'

كاس | **kas~kats**

| PART

used to emphasise a request or give a polite answer: *simindats kas* 'do come here, please come here', *oi-t~aqi-t kas* 'yes (please)', *ü-t kas* 'no (thank you)'

كاسيگامي | **kasiğgami**, *kasegin, kaseğgam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-IĞGAMI

1. unable, incapable, powerless, impotent 2. (*issi~*) intolerant 3. (*keu~*) incoherent, incongruent, senseless, nonsensical

كاسيگهيت | **kasiğgehiti**, *kasiğgi*

| NO.TEL.-EHIT

1. inability, incapacity, incapability, impotence 2. (*issi~*) intolerance 3. (*keu~*) incoherence, incongruence, senselessness, nonsense

كاسكات | **kaskat**, *koaktsava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

nut, seed

كاسكومي | **kaskumi**, *koaktsun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1

penny bun (*Boletus edulis*)

كاسس | **kass-**, *kass-, kass~kaks-*

| VT

1. to support, to bear (a load), to hold up, to have the capacity, to be capable of 2. (VAT, *issi~*) to tolerate, to be tolerant of 3. (VUT, *~im-*) to withstand, to be able to withstand: *dältten kassušsimme* 'likely to get sunburns, sensitive' 4. (VUT, *~usug-*) to feel like, to want to (nearly always negative): *kassusuggut (nutnet)* 'I don't feel like it, I don't want to' 5. (VAT, *~an-*) to endure 6. (*keu~*) to cohere (with), to sound like, to resemble

كاسسا | **kassa**, *kāsi~kāksi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

1. support, load-bearing 2. (*issi~*) tolerating, tolerance 3. (*kass an a*) endurance 4. (*keu~*) cohesion

كاسساگما | **kassağma**, *kāsa*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ğ.OP2.PR

1. strength, capacity 2. (*issi~*) tolerance 3. (*keu~*) cohesion, coherence, congruity

كاسساگمت | **kassağmet**, *kassağmi, kassağmiθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET

1. strong, capable, apt 2. (*issi~*) tolerant 3. (*keu~*) coherent, congruent, which makes sense

كاسسا | **kassima**, *kāsin*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP

1. durability, sturdiness, resilience, sound (of thinking) 2. (*issi~*) integrity

كاسسيمگوت | **kassimiggut**, *kassimikkan, kassimikk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGUT

1. durable, sturdy, resilient 2. good

كاسسود | **kass·od-**, *kass·odd-, kass·utt-*

| V

1. to stabilise 2. (VAI, *keu-Ø-od-*) to go together, to make sense together, to cohere: *keukassottoguttami* 'it makes no sense'

كاسساگ | **kassuğa**, *koasi*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ğ.OP1

load, burden: *kassat koasi ütšu né na* ‘to pull one’s weight, to do one’s part (lit. to bear one’s burden)’

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kasta**, *kāsti*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

1. iris, eye: *kāstīn kāstet* ‘eye to eye, face to face’, *tava kāstut i baltša* ‘between (us two, two people only, lit. below four irises)’, *aḡi kāstein* ‘with a fresh mind, after having slept, after having thought it over (lit. with clear irises)’, *iljon kāstimyt* ‘in the prime of (their) life (lit. in life’s iris)’ 2. target, goal: *iksat a kāste-t ka né na* ‘to hit the nail on the head, to hit the target, to be completely correct (lit. to shoot an arrow directly into the target/iris)’: *jo tsiksīn hō a kāste-t ka* ‘you’re exactly right!’

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **katñi-**, *katñi-*, *katñi-*

| V

1. to pour 2. (*gi*~) to pour out 3. (*si*~) to pour (into, more)

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **katñias**, *katñia*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC

1. jug, pitcher, flask 2. (*tsank*~) bottle

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **katskohhja**, *kāḏkus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1

desert, wilderness, uninhabitable highlands

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **katvi**, *koadvē*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

rowan tree (*Sorbus aucuparia*): *koadvut keukvut* ‘in the good old days (lit. the days of the rowans)’

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kaugu**, *kaukkoga*

| NO.TEL.-U

hit, strike, surprise, shock: *kaukkummut* ‘in shock, shocked’

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kaugerit**, *kaugir*, *kaugir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT

surprising, shocking: *kaugir-* ‘surprise’

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kauhr-**, *kauhr-*, *kauhr-*

| VT

to annoy, to irritate, to bother, to irk (often ~*aḏḏ*): *pikauhrēma kīskēn?* ‘what’s wrong, what’s bothering you?’

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kauk-**, *kaukw-*, *kaukk-*

| VT

1. to strike, to smack, to hit 2. (*~isk-*) to strike (of feelings, emotions): *ḡikaukiskeset nuonḡuts* ‘I am struck by fury, become furious’ 3. (*kuok*~) to be amazing, to be awe inspiring, enormous 4. (*~utsak-*) to pound, to slam, to knock out

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kauk·igḏuθ-**, *kauk·igḏumm-*, *kauk·igḏupp-*

| VUI

1. to get struck, to get hit 2. (*tsəalpḡmū* ~) to become grief-stricken 3. (*pylgī* ~) to become horrified, shocked, aghast 4. (*siskī*~) to be come shocked, startled, stunned, stupefied: *ommi ga siskī ḡikaukigḏussin!* ‘I was so shocked, I was totally stunned’ 5. (*nuostven* ~) to become paralysed by fear 6. (*ōlkkū*~) to become terrified, to become terrorised, to become very scared, to become terror-stricken

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kauk·igūθ-**, *kauk·igūmm-*, *kauk·igūpp-*

| VUI

1. (*tsəalpḡmū* ~) to be grief-stricken 3. (*pylgī* ~) to be horrified, shocked, aghast: *uik pylgī skaykeḡapḡi* ‘s/he was horrified’ 4. (*siskī*~) to be shocked, startled, stunned, stupefied 5. (*nuostven* ~) be paralysed by fear 6. (*ōlkkū*~) to be terrified, to be terrorised, to be very scared, to be terror-stricken

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kaukk-**, *kaukw-*, *kaukk-*

| VUI

to explode (often ~*ig-*)

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kaulgu**, *kaukkoga*

| NO.TEL.-U

explosion

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kaulgerit**, *kaulgir*, *kaulgir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT

explosive

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kaulja**, *kayllji*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

1. patch, mend 2. (*si*~) addition, improvement

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kaulj·og-**, *kauļi·ogg-*, *kauļi·ukk-*

| VT

1. to patch, to mend 2. (*si*~) to add, to improve

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kauljuggun**, *kauļjukkoma*

| NO.TEL.-UGGUN

1. patching, mending 2. (*si*~) addition, improvement (to something)

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kauḏḏumi**, *kauḏḏun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1

film, membrane, thin layer

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kauma~kāmi**

| ADV.INTERR

how much? how? what (degree)?

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kaunnut**

| ADV.INTERR

how little?

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kaur**, *kauḡḡon*

| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-R.B

1. amniotic sac: *lukkihat kauḡḡon né na* ‘to get it over with, to quickly do or finish something unpleasant (lit. to pierce the amniotic sac)’ 2. egg pouch

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kauva~kaḡḡa**

| ADV.INTERR

how much? how? what (quantity)?

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kauvovun**

| ADV.INTERR

how much more? how much (-er)? what more (degree)?

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kaym-**, *kaymm-*, *kaybm-*

| VUI

1. to come loose, to break loose, to break apart, to start loosening (usually of ice in a river), for ice to run 2. to realise, to get, to suddenly understand: *ḡekaymma* ‘now I get it, I get it’

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kaymmyt**, *kaymmū(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR1

1. ice run, time in the spring when ice starts breaking up and flowing 2. sudden understanding, realization: *giggat skaymmeḡdan né na* ‘to get one’s bearings, to (start) to get an understanding of something’

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kālb·is-**, *kālb·iss-*, *kālb·iss-*

| VAT

to nail

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kālk-**, *kālkw-*, *kālkk-*

| VT

1. to heighten, to increase, to elevate 2. (*si*~) to place or move higher up, further up, to raise, to elevate 3. (*i*~) to advance, to promote

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kālkka**, *kālkū*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR

1. heightening, increase, raise, elevation: *kālkūḡit* ‘increasingly’ 2. (*si*~) raise, promotion 3. (*i*~) promotion, advancement

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kāll·ed-**, *kāll·edd-*, *kāll·itt-*

| VT

to make taller, higher

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kāllēddit**, *kāḏḏit*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP.PR

highland: *nā kāḏḏit jo* ‘s/he is (working) in the highlands, s/he is clueless, s/he has no idea’

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kāllehit**, *kāllī*

| NO.TEL.-EHIT.PR

height, tallness: *kūt oantsut i kāllī* ‘two metres high’

𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎹 | **kāllī**, *koaḏḏu*, *kāll-*

| ADJ.HET.SYM.AMP
tall, high: *koaʕʕumut* ‘high, at a high level’

ኣኣፎፎዕ | **káll-id-**, *káll idd-*, *káll itt-*

| VT
to heighten, to lift, to raise, to escalate

ኣኣኡ | **káʕʕ-**, *káʕv-*, *káʕʕ-*

| VUI
to grow tall(er), high(er)

ኣኣኣኣ | **káttis-is-**, *káttis iss-*, *káttis iss-*

| VT
to hammer, to use a hammer on

ኣኣኣ | **keggi**, *keukvon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP.IRR
day: *keggededdet* ‘every day’, *tsikvokeukvon* ‘during the middle of the day, in full day light’, *nakwa~* ‘birthday’, *keggegummut* ‘later during the day’, *kekkebema* ‘a little later during the day’

ኣኣኣ | **kejjia**

| ADV/POSTP
(INESS) together, with, along, accompanied by: *gemindvin nidimova kejjia* ‘I can along with my brother, together with my brother’

ኣኣኣዕ | **kejj-ed-**, *kejj edd-*, *kejj itt-*

| VT
1. (VAT) to mix (often ~aʕʕ-) 2. (VUT, *keu~*) to mix up, to confuse (two or more things together +COM), to confound: *pikējēddanat pidimmonna* ‘I confused you with your brother’

ኣኣኣዕ | **kejjiet**

| ADV/POSTP
(ILLAT) together, with, along, accompanied by: *mindas nīkejjēdon* ‘come with us’

ኣኣኣኣ | **kejjin**

| ADV/POSTP
1. (ELAT) together, with, along: *miggas nīkejjinna* ‘leave me alone’ 2. according to: *nimitova kejjin* ‘according to what I know, as far as I know’ 3. amongst: *gitnoset pīkejjinotšin hintsattagami* ‘it is divided equally amongst us’

ኣኣኣኣ | **kekka**, *keiggon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
west: *kekven* ‘in the west’, *kekket* ‘to the west’, *kekkin* ‘from the west’, *kekkein* ‘along the west’

ኣኣኣኣኣ | **kekk(an)-**, *kekḱ (ün̄n)-*, *kekḱ (adn)-*

| VA
1. to discuss, to talk about, to chat, to debate 2. (VAI, *keu~*) to make conversation, to have a conversation

ኣኣኣኣ | **kekcut**, *kekko(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
1. discussion, talk, chat, debate 2. (*keu~*) discussion, conversation 3. (*kikut~*) rumors, chitchat

ኣኣኣኣኣኣኣ | **kekʕinget**, *kekʕeknan*, *kekʕikn-*

| ADJ.TEL.-INGET
crooked, gnarly, gnarled (also *kekʕinget*): *kekʕinget nuokku* ‘a gnarled tree’

ኣኣኣኣኣ | **kekvot**

| ADV
1. today 2. (*gi~*) yesterday 3. (*s~*) tomorrow

ኣኣኣኣኣ | **kelguts**, *kelgoha*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.OP1
tube, straw: *snádnis~* ‘fallopian tube’

ኣኣኣኣኣ | **kelpmi**, *keulmu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
ceiling

ኣኣኣ | **kel-**, *kel-*, *keʕʕ-*

| VUI
to pass, to go past, to elapse, to flow (downstream)

ኣኣኣ | **kelli**, *keuʕʕu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
1. past: *kellits~keuʕʕumit* ‘in the past’ 2. downstream (part of a river)

ኣኣኣኣ | **keʕk-**, *keʕkw-*, *keʕk-*

| VUI
1. (~aʕʕ) to meander 2. (~itn-) to (suddenly) turn (of paths, rivers) 3. (*issi~*) to make progress (slowly), to get better (slowly), to recuperate (slowly) : *issitnekeʕkwa* ‘I am making progress, I am getting better’

ኣኣኣኣኣ | **keʕka**, *keilko*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
1. turn in a river or path 2. issue, complication: *naʕan keilkumit né na* ‘to be an issue’ 3. (*ilko~*) unexpected turn of events: *lákkevin bintset ilkkokeilko* ‘things didn’t go as planned (lit. a small travel turn happened)’ 4. (*isša~*) turning point, milestone 5. (*keʕk ig̃-a*) twist, sudden change of trajectory

ኣኣኣኣኣኣ | **keʕkaḡ-am-**, *keʕkaḡ amm-*, *keʕkaḡ abm-*

| VI
to digress, to deviate

ኣኣኣኣኣኣኣ | **keʕkaḡma**, *keilkā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2
digression, deviation, detour

ኣኣኣኣኣኣኣ | **keʕkaḡmet**, *keʕkaḡmĩ*, *keʕkaḡmiፁ*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
abnormal, unusual

ኣኣኣኣኣኣኣኣ | **keʕkinget**, *keʕkeknan*, *keʕkikn-*

| ADJ.TEL.-INGET
crooked, gnarly, gnarled (also *kekʕinget*): *keʕkinget nuokku* ‘a gnarled tree’

ኣኣኣኣኣ | **kemb-**, *kemፑp-*, *kemፑp-*

| VAI
1. to lower one’s head, to lower one’s eyes 2. to submit, to give in (to +ILLAT)

ኣኣኣኣኣኣኣኣ | **kemb(aḡ)and-**, *kemb(aḡ)andv-*, *kemb(aḡ)antt-*

| VAT
1. to put someone into submission, to subjugate, to dominate 2. (*raukka~*) to enslave, to take hostage (often *raukka s(i)~*)

ኣኣኣኣኣኣኣኣኣ | **kemba-ḡantta**, *keimba ḡanti*

| NO.POL.SYM.OP2.PR
1. domination, subjugation 2. (*raukka~*) enslavement

ኣኣኣኣኣኣኣ | **kembaḡma**, *keimፑpā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2
1. submission, surrender, giving in 2. (*raukka~*) slavery

ኣኣኣኣኣኣኣኣ | **kembaḡmet**, *kembaḡmĩ*, *kembaḡmiፁ*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
subjugating, dominating, domineering: *kembaḡmet kinkka* ‘decisive, complete victory’

ኣኣኣኣኣኣኣኣኣ | **kembiryt**, *keimፑpir*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP
loser, someone with no backbone, coward, easily subjugated, easy to beat

ኣኣኣኣኣኣ | **kembot**, *kembukka*, *kembog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
1. submissive, subjugated, dominated 2. (*raukka~*) slave, enslaved

ኣኣኣኣኣኣ | **kemmava**, *keymā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
grandeur, greatness, majesty, splendour, magnificence, glory: *keymā~* ‘ultra, extremely, very’

ኣኣኣኣኣኣኣ | **kemmavut**, *kemmaukka*, *kemmaug-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVUT
great, majestic, splendid, magnificent, glorious

ኣኣኣኣኣኣኣኣ | **kemmik~kemu**, *kemmo*, *kemmikv-*

| ADJ.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.IRR

big, great, large, impressive (often *ke(m)mo-* or *ki(m)mu-* in compounds and toponyms): *Kemolakka* (toponym), *Kemotapma* (toponym), *Kemokigga* (toponym), *Kemmo tsannjul* ‘big dipper (*Ursa Major*)’, *koggat kemmo nē na* ‘to get lucky (lit. to catch a big one)’

كعمم | **kemmal-**, *kemmall-*, *kemmall-*

| VAI
to be humble, to (pretend to) be humble, to acquiesce, to recognise, to admit

كعمم | **kemmald-**, *kemmald-*, *keummaltt-*

| VAT
to recognise, to admit, to acquiesce, to be humble about

كعمم | **kemmo**

| ADV
very, a lot, much

كعمم | **kemmo-**

| PREFIX
main, large, great, huge: *kemmotapmis* ‘artery’

كعمم | **kemmo·kauka**, *kemmo kaykken*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
spectacle, display, marvel, triumph

كعمم | **kemmo·kaukalat**, *kaukalukka*, *kaukalog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AT
magnificent, great, grand, impressive, spectacular, marvelous

كعمم | **kemmo·misiṛṛa**, *kemmo misiṛṛin-*,

kemmo misiṛ ṛ-

| ADJ.TEL.-HA.AMP.IRR
with a big belly, well off, wealthy (derogative)

كعمم | **kemmoset**

| ADV
mostly, for the main part, greatly

كعمم | **Kemmo·tsannjul**, *~tsannjoḡa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP1
big dipper (*Ursa Major*, sometimes simply *Tsannjul*): *~nukwa* ‘Alkaid’, *~naḡḡa* ‘Mizar’, *~naḡḡa gamut* ‘Alcor’, *~gulli* ‘Alioth’, *~hummuwa* ‘Megrez’, *~lapami* ‘Phecda’ *~hoar* ‘Merek’, *~vuḡvat* ‘Dubhe’

كعمم | **kemmuḡa**, *keumū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
humility

كعمم | **kemmuḡmet**, *kemmuḡmi*, *kemmuḡmiθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.MET
humble

كعمم | **kemm·yḡ-**, *kemm yḡḡ-*, *kemm yḡḡ-*

| VTRANS
to expand, to grow big, to get bigger

كعمم | **kemmūhyt**, *kemmy*

| NO.TEL.-ŪHYT
(large) size

كعمم | **kemoppulit**, *kemoppul*, *kemoppul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
megalomaniac, grandiose: *kemoppul* ‘enormously, ridiculously’

كعمم | **kemopput**, *keubmut*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
grandeur, megalomania

كعمم | **kemppa**, *keimpo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. lowered position, lowering of one’s eyes or head: *iltsat keimpot nē na* ‘to admit defeat, to give up, to surrender, to submit (lit. to kneel while lowering the head)’, *nagan keimpumit nē na* ‘to be in a rut, to feel blue, to feel depressed’ 3. submission, giving in 4. (*rauḡka*~) slavery

كعمم | **kemppi**, *kemppemma*

| NO.TEL.-Φ1
1. (*rauḡka*~) slave

كعمم | **keniḡḡami**, *kenēḡin*, *kenēḡam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-IḡḡAMI
1. (insult) unburied, uninterred 2. forsaken

كعمم | **kenik**, *kenēḡva*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.AMP
burial mound, burial cairn

كعمم | **kentsogi**, *keinttsit*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2(PL)
rock face, crag, rocky cliff (especially in a mountain side): *skeukvon keinttsit* ‘a problem for later (lit. cliffs of tomorrow)’

كعمم | **kenttsami**, *keuntsan*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2
rock (type of rock): *gil*~ ‘igneous rock’, *niḡppo*~ ‘basalt’

كعمم | **kesk-**, *kesk-*, *kesk-*

| VAT
1. to study, to read 2. (*issi-O-aḡḡ-*) to observe, to analyse 3. (*~itsak-*) to analyse, to dissect, to overthink

كعمم | **ketḡak**, *ketḡoga*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP2
poultice

كعمم | **ketḡi**, *keuḡḡu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
mustard

كعمم | **keuḡappulit**, *keuḡappul*, *keuḡappul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
1. sympathetic 2. (*iḡlu*~) empathetic

كعمم | **keuḡapput**, *keuḡḡat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
1. sympathy 2. (*iḡlu*~) empathy

كعمم | **keungit·regavimyt** *keungit regavimūn*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR1
reclusive person, recluse, someone who doesn’t like to be among other people

كعمم | **keungit·regauhut**, *keungit regawū*

| NO.TEL.-AUHUT
reclusivity, shyness

كعمم | **keungit·regavut**, *keungit regauḡka*,

~regauḡ-

| ADJ.TEL.-AVUT
reclusive, shy, who doesn’t like being among people

كعمم | **keuv-**, *keuv-*, *keuv-*

| VUI
to be related to, to be tied to, to be about, to be on the subject of, to be linked to (+illat): *naiḡet keuven* ‘related to it, about it’

كعمم | **keūs**, *keuḡkva*

| NO.MO.CON.-S.COMP.PR
high-pitched sound or voice

كعمم | **keūskv-**, *keuḡskv-*, *keuḡskv-*

| VUI

1. to screech, to squeal, to shriek (often *~iḡ-*) 2. (*~iḡt-*) to wail, to screech, to shriek (multiple times)

كعمم | **key·tsūlis**, *key tsūlla*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.PR.C
morpheme, meaning

كعمم | **key·tsūḡḡa**, *key tseuḡḡin*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR
meaning, significance

كعمم | **key·tsūḡḡa·laḡ-**, *key tsūḡḡa·laḡḡ-*,

key tsūḡḡa·laḡḡ-

| VA
1. (VAI) to be synonymous 2. (VAT) to be synonymous to

كيسر تسيو | **key·tsũʕʕalat**, *key·tsũʕʕalāt*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP2.PR
synonym

ككك | **kēk-**, *kēk-*, *kēkk-*

| VA
to lick (of dogs): *kēka pakko* ‘(I’ll) kiss it better’, , ‘to kiss better, to lick one’s wounds’

كيدنا | **kidna**, *kīno*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
cheese (traditionally made from reindeer, but nowadays cowmilk cheese is also *kidna*)

كيدڭ- | **kiedġ-**, *kiedġ-*, *kiedġ-*

| VAT
to steal, to snatch

كيجا | **kigga**, *kikon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2
forest

كيجو سيككين | **kiggo·sikkin**, *kiggo·siggema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
lichen (genus *Peltigera*)

كيجور | **kiggur**, *kiggora*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.OP1
eurasian woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*)

كيجلاك- | **kiglak-**, *kiglagg-*, *kiglak-*

| VT
1. to parasitise, to take advantage of, to leech off of 2. (*gi*~) to exploit, to abuse

كيجماس | **kigmas**, *kigma*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
1. calcium 2. (*naskir*~) limestone, quicklime, lime

كيجملا | **kihhi·ig-**, *kihhi·igg-*, *kihhi·ikk-*

| VAT
1. to thatch 2. to cover, to take care of or fix something for someone, to do someone favour: *tseukihhiġimmuti* ‘I will fix it for you, I will take care of it for you, I will do you a favour’

كيجين | **kihhiin**, *kihema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
nest (larger birds especially): *kikon kihemummit~kikutkihemummit kihhi* ‘ill-gotten (lit. straw from the cuckoo’s nest)

كيجوت | **kihhot**, *kih hukka*, *kih hog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
thatched

كيجي | **kihi**, *kih hon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
1. straw: *kihi*~ ‘thatched house’, *kiko kihi*, *kikutkihi* ‘something ill-gotten’
2. (PL. *kihe gi*) *sitsiŕlat* (*bakvet*) *kih hut nē na* ‘to provide (for someone), to contribute (lit. to carry the straws into the home)’: *nāt miġvai ʕen sitsiŕlykkeu skihengi* ‘everyone must do their part (lit. everyone has their straw to carry in)’ 3. *kih hut :si·tsiŕlla* ‘contribution’

كيجي كلكي | **kihi·kilkki**, *kihi·kilku*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
dragonfly

كيجريس | **kihriis**, *kihra*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
fog over snow

كيجا | **kika**, *kik kon*, *kik-*

| ADJ.HOM.ANT.OP2
white, grayish white, pale: *kik(a)*~ ‘pale’

كيكولبا~كيكولبا | **kikkulba~kikvulba**, *kiggul~kigvul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
clover (also *kikkyr*): *tsikva*~ ‘white clover (*Trifolium repens*)

ككك | **kikkyr**, *kikkūra*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.PR
clover (also *kikkulba~kikvulba*): *tsikva*~ ‘white clover (*Trifolium repens*)

ككك-وگ- | **kikl·og-**, *kikl·ogg-*, *kikl·ukk-*

| VT
to annoy, to bug

ككك-وگ- | **kiklu**, *kiglon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP1
1. mite 2. parasite

ككك-وگ-وگ- | **kiklulit**, *kiklul*, *kiklul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
annoying, tiring, bugging

ككك-وگ- | **kikta**, *kigton*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
bone: *naġan kigummit nē na* ‘to be sore, aching (from exertion, lit. to be in bone)’

ككك-وگ-وگ- | **kiktet**, *kiktikka*, *kiktēg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ET
1. old, former, ancient, outdated 2. (*gi*~) lame, stupid, tacky, ridiculous

ككك-وگ-وگ- | **kikt·utš-**, *kikt uttš-*, *kikt uttš-*

| VT
1. to debone, to remove bones 2. to decorticate, to dissect, to scrutinise, to analyse 3. (*si*~) to divine, to augur

ككك-وگ-وگ- | **kilgn-**, *kilgn-*, *kilkn-*

| VAI
1. to wrestle (often ~اڭڭ- or ~ا-) 2. (*koswin*~) to box

ككك-وگ-وگ- | **kilgot**, *kilgukka*, *kilgog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
spikey, prickly, barbed

ككك-وگ-وگ- | **kilgi**, *kilggu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
1. raceme (botany) 2. (flowering) plant 3. (*onusi*~, *otnu*~) body 4. (*gak(k)*~) perianth

ككك-وگ-وگ- | **kilkin**, *kilkkema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
pancreas

ككك-وگ-وگ- | **kilkki~kirkki**, *kilku~kirku*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
pine needle(s): *kilkumit~kirkumit* ‘confused, drunk, wrong’

ككك-وگ-وگ- | **kilkkot**, *kilkkukka*, *kilkkog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
1. crooked, gnarled 2. drunk, confused, wrong 3. (*gi*~) out of one’s mind, very drunk

ككك-وگ-وگ- | **kilkku(t)**, *kilkoga~kilkko(n)*

| NO.TEL.-U/NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
pine (especially a crooked pine or a pine that grows on a rock or by a cliff)

ككك-وگ-وگ- | **kilk·ur-**, *kilk urr-*, *kilk urr-*

| VI
to stomp, to step heavily

ككك-وگ-وگ-وگ- | **kilkurʕa**, *kilkkur*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1
stomping, heavy steps, noisy walking

ككك-وگ-وگ- | **kilts-**, *kilts-*, *kilts-*

| VA
1. to start (a fire) 2. (VAI, *inu-O-add-*) to go around causing trouble

ككك-وگ-وگ-وگ- | **kilttsat**, *kiltsava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
fire-starter, material used to start a fire

ككك-وگ-وگ- | **kilys**, *killa*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.PR.C
hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*)

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **killava**, *kiʔʔá*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP2.PR
1. bonfire, fire (outside) 2. passion, strong interest: *kiʔʔakkít* ‘passionately’

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **killal-**, *killall-*, *killall-*

| VUI
to be very interested in, to be passionate about (+ELAT): *mikkut nekiʔlalla lúluingit* ‘I’m really interested in languages’

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **killiuk**, *killjoğa*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OPI
heel: *upme*~ ‘backwater, middle of nowhere, isolated or unremarkable place or thing, furthest or least reachable area of lake’: *iknat upmekilliiummut ne* na ‘to live in the middle of nowhere (lit. to live in the back heel)’

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kiʔʔe·silli**, *kiʔʔe siʔlemma*

| NO.TEL.-ΦI
carpenter

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kiʔʔi**, *kiʔu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
wood: *kiʔʔe gilka* ‘transportation of wood’, *kiʔʔe gigu* ‘wood harvest, the quantity of wood that has been harvested’: *ai laggi va sniʔgat bylnekiʔu ne* na ‘like getting blood from a stone (lit. like blowing a spark into wet wood)’

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kiʔʔullut**, *kiʔuʔon*, *kiʔull-*

| ADJ.TEL.-LLUT
wooden, made of wood

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kiʔuri**, *kiʔʔur*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1
charred wood, burnt wood: *migvat biʔmunnit kiʔʔur ne* na ‘to struggle, to be very poor, to have no means (lit. to eat the charred wood out of the soup)’

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kimb-**, *kimb-*, *kimb-*

| VAI
to jump, to hop (often ~iθ-)

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kimits**, *kimeva*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.AMP
deer (especially roe deer, *Capreolus capreolus*)

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kimmu·(nine·)kihi**, ~*kilhon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
sand ryegrass (*Leymus arenarius*): *kimmukihhūn* ‘out of the blue, suddenly, unexpectedly’

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kimppa**, *kimpo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
dandelion: *hilm̐i*~ ‘common dandelion (*Taxacum officinale*), *salpm̐i*~ ‘coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*)

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kin·alag-**, *kin alag̊-*, *kin alag̊-*

| VA
1. (VAI) to be of a similar species, kind, to be similar 2. (VAT) to be of a similar species as, to be similar to: *illu ai kinalag̊gen* ‘or similar, or equivalent’

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kind·eg-**, *kind egg-*, *kind ikk-*

| VT
1. to ferment 2. to reflect, to think something over: *gakindegits* ‘I will think it over’

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kindidna**, *kinttin*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP
brewery

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kindiggun**, *kindikoma*

| NO.TEL.-IGGUN
fermentation

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kind·id-**, *kind idd-*, *kind it-*

| VAT
to brew (fermented beverage, beer)

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **king-**, *kingv-*, *kinkk-*

| VT
1. (VUT) to get, to catch something (often negative or unagentive, though not necessarily): *nikingvet niiroga* ‘I caught a cold’, *kinkkylt lōbme nutnet* ‘I didn’t get any sleep’ 2. (VAT) to grab, to grasp, to grip, to catch: *kingat nattset!* ‘catch it!’ 3. (VAT) to get, to understand: *kinkkylt nūket* ‘I don’t get it’ 4. (VAT) to hunt (successfully), to catch

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kinguḡḡami**, *kingoḡun*, *kingoḡḡam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UGGAMI
1. who doesn’t understand (a joke, a situation), oblivious 2. (*iggik*~) naive, wide-eyed, innocent: *iggikkingoḡukkit* ‘inocently’ 3. who doesn’t catch someone, cannot hunt something

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kini**, *kidnu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
species, sort, type: *kini* ‘like, sort of, kind of, well, huh’, *va kini-t kini* ‘and so on’

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kinikvi**, *kidnit*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP
population (of animals or plants), stock, size of species

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kinkka**, *kinko*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
victory, win, catch

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kinkkal**, *kinkkoʔa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
arctic fox (*Vulpes lagopus*), especially in the winter: *kinkkor*~ ‘someone who spends a lot of time outdoors, someone who works outdoors, reindeer herder’

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kinkki**, *kinkkemma*

| NO.TEL.-ΦI
1. champion, winner, victor, hunter 2. hero

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kinkkord-**, *kinkkordv-*, *kinkkort-*

| VT
to beat (at a competition), to wipe the floor with (fig.)

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kinkkur**, *kinkkora*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.OP1
flat mountain

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kink·egg-**, *kink egg-*, *kink ikk-*

| VT
to shock, to traumatise, to jolt (also *kink ed-*)

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kink·uʔ-**, *kink uʔʔ-*, *kink uʔʔ-*

| VTRANSL
to be shocked, to get shocked, to get traumatised, to get jolted

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kinkuʔʔun**, *kinkuʔoma*

| NO.TEL.-UʔLUN
act of getting shocked, shock, trauma, traumatization, jolting

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kinkulla**, *kinkkul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
shock, trauma

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kinnak**, *kinnoga*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP2
stick, branch, piece of wood (long): *alkat kinnoga ne* na ‘to scold, to reprimend, to discipline (lit. to give the stick)’

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kinn·is-**, *kinn iss-*, *kinn iss-*

| VUI
to feel or be constipated

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kinn·ullir**, *kinn ullera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.OP1
constipation

ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ | **kinnutit**, *kidnut*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1

1. cheese cloth 2. cloth, towel, rag 3. intestines, casing

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **-kinot**, *-kinukka*, *-kinog*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
(of *O*) species, sort, type: *giṇakīnot* ‘same kind’, *kuokkīnot* ‘different kind’, *aikīnot* ‘of its kind’

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kinuḡḡami**, *kinogun*, *kinogḡam*-

| ADJ.TEL.-UḠḠAMI
peculiar, unusual, strange, unique

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kinulit**, *kinul*, *kinul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
strange, unusual: *kinullut* ‘strangely, unusually’

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kinā-**, *kinā-*, *kinā-*

| V
1. (VT) to crumple, to compress, to shove (without folding), to scrunch, to crease: *kināat skeḡut nē na* ‘to squint (lit. to crumple the eyes)’ 2. (VAD, ~*attag-*) to sneer, to wrinkle one’s nose, to smirk 3. (VAT, *si-*) to shove, to fill (especially of cottongrass into shoes or boots): *sikināat boalṗmittit nuoḡut nē na* ‘to get ready (for something), to brace for something (lit. to put cottongrass in one’s shoes)’, *na sittsikināwi-t ke nuoḡut?* ‘are you ready (to go)? (lit. have you shoved the cottongrass in?)’

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kināot**, *kināukka*, *kināog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
crumpled, scrunched, creased, shoved

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kint-ed-**, *kint-ed-*, *kint-it-*

| VT
to rot, to make rot, to make rancid, to spoil: *kintedi mīnṗir mi voihthu na* ‘air rots the caulfat’

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kintš-**, *kintš-*, *kintš-*

| VI
1. (VIMP, often *-ig-* or *-iθ-*) to be lightning, for lightning to strike: *kintšēḡi gābmet* ‘lightning struck the sea’ 2. (VUI, *-iθ-*) to realise (+ILLAT): *na kintšimmi-t pa nīvet ja...* ‘and then I realised that...’

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kintšūga**, *kintšū*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ḡ.OP1
1. lightning 2. sudden realization, epiphany

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kinttsi~kittsi**, *kintsu~kitsu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
beer

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kinttat**, *kintava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
yeast

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kinttut**, *kintto(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
ferment, fermentation, fermented food: *billje*~ ‘berry ferment’

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kinuha**, *kidnus*

| NO.TRLAPO.-S.OP1
1. rennet 2. yeast (more commonly *kinttat*)

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kipan**, *kippama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
seat, chair

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kipin**, *kippema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
centre, station: *gaho*~ ‘shopping centre’

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kipni**, *kibnu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
1. bird (especially any passerine bird) 2. (*nīaukko*~) common redpoll (*Acanthis flammea*)

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kippi**, *kīḡvu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
tinder

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kippumi**, *kibbun*

| NO.TRLAPO.-N.OP1

1. tail (of bird) 2. bum, butt, behind: *kibbummit* ‘sitting (with one’s behind on the ground or in the chair)’; *kippu!* ‘sit! (to dogs)’

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kipp-uttug-**, *kipṗ uttugg-*, *kipṗ uttuk-*

| VAI
to sit down, to have a seat

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kirī-**, *kirī-*, *kirī-*

| VUI
to flow, to come high tide, to rise (of water)

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kirji**, *kīḡu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
high tide: *kirjits* ‘at high tide’

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kirjitsut**, *kirjitsun*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
menses, menstruation

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kirkal**, *kirkōḡa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
hips: *kirjakimmat kirkōḡa* ‘she is having her menses, she is menstrual (lit. her hips are at high tide)’

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kirkkyt**, *kirkkū(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR1
pine warbler (*Setophaga pinus*): *keskas kirkkeyt* ‘s/he has her/his head in the clouds, s/he is daydreaming (lit. s/he’s studying pine warblers)’

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kirkni**, *kīrgnu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
hip

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kirma**, *kīrṗmo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
rutting time: *kīrṗumut* ‘in rut’

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kīrṗm-isḡuθ-**, *kīrṗm isḡumm-*, *kīrṗm isḡup-*

| VUI
to go into rut, to become aroused

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kirruva**, *kīrū*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ḡ.OP1
european pine marten (*Martes martes*)

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kirtu**, *kīrdo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1
oar: *sekkats kīrdo!* ‘hold on, grab on, get ready (lit. grab onto the oar)’; *sugvema kukwīn kīrdo* ‘s/he’s not all there, s/he is not the brightest, s/he is running around disorganised (lit. s/he’s missing the second oar)’; *gīleytvi mja kīrdon a* ‘s/he left in a hurry (lit. s/he left with one oar)’

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kirtš-**, *kirtš-*, *kirtš-*

| VUI
1. to shiver (from cold, often ~*aḡḡ-*)

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kirtšis**, *kirtša*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
shiver

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kirtšu**, *kirtšo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1
cold wind, cold weather: *kirtšo~kirtšo~kirtšo* ‘damn, damned’

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kisni**, *kīsnu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
wrinkle, fold: *ḡībman kīsnungit* ‘s/he speaks from experience (lit. speaks from wrinkles)’

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kisninget**, *kisniknan*, *kisnekn-*

| ADJ.TEL.-INGET
wrinkly, wrinkled

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kisṗoha**, *kisṗohun*, *kisṗoh-*

| ADJ.TEL.-HA.B
experienced, wise (from old age)

𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 | **kisṗoh-in-**, *kisṗoh inn-*, *kisṗoh idn-*

| VT

to wise, to teach a lesson

ክሰሳጽ | **kiss·eg-**, *kiss egg-, kiss ikk-*

| VT

1. to design, to draw, to plan 2. (*si~*) to plan, to invent 3. (*gi~*) to realise, to concretise, to structure

ክሰሰክብ | **kissikvi**, *kis̥it*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP
structure, skeleton

ክሰሰጽ | **kissin**, *kisema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
muscle, frame, (physical) build

ክሰሰህጽ | **kissuga**, *kis̥u*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP1
structure, frame, design, system: *kis̥u midda* 'engineering', *kis̥u mitti* 'engineer'

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kissugand-**, *kissugandv-, kissugantt-*

| VAT
to design, to structure, to frame

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kissugmet**, *kissugm̥i, kissugm̥iθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
structural, systematic

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kissul**, *kissoḥa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP1
speed, momentum, pace

ክሰሰህጽ | **kiṣat**, *kis̥šava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
1. twine, thread 2. (*keu~*, *sassa~*) commonality, link, thing in common, common thread

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kiṣkal-**, *kiṣkall-, kiṣkall-*

| VA
1. to thresh 2. to beat (up), to give a beating

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kiṣkalat**, *kikṣalawa~kiṣkalawa*

| NO.TEL.-AT
flail

ክሰሰህጽ | **kiṣk-**

| ADV.INTER
1. (*~al*, *~aljen*) when? during which time? 2. (*~al*, *~aljen*) for how much time? 3. (*~aljen*) for how much time (NEG)? 4. (*~egol*) after what? when? 5. (*kis̥nukvel*) when, following what?

ክሰሰህጽ | **kiṣki**

| PRON
(SEM. *kiṣken~kiṣṣu~kiṣṣu*, INESS. *kiṣkimmit~kiṣkimut~kiṣsumit~kiṣsumit*, ILLAT. *kiṣk(em)et~kiṣṣot~kiṣṣot*, ELAT. *kiṣk(em)inmit~kiṣṣunnit~kiṣṣunnit*, COM. *kiṣkikkut~kiṣkigut~kiṣṣugit~kiṣṣugit*, ESS. *kiṣkits*, DET. *kiṣ~miṣken*) what?

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kiṣku**, *kikṣoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
1. chaff 2. unimportant thing, rubbish, trash, junk 3. (*gi~*) trash, debris, litter, residue

ክሰሰህጽ | **kiṣṣ-**, *kiṣṣ-, kiṣṣ~kiṣṣ-*

| VUI
1. (*keu~*) to intertwine, to interlace, to be linked 2. (*si~*) to be relevant, to apply, to be applicable, to fit, to be suitable (situationally)

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kiṣṣ·eg-**, *kiṣṣ egg, kiṣṣ ikk-*

| VAT
to braid, to put in a braid

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kiṣṣuk**, *kiṣṣoga*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1
braid: *issi~* 'demure, naive, priggish'

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kiṣt·ist-**, *kiṣt istv-, kiṣt ist-*

| VT
to make anxious, to cause anxiety (to someone)

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kiṣt·isteg-**, *kiṣt istegg-, kiṣt istikk-*

| VT
to cause anxiety, to stress

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kiṣtistiggun**, *kististikoma*

| NO.TEL.-IGGUN
trauma, stress, (causing) anxiety

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kitgomis**, *kitgopma*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
fire starter, tinder (more commonly *kippi*)

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kitgv-**, *kitgv-, kitgv-*

| VT
1. to burn 2. (*si~*) to remember, to commit to memory, to memorise

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kitgvi**, *kitggon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
fire, bonfire, burning

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kitṇ-**, *kitṇ-, kitṇ-*

| VUI
to rot, to decompose, to go rancid (of fats)

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kitṇot**, *kitṇukka, kitṇog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
rotten, rancid

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kitts·ēh-**, *kitts ēhh-, kitts ēhh-*

| VUI
to fizz, to fizzle, to froth, to sizzle

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kitts·ir-**, *kitts irr-, kitts irr-*

| VUI
to fizz, to fizzle, to froth, to sizzle

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kittsirḥa**, *kitsir*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP
fizz, fizzle, fizzling sound, sizzling

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kitts·ēh-**, *kitts ēhh-, kitts ēhh-*

| VUI
to simmer

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kittsot**, *kittsukka, kittsog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
fizzy, bubbly

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kittsusut**, *kitsus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
soda, fizzy drink, pop

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kiuṣṣa**, *kiuṣ*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
gosling, duckling

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kiuṣṣ·gassi**, *kiuṣṣ goakse*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
July

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **ki**, *kiwvi, kiwv-*

| ADJ.MO.GEM.AMP1
new: *njed~* 'brand new'

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kihhit**, *kih̥i*

| NO.TEL.-HHIT
newness, novelty, innovation

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kik·agag-**, *kik agagg-, kik agakk-*

| VT
1. to cause to gossip, to cause people to talk about, to spark discussion
2. to advertise 3. (*kik itt agag-*) to surprise, to cause someone to scream from (mild) shock/fear

ክሰሰህጽ፡፡፡ | **kikakkagun**, *kikaggagoma*

| NO.TEL.-AKKAGUN
advertisement

wolf cub

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉ | **kjuobmu**, *kjeymmi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
1. river bend, sharp bend in river (also *kjuomun*) 2. hunch (in someone's back)

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔ | **kjuoʕʕ-**, *kjuoʕv-*, *kjuoʕʕ-*

| VUI
to widen, to expand, to grow (in size)

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵎ | **kjuomun**, *kjuobmoma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1
river bend (also *kjuobmu*)

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔ | **kjurk-ur-**, *kjurk urr-*, *kjurk urr-*

| VUI
for dry soil to make sound (when walking)

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **kjurkurʕa**, *kjuorkkur*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1
sound of walking on dry soil

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **kjübmeha**, *kjübmehin*, *kjübmeh-*

| ADJ.TEL.-HA.AMP
bent, bendy, twisty

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔ | **kjüd-**, *kjüdd-*, *kjüdt-*

| VT
to widen, to broaden

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔ | **kjüva**, *kjeyvvi*, *kjüv-*

| ADJ.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
broad, wide

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔ | **kjüvit**, *kjüve(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
place where river widens: *batsgvaddat gvai kjüvinnit va kjuobmunnit a nē na* 'to look in every nook and cranny (lit. to search from every widening and bending spot in a river)'

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **kjüvohut**, *kjüvü*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT
width, breadth: *küt oantsut i kjüvü* 'two metres wide'

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔ | **kmoagi**, *kmayevyt*

| NO.MO.GEM.PR1.IRR(PL)
gills (on fungi, also *moagi*)

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **kmuḡūt**, *kmuḡykka*, *kmuḡūg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŪT
dirty, dank, humid, hot and heavy, smelly

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **knalda**, *knałtti*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
scandal, clatter, loud sound

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **kṇiuol**, *kṇiuollō*

| NO.MO.CON.-L.GEM
1. small hammer or club 2. (vulg.) penis

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔ | **koall-**, *koalv-*, *koall-*

| VUI
1. to rustle, to make a dry sound 2. (*~in-* or *~ur-*) to whistle, to wheeze (when breathing): *koallōakimmat soalmut* 's/he is wheezing'

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **koallurʕa**, *koalur*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1
rustling, wheezing, whistling sound (especially from laboured breathing)

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔ | **koḏmi**, *kvoamṇe*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP.IRR
visitor, guest: *mīndat kvoamṇet daikka bakvet nē na* 'to visit someone', *naḡan kvoamṇimut~kvoamṇmut daikka bakven nē na* 'to be visiting someone'

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔ | **kogg-**, *kogg-*, *kokk-*

| VT.IRR

1. (VAT) to get, to receive, to have, to take (*ōnut* 'pictures'); *na gakogge-t ke mīpon?* 'can I get the butter?', *tsakoggimin tsīn hū bīlū-t ba*, *namut tsapuūḡīṣitan i* 'you only enjoy the fruits of your own labour (lit. you only enjoy the berries you pick)' *na tsekoggetin ke hikva ōnut?* 'did you take good pictures?', *ōnutkokki* 'photographer' 2. (VAT, *issi* '(si)~') to accept, to welcome: *issisittsikkogats~issitsakogats* 'we welcome/accept you' 3. (VUPASS, (*issi*) *~si-Ō-φ(uss)ivuth-*) to be acceptable, adequate, appropriate: *issi(si)kokkoḡuttami mi ai-t de* 'this is unacceptable, this is not appropriate' 4. (VAT, *gi*~) to reject, to deny: *gisilluttattuwait gikoggan* 's/he denied having done it' 5. (VAT) not to understand (negative +ELAT): *kokkut nannit vuogga nūka* 'I don't get it, I don't understand it (at all)'

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔ | **kogillit**, *kogiʕen*, *kogill-*

| ADJ.TEL.-LLIT
1. profitable, lucrative, rewarding 2. (*gi*~) refutative, rebutting 3. (*uṣ*~) puzzling, enigmatic, mysterious

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔ | **kogit**, *koge(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
1. gain, yield, acquisition 2. (*gi*~) rebuttal 3. (*uṣ*~) puzzle, enigma, riddle, mystery

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔ | **kokka**, *kūaggen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR.IRR
1. reception, getting, having 2. (*issi*~) accepting, acceptance, welcome: *issikokka!* 'welcome!' 3. (*gi*~) rejection, denial 4. (*uṣ*~) not understanding, not getting something: *i akkut tsinut tsempṇot uṣkokka* 's/he was completely clueless, s/he had no idea, s/he was completely confused (lit. s/he had a wide-open lack of understanding)' 5. (*ōnut*~) photography

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **kokkaḡma**, *kūaggā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR.IRR
1. wit, understanding: *halkkat skūaggān nīn ai* 'to lose one's mind, to lose one's cool', *nā akkut kokkaḡma* 's/he is witty, smart, intelligent', *niṣpat skūaggān nē na* 'to keep one's wit about oneself, to be smart (lit. to hold one's wit)' 2. (*gi*~) rejection, denial, negation

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **kokkaḡmuḡḡami**, *kokkaḡmoḡun*, *kokkaḡmoḡḡam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UGGAMI
witless, foolish, slow to understand (sometimes *kokkuḡḡami*)

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **kokkaḡmet**, *kokkaḡmī*, *kokkaḡmiṭ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET.IRR
1. witty, smart, intelligent (past: *kūkaḡmiṭ-*, *kōkaḡmiṭ-*) 2. (*gi*~) negative

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **koldal**, *koldoʕa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
nursing period, time when a baby is nursing

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **koldappi**, *gvuolttat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
nursing mother, animal with calf

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **kolluk**, *kollogvan*, *kollukv-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UK
1. dependent, juvenile 2. (*iggik*~) coddled, pampered, spoiled

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **kolussun**, *gvoadlus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
teat

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **komṁmehhja**, *gvūadmis*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.AMP.PR
1. not having guests, place where guests do not or cannot come 2. isolation (from other people): *īḡnat gvūadṁimmyt nē na* 'to live in complete isolation'

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **komṁm-ig-**, *komṁm-igg-*, *komṁm-ikk-*

| VAT
to visit

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **komṁmiggun**, *komṁmīkoma*

| NO.TEL.-İGGUN
visit

ⵙⵉⵎⵎⵉⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔⵓⵔ | **koskvin**, *kokts(v)ema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1

fist

ከሸሳህ | **koššivu**, *gvāakśi*
| NO,TRI.APO.-Ġ.AMP.PR
windy weather, stormy weather, strong winds, gail winds

ከሸሳህ | **koṭm-**, *koṭm-, koṭm-*
| VIMP.IRR
to drizzle

ከሸሳህ | **kotta**, *kūaddi*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR.IRR
drizzle

ከሸሳህ | **kottset~kanjottset**
| ADV.INTER
how long?

ከሸሳህ | **kottś-**, *kottś-, kottś-*
| VAT
to rock (to sleep, often ~ōh-)

ከሸሳህ | **kuḍku**, *gvūethi*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
1. bear cub 2. (affectionate) son, boy

ከሸሳህ | **kuḍḍura**, *gvuohur~gvuodḍur*
| NO,TRI.APO.-R.OP1/NO,TRI.APO.-R.OP1.IRR
male bear: *koggat gvuodḍur~gvuohur bāggi nē* na ‘to win, to get the prize, to prevail (lit. to get the male bear’s paw)’

ከሸሳህ | **kui**, *kuvo*
| NO.MO.DIPH.ANT.OP2
edge (of blade), blade: *nagan kūt kuvvit sassa i nē* na ‘to be between a rock and a hard place (lit. to be between two edges)’

ከሸሳህ | **kuigal**, *kuigo xa*
| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
oesophagus

ከሸሳህ | **kuji-od-**, *kuji-odd-, kuji-utt-*
| VT
to sharpen: *kujiodat ikkā nē* na ‘to refresh one’s memory (lit. to sharpen the brain)’

ከሸሳህ | **kujiottat**, *kujottava*
| NO.TEL.-AT
sharpening stone, sharpener

ከሸሳህ | **kujiussut**, *gvuojuś*
| NO,TRI.APO.-S.OP1
european perch (*Perca fluviatilis*)

ከሸሳህ | **kukk-**, *kukw-, kukk-*
| VAI
to stand (on both feet)

ከሸሳህ | **kukkut**, *kukko(n)*
| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
teddy bear, plushy, stuffed animal

ከሸሳህ | **kuknas**, *kukna*
| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
crush, love interest, infatuation

ከሸሳህ | **kukta**, *kūegten*
| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR.IRR
carbon, charcoal

ከሸሳህ | **kukt-am-**, *kukt-amm-, kukt-amm-*
| VAI
to burn to charcoal

ከሸሳህ | **kuktamas**, *kuktama*
| NO,TRI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
carbon (elemental)

ከሸሳህ | **kukt-and-**, *kukt-ant-, kukt-ant-*
| VAT

to char

кукт-уӕ- | **kukt-uʔ-,** *kukt uʔʔ-, kukt uʔʔ-*

| VTRANSL
to become charred

куктуӕхун- | **kuktuʔʔxun,** *kuktuʔʔoma*

| NO.TEL.-UʔʔUN
charring, act of becoming charred

куккук- | **kukuk,** *kukoğa*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1
half (of something): *gemigvet nannit kukoğa* ‘I ate half of it’: *kukummut* ‘in half’

кукум- | **kukum-,** *kukumm-, kukubm-*

| VA
1. to wave, to say hello to, to greet 2. (VAT, *si~*) to welcome, to invite in

кукун-кугун- | **kukun~kugun,** *kukkoma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1
greeting: *kukun~kukkomit!* ‘hi!’

кукура- | **kukura,** *gyuokkur*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1
Eurasian eagle-owl (*Bubo bubo*)

кукува- | **kukva,** *kukit*

| NUM.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.IRR(PL)
(DET. *kūt*) two

кулгук- | **kulguk,** *kulgoğa*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1
abomasum

кулла- | **kulla,** *kylī*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. peg, sterigma (on coniferous branch, where the needle attaches to the branch, often *tsuokka~*): *allugvai tseygget a kylēmi iški* ‘to each their own, every dog has its day (lit. for every needle its own peg, used to indicate that every person or thing has a purpose, and one should not envy others)’ 2. peg (for clothes) 3. (*gi~*) stump, stub (of a limb or tail)

куллагит- | **kullaggit,** *kullakkan, kullakk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGIT
stubby, short, abrupt

кулла-наннегот- | **kulla-nanneğot,** *kulla nādniʔ*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.AMP
blue spruce (*Picea pungens*)

кулла-куммус- | **kulla-kummus,** *kulla kumma*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP1.NC
birch bolete (*Leccinum scabrum*)

куллис- | **kullis,** *kullā*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
thumb

куллусӕа- | **kullusʔa,** *gyuolus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
breastmilk

кулуӕггامي- | **kulugğami,** *küllü~kuloğun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1 / ADJ.TEL.-UĞĞAMI
fir (any tree from the genus *Abies*, *kuloğun* is poetic)

куллува- | **kulluva,** *kūlū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
black spruce (*Picea marianna*)

кулпа- | **kulpa,** *gywēlbi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
(common) poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*)

куӕӕума- | **kuʔʔuma,** *kūʔʔun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
double-axe

ኢሊንጋ | **kuḷunga**, *gvuoḷḷuni*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1(HPL)
 twins
ኢሙሳ | **kummus**, *kumma*
 | NO.BI.CON.-S.OP1.NC
 bolete
ኢሙሳ | **kummi**, *gvuoፆme~kuoፆme*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP(.IRR)
 isolated mountain
ኢሙሳሕ | **kungasḥ-**, *kungasḥv-*, *kungasḥ-*
 | VUI
 to become infatuated, to develop a crush on (+ILLAT)
ኢሙሳፎ | **kung-ild-**, *kung-ildv-*, *kung-iltt-*
 | VI
 to throb
ኢሙሳፍፍ | **kunillut**, *kuniḷon*
 | ADJ.TEL.-LLUT
 1. made of oak 2. who can handle a lot of alcohol
ኢሙሳ | **kunna**, *kyṇi*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
 common oak (*Quercus robur*)
ኢሙሳሎ | **kunnivi**, *kyṇi*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ḡ.AMP.PR
 oak forest
ኢሙሳሙሳ | **kunnusut**, *gvuodnus*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
 strong alcohol, spirit
ኢሙሳሳሳሳ | **kuok·kaukiḡḷun**, *kuok·kaukiḡḷoma*
 | NO.TEL.-IḠLUN
 (becoming) awestruck
ኢሙሳሳሳሳሳ | **kuok·kauk·iḡḷuፀ-**, *kuok·kauk·iḡḷumm-*,
kuok·kauk·iḡḷupፆ-
 | VUI
 to become awestruck, to become overwhelmed, to go in awe
ኢሙሳሳሳሳሳ | **kuok·kauk·iḡuፀ-**, *kuok·kauk·iḡumm-*,
kuok·kauk·iḡupፆ-
 | VUI
 to be awestruck, to be overwhelmed, to be in awe
ኢሙሳሳሳሳሳ | **kuok·kaukiḡḡun**, *kuok·kaukiḡōma*
 | NO.TEL.-IḠGUN
 (state of) astoundment, astonishment, overwhelm: *i kuokkaukiḡummūt iō*
 's/he was astonished'
ኢሙሳሳሳሳሳሳ | **kuok·kauk·uḡten-**, *kuok·kauk·uḡtenn-*,
kuok·kauk·uḡtīdn-
 | VUT
 to struck awe in someone, to overwhelm, to astound
ኢሙሳሳሳሳሳሳሳ | **kuok·kaukuḡtinnun**,
kuok·kaukuḡtinnoma
 | NO.TEL.-IḠTINNUN
 (causing) astoundment, astonishment
ኢሙሳሳሳ | **kuokk·ōm-**, *kuokk·ōm-*
 | VAI
 to speak a foreign language: *nana kuokkōbmi* 'polyglot'
ኢሙሳሳሳሳ | **kuokkullit**, *kuokkuḷen*, *kuokkull-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-LLIT
 foreign
ኢሙሳ | **kuol-**, *kuoll-*, *kuoll-*
 | VUI
 to suckle, to be breastfed
ኢሙሳ | **kuold-**, *kuoldv-*, *kuollt-*

| VAT
 to suckle, to be breastfed
ኢሙሳሳሳሳ | **kuolttussi**, *kuolttusemma*
 | NO.TEL.-ፑI
 suckling
ኢሙሳሳ | **kupmit**, *kupme(n)*
 | NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
 headland, cape (often *kupmitsak*)
ኢሙሳሳ | **kupn-**, *kupn-*, *kupn-*
 | VUI
 1. (*si~*) to bump into, to collide (often *~iḡ-* or *~itፆ-*)
ኢሙሳሳ | **kupፆa**, *gvüebmi*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
 collision (often *si~*)
ኢሙሳ | **kur-**, *kurr-*, *kurr-*
 | VUI
 1. to fall (of snow, rain); *kura* 'it snows/rains', *kura oፆmo* 'there is snowfall, it's snowing', *kura sikwo* 'it's raining, there is rainfall' 2. (*~ur-*) to fall (of heavy snowfall, heavy rain, downpour); *kurürra sikwo* 'there are heavy showers'
ኢሙሳ | **kurra**, *kyri*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
 (snow or rain) fall, precipitation: *oፆmat~* 'snowfall', *siḡva~* 'rainfall', *giḷṇiat küeret nin ai* 'to get caught by snow or rainfall'
ኢሙሳሳሳ | **kurt·add-**, *kurt·odd-*, *kurt·att-*
 | VUI
 to itch, to be itchy
ኢሙሳሳሳ | **kurtsu**, *gvüerttsi*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
 1. skerry, small rocky island, rocks that are only visible at low tide (especially that are some distance from the shore and cannot be accessed even at low tide) 2. (expletive used to show anger), *kurtso-* 'damned (pejorative prefix)': *kurtsokisku* 'damn, fuck', *kurtsotsukፆi* 'damned knife, good-for-nothing knife'
ኢሙሳሳ | **kusk-**, *kuskv-*, *kuskv-*
 | VAT
 1. to cut (not all the way through) 2. (*~uttug-*) to cut oneself 3. (*i gi~*) to severe, to cut off 3. (*si~*, *si-O-idn-*) to hurt (emotionally): *sikuskidnis limogi* 'hurtful words'
ኢሙሳሳሳሳሳ | **kuskingis**, *kuskikna*
 | NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
 small cut
ኢሙሳሳሳ | **kussut**, *kusso(n)*
 | NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
 knuckle: *riḡva~* 'adam's apple', *gevan~* 'kneecap'
ኢሙሳሳሳሳሳ | **kuššuggut**, *kuššukkan*, *kuššukk-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-GGUT
 ripped (in many places)
ኢሙሳሳ | **kut·tal**, *kut·toḷa*
 | NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
 Tuesday (also *kuttaldan*): *kuttoḷa* 'on Tuesday'
ኢሙሳሳሳሳ | **kut·taldan**, *kut·taltama*
 | NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
 Tuesday (also *kuttal*): *kuttaltan* 'on Tuesday'
ኢሙሳሳሳ | **kutፆu**, *gvüeggēn*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
 1. guts, innards 2. core
ኢሙሳ | **kūs**, *kūsson*
 | NO.MO.SCHIZ.-S.B
 tallon, bird's claw
ኢሙሳሳሳ | **kuvuk**, *kuvoḡa*
 | NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1

sword: *kuvoḡebis* ‘dagger, knife, machete’

كۈچۈرۈك | **hijirruk**, *hijirroḡa*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1

1. scout 2. (*si~*) spy

كۈتۈپچى | **kūeggyt**, *kūekkan*, *kūekk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGYT

plucky, feisty, spunky

كۈگۈتۈك | **kūḡtsūk**, *kūḡtsūḡa*

| NO.TRI.CON.-K.PR2

wolverine (*Gulo gulo*, also *kūhitsak*)

كۈگۈتۈك | **kūhitsak**, *kūhitsūḡa*

| NO.TRI.CON.-K.OP2.PR

wolverine (*Gulo gulo*, also *kūḡtsūk*)

كۈگۈتۈك | **kūḡḡūlis**, *kūḡḡūlla*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.PR.C

short distance: *kūḡḡūlla upmīn* ‘a short distance away, close by’

كۈگۈتۈك | **kūḡḡūḡt**, *kūḡḡūḡka*, *kūḡḡūḡga*

| ADJ.TE.-ŪT

choppy, uneven, rough, difficult, intricate

كۈگۈتۈك | **kūḡḡ-**, *kūḡḡ-*, *kūḡḡ-*

| VA

1. to take a sip (often *~iḡ-*) 2. (*~aḡḡ-*) to drink (alcohol) 3. (*~ēḡ-*) to drink slowly, to take sips slowly, to be breastfed

كۈگۈتۈك | **kūly~kuḡu**, *gvuollōga*

| NO.TEL.-U/NO.TEL.-U.PR

1. sip 2. (DIM *kūlytsyt~kuḡtsit* sip (when talking to children)

كۈگۈتۈك | **kūššūts**, *kūššūva*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.PR

baby squirrel, mouse

كۈگۈتۈك | **kūttšīs**, *kūttšēsa*, *kūttšīs-*

| ADJ.TEL.-šīs

disheveled, pale, sickly

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvaubmegi**, *kvaypmi*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.AMP

1. bear fur worn on shoulders

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvaubmes·ir**, *kvaubmes iḡḡēu*

| NO.MO.CON.-R.PR

fibula

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvaubmettsa**, *kvaypmits*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.AMP

bear meat

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvaubmis**, *kvaypma*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C

bear

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvaubmisit**, *kvaypmis*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.AMP

bear fur

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvahh-**, *kvahh~kvayp-*, *kvahh-*

| VUI

1. (+*si-*) to do something accidentally, unintentionally, to happen to, to stumble upon (+ILLAT): *sinegassit nīkvahhīn* ‘I happened to see her/him/it’ 2. (*si~*) to happen, to fall on (a specific time), to have something happen to (+ILLAT): *sīkvahhāmī skeukvot kigoakse* ‘the first of the month (lit. the new month) happens/falls on tomorrow’, *sīḡīkvahhīn ḡauktset* ‘I got into trouble, I had an (unintentional, unexpected) issue/problem’ 3. (*i~*) to coincidentally happen: *īkvahhiat ḡīḡna keukvot a pīnakwakeukvudotsīn* ‘our birthdays coincided on the same day’

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvahha**, *kvāhe*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

1. accident, stumbling upon, unintentional doing, something happening by mistake: *kvahi(t)~kvoahi(t)~kvāheīn* ‘by accident, accidentally, by mistake’ 2. (*i~*) coincidence: *īkvāheīn* ‘by coincidence’

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvaherit**, *kvahir*, *kvahir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT

accidental, coincidental

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvahi(t)~kvoahi(t)~kvāheīn**

| ADV

1. accidentally, by mistake, unintentionally 2. (*i~*) by coincidence

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvauḡa**, *kvayḡḡen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

sky

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvauḡa·bullīi**, *kvauḡa·bvuoḡiḡe*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

northern lights

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvauḡa·mieškas·ki**, *kvauḡa mieškit*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC(PL)

northern lights

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvav-**, *kvav-*, *kvav-*

| VT

1. to fool, to trick, to mislead 2. (*si~*) to lure, to allure, to seduce, to interest: *sīkvavven* ‘attractive, seductive’, *sīḡīkvaveset ai* ‘it attracts me’

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvavva**, *kvāvi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

1. trick, trickery, misleading 2. (*si~*) lure, allure, seduction: *soaḡḡe si~* ‘fishing lure’

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvēv-**, *kvēv-*, *kvēv-*

| V

1. (VAI, *si~*) to arrive (at destination, time, goal): *sīskīkvēvunna* ‘I’m here, I’ve arrived’ (often *sīkvēvunna*) 2. (VAI, *kīl~*) to return 3. (VAT) to reach goal, to achieve 4. (VAT, *issi~*) to pass (a test): *na issītsīkvēvne-t ke mīktšo?* ‘did you pass the test?’ 5. (VAT, VUT, *i~*) to fulfill (a criterion), to be satisfactory, to be sufficient(ly good): *īkvēvutummon bīḡukvi* ‘a necessary requirement’, *īkvēvovḡuttami* ‘it is unsatisfactory, insufficient’ 6. (VADIA, *i-O-attag-*) to be self-sufficient, to be able to survive by oneself, to have autarky, to be autarkic: *īkvēvattaggen īskī* ‘an independent, self-sufficient woman, a woman who does not need a husband’ 7. (VAT) to measure, to be so and so tall, to reach such and such a height: *tsakvēvat* ‘you reach me in height’, *boagve ḡo kvēvi mī opme na* ‘snow reaches the (height) of the house’ 8. (VAI, VUI, *gi~*) to get: *gīkvēvat esḡet nē na* ‘to free oneself (from a tether), *gīkvēvat sehūin nē na* ‘to get oneself free (from being stuck), *gīkvēvat keungit nē na* ‘to get oneself out of a group, to free oneself from a group, to sneak away (from a group)’, *gīkvēvat nannit nē na* ‘to get over it’, *gīkvēvat saseiltsanan nīakkunmit tuḡi* ‘s/he couldn’t get over her husband’s death’ 9. (VUI) to get (somewhere): *kvēvat ḡdnjōsset nin ai* ‘to (be able to) fall asleep’

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvēvva**, *kvēvo~kvevo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2

1. (*si~*) arrival 2. achievement: *kvēvītiskī*, *kvēvītiskvin* ‘woman, man of achievements’ 3. (*kīl~*) return 4. (*issi~*) pass, success in examination: *bīḡukkami mīktšoissīkvevo* ‘passing (grade) in examination is required’ 5. (*i~*) fulfilling, satisfying, sufficiency 6. (*īsk i~*) self-sufficiency, independence, autonomy, self-reliant

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvilk-**, *kvilkv-*, *kvilk-*

| VAI

1. to knock, to tap (often *~iḡ-*) 2. (*~īḡt-*) to knock (repeatedly): *kvilkīḡtami* ‘it is obvious, it is apparent’

كۈگۈتۈك | **kvilnīu**, *kviltḡiḡo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1

sinew thread

كۈگۈتۈك | **kviltḡiḡ-ag-**, *kviltḡiḡ-agg-*, *kviltḡiḡ-ḡakk-*

| VAT

to sew, to mend, to fix

كۈگۈتۈك | **kviltḡiḡūttḡg-**, *kviltḡiḡūttḡg-*, *kviltḡiḡūttḡkk-*

| VAI

to floss

كڤيٲٲٲٲ | kvittsi, kvĩṣi

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP

1. lower back: *kvĩṣugĩt nekĩvĩva* ‘I feel like, I have a bad feeling that (lit. I feel with my lower back) 2. base, trunk

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kvĩ(v)-, kvĩv-, kvĩv-

| V

1. (VAT, VUT) to feel, to sense 2. (VUI, *hĩk-*) to feel bad, to feel poorly: *hĩnnekĩvĩva* ‘I feel poorly’ 3. (VUI, *iggĩk-*) to feel good 4. (VUI, *iggĩk-*) to feel better: *na iggĩpĩkĩvĩva ha?* ‘do you feel better?’ 5. (VAT, VAI *gi-*) to be able to sense, to notice: *gĩnekĩvĩva ion pĩskukkĩsu* ‘I sense that you are tired’ 6. (vut, vui, *teĩ-*) to have a sense that something is about to happen, to have a presentiment, to foresee: *gĩllĩnekĩvĩvetan hũĩĩt* ‘I foresee bad things (happening)’

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kviggu, kvikoga

| NO.TEL.-U

1. feeling, sensation (also *kvĩvũ*) 2. (*gĩlli-*) premonition, presentiment

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kvĩkv-, kvĩkv-, kvĩkv-

| VUI

1. to buzz, to drone (often ~*āāā-*) 2. to be bustling, to be full of (+com): *kvĩkvin gaylgĩmyt nĩkĩṣungĩt* ‘the village was bustling with people, full of people’

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kvĩkve(n)-

| PREF

very, intensely, greatly: *kvĩkvepĩddĩja* ‘very green’, *kvĩkveballa* ‘full to the brim’, *kvĩkvenũuĩĩũ* ‘scolding hot’

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kvĩkvĩtskva, kvėgvĩts

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.AMP

buzzing, droning (sound of insects)

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kvĩk, kvĩkva

| NO.MO.CON.-K

bug, midge

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kvĩvu, kvĩvoga

| NO.TEL.-U

1. feeling, sensation: *nā nĩkkut kvĩvũmmut a, ion...* ‘I have a feeling that...’, *kvĩṣĩ-* ‘a bad feeling’ 2. (*kvĩvogi*, PL-) emotion(s)

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kvĩv-utĩs-, kvĩv utĩs-, kvĩv utĩs-

| VT

1. to numb, to anaesthetise, to desensitise, to dull 2. (*i-*) piercing, biting, nagging (of cold): *ĩkvĩvutĩsattĩt tsey* ‘biting cold’

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kvĩvutĩṣun, kvĩvutĩsoma

| NO.TEL.-UTTṢUN

numbing, anaesthesia, desensitization

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kvoavva, kvaĩvi

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

summer: *kvoavvodeddel* ‘every summer’, *kvoavvot* ‘this summer’, *kvaĩvyt* ‘in the summer’, *kvoavvogummut* ‘later during the summer’, *kvoavvobema* ‘a little later during the summer’

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kvogǵ-, kvogǵ-, kvogǵ-

| VA

1. (VAT) to butcher 2. (VAI, *si-*) to eat something voraciously, to devour, to eat very much and/or very quickly (+ILLAT) 3. (VAT, *gi-*) to gut (not of fish) 4. (~*utsak-*) to beat, to pummel, to devour

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kvogǵga, kvĩǵen

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

1. butchering 2. (*si-*) eating voraciously, devouring, *sĩkvĩǵĩkkĩy* ‘with great enthusiasm, great passion’, *sĩkvĩǵĩkkĩy geĩvĩvet* ‘I read it with great enthusiasm, I read it through’

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kvollũ, kvũĩāāĩ

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR

cloud: *tsĩkĩvelyt kvũĩāāĩngĩt* ‘out of nowhere, suddenly (lit. from the whitest clouds)’

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kvuinĩk, kvũĩneĩva

| NO.BI.CON.-K.AMP

oakmoss (*Evernia prunastri*)

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kvũek, kvũeggũ

| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-K.PR

fallen aspen buds (also *kvĩk*)

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kvỹk, kvĩǵgũ

| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-K.PR

fallen aspen buds (also *kvũek*): *ĩṣat kvĩǵgytĩt nĩn ai* ‘to lose consciousness, to pass out (lit. to fall into fallen aspen buds)’

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kyk-ĩld-, kik-ĩld-, kyk-ĩlt-

| VUI

to be just about to fall asleep, to be so tired as to fall asleep, to nod: *pĩkykĩlda kvĩkkĩn laggi* ‘you are nodding off (lit. you are nodding off like a woodpecker)’

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kykydni, kvĩkkĩn

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.PR

lesser spotted woodpecker (*Dryobates minor*)

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kylǵy, kvĩlǵy

| NO.BI.HET.PR

lower back, coccyx

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kyāāy, kvĩāy

| NO.BI.HET.PR

flower, bell

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kyāāyāāy, kvĩāyĩ

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.PR

little girl

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kyāyĩ, kvĩāyĩān, kvĩāyĩl-

| ADJ.TEL.-YL

floral, flowery

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kyndyr~kyddyr, kyndũra~kyddũra

| NO.BI.CON.-R.PR

1. ball of yarn 2. baby, child (term of endearment)

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kynkkyr-, kvĩnkĩyrr-, kvĩnkĩyrr-

| VI

to coo (of birds)

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kynkkyrāa, kvĩnkĩy

| NO.TRI.CON.-R.PR

cooing (of birds): *kvĩnkĩyrhĩbma* ‘infatuation, first love’

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kynny, kvĩdny

| NO.BI.HET.PR

baby, honey, love, dear (term of endearment): *kvĩnnũva* ‘my dear’

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kyṣṣĩ, kvĩṣy

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.PR

1. mouse 2. (*kvũokko-*) squirrel

كڤٲٲٲٲ | kyṣysĩt, kvĩṣṣyṣ

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.PR

squirrel fur (usually *kvũokko-*)

L 1

كڤٲٲٲٲ | labbis, lap̄pa

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C

belly, stomach: *lap̄pagĩt* ‘on one’s stomach’

كڤٲٲٲٲ | ladga, lǵggi

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

game, competition

كڤٲٲٲٲ | lag-, lagg-, lakk-

| VA

1. (vai, vat, +AUXILIARY OBJECT TRANSFER, +*si-* +IND/OPT) to intend, shall, to want (to get): *sisĩlĩuttat galaget* ‘I will do it, I shall do it’, *lakkattĩsa “ĩsamma” vu “gamma”* ‘it should be/read/say ‘you are’ and not ‘I am’.

لَاغُو | **lagu**, *loakkoga*

| NO.TEL.-U

1. plan (informal, loose): *ná loakkummut a* ‘it is planned’ 2. (*gillil*~) plan, intention: *gillilloakkukkit* ‘with premeditation, intentionally, un purpose’

لَاغُو | **lag-**, *laǧǧ-*, *laǧǧ-*

| VUI

1. (*~ild-*) to move in the wind, to flutter, to wave 2. (*~ur-*) to sway in the wind 3. (*~iθ-*) to flick, to flicker

لَاغُو | **laǧp-**, *laǧp-*, *laǧp-*

| VI

to gesture (often *~aǧǧa-*)

لَاغُو | **laǧpi**, *laǧpe*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

gesture, movement

لَاغُو | **laigat**, *loikkava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

(kill) switch, extinguisher: *mieske*~ ‘fire extinguisher’

لَاغُو | **laih-**, *laihh-*, *laihh-*

| V

1. (VAI, VAT) to say goodbye 2. (VUI, *~iθ-*) to die (suddenly, unexpectedly) 3. (VUI) to go out (of fire)

لَاغُو | **laih(h)a**, *lāhū*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR

1. goodbye: *laiha!* ‘goodbye!’ *hiipmi lāhūin* ‘greetings’ 2. going out (of fire)

لَاغُو | **laihhen**

| ADJ.INDICL

(added before the name or title of someone who has passed away): *laihhen nikkava* ‘my father (who has passed away)’

لَاغُو | **laikk-**, *laikw-*, *laikk-*

| VT

1. to extinguish, to turn off (mechanism, switch, car) 2. to kill, to beat (figurative) 3. (VAI/VAT, *mieske*~) to extinguish (a fire): *mieskelaiikki* ‘fire fighter’

لَاغُو | **lakkali**, *laaggal*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP2

common aspen (*Populus tremula*): *laǧǧas loaggummut lūaiki laǧǧi* ‘like it’s nothing, without a hitch, without breaking a sweat (lit. like the breeze in swaying aspens)’

لَاغُو | **laktami~lattami~latta**, *laǧtun~loadhun~ladden*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1.IRR/NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2.PR

norway spruce (*Picea abies*): *ugu-t ga loaggal dimmi~lakkalidimmi tiija laktami* ‘appearances can be deceiving, apples and oranges, chalk and cheese (used to express that two seemingly similar things are in fact completely separate, lit. ‘the norway spruce is not the aspen’s brother’)

لَاغُو | **lakk-**, *lakw-*, *lakk-*

| VUI

1. (*~in-*) to happen, to take place: *lakkinnin tuorvo* ‘it took place last year’ 2. (*~iθ-*) to happen, to occur (a certain way): *eset lakkissin* ‘it happened like this’ 3. (*~ask-*) to reoccur 4. (*~an-*) to reoccur, to occur regularly, periodically: *lakkanattit* ‘periodically, regularly’ 5. (*~assag-*) to used to (happen): *iset lakkanassaggi ja* ‘it used to be that...’

لَاغُو | **lakka**, *laggi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.IRR

1. way, method: *illja*~ ‘way of life’ 2. (*lakko gi*, PL) behaviour, conduct, demeanor, style 3. intention, intent 4. case: *njūlkka*~ ‘grammatical case’ 5. (*lakk ask a*) reoccurrence 6. (*lakk in a*) event

لَاغُو | **lald-**, *laldv-*, *laltt-*

| VUI

1. to glow (faintly or far away), to be faintly visible, to shine (of the moon) 2. (*i-*) to be transparent, to be translucent, to be obvious or evident: *ilaldattit* ‘obviously, evidently’ 3. (*isk i-*) to be self-evident, to be a matter of course: *iskilaldami* ‘of course’

لَاغُو | **laldoǧa**, *loaltti*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

1. flash (faint): *loalttimumut~loalttukkit* ‘all of a sudden, suddenly, in a flash’ 2. (*isk i-*) self-evidentness

لَاغُو | **lalk-iθ-**, *lalk imm-*, *lalk iip-*

| VAT

to wink, to blink: *lalkittat skeǧvut ne na* ‘to blink’

لَاغُو | **lalkkis**, *lalka*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C

1. wink 2. hint, tip 3. short moment

لَاغُو | **lallit**, *lalle(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1

1. light, dim or flashing light 2. (*si*~) (sudden) idea: *nikkut halli ollut silallen, ja...* ‘I thought that, I had the idea that...’

لَاغُو | **laltta**, *lalten*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

1. (faint) glow: *gas Xaltta* ‘moon light’ 2. (*isk i-*) self-evidency, something self-evident: *tseǧelwannat iskilalttäs* ‘I took you for granted’

لَاغُو | **lapami**, *loappan*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2

stomach, belly: *loapbukkit* ‘by guessing, by trying without knowing how to’

لَاغُو | **lapin**, *lappema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1

1. diaper 2. (*gasse*~) menstrual pad

لَاغُو | **lapnari**, *loabnar*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP2

clothes, material that has holes in it (usually from burning)

لَاغُو | **lauggi**, *laukke*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

log: *naǧan laukkimit ne na* ‘to be hungover (lit. to be in the log)’

لَاغُو | **lauggivi**, *laykki*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.AMP.PR

pile of logs, woodpile: *laykkyt* ‘a lot, loads, heaps’

لَاغُو | **ledden**

| ADV

easily, lightly

لَاغُو | **leddet**, *leddikka*, *leddeg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ET

easy, light

لَاغُو | **ledd-id-**, *ledd idd-*, *ledd itt-*

| VT

to facilitate, to make easier

لَاغُو | **legv-**, *legv-*, *lekw-*

| VUI

to float (often *~its-* or *~aǧǧa-*)

لَاغُو | **legvi**, *leukvu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP

supernatant, that which floats to the surface, froth

لَاغُو | **lehippyt**, *leiddit*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP.PR

frivolity, levity

لَاغُو | **lehukk-od-**, *leihukk od-*, *leuhukk od-*

| VUT

to cause melancholy, gloom, feeling of apprehensive sadness (because something good is about to come to an end): *gvaǧju nelehukkodeset mi lāhū na* ‘saying goodbye always makes me sad’

لَاغُو | **lehukku**, *lehuǧon*, *leuhukk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-KKU

melancholic, gloomy, feeling apprehensive sadness (because something good is about to come to an end)

لَاغُو | **lehut**, *leho(n)*

ገጽ ስጦት | **lôm-ist-**, *lôm istv-*, *lôm ist-*

| VT
to put to sleep, to sedate

ገጽ ስጦታ | **lôm-isteg-**, *lôm istegg-*, *lôm istikk-*

| VT
to make sleepy, to cause to become sleepy, to make drowsy, to lull to sleep, to sedate

ገጽ ስጦታ | **lômistiggun**, *lômistikoma*

| NO.TEL.-IGGUN
sedation, anaesthesia, (causing) drowsiness

ገጽ ስጦት | **lômmi**, *lôbme*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
sleep, dream: *kingat lôbme nin ai* 'to fall asleep', *lôbmet minat né na* 'to go to sleep'

ገጽ ስጦት | **lôm-usug-**, *lôm usugg-*, *lôm usukk-*

| VU
to be sleepy, to feel like sleeping, to want to sleep

ገጽ ስጦት | **lômurrit**, *lôbmur*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1
someone who sleeps a lot, sleepy head

ገጽ ስጦት | **lôn**, *lôdna*

| NO.MO.CON.-N.DEN
calcaneus: *koggat lôdnit nin ai* 'to feel pins and needles, paraesthesia (lit. to get caclanei)'

ገጽ ስጦት | **lôn-uḥ-**, *lôn uḥḥ-*, *lôn uḥḥ-*

| VTRANS
to slow down

ገጽ ስጦት | **lônuḥḥun**, *lônuḥoma*

| NO.TEL.-UḥḥUN
slowing down

ገጽ ስጦት | **lubbāl**, *lubboḥa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
swaddle: *lubbammūt* 'swaddled, comfy, comfortable, cozy'

ገጽ ስጦት | **lubbald-**, *lubbaldv-*, *lubbaltt-*

| VAT
to swaddle

ገጽ ስጦት | **lubbalggīt**

| ADV
not swaddled, naked (of infants)

ገጽ ስጦት | **luḡnamohut**, *luokḡnamū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-OHUT
comfort, softness, pliability

ገጽ ስጦት | **luḡnan**, *luḡnama*, *luḡnam-*

| ADJ.BI.CON.-N.OP2
soft, comfortable, cushioned, pliable: *nuna~* 'very soft, velvety, cushy, comfortable, supple'

ገጽ ስጦት | **luḡnutsak**, *luḡnutsōga*

| NO.TRI.CON.-K.OP2
luxury

ገጽ ስጦት | **luḡta**, *liēkti*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
stoney plateau, highland plateau or desert: *liēktin kadnamet ēts gegilgat tsḥukwa* 'you are not out of the woods yet (lit. you must still go from the rocky plateau to the rocky slope)'

ገጽ ስጦት | **luḡv-**, *luḡv-*, *lukv-*

| VA
1. to rub (softly), to pet 2. (~*an-*) to massage, to rub, to caress 3. (*si-ō-an-*) to massage, to rub, to apply (cream, ointment) 4. (VUI) to become very shallow, to be very shallow (of rivers), to be gravely and shallow

ገጽ ስጦት | **luḡvit**, *luḡve(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1

shallow and/or gravely part of a river, sandbank

ገጽ ስጦት | **luibm-**, *luibm-*, *luibm-*

| VI
to wriggle, to slither (often ~*in-*)

ገጽ ስጦት | **luibmis**, *luipma*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*)

ገጽ ስጦት | **lukami**, *luokkan*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2
paper, pulp

ገጽ ስጦት | **lukan**, *lukkama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
1. thin sheet, thin layer, dusting, small amount 2. flat end

ገጽ ስጦት | **lukk-**, *lukv-*, *lukk-*

| VT, V.AUX
1. must, have to (+AUXILIARY OBJECT TRANSFER, +*si~*): *sisilluttat tsḥukket* 'you must do it' 2. to pierce, to puncture 3. (*i~*) to succeed: *itselukkan* 'you succeeded' 4. (VAT, ~*agag-*) to urge

ገጽ ስጦት | **lukka**, *liēggi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. piercing, puncturing 2. (*i~*) success, succeeding

ገጽ ስጦት | **luku**, *luokkoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
1. obligation, duty: *luokkummut* 'by force' 2. puncture

ገጽ ስጦት | **lukv-**, *lukv-*, *lukv-*

| VUI
1. to flake, to turn to pulp, to become pulverised 2. (*gi~*) to flounder, to stop (attending, going, being part of something +ELAT), to flop, to flunk: *gisḥukvin aḡinnit* 's/he flunked out of school' 3. (*si~*) to flop, to fall flat (when diving into water): *sitḡilukvi* 'I fell flat into the water'

ገጽ ስጦት | **lukva**, *liēgvi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. rub, caress, petting 2. (*lukv an a*) massage

ገጽ ስጦት | **lull-**, *lull-*, *lull-*

| VI.IRR
1. to leave 2. (*gi~*) to leave, to depart, to get going, to assume: *gilullantšin nannit, ion...* 'let us assume that...'

ገጽ ስጦት | **lulla**, *bylen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
1. leaving 2. (*gi~*) departure

ገጽ ስጦት | **lulluna**, *liḡlun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
departure, starting point, base, premise, (base) assumption, foundation: *liḡluningit* 'fundamentally, in principle, as a rule, per se'

ገጽ ስጦት | **lund-**, *lundo-*, *luntt-*

| VT
1. to judge, to sentence 2. to declare

ገጽ ስጦት | **lundu**, *luonttoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
judgment, sentence: *liḡbmat luonttoga né na* 'to deliver a verdict, to pronounce a judgment'

ገጽ ስጦት | **lunkv-**, *lunkv-*, *lunkkw-*

| VUI
1. to pile up, to accumulate (especially of snow) 2. (*i~*) to get covered in snow (of trails, such that they disappear): *ilunkvoat dāḡet ḥwo oaddogit nī* 'all things fade in time (lit. all paths get covered in snow in time)'

ገጽ ስጦት | **lunnen**

| V.HYP.INDECL
(indeclinable, always attributive) the previous: *lunnen keukwon* 'the previous day'

ገጽ ስጦት | **luntta**, *liēnten*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

judgment, judging, sentencing

لونت | **luntti**, *lunttemma*

| NO.TEL.-FI
judge

لونت | **luoknu**, *lūeyngi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
spruce tip: *sisilppehunan s̱lūeyngyḏyn* ‘s/he has matured, grown into a man/woman (lit. bloomed into her/his spruce tips)’, *nagan lūeyngimyt nē na* ‘to be confused (lit. to be in spruce tip)’

لونغ | **luong·a̱a̱-**, *luong·o̱a̱-*, *luong·a̱a̱-*

| VA
to gather spruce tips: *nā nanna luonga̱a̱at nin a̱i̱a jo* ‘s/he is completely lost, confused, has lost her/his mind (lit. s/he is inside gathering spruce tips)’

لونغ | **luongam-**, *luongamm-*, *luongabm-*

| VAI
to make spruce tip tea

لونغ | **luong·o̱d-**, *luong·o̱d-*, *luong·o̱d-*

| VUI
1. to grow spruce tips 2. to mature (of people)

لونغ | **luoppukk-**, *luoppukv-*, *luoppukk-*

| VT
to fit, to dress

لونغ | **lupava**, *luoppat*, *lupaθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA
dapper, sharp, smart, suave, well-dressed, handsome

لونغ | **lupis**, *luppa*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
1. sheet, piece (of paper) 2. (*uko*~) document, form 3. (*baulva*~) passport

لونغ | **lup·o̱d-**, *lup·o̱dd-*, *lup·utt-*

| VAT
to dress

لونغ | **luppatsit**, *luppsaten*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.AMP1
ticket, note, slip, tag: *simintta*~ ‘entrance ticket’

لونغ | **luppuḡgami**, *luppoḡun*, *luppoḡgam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UḡḡAMI
naked, nude

لونغ | **lup·uttug-**, *lup·uttu-*, *lup·uttukk-*

| VA
1. (VAI) to dress, to put on clothes 2. to put on (of clothes)

لونغ | **lupuva**, *luopbu*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ḡ.OP1
1. cloth 2. item of clothing

لونغ | **luškot**, *luskukka*, *luskog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
old (inanimate), previous

لونغ | **lutḡan**, *luḡgama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
sea trout (*Salmo trutta* [morpha trutta])

لونغ | **lutmu**, *lūem̱mi*~*leym̱mi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
fine rain, drizzle: (*lutmu-t lu*) *urru-t lu* ‘through thick and thin, no matter what (lit. whether drizzle or mist)’

لونغ | **lūmakvi**, *lūbat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
expression, saying, idiom

لونغ | **lūbm-**, *lūbm-*, *lūbm-*

| VAT, VAI

1. (VAT) to speak (a language): *galūbmetan miṯna lūhūt i* ‘I speak many languages’ 2. (VAI) to speak, to give a speech, to discuss (about +ELAT) 3. (*issi*~ VAT) to pronounce 4. (*uś*~, VAI) to lie 5. (*keu-O*)-*its-*, VAI, VAT) to debate, to discuss

لونغ | **lūbmittsun**, *lūbmitsoma*

| NO.TEL.-ITSUN
(*keu*~) debate, conversation, discussion

لونغ | **lūbmovut**, *lūbmovon*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
language family

لونغ | **lūmu**, *lūbmoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
1. speech, sentence 2. (*issi*~) pronunciation 3. (*uś*·*lūbmu*) lie

لونغ | **lūāḡvat**, *lūāḡvū(n)~luoakvava*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP2.PR/NO.TEL.-AT
harvestman (*Opiliones*)

لونغ | **lūāḡv·al-**, *lūāḡv·all-*, *lūāḡv·all-*

| VI
to take large steps, to stride, to walk briskly

لونغ | **lūāḡvallūḡa**, *lūāḡvallēiḡḡū*

| NO.POL.ANT.PR
striding, brisk walk: *simindat lūāḡvāly̱ nē na* ‘to come striding in, to encroach, to intrude’

لونغ | **lūākvi**, *luoagve*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
1. pebbles, coarse sand 2. large step, stride, progress

لونغ | **lūnga**, *leiknū*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR
forearm

لونغ | **lūngūbis**, *leikny̱t*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.PR
radius

لونغ | **lūngūryt**, *lūngūrūn~leiknyr*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.PR/NO.TRI.APO.-R.PR
ulnar

لونغ | **lūrrūhyt**, *lūrry̱*

| NO.TEL.-ŪHYT
dirtiness, dirt, filth: *lūrrymmit* ‘in disorder, dirty’

لونغ | **lūrrūt**, *lūrrykka*, *lūrrūḡ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŪT
dirty, filthy, unclean

لونغ | **lūrrydd-**, *lūrrydd-*, *lūrrytt-*

| VT
to dirty, to soil

لونغ | **lūvvi**, *luovu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
leg hole in hide: *u̱i̱uin uktat ōhi luovot tavama nē na* ‘to make an honest mistake (lit. to correctly put the leg in the wrong leg hole)’

لونغ | **lyhhūt**, *lyhẖykka*, *lyhẖiḡḡ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-YT
dishonest, cheating, cunning

لونغ | **lyly**, *lyllūn*

| NO.BI.HOM.PR
newborn, baby, infant, child

لونغ | **ly̱ts**, *ly̱dda*

| NO.MO.CON.-TS.PR
heavy sleet

Lì lì

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔ | **lìaints-**, *lìaintts-*, *lìaintts-*

| VAI
to go by kick-sledge

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìainttsa**, *lìaintsùn*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR
kick-sledge: *gìlìaiskwi s'āntšynan* ‘s/he blacked out, s/he lost consciousness (lit. s/he slipped off’ of her/his kick-sledge)’

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìagvi**, *lìoakve*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
1. pulk, toboggan 2. burden: *naḡan ōhakakket lìagvits nē na* ‘to be a burden to someone (lit. to be a pulk to someone)’

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìauški**, *lìauktsen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
danger, trouble: *lìauktsimmut* ‘in danger’

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉⵙⵉⵏ | **lìauškoḡa**, *lìauktsū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
risk

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìedd-**, *lìedv-*, *lìedd-*

| VUI
1. to boil 2. (*gi-O-isk-*) to boil over 2. (vat, ~elt-) to let boil, to allow to boil, to simmer

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìedda**, *lìeihon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
boil: *lìeihummit* ‘aboil’

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉⵙⵉⵏ | **lìeddenin**, *lìehenema*

| NO.TRI.CON.-N.AMP1
kettle

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìekk-**, *lìekv-*, *lìekk-*

| VT
1. to kick 2. (*il-O-ask-*) to resist, to hold off 3. (*būlda~*) to play soccer 4. (*hū~*) to play hockey

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìekka**, *lìeiggo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. kicking 2. (*il l'ekk ask-a*) resistance 3. (*būlda~*) soccer 4. (*hū~*) hockey

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìekki**, *lìeuggu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
1. kick 2. (*si~*) goal

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìehhu**, *lìeyddū*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
tea

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìehut**, *lìeho(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
1. meal 2. (archaic) soup

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìeürkka**, *lìeyrkūn*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR
(fish) hook: *lìeürkūt kingat nē na* ‘to catch (someone doing something, lit. to get on the hook)

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìidna**, *lìinnon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
wound: *lìinnukkūt* ‘wounded’

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉⵙⵉⵏ | **lìidn-is'xuth-**, *lìidn-is'xumm-*, *lìidn-is'xupb-*

| VUI
to get wounded, to become wounded

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìinnigḡami**, *lìinnegin*, *lìinnegḡam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-IḠḠAMI
unwounded, not wounded, safe, OK: *na ts'xinnegḡamma-t ke?* are you OK?

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìoagnatit**, *lìoaknat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
1. keyring 2. calculator

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìoagñi**, *lìoakne*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
1. key 2. solution

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉⵙⵉⵏ | **lìoakñ-ig-**, *lìoakñ-igg-*, *lìoakñ-ikk-*

| VAT
1. to solve 2. (*gi~*) to figure out, to predict: *lìoakñikkoguttami mi* ‘it is unpredictable’

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìoal-**, *lìoall-*, *lìoall-*

| VUI
1. to ebb, to come low tide 2. (*~a'ā'ā-*) to vary, to depend: *lìoala'ā'āmi* ‘it varies, it depends’

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìoallet**

| ADV
sometimes, from time to time, depending

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìoalli**, *lìoalen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
low tide: *lìoallits* ‘at low tide’

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉⵙⵉⵏ | **lìojjolgā**, *lìōjūl*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
pus discharge, pyorrhoea

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìō**, *lìujju*

| NO.MO.GEM.OP3
pus: *lìōjukva* ‘dickhead, idiot, moron’, ‘full of pus’

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉⵙⵉⵏ | **lìōbma**, *lìeūmmi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
salve, ointment, cream

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉ | **lìudd-**, *lìudv-*, *lìutt-*

| VT
1. to stop, to put a stop to, to cease 2. to break 3. (*si~*) to arrest

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉⵙⵉⵏ | **lìudduskva**, *lìūhus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
mucosa, mucus membrane

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉⵙⵉⵏ | **lìudk-**, *lìudkv-*, *lìutk-*

| VT
to wet, to make wet

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉⵙⵉⵏ | **lìuošš-od-**, *lìuošš-odd-*, *lìuošš-utt-*

| VUT
to infect, to spoil

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉⵙⵉⵏ | **lìuošš-u'ā-**, *lìuošš-u'ā'ā-*, *lìuošš-u'ā'ā-*

| VTRANSL
to become infected (of wound)

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉⵙⵉⵏ | **lìuoššū'ā'āxun**, *lìuoššu'ā'āxoma*

| NO.TEL.-U'ĒĒUN
infection, act of becoming infected

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉⵙⵉⵏ | **lìuošš-uθ-**, *lìuošš-umm-*, *lìuošš-upb-*

| VUI
to be infected (of wound)

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉⵙⵉⵏ | **lìuoššuvvun**, *lìuoššuwoma*

| NO.TEL.-UVVUN
infection, state of being infected

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉⵙⵉⵏ | **lìuošu**, *lìūeyssēn*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
infection (in wound)

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉⵙⵉⵏ | **lìutta**, *lìyddēn*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
1. stop, arrest, cessation 2. (*si~*) arrest

ⵜⵉⵍⵉⵎⵉⵔⵉⵙⵉⵏ | **lìuts-od-**, *lìuts-odd-*, *lìuts-utt-*

| VT

1. to saturate, to drench 2. (*si*~) to steep, to douse, to soak, to infuse 3. (*i*~) to swamp, to flood, to overwhelm

ⲓⲩⲧⲥⲁⲛⲓⲛ | **liuts-uʿ**-, *liuts uʿʿ*-, *liuts uʿʿ*-

| VTRANSL

to become saturated, drenched, steeped

ⲓⲩⲧⲥⲁⲛⲓⲛⲥ | **liutsuʿʿun**, *liutsuʿʿoma*

| NO.TEL.-UʿʿLUN

saturation, drenching, act of becoming saturated, drenched, steeped: *kwiʿo*~ ‘overstimulation’

ⲓⲩⲧⲥⲁⲛⲓⲛⲥ | **liutsulla**, *liuottsul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1

saturation

ⲓⲩⲧⲥⲁⲛ | **liuv-**, *liuvv-*, *liuvv-*

| VAI

1. to dive down (of birds, from the surface of the water) 2. (*si*~) to explore, to dive into, to check out, to look into, to poll, to investigate, to check (out): *siskiljwits* ‘I will check it out’ 3. (*~eltsg*-) to drown, to kill by drowning

ⲓⲩⲧⲥⲁⲛ | **liuvva**, *liyni*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

1. dive, diving 2. (*si*~) exploration, poll, investigation 3. (*liuvv eltsg a*) drowning, killing by drowning, execution (by drowning)

ⲓⲩⲧⲥⲁⲛ | **liuvvi**, *liuve*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

(EAST) common loon (*Gavia immer*, also *hilljut*)

ⲓⲩⲧⲥⲁⲛ | **liurūn**, *liurūma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.PR2

1. trap, mistake 2. jail, prison

Ḳ Ḳ

ⲓⲕⲃⲱⲣ | **labb-ur-**, *labb urr-*, *labb urr-*

| VUI

to splash, to splatter (often *~isk-*): *labbur-labbami* ‘it splish-splashes’

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **lakka**, *lāggi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

mountain waterfall: *ova na lakka* ‘yet again (lit. still the mountain waterfall)’

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **las-**, *lass-*, *lass-*

| VUI

1. to rush (towards, to): *lassen tsaʿʿa* ‘flowing (non-stagnant) water’ 2. to flow rapidly, to go quickly: *lasami dāljen* ‘time flies’ 3. (*gi*~) to go, to start going, to leave: *gilasat na tsmindotsin ke?* ‘should we get going?’ 4. (VAM, *~utug-*) to rush, to hurry: *lasuttugas* ‘hurry up!’

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **laškv-**, *laškv-*, *laškv-*

| VA

to bite (of animals with teeth)

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **laškvu**, *loaktšvoga*

| NO.TEL.-U

bite (from animal with teeth)

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **latgv-**, *latgv-*, *latgv-*

| VT

to disappoint

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **lauhhi**, *luoahē*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

sinker, weight

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **laudni**, *luoannen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP

surf

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **laudnura**, *luoannur*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1

male seal

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **layggyt**, *laykkan*, *laykk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGYT

1. smooth, slick 2. well sharpened 3. (*hul*~) poorly sharpened, not too bright, dumb

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **leir-**, *leirr-*, *leirr-*

| VA

1. to say or to speak rudely, impolitely or abrasively 2. (*i*~) to disrespect, to talk back to 3. (*~isk-*) to say or speak with anger, to berate, to scold: *ileiriskwanitnut skwilit* ‘s/he hurled insults at me’

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **leirra**, *leiron*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2

1. impolite, rude or abrasive words or speech 2. (*i*~) disrespect 3. (*leirr isk a*) berating, scolding

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **leirrutit**, *leirrut*, *leirrut-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

1. impolite, rude, abrasive 2. (*i*~) disrespectful

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **lesʿ-**, *lesʿv-*, *lesʿ-*

| VT

1. to throw, to fling 2. (*~ig-*) to throw (hard), to slam

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **leutgva**

| ADV

quite, very, just (about), nonetheless: *higvi leutgva* ‘it was quite good, it was good (nonetheless, still, despite)’

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **leuk**, *leugga*

| NO.MO.CON.-K

snowed-over path, path that is hardly or no longer visible

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **lidd-**, *lidv-*, *litt-*

| VUI

to slide, to slip (in slippery surface)

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **liddet**, *liddikka*, *liddeg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ET

slippery

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **lidna**, *linnon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2

slippery conditions (ice): *nā ʿluoʿija lidna* ‘there is slippery ice everywhere’, *linnummit* ‘(in) icy, slippery conditions’

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **liggi**, *liku*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP

1. daub, mud, insulation 2. (*si*~) insulation, plaster

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **lihhu~lihhhu**, *liho~liiho*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1

area (especially valley) in mountains that is difficult to access: *liihat lihot~liihot nē na* ‘to make a mistake, to get into trouble, to shoot oneself in the foot (lit. to slip in an area difficult to access)’, *sitsaibmat ulliurliihot nē na* ‘to die (lit. to wander into the mountain valley of the silence)’

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **likt-**, *liktv-*, *likt-*

| VT

1. to daub, to fill in cracks, to insulate 2. (*si*~) to insulate, to plaster, to cover 3. to fill out (a form)

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **linkkabma**, *linkan*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2

squadron, group of (people on) boats

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **linkkas**, *linkka*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC

boat: *nā ūe nuomen mi sʿlinkkasan a* ‘s/he is (too) late (lit. her/his boat is already out on the lake)’, *piʿlinkkava sitannat tsʿukket* ‘you must wait your turn, be patient (lit. you must wait for your boat)’

ⲓⲕⲃⲱ | **linʿa**, *linʿʿon*, *linʿ-*

| ADJ.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2

1. thin, flat 2. boring

distracted, scatterbrain

🌀 | **luil**uθ-, *luilumm-*, *luilupp-*

| VAI
1. to be distracted 2. (*inu*~) to go around distracted, without any clear purpose

🌀 | **luil**-uʃ-, *luil*-uʃʃ-, *luil*-uʃʃ-

| VAI
to become distracted

🌀 | **luji**-, *luji*-, *luji*-

| VAI
to wade

🌀 | **luji**-od-, *luji*-odd-, *luji*-utt-

| VAT
to wade

🌀 | **luji**ogi, *luji*ti

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR(PL)
river (which can or must be waded): *bidnat luji*tyt *ne na* ‘to arrive at an impasse, to reach a deadlock, standstill, roadblock’

🌀 | **luji**-od-, *luji*-odd-, *luji*-utt-

| VAT
to wade

🌀 | **lujosset**, *luji*us

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
wading, narrowest part of a river

🌀 | **luggi**-, *luggi*-, *luggi*-

| VUI
to limp (often ~aʃʃ-): *luggiat bakvet nin ai* ‘to be ashamed, embarrassed, to walk with one’s tail between one’s legs (lit. to limp home)’

🌀 | **luksur**, *luksora*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.OP1
1. skin/leather between antlers 2. front part of the scalp (forward from the ears): *nemijeseset~nemijesaset luksora* ‘I am/get worked up about it, I am/get furious about it, I am/get upset about it, I have a lot to say about it (lit. the front part of the scap/leather between the antlers feels/starts to feel warm to me)’

🌀 | **lulsi**, *luoltsen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
small fish, fish

🌀 | **lull**-ur-, *lull*-urr-, *lull*-urr-

| VUI
for people or animals to walk (noisily), for a group to be noisy (going somewhere, sometimes VAI)

🌀 | **lullutskva**, *luoʃʃkuts*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.OP1
chatter, sound of people talking, rumors: *nā luoʃʃkummut a, ion...* ‘there are rumors that...’

🌀 | **luʃʃin**, *luʃʃema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
brook, small rapids, small but rapid river: *ohagitha luʃʃin a* ‘it doesn’t matter, it’s all the same to me (lit. all the same brook)’

🌀 | **lund**-, *lundv*-, *luntt*-

| V
1. (VUT) to bump, to hit (~*itn*- ‘hard, slam’) 2. (VUD, ~*uttug*-) to bump, to hit: *nūlunduttugin koadnoret* ‘I bumped (myself) into the corner’

🌀 | **luoda**~**luota**, *leytten*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
gas: *leyttimmyt* ‘bloated’

🌀 | **luodir**~**luotir**, *luodera*~*luotera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
gassiness, bloat, bloatedness

🌀 | **luodird**~**luotird**~, *luodirdv*~*luotirdv*-, *luodirtt*~*luotirtt*-

| VUI
to feel gassy, to feel bloated

🌀 | **luola**, *leyllen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
1. scale (of fish): *luhāt jo ninnit gvai leyllit i* ‘I am shocked, I am in disbelief (lit. all scales are slipping off of me now)’ 2. (*luol atno gi*) red-handed: *kinkuvi luolatnättset* ‘s/he was caught red-handed, caught in the act (lit. s/he was caught with scales on her/his hands)’

🌀 | **luoliski**, *luollit*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C(PL)
1. trace, remnant, vestige 2. (*si*~) hint, clue

🌀 | **luol**-its-, *luol*-itts-, *luol*-itts-

| VT
to descale, to remove scales (from fish)

🌀 | **luossa**, *leysen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
foam

🌀 | **lurknot**, *lurknukka*, *lurknog*-

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
short-legged: *mi lurknot jo* ‘fox (lit. the short-legged one)’

🌀 | **lurpmi**, *luormen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
1. wind that barely makes leaves move 2. something unimpressive, disappointing, underwhelming

🌀 | **lurp**-ur-, *lurp*-urr-, *lurp*-urr-

| VUI
for wind to make sound blowing through leaves

🌀 | **lurpurʃa**, *lurpur*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1
the sound of wind through leaves

🌀 | **lutn**-ir-, *lutn*-irr-, *lutn*-irr-

| VUI
to have a fever

🌀 | **lutner**-isʃuθ-, *lutner isʃumm*-, *luotner isʃupp*-

| VUI
to get a fever, to become feverish

🌀 | **lutnir**, *lutnera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
fever

🌀 | **lül**-, *lüll*-, *lüll*-

| VAI
1. to talk, to speak, to have a conversation (about +ELAT) 2. (~*ill*-) to chat, to have a conversation 3. (*keu*-*O*-aʃʃ-) to speak (together, among themselves): *keugelūlaʃʃinen* ‘we were talking together’ 4. (~*its*-) to chitchat 5. (~*elt*-) to allow to speak, to give someone their turn to speak 6. (~*od*-) to speak with each other, to have a conversation with each other 7. (~aʃʃ *ulg*-) to discuss at length, in depth 8. (~*oh*-) to discuss, to talk through something (+ELAT)

🌀 | **lülakvi**, *lüllat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
1. speech 2. (*keu*~) communication, conversation

🌀 | **lülildun**, *lüliltoma*

| NO.TEL.-ILDUN
turn to speak: *pihülildunna* ‘your turn (to speak)’

🌀 | **lulla**, *lülen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
1. speaking 2. (*keu*~) discussion, 3. (*lüll iʃl a*) chat 4. (*lüll aʃʃ ulg a*) in-depth discussion, pannel, symposium

🌀 | **lülövut**, *lülövon*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
dialect (often *illu*~)

🌀 | **lülut**, *lulo(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
1. language: *PiʼǺXu~*, *migi~*, *Ótu~*, *Nisku~* ‘Pine language’ 2. (*Lǻlut*, *Lǻluketsin*) Pine language

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **lǻl·ǻd-**, *lǻl ǻdd-*, *lǻl ǻtt-*

| VT
to translate

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **lǻlǻtti**, *lǻlǻttemma*

| NO.TEL.-ΦI
translator

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **lǻetsi**, *leuttson*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
rough horsetail (*Equisetum hyemale*)

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **lǻtǻgv-**, *lǻtǻv-*, *lǻtǻv-*

| VT
to tie (into a knot), to knot

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **lǻtǻgvi**, *luoǻgvu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
1. knot (intentional) 2. lots, heaps, bunch (of): *i niktǻsungit lǻtǻgvi* ‘there were lots of people’

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **lyhhǻt**, *lyhhǻykka*, *lyhhǻig-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŮT
dishonest, deceitful

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **lyks-**, *lyks-*, *lyks-*

| VUI
to slide (of earth or snow, down a mountain): *lyksi biggunnit* ‘there was a landslide down from the mountain side’

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **lyksi**, *liussu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
landslide: *opma~* ‘avalanche’, *sǻikka~* ‘mud, landslide’

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **lyl·eǻm-**, *lyl eǻmm-*, *lyl eǻbm-*

| VAI
to babble, to use babytalk, infantile language

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **lyll·yr-**, *lyll yrr-*, *lyll yrr-*

| VUI
to make sound (of rushing or flowing water)

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **lyllȳrǻ**, *lyǻȳr*

| NO.TRLAPO.-R.PR
sound of rushing or flowing water

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **lyllȳtskva**, *lyllȳts*

| NO.TRLAPO.-TS.PR
babbling, sound of baby, nonsense

Li li

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liaidn-**, *liaidn-*, *liaidn-*

| VAI
1. to wiggle, to squirm, to twitch: *liaidnemi naǻu* ‘a tricky situation, a dilemma, (being in) a pickle’ 2. (*gi~*) to get out of something, to avoid doing something cunningly, to do something shiftily

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liadvu**, *liǻtven*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
1. trachea 2. (*uśša~*) *sitemmi uśšaliǻtvet* ‘I choked on it (lit. it went into the wrong trachea)’

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liamm·od-**, *liamm ǻdd-*, *liamm ǻtt-*

| VT
to grind: *ǻǻammodan nǻltit* ‘s/he grinds her/his teeth’

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liatv·al-**, *liatv ǻll-*, *liatv ǻll-*

| VAI
to clear one's throat

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liauggit**, *liaukkan*, *liaukk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGIT
sharp, witty, funny

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liǻuv-**, *liǻuv-*, *liǻuv-*

| VAT
to whet, to grind, to sharpen (often *~aǻǻ-*): *liǻuwaǻǻat nǻltit né na* ‘to plot revenge (lit. to sharpen teeth)’, *liǻuwi rǻkki ai* ‘it makes one hungry (lit. it sharpens the stomach)’, *rǻkki liǻuwe miǻou* ‘appetizing food’

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liǻuvvat**, *liǻuwa*

| NO.TEL.-AT
grinder, whetstone: *liǻuwaumut* ‘under construction, in progress’

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liǻpneśiś**, *liǻpneśetsa*, *liǻpneśś-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŚIŚ
cocky, arrogant, bigheaded, snooty: *liǻpneśśayhats* ‘don’t be cocky, don’t get ahead of yourself’

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liǻpni**, *liǻabnu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
1. crest, tuft, tussock: *nǻ akkut niǻgvin tammekkut liǻpni* ‘s/he things highly of herself/himself, is bigheaded, arrogant, snooty (lit. s/he has a bigger tuft than head)’ 2. tassel

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liidd-**, *liidd-*, *liidd-*

| VUI
1. to mix, to blend 2. (*keu~*) to fuse together, to combine, to coalesce 3. (*huk keu~*) to go poorly together, to be immiscible, not to go together, to clash 4. (*iggik keu~*) to be miscible, to go well together, to blend harmoniously together, to fit well together, to get along: *iggikkeulǻiddat* ‘they get along well’ 5. (*gi~*) to fall out, to precipitate

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liidda**, *liihon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
1. mixing, blending 2. (*keu~*) fusing together, combination, coalescence: *akkut keulǻiuhummit* ‘together with it, in combination with it’ 3. (*gi~*) precipitation

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liidd·eg-**, *liidd egg-*, *liidd ikk-*

| VT
1. (VAT) to mix, to blend 2. (VAT, *keu~*) to fuse together, to combine, to coalesce 3. (VUT) to confuse, to take someone for someone else (with +ILLAT): *piǻiiddeggannat kuokket* ‘I took you for someone else’

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liiddiggun**, *liiddikoma*

| NO.TEL.-IGGUN
1. mixing, blending 2. (*keu~*) fusing 3. (*hamal~*) welding

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liiddisǻun**, *liiddisǻoma*

| NO.TEL.-ISELUN
confusion, confusing

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liidd·isǻuθ-**, *liidd isǻumm-*, *liidd isǻupp-*

| VUI
1. to get confused 2. (*si~*) to get mixed up into, entangled into, hooked on (+ILLAT)

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liidd·isteg-**, *liidd istegg-*, *liidd istikk-*

| VT
1. to confuse 2. (*i~*) to bewilder, to astound, to perplex

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liiherit**, *liihiv*, *liihir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
mixed, blended, varied

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liihot~liihukkit**

| ADV
sometimes, from time to time

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liihu**, *liiddoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
1. mixture, mix, blend 2. (*keu~*) combination

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liirpi**, *liirppon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
axe whetstone: *liudkat liirppon nattsitsis* ‘let’s get started (lit. let us wet the axe whetstone)’

ᐱᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | **liikkju**, *liiggjo*

ሓሙያ | **ḥammi**, *ḥoame*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
reindeer that has shed its antlers: *ḥammeṇukwoats* ‘without a hat, having lost one’s hat (especially in the cold)’, *ḥoamimut* ‘without a hat’

ሓሙያፍፀፀ | **ḥammulit**, *ḥammul*, *ḥammul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
bald, balding

ሓሙጋ | **ḥapi**, *ḥoappe*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
(arctic) hare (*Lepus arcticus*, or any hare)

ሓሙጋፍጋ | **ḥappal-**, *ḥappall-*, *ḥappall-*

| VAI
to walk in deep snow, to wade through deep snow

ሓሙጋጋጋ | **ḥarbis**, *ḥarḥpa*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
squash: *kḥammi*~ ‘pumpkin’

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥarbna**, *ḥarḥnen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
bladder wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*)

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥarka**, *ḥärkken*~*ḥärgen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
seashore: *bakven ḥarkven* ‘at home, home sweet home’, *ḥarkogummul* ‘further along the shore’, *ḥarkobemungit* ‘a little bit further down the shore’

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥarputs**, *ḥarpoha*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.OP1
walruss

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡፡ | **ḥarpṇ-aḥḥ-**, *ḥärḥṇ-oḥ-*, *ḥoarḥṇ-oḥ-*

| VAI
1. to gather bladder wrack 2. (*inu*~) to go through someone’s things, to rummage 3. to forage

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥasp-**, *ḥasḥ-*, *ḥasp-*

| VAT
1. to pet 2. (~*aḥḥ*-) to caress, to cuddle 3. (*issi-O-aḥḥ*-) to pamper, to spoil

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥaump-**, *ḥaumpḥ-*, *ḥaumpḥ-*

| VAT
to slap, to whack, to hit (often ~*isk*-)

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥaumpṇa**, *ḥaympi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. slap, whack, hit 2. (*ḥaumpḥ isk-a*) sudden slap, strike: *mindvi ḥaumpḥiskoats* ‘it came as a complete surprise (lit. it came as a strike)’

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥeggerit**, *ḥeggir*, *ḥeggir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
naive, gullible, credulous

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥeggiryt**, *ḥeigir*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP
naive, gullible, credulous person

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥegvat**, *ḥeukwava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
1. bait, lure 2. joke, goof: *ḥegvats* ‘as a joke, as a goof’

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥekv-**, *ḥekw-*, *ḥekw-*

| V
1. (VAI) to bite (of fish): *ḥekvan migihyhūt bāktset*, *a lutān da – tūjan a giskin ḥu* ‘a sea trout will bite the right coloured bait, a salmon won’t’ 2. (VUT, VUI) to believe (as a result of being duped): *na gēgo-t ke io piḥekvin sahjiḥḥodan?* ‘did you really believe her/his story?’

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥekv-eg-**, *ḥekw-egg-*, *ḥekw-ikk-*

| VT
to dupe, to lure, to convince someone of a lie

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥekviggun**, *ḥekwikoma*

| NO.TEL.-IGGUN
duping, luring, deceiving, defrauding, swindling, fraud

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥekvekki**, *ḥekvekkemma*

| NO.TEL.-Φ1
charlatan, deceiver, fraudster, swindler

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥēn**, *ḥēngen*

| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-N.AMP
cuff (of sleeve): *lūrryddat sḥēngudan nē na* ‘to get one’s hands dirty, to do hard work (lit. to dirty one’s cuffs)’

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥia**, *ḥiije*

| NO.MO.DIPH.ANT.AMP2
1. dandruff, dry skin: *ḥiijimyt* ‘with dandruff’ 2. (*daldo*~) desquamation, peeling skin (from sunburn): *nā nikkut daldoḥiijimyt nulkī* ‘my skin is peeling (from a sunburn)’

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥigg-agag-**, *ḥigg-agagg-*, *ḥigg-agakk-*

| VAT
to influence, to persuade

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥiggagṇa**, *ḥikā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2
1. direction, orientation, guidance 2. (PL) directions: *alkat ḥikīt nē na* ‘to give directions’

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥigg-(iv)attag-**, *ḥigg-(iv)attav-*, *ḥigg-(iv)attakk-*

| VAI
to (be able to) orient oneself, to get one’s bearings

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥigg-ig-**, *ḥigg-igg-*, *ḥigg-ikk-*

| VT
to guide, to direct, to lead, to show the way

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥiggiggun**, *ḥiggikoma*

| NO.TEL.-igGUN
guidance, direction, leading

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥigtsi-ḥagtsi**

| ADV
topsy turvy, upside down, in chaos

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥiji-ig-**, *ḥiji-igg-*, *ḥiji-ikk-*

| VAT
to peel (off), to remove

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥikka**, *ḥiggo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
path, way, area: *ḥikkogoget* ‘further down/along the path’

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥikkovut**, *ḥikkovon*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
1. orientation, direction 2. (*gvene*~) cardinal direction

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥiknulla**, *ḥingul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
revelation, epiphany

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥikn-uḥ-**, *ḥikn-uḥḥ-*, *ḥikn-uḥḥ-*

| VTRANS
to turn out to (be), to end up (+ESS): *sḥiknuḥḥi dejjā* ‘s/he turned out to be here’, *tseḥiknuḥḥin usḥiubmils* ‘you turned out to be a liar’ *iset ḥa ḥiknuḥḥin* ‘it may (turn out to) be so, be that as it may’

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥiknuḥḥun**, *ḥiknuḥoma*

| NO.TEL.-UḥḥUN
act of turning out, ending up, revelation

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥikti**, *ḥigtu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
cheek: *nā akkut ḥigtumit ḥakli* ‘s/he knows something s/he is not telling (us about), s/he is smirking, s/he is being deadpan (lit. s/he has an acorn in the cheek)’, *ḥakleḥigtu* ‘with a smirk, smirking, jokingly, deadpan’

ሓሙጋጋ፡፡ | **ḥind-**, *ḥindv-*, *ḥintt-*

| VUI
to shimmer, to twinkle (of stars): *ḥintten rekka* ‘(during) a starry night’

ክሮጋላዝ | **Kindava**, *Kindā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP2.PR
1. night sky 2. (*kemmo*~) universe

ክሮጋጋጋጋ | **Kindirit**, *Kindir*, *Kindir*-

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
shiny, shimmery, twinkling: *heyKindir* ‘in the dead of night, at night’

ክሮጋላዝ | **Kindak**, *Kindoga*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP2
satellite

ክሮጋጋጋጋ | **Kindir**, *Kindera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP.PR
star: *ጸሐይKindir* ‘when stars are very visible’

ክሮጋላዝ | **Kinduggit**, *Kindukkan*, *Kindukk*-

| ADJ.TEL.-GGIT
starry, starlit

ክሮጋላዝ | **Kindukvi**, *Kinditt*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
constellation

ክሮጋላዝ | **kinna**, *Kindnā*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR.IRR
1. light, illumination, brightness, hue: *igat Kindnūt nin ai* ‘to turn out (that), to become clear that’ 2. (*si*~) appearance, manifestation, presentation, revelation

ክሮጋጋጋጋ | **kipnerit**, *kipnir*, *kipnir*-

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
freckled, spotted

ክሮጋጋጋጋ | **kipnin**, *kipnenan*, *kipnin*-

| ADJ.TEL.-IN
1. (*alla*~) varied 2. (often *illu*~) diverse, multifaceted 3. (*njuka*~) multifaceted, complex 4. (*kini*~) eclectic, heterogeneous, mixed

ክሮጋጋጋጋ | **kipnehit**, *kipni*

| NO.TEL.-EHIT
1. (*alla*~) variance, variety 2. (often *illu*~) diversity, multifacetedness 3. (*njuka*~) multifacetedness, complexity, multiplicity 4. (*kini*~) eclecticism, heterogeneity

ክሮጋጋጋጋ | **kipnu**, *Kindno*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1
freckle, spot: *kipnontiḥa* ‘person with freckles’ *sisigat Kindnittit nin ai* ‘to get freckles, to become freckled (lit. to run into freckles)’ also figuratively ‘to get into trouble’

ክሮጋጋጋጋ | **kippyś**, *kippūśa*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.PR
bonnet, cap

ክሮጋላዝ | **kisā**, *kisā*-, *kisā*-

| VAI
1. to sing 2. (*iggiā*~) to sound good, to be in harmony, to be correct: *na higgīḥḥisḥami-t ke?* ‘does that sound good, is this correct, is this harmonious?’

ክሮጋላዝ | **kisā**, *kisā*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
1. singing, chant 2. (*iggiā*~) harmony: *iggiḥḥisḥummit* ‘in harmony’

ክሮጋላዝ | **kisāxi**, *kisāil*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.AMP.PR.IRR
redwing (*Turdus iliacus*)

ክሮጋላዝ | **kisxiryt**, *kisxir*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP.PR.IRR
person who likes to sing, who sings a lot

ክሮጋላዝ | **kisxu**, *kisxoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
song, melody

ክሮጋላዝ | **kiss**-, *kiss*-, *kiks*-

| VAT
to sing, to chant

ክሮጋላዝ | **kissa**, *kikson*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
song: *kissava* ‘my love, my sweetheart (lit. my song)’

ክሮጋላዝ | **kissuk**, *kissoḡva*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1
song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*)

ክሮጋላዝ | **kis**, *kiksa*

| NO.MO.CON.-S.COMP
larva, pupa

ክሮጋላዝ | **kis**, *kiskwa*

| NO.MO.CON.-S.COMP
path (under something)

ክሮጋላዝ | **koari**, *koarren*~*koarren*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
edge (of cliff): *au kuoarrimmut va* ‘about to, close to’

ክሮጋላዝ | **koarulit**, *koarul*, *koarul*-

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
extreme, severe, drastic

ክሮጋላዝ | **kodn**-, *kodn*-, *kodn*-

| VUI
1. to settle, to sink to the bottom, to calm down 2. (often *gi*~ for a more literal meaning) to become unentangled, to become disentangled, to reach a resolution, to unravel

ክሮጋላዝ | **kodni**, *koannan*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
sediment, dregs

ክሮጋላዝ | **koixubun**, *koixubban*, *koixubp*-

| ADJ.TEL.-BBUN
goofy, crazy, nutty, joker

ክሮጋላዝ | **koixit**, *koixē(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
joke, goof: *koixikkut* ‘as a goof, as a joke, jokingly’

ክሮጋላዝ | **koixu(v)**-, *koixu(v)*-, *koixu(v)*-

| VAI
to act goofy, crazy, nutty, to joke

ክሮጋላዝ | **konnavā**, *konvā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP2.PR
dénouement, resolution, unravelling

ክሮጋላዝ | **koppur**-, *koppur*-, *koppur* urr-

| VUI
to drip (into water, making a sound): *koppur-koppami* ‘it drips’

ክሮጋላዝ | **koppurā**, *koabbur*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1
sound of dripping (into water)

ክሮጋላዝ | **kopsi**, *koapse*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
1. very short time 2. second

ክሮጋላዝ | **kōt**, *kōdda*

| NO.MO.CON.-T
earthworm, sandworm

ክሮጋላዝ | **kuddi**, *kūten*~*kūuten*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP(IRR)
hour: *kukit kūtut* (2 *kū*) ‘at two o’clock’, *tavingit kūtut* (5:ingit *kū*) ‘from five o’clock’, *nā kajju kūtut?*, *nā kawwa kūtut i?* ‘what time is it?’

ክሮጋላዝ | **kukā**-, *kukā*-, *kukā*-

| VAI
1. to fit (just right, often *si*~) 2. (*~iθ*) to click, to suddenly realise or understand: *va jo kukāissi* ‘and then it clicked’

»»»»»»»» | **maġluddun**, *maġlutoma*

| NO.TEL.-UDDUN

1. untying, taking (seams) apart 2. (*i*~) cauing to fall apart 3. (*gi*~) unraveling, unwinding, untangling

»»»»»»»» | **maġlul**, *maġluġan*, *maġlul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UL

1. problematic, difficult, troublesome 2. tangled, knotty

»»»»»»»» | **maġlulit**, *maġlu*, *maġlu-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

difficult, hard, tangled, complicated

»»»»»»»» | **maġlull-in-**, *maġlull-inn-*, *maġlull-idn-*

| VT

to complicate (needlessly)

»»»»»»»» | **maġl-uġ-**, *maġl-uġġ-*, *maġl-uġġ-*

| VTRANSL

1. to come undone (of textile, laces), to become untied 2. (*i*~) to fall apart, to become unhinged, to lose one's mind (*nüegvin* 'from the head'): *gamma maġluġat nüegvin nin najjet* 'I'm at my wit's end (lit. I'm about to come undone from the head)' 3. (*gi*~) to unravel, to unwind, to become untangled

»»»»»»»» | **maġluġġun**, *maġluġoma*

| NO.TEL.-UġġUN

1. coming undone, untied 2. (*i*~) falling apart, becoming unhinged, losing one's mind, insanity 3. (*gi*~) unraveling

»»»»»»»» | **maihhi-maihhji**, *moihu~moiddu~moihhiu*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

maple (especially *Acer saccharum*)

»»»»»»»» | **maiv-**, *maiv-*, *maiv-*

| VAI

to smile

»»»»»»»» | **maivverit**, *maivvir*, *maivvir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT

smiling, smiley: *maivvir-* 'with a smile', *maivvir guognen* 'with a smile on her/his face'

»»»»»»»» | **maivvi**, *moivon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP

smile: *moivukkit* 'smiling, with a smile'

»»»»»»»» | **maivviryt**, *mávir*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP.PR

someone who smiles a lot

»»»»»»»» | **maivvinget**, *maivveknan*, *maivvikn-*

| ADJ.TEL.-INGET

smiling, beaming, happy (looking)

»»»»»»»» | **maġ-al-**, *maġ-all-*, *maġ-all-*

| VAI

to behave nicely, to be nice, to be polite

»»»»»»»» | **maġalloġa**, *maġalloġġi*

| NO.POL.SYM.OP2

to beha

»»»»»»»» | **maġas**, *maġa*, *maġas-*

| ADJ.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC

nice, polite, pleasant, well-mannered: *maġasas* 'behave, be nice', *maġats* 'nicely, politely'

»»»»»»»» | **maġohut**, *moaġi*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT

politeness: *moaġiukkit~moaġiimmun* 'politely'

»»»»»»»» | **makkir**, *makkera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP

goat, billy-goat

»»»»»»»» | **maklissin-**, *maktlissinn-*, *maktlissidn-*

| VAI

to go (around) with tangled hair

»»»»»»»» | **malgir**, *malgera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP

ox, male horse/cattle/reindeer used for work

»»»»»»»» | **mallas**, *malla*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC

tongue: *mallin loallot* 'from head to toe (lit. from tongue to tail bone)'

»»»»»»»» | **mallomi**, *moalun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1

larynx, voice box: *moalun-kaskat* 'adam's apple'

»»»»»»»» | **malts-**, *malts-*, *malts-*

| VA

to know (to have the skills for)

»»»»»»»» | **maltsi**, *mälttse*, *malts-*

| ADJ.HET.ANT.AMP

good (at something), smart, proficient

»»»»»»»» | **maltsogā**, *moaltsü*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

skill, talent: *moaltsukkit* 'skillfully'

»»»»»»»» | **maltsogmet**, *maltsogmi*, *maltsogmiθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET

talented, skilled

»»»»»»»» | **mangedet**, *mangit*

| NO.TEL.-EDET

sisterhood, sorority

»»»»»»»» | **manginga**, *mākninyt*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP.PR(HPL)

sisters (together, to each other)

»»»»»»»» | **mangi**, *moakne*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

(older) sister (of non-local argument)

»»»»»»»» | **mannam-**, *mannamm-*, *mannabm-*

| VAI

to skip, to walk rapidly

»»»»»»»» | **marġ-**, *marġu-*, *marġġ-*

| VA

1. to cut (food, meat) 2. (*~aġġ-*) to be cutting meat, preparing food

»»»»»»»» | **marġat**, *moarġġava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

meat cleaver, large knife

»»»»»»»» | **marġġa**, *māvġi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

cutting, food preparation

»»»»»»»» | **marġohingi**, *marġġohemut*

| NO.TRI.CON.-N.AMP(PL)

cutting tools

»»»»»»»» | **marġutit**, *moarġġut*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1

knife holder, holster, scabbard, sheath

»»»»»»»» | **maskit**, *maske(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1

sandbank, spit, narrow peninsula

»»»»»»»» | **matġva**, *māġvi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

1. (large) container, crate, box, house 2. (*miġat*~) database

»»»»»»»» | **mauġi**, *mauġġen*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

sap (especially of deciduous tree, birch)

»»»»»»»» | **maulga**, *maylkki*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. soap 2. (*míþþá*~) tallow 3. (*sivi*~) wax (also *simava*)

»»»» | **mavvu**, *máven*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
meat: *agimar* *lát* *máven* *né* *na* ‘to get to the point (lit. to go and cut the meat)’

»»»» | **medgn·am-**, *medgn·amm-*, *medgn·abm-*

| VAI
1. to repair nets (often ~*aXX-* or ~*add-*): *avamedgnamas* ‘get your house in order’ or ‘you’re one to talk’ 2. (*i*~) to make amends

»»»» | **medgn·and-**, *medgn·andv-*, *medgn·antt-*

| VAT
to repair or mend (usually of nets, often ~*aXX-* or ~*add-*): *medgnandat nennyt né na* ‘to mend a friendship’

»»»» | **medknin**, *medgnema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
mesh, net

»»»» | **medk-**, *medk-*, *metk-*

| VT, VUI
1. (VAT) to organise, to arrange, to set up 2. (VAT, *issi*~) to regulate, to adjust 3. (VAT, *keu*~) to compose, to put together, to harmonise, to synthesise 4. (VAT, VUT, *gillim*~) to imitate, to model, to mimic, to emulate 5. (VAT, *i*~) to correct, to arrange 6. (VAT, *i* *si*~) to rectify, to amend 7. (VAT, VUT, *issi* *si*-*O*-*attag-*) to adapt to, to adjust to 8. (VUT, VUI, *iss* *il*-*O*-*attag-*) to evolve 9. (VUT, *gi*-*O*-*attag-*) to be composed of 10. (VA, ~*eh-*) to plan carefully, to strategise, to plan ahead

»»»» | **medkve·linno·midda**, ~*míto*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
law (subject, science)

»»»» | **medkve·linno·mitti**, ~*mittemma*

| NO.TEL.-FI
lawyer (often shortened to *medk vī*)

»»»» | **medkve·linnu**, *medkve·lidnon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP1
law

»»»» | **medkve·piska**, *medkve·piktso*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
police: ~*sakvin* ‘policeman’, ~*iski* ‘policewoman’

»»»» | **medkvi**, *meutkou*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
1. system, arrangement 2. (*il*~) method 3. (*keu*~) composition, synthesis, harmonization 4. (*vey*~) imitation, mimicry, modeling (often *vey medku add i*) 5. (*i*~) correction 6. (*i* *si*~) rectification, amendment 7. (*issi* *si*~) adaptation, adjustment 8. (*iss* *il*~) evolution 9. (*gi*~) substance, composition

»»»» | **medkvot**, *medkvukka*, *medkvog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
1. systematic, organised, ordered 2. (*il*~) methodical, procedural 3. (*keu*~) harmonised, synthetic, compositional, integrative 4. (*vey*~) imitative, imitation, mimetic 5. (*i*~) corrective 6. (*i* *si*~) reparative, restorative, amending 7. (*issi* *si*~) adaptive, adapted, adjusted 8. (*iss* *il*~) evolutionary 9. (*gi*~) substantial, material

»»»» | **meisk·an-**, *meisk·ánn-*, *meisk·adn-*

| VAI
to grow up

»»»» | **meisk·ed-**, *meisk·ed-*, *meisk·ed-*

| VUI
1. to burgeon, to sprout 2. (*i*~) to germinate

»»»» | **meiskvot**, *meiskvukka*, *meiskvog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
benign, nascent, incipient, preliminary, initial

»»»» | **meitskva**, *meiskvo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2

1. bud, shoot, sprout 2. (*i*~) germination 3. (*meitskv an a*) growing up, upbringing: *i níkkut temmy meitskvana* ‘I had a happy upbringing’ 3. beginning, start, preliminary or initial stage: *meiskvogit* ‘to start with, at first’

»»»» | **mekn-**, *mekn-*, *mekn-* | VAT

1. to sow (often ~*add-*) 2. (*si*~) to plant, to implant 3. (*sasum* *si*~) to invest (money, +*illat*): *sasumsiskimekninen níkkut mi náijet-t de* ‘we invested a lot of money into this’ 4. (*galba*~) to farm: *galbamekni* ‘farmer’

»»»» | **mekna**, *meingo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2

1. sowing 2. (*si*~) planting, implanting, implantation 3. (*sasum* *si*~) investing, investment 4. (*galba*~) aggriculture

»»»» | **mekt-**, *mektv-*, *mekt-*

| VI
to bleat

»»»» | **mengit**, *menge(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1

farm, farmstead (sometimes *galba*~)

»»»» | **mengu**, *meuknoga*

| NO.TEL.-U

sowing: *tuvvua mengu* ‘this year’s sowing, that which was sowed this year’

»»»» | **mesp·ilg·ulla**, *meusp·ulg·ul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1

fermentation

»»»» | **meskv-**, *meskv-*, *meskv-*

| VU

1. (VUI) to be (very) hungry: *ñemeskva* ‘I’m hungry’, *smeskven bíski* ‘a hungry child’ 2. (VUT, INV): *ñemeskveset* ‘I want to eat it, I feel like (eating) it, I want it (food)’

»»»» | **mespat**, *meuspava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

rennet, curdling agent

»»»» | **mespu**, *meišpo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1

curd: *sisiget mešpittit nin ai* ‘to curdle’

»»»» | **mesp·uX-**, *mesp·uX-*, *mesp·uX-*

| VTRANS

1. to curdle 2. (*mesp·ilg·uX-*) to ferment

»»»» | **mespuX·un**, *mespuX·oma*

| NO.TEL.-U·L·UN

1. curdling 2. (*mesp·ilg·uX·un*) fermentation

»»»» | **metgv-**, *metgv-*, *metgv-*

| VUI

to smell bad, to be smelly, to stink

»»»» | **metgvi**, *meugvu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP

bad smell, stink: *míuho*~ ‘bad breath, halitosis’

»»»» | **meurra**, *míuira*, *meurr-*

| ADJ.BI.HET.ANT.OP2

difficult, arduous, tough

»»»» | **meurroga**, *míuira*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP1

difficulty, obstacle, hurdle, challenge: *míuira* *gúit* ‘without obstacle, well, smoothly’

»»»» | **meurtt-**, *meurttv-*, *meurtt-*

| VT

to complicate: *meurtut aihen nuttsohet* ‘don’t make things more complicated than they need to be (lit. don’t complicate the needle)’

»»»» | **meüdn·eg-**, *meüdn·egg-*, *meüdn·ikk-*

| VAT

to guide, to lead

»»»»»»»»»» | **meũnũga**, *meũdneũ*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.PR2

guidance, leadership: *ai meũdnykkit* ‘with her/his guidance’

»»»»»»»»»» | **mějĩiatit**, *mjoĩat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2

(butter) churn

»»»»»»»»»» | **mějĩi**, *mjoĩu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP

cream

»»»»»»»»»» | **mějĩut-**, *mějĩutv-*, *mějĩutt-*

| VT

1. to churn 2. (*ask-*, pejorative) to go on about, to keep (talking, doing, thinking), to ruminate (on a subject)

»»»»»»»»»» | **mibbi**, *mĩpon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP

butter: *mĩpummit* ‘lucky, well off, wealthy’

»»»»»»»»»» | **mibb-ug̃tav-**, *mibb ug̃tavv-*, *mibb ug̃tavv-*

| VT

to add butter to, to butter (up), to grease

»»»»»»»»»» | **mibbulga**, *mĩpul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1

1. musk 2. rancid butter

»»»»»»»»»» | **mid-**, *midd-*, *mitt-*

| VAT, VAI

to know: *gamidda* ‘I know’

»»»»»»»»»» | **midda**, *mĩto*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2

1. science: *ella*~ ‘botany’, *tsalla*~ ‘chemistry’, *iljã*~ ‘biology’, *missi*~ ‘physics’, *nintã*~ ‘mathematics’, *galba*~ ‘geography’ 2. knowledge (also *mitta*): (*ĩo*) *mĩto ga, ia* ‘I’m sure that, it’s true that’

»»»»»»»»»» | **middava**, *mĩtat*, *middaθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA

1. conscious, aware: *ũmiddattan* ‘s/he is unconscious’ 2. (*iski*~) self-aware, self-conscious: *ohat gamiddamma nannit* ‘I’m very self-aware/self-conscious about it’

»»»»»»»»»» | **middin**, *middenan*, *middidn-*

| ADJ.TEL.-IN

scientific

»»»»»»»»»» | **middodot**, *middũt*

| NO.TEL.-ODOT

expertise

»»»»»»»»»» | **middun**, *mitoma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1

knowledge, cognisance, awareness

»»»»»»»»»» | **midduva**, *mĩti*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP1

1. consciousness, awareness: *gĩtemeg̃gĩn dannit mĩti* ‘s/he lost consciousness (lit. consciousness streamed out of her/him)’ 2. (*iski*~) self-awareness, self-consciousness

»»»»»»»»»» | **midna**, *mĩnno*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2

1. walk, walking 2. (*keu*~) functioning 3. (*ũl*~) relation, relationship, link, similarity

»»»»»»»»»» | **midn-eg-**, *midn egg-*, *midn ikk-*

| V

1. to start, to establish, to put into motion 2. (*gi*~) to precipitate, to cause to fall out (of hair): *hũksũ gimidneggen* ‘nerve-racking’ 3. (*midn*(*eg*) *iθ-*) to jumpstart, to hurry (see *midn iθ-*)

»»»»»»»»»» | **midn-iθ-**, *midn imm-*, *midn iθp-*

| VAI

1. to hurry, to get moving 2. (*a*~) to start, to begin (of weather): *amidnissi sikwo* ‘it started raining’

»»»»»»»»»» | **midnits-**, *midnits-*, *midnits-*

| VI

to make sound while walking, to clomp, to clatter, to rattle

»»»»»»»»»» | **midnitskva**, *mĩnits*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.AMP

sound of people walking around, clomp, clomping, clatter, rattle

»»»»»»»»»» | **mid-**, *midd-*, *midd-*

| VT

1. (VAT) to like, to want: *gamihet valbat nin ai gami* ‘I like swimming’, *tsmha mikvutummon kisken?* ‘what do you want to eat?’ 2. (VAT, *i*~) to adore, to love (platonically) 3. (VAT, *u*~) to dislike 4. (VUP, *iggim-Ø-φutuθ-*) to be liked, to be popular: *ohat iggimmiddututtami* ‘it is very popular’, *iggimmiddivummen* (ATTR.) likable, personable, *iggimmiddoğummen* (ATTR.) unlikable, unpersonable 5. (VUP, *i hũd-Ø-φutuθ-*) to be unlikeable, to be obnoxious, to be dispicable

»»»»»»»»»» | **midm-**, *midm-*, *midm-*

| V

1. (VAI) to complain lightly, to gripe, to fuss 2. (VAI, VUI, *gi*~) to scatter, to go running in all directions (of reindeer or other animals), to become distracted: *gimĩdmunnen gebmi* ‘distracted (lit. scattered mind)’, *gegagĩamidmami suolkken* ‘my heart breaks, my heart aches’

»»»»»»»»»» | **midma**, *mĩm̃mo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2

1. complaining, gripe, fuss 2. (*gi*~) scattering, distraction: *geummu gi midma* ‘lack of attention, attention deficit’, *sulge gi midma* ‘heartache’

»»»»»»»»»» | **midmauhut**, *midmavũ*

| NO.TEL.-AUHUT

fussiness

»»»»»»»»»» | **midmavut**, *midmaukka*, *midmaug-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVUT

complains, fussy: *midmavut lyly* ‘fussy baby’

»»»»»»»»»» | **midm-eg-**, *midm egg-*, *midm ikk-*

| V

1. (VT, VD) to cause to complain, to cause someone a fuss 2. (*gi*~) to distract

»»»»»»»»»» | **midmis**, *midmeha*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP1.NC

(light) complaining, gripe, fuss

»»»»»»»»»» | **midn-**, *midn-*, *midn-/mitsn-*

| VT

1. to house, to keep, to put into a boathouse (*midnit*), to berth, to store (often *si*~), to park, to post up (often *si midn attag-*) 2. (*gi*~) to take out, to launch, to unberth, to take out of a boathouse, to unveil

»»»»»»»»»» | **midnit**, *midne(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1

1. boathouse 2. (*si*~) storage, post (position): *simidnimmyt* ‘in storage, in position’ 3. (*tsulttsat*~) garage: *tsulttsat(midnit)nũakki* ‘parking spot’

»»»»»»»»»» | **midnohhĩa**, *mĩsnus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1

1. place where there is no cabin or house, or where one cannot live or stay, build a cabin 2. having nowhere to stay, homelessness

»»»»»»»»»» | **mieg-**, *miegg-*, *miekk-/mĩkk-*

| V(IRR)

1. (VAT, VAI) to show, to tell, to inform, to let know 2. (VAT, VUT, *ũl*~) to present: *ilmiegat añnen nẽ na* ‘to hold out one’s hand’ 3. (VAI, VAT, *gag*~) to communicate

»»»»»»»»»» | **miegate**, *mĩeukkawa*

| NO.TEL.-AT

data, information

»»»»»»»»»» | **miekkka**, *mĩeuko*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2

»»»»»»»»»» | **mikv·(uss)iv·uθ-**, *mikv·(uss)iv umm-*,
mikv·(uss)iv upp-
 | VPASS
 1. to be edible 2. (~*ut*)*oḡuθ-* to be inedible
 »»»»»»»»»» | **mikv(uss)ivut**, *mikv(uss)ivon*
 | NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
 edibility, something edible: *na iḡ-t ke pikkut mikvivut?* ‘do you have something to eat?’
 »»»»»»»»»» | **mikvivot**, *mikvivukka*, *mikvivog-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-OT
 1. edible 2. (*mikv vḡ ot*) inedible, uneaten
 »»»»»»»»»» | **millji**, *miḷju*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
 side, position
 »»»»»»»»»» | **miltsoḡi**, *milttsit*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1 (PL)
 fish scales
 »»»»»»»»»» | **miḵkis**, *miḵka~milka*
 | NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
 crab
 »»»»»»»»»» | **mimi**, *miḃmon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
 little finger
 »»»»»»»»»» | **mimmik**, *mimmeḡva*
 | NO.BI.CON.-K.AMP
 lemming (*Lemmus lemmus*)
 »»»»»»»»»» | **min-**, *minn-*, *midn-*
 | VI
 1. (VAI) to walk (on two feet) 2. (*keu~*, VUI) to work, to function correctly 3. (*ül~*, VUI +COM) to be related to, to be linked, to be similar: *üllipiminna pikkiguddan* ‘you resemble your father’ 4. (~*eh-*) to stroll, to walk slowly: *siminehats* ‘come in!’
 »»»»»»»»»» | **mind-**, *mindv-*, *mintt-*
 | VI
 1. to come 2. (*si~*) to come here 3. (*keu~*) to come along, to join 4. (*gillim~*) to precede, to come before, to come first 5. (*illu~*) to come separately, to come alone 6. (*i~*) to make it to one’s destination, to arrive 7. (*il~*) to happen, to occur, to perform (in a play) 8. (*kil~*) to return, to come back 9. (*eḡo~*) to follow, to come after, to come last, to be a consequence of (+ELAT): *nannit io eḡomindami, ia...* ‘as a consequence...’ 10. (*üllü~*, *ül pmind-*) to verge on (+ILLAT), to nearly happen: *üllpmindvi ion niniaggun* ‘I very nearly died’ 10. (*gaḡ~*) to reoccur, to persist: *gaḡmindvemi hukša* ‘a persisting cough’, *gaḡmindvemi magli* ‘a common, ubiquitous, recurring problem’ 11. (*iggim~*) to go well, to happen easily, to come fluently: *iggimmindattit* ‘fluently’ 12. (~*elt-*) to allow inside, to invite to come
 »»»»»»»»»» | **mindā**, *mindto*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 girl, young girl
 »»»»»»»»»» | **mindomis**, *mindopma*
 | NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
 cane
 »»»»»»»»»» | **min·ekkeḡ-**, *min·ekkeḡ-*, *min·ekkikk-*
 | VAT
 to fix, to repair (also *minkk-*)
 »»»»»»»»»» | **minibma**, *midnin*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP
 procession, cortege
 »»»»»»»»»» | **-minnot**, *-minnukka*, *-minnog-*
 | ADJ.TELL.-OT
 which works through, which is propelled by, which is controlled by: *tsötsü~*, *koakkü~* ‘electrical, electric’, *rutḡa~* ‘spiteful’, *migi~* ‘honest, sincere’, *sargö~* ‘straight, proud, dignified, formal’, *niške~* ‘man-powered’, *aṡṡa~* ‘hand-powered’ *galba~* ‘down-to-earth, pragmatic,

realistic’, *aḷḷa~* ‘educated, who has gone to school’, *ninuttingo~* ‘nuclear (powered)’, *niška~* ‘mysterious, mythical, magical’, *siskvo~* ‘impulsive’
 »»»»»»»»»» | **minkk-**, *minkk-*, *minkk-*
 | VAT
 1. to fix, to repair (also *minekkeḡ-*) 2. (~*ekkeḡ-*) to have something fixed, to get something fixed, to have someone fix something
 »»»»»»»»»» | **minnesḵa**, *midnis*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-S.AMP
 juice
 »»»»»»»»»» | **minni-**, *minni-*, *minni-*
 | VI
 to reproduce, to copulate
 »»»»»»»»»» | **minniḃbi**, *midniṡit*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP
 red currant (*Ribes rubrum*)
 »»»»»»»»»» | **minniḷga**, *midniḷ*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
 sperm, semen
 »»»»»»»»»» | **minniuskva**, *midniṡ*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
 uterus: *midniṡusnaḡga* ‘cervix’
 »»»»»»»»»» | **minnuhhut**, *minnuhi*
 | NO.TEL.-HHUT
 richness, wealth
 »»»»»»»»»» | **mintta**, *mintto*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 1. arrival, coming 2. (*keu~*) coming along, joining, junction 3. (*gillim~*) preceding, precedence 3. (*illu~*) disjunction 4. (*i~*) (safe) arrival 5. (*il~*) performance, occurrence 8. (*kil~*) return 9. (*eḡo~*) subsequence, consequence 10. (*ülḡ mintta*) imminence, nearly happening, verge: *nā ülpmintto, ia...* ‘it is imminent that...’ 11. (*gaḡ~*) recurrence, persistence, period, cycle 12. (*iggim~*) fluency: *iggimmintugit* ‘fluently, easily’
 »»»»»»»»»» | **mintten**
 | V.HYP.INDECL
 (indeclinable, always attributive) the following: *mintten hayti* ‘the following morning’
 »»»»»»»»»» | **minttsonot**, *minttsonon*, *minttsonoj-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ONOT
 in disorder, in shambles, spread about, disorganised
 »»»»»»»»»» | **minudda**, *midnut*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
 minute (also *ḵuppi*)
 »»»»»»»»»» | **minṡava**, *miṡṡat*, *minṡaḃ-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-AVA
 cultural
 »»»»»»»»»» | **minṡibma**, *miṡṡin*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP
 group, band
 »»»»»»»»»» | **minṡo·hala**, *minṡo·hälli*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
 1. (popular) culture 2. (*migi~*) Pine culture
 »»»»»»»»»» | **minṡo·hiḷlu**, *minṡo·hiṡḵḵo*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1
 1. history (of a people) 2. (*migi~*) Pine history
 »»»»»»»»»» | **minṡo·tsalla**, *minṡo·tsälen*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
 politics: ~*niški* ‘politician’
 »»»»»»»»»» | **minṡo·tsall·üd-**, *minṡo·tsall·üdd-*,
minṡo tsall·ütt-
 | VT
 to politicise

»»»»»»»»»» | **miṇṇovut**, *miṇṇovon*
 | NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
 1. ethnicity, ethnic group, nation, country 2. (*migi*~) the Pine ethnic group
 »»»»» | **miṇṇu**, *mīṇu*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1
 1. people, nation, ethnicity 2. (*migi*~) the Pine people, Pine nation
 »»»»»»» | **miṇṇuva**, *mīṇu*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
 culture
 »»»»»» | **mipava**, *mīppā*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
 1. grease, lipid 2. (*gi*~) secretion, excretion 3. (*nulka*~) sebum
 »»»»»» | **mippig-**, *mīpp igg-*, *mīpp iḱk-*
 | VAT
 to grease, to lubricate
 »»»» | **mirkki**, *mīrgen*, *mīrk-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-KKI
 soft, squishy, comfortable, supple
 »»»»»»» | **mirtś·aḵḵ-**, *mīrtś ·ūḵḵ-*, *mīrtś ·aḵḵ-* | VAI
 1. to gather (coniferous) resin 2. (*inu*~) to go around and spread or look for rumors
 »»»»»» | **mirtśat**, *mīrtśava*
 | NO.TEL.-AT
 picoué, instrument for gathering resin
 »»»»»»» | **mirtśebis**, *mīrtśit*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP
 someone who is always going around spreading or looking for rumors, someone who always wants to know what people are saying, even when it doesn't concern them
 »»»»»» | **mirtśiš**, *mīrtśetša*, *mīrtś(iśš)-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ŠIŠ
 someone who is always going around spreading or looking for rumors, someone who always wants to know what people are saying, even when it doesn't concern them
 »»»»»» | **mirtśsin**, *mīrtśema*
 | NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
 hardened (coniferous) resin: *šigğat mīrtśema nē na* 'to make do, to be resourceful, to be resilient (lit. to chew the resin)'
 »»»»»»» | **miskag-**, *mīskagg-*, *mīskakk-*
 | VAT
 1. to attract attention, to draw attention 2. (~*attag-*) to draw attention to oneself
 »»»»»»»»»» | **miskagak·ki~misgagak·ki**, *miskoatğoit~misğatğoit*
 | NO.TEL.-AT.PL
 equivalent
 »»»»»»»» | **miskagak·ki**, *mīktsit*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.AMP
 equivalent
 »»»»»»» | **misk·apm-**, *mīsk ·apm-*, *mīsk ·apm-*
 | VT
 to isolate, to separate, to seclude, to distinguish
 »»»»»»» | **misk·apmi**, *mīsk ·oapmēn*
 | NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP
 distinction
 »»»»»»»»» | **misk·apmot**, *mīsk ·apmukka*, *mīsk ·apmog-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-OT
 isolate, isolated, separated, stand-alone: *miskapmot lūlut* 'language isolate'
 »»»»»»»» | **misk·eitti**, *mīsk ·eittenma*

| NO.TEL.-Φ1
 bully: *i niṇvet miskeittits* à 's/he was a bully to me'
 »»»»»»»» | **misko(ge)t**
 | ADV
 once, one time (also *mittset*)
 »»»»»»»» | **miskoğat**, *mīktsū*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
 1. singularity, singular: *mīktsūmīt* 'in the singular' 2. single person, person alone, loner
 »»»»»»» | **misku~miskan**, *mīts(am)a~mī(t)skoga*
 | NUM.TEL.-U.IRR/NUM.BI.CON.-N.OP2.IRR
 (DET. *mīa*) one: *mītsun* 'together with (+COM), *mīkūts* 'alone'
 »»»»» | **miss-**, *mīss-*, *mīss-*
 | VAI
 to pay attention, to look out (often ~*iθ-*): *mīss~mīssa~mīssats~mīssittats* 'look out! hey! hey! listen!, well, actually (used to get someone's attention)'
 »»»»»»»» | **missirda**, *mīsir*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP
 1. gizzard 2. gut, stomach, belly: *daspa mīserot* 'a punch in the gut', *kviat mīsimmit nīn at* 'to feel in one's gut', *ğūvī mīserona*, *kemmomīsiṛra* 'with a big belly'
 »»»»»»» | **miška**, *mīško*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 1. test, examination 2. trial
 »»»»»»» | **mišk·am-**, *mīsk ·amm-*, *mīsk ·abm-*
 | VAI
 to prepare medicine, to make traditional medicine
 »»»»»»»» | **miškammun**, *mīskamoma*
 | NO.TEL.-AMMUN
 1. preparing medicine 2. pharmacology
 »»»»»»»» | **miškantti**, *mīskanttemma*
 | NO.TEL.-Φ1
 (traditional) doctor, healer, medicine maker
 »»»»»»»» | **miškappi**, *mīktsat*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
 nurse
 »»»»»»»» | **miškappit**, *mīskappen*
 | NO.TRI.CON.-T.AMP1
 1. wet shoes 2. hillbilly, hick, redneck
 »»»»»»»» | **miškeha**, *mīshehin*, *mīsheh-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-HA.AMP
 medicinal
 »»»»»»»»» | **mišk·ippug-**, *mīsk ·ippugg-*, *mīsk ·ippukk-*
 | VA
 1. (VAI) to take medicine 2. (VAT) to take/consume/use (as medicine)
 »»»»»»»»» | **miškippuğut**, *mīskippuğon*
 | NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
 dose (of medicine)
 »»»»»»»»» | **miško·midda**, *mīsko mīto*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
 medicine, medical knowledge
 »»»»»»» | **mišku**, *mīktsō*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1
 medicine (especially traditional)
 »»»»»»»» | **miškuddit**, *mīskudde(n)*
 | NO.TRI.CON.-T.AMP1
 pharmacy, apothecary
 »»»»»»»»» | **mišk·udduğ-**, *mīsk ·udduğğ-*, *mīsk ·udduğğ-*
 | VAI
 to prepare medicine

»»»»»»»»»» | **miškudduġġa**, *miškudduġġi*

| NO.POL.SYM.OP2
pharmacy: *ella~* ‘pharmacognosy’

»»»»»»»»»» | **miškudduġġi**, *miškudduġġemma*

| NO.TEL.-ΦI
pharmacist

»»»»» | **mišši**, *mišu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
object, material, physical thing

»»»»»»»» | **miššuha**, *miššuhun*, *miššuh-*

| ADJ.TEL.-HA.B
material, physical, palpable, concrete

»»»»»» | **miššut**, *miššo(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
1. object, thing 2. (*urri~*) artifact, archeological artifact, antique

»»»»» | **mišt-**, *mišt-*, *mišt-*

| V
1. (VAT) to touch, to move (with one’s hands) 2. (VUI +ILLAT, VUT) to touch, to concern, to affect 3. (VUT, *i~*) to touch emotionally 4. (VUT, *si~*) to affect, to have an effect on, to influence 5. (VUT, *igġis si~*) to be beneficial, to positively affect, to positively influence 6. (VUT, *hūs si~*) to be detrimental, to negatively affect, to negatively influence 7. (VUT, *i si~*) to greatly affect, to make a big impression on, to be impressive: *imimistveni lempħa* ‘impressive work’ 8. (VAT, *~aħħ-*) to handle, to treat

»»»»»» | **mišta**, *mišto*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. touch, manipulation, handling 2. concern, effect: *oat pimištava!* ‘none of your business’ 3. (*i~*) emotional effect, impression 4. (*si~*) effect, influence: *ai mištuin* ‘due to it, due to its effect’, *au mištuin va* ‘with the effect, resulting in’ 5. (*igġis si~*) positive effect, good influence 6. (*hūs si~*) negative effect, bad influence 7. (*i si~*) impression: *raykwi isimišta* ‘a strong impression’ 8. (*mišt aħħ a*) handling, treatment: *miskomistaħħa* ‘(medical) treatment (more commonly [*misko*]mistaġma)’

»»»»»»»»» | **mištaġ-and-**, *mištaġ-and-*, *mištaġ-ant-*

| VAT
to treat, to give treatment to

»»»»»»»» | **mištaġma**, *mišta*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2
treatment: *gebme~* ‘(psychological) therapy’, *beisne~* ‘cancer treatment’, *tsiirilkka~* ‘radiation therapy’

»»»»»» | **mišħa**, *mišħo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. place where a forest fire has occurred and which is growing again 2. remission

»»»»» | **mišn-**, *mišn-*, *mišn~mintts*

| VT
1. (VAT) to mix, to stir, to whisk 2. (VUT, *keu~*) to mix up, to confuse (two things), to confound 3. (VAT, *si~*) to incorporate, to add 4. (VAD, *~attag-* +ILLAT) to insert oneself into something (which doesn’t concern one), to stick one’s nose in 5. (*vai*, *vat*, *inu-O-add-*) to go around meddling in people’s business, spreading rumors, misbehaving, to be planning things one shouldn’t do (especially used with children): *inutsmišnaddosko joa kişken a tsami-t da* ‘what have you been doing (which you shouldn’t have been doing)?’

»»»»»» | **mişna**, *mişno~mintts*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. mixing, stirring, whisking 2. (*keu~*) confusion, mix-up 3. (*si~*) incorporation, addition 4. (*inu mišn-add a*) meddling, spreading rumors, misbehaving

»»»»»» | **mişnu**, *mišnoga~minttsoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
1. mixture, blend 2. (*keu~*) blend: *nā sişşidan a mişnu-t ka jo* ‘s/he is exactly like her/his parents, a perfect blend’

»»»»»»» | **mitnaġma**, *miñna*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2

1. being common, common occurrence: *miñnakkut* ‘commonly, habitually’ 2. (*us~*) being uncommon, inhabituality, rarity: *usmiñnakkut* ‘uncommonly, inhabitually, unusually, rarely’

»»»»»»» | **mitnaġmet**, *mitnaġmi*, *mitnaġmiθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
1. common, habitual, reoccurring 2. (*us~*) uncommon, inhabitual, unusual, rare

»»»»» | **mitn·am-**, *mitn·amm-*, *mitn·abm-*

| VUI
to occur often, to reoccur, to be common, to be commonplace

»»»»»»»» | **mitna·milljoħa**, *~milljoħun*, *~milljoħ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-HA.B
complex, multifaceted

»»»»»»» | **mitnedūt**, *mitnyit*

| NO.TEL.-EDŪT
nationality

»»»»»» | **mitnēlis**, *mitnēlla*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
small group, minority

»»»»»»»» | **mitnirttsa**, *miñnir*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP
omentum, caul fat

»»»»»» | **mitsni**, *miđnu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
cabin, small house

»»»»»» | **mittset**

| ADJ
once, one time (also *misko(ge)t*)

»»»»»»»» | **mittsun(nit)**

| ADV
together with, along with, with (+COM): *jo mittsun spiaktsuinan* ‘s/he and her/his children’: *mittsun(nit) kuokkein~m.k.* ‘among other things’

»»»»» | **mits-**, *mits-*, *mits-*

| VA
1. to try (+*si~*) 2. to test, to examine 3. (*~ask-*) to keep on trying, to perceive 4. (*~alk-*) to keep on trying (such that it is annoying)

»»»»»» | **mitsuġa**, *mittsū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
experiment

»»»»»»» | **mitsitsħa**, *mittsits*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.AMP
futile endeavour

»»»»» | **mitta**, *miđdo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
knowledge, wisdom: *mitnā~* ‘cultural knowledge’

»»»»» | **mitti**, *mittemma*

| NO.TEL.-ΦI
specialist, scientist, expert

»»»»»»» | **mittojiu**, *mitti*, *mittoji-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OIIU
1. wise, knowledgeable 2. (*~attam-*) to act wise, to feign

»»»»»»» | **mittuġam-**, *mittuġamm-*, *mittuġabm-*

| VAI
to reason, to contend, to gather: *gemittuġamin ja lullanun* ‘I gathered, reasoned that s/he had left’

»»»»»»»» | **mittuġ-and-**, *mittuġ-and-*, *mittuġ-ant-*

| VAT
to reason, to contend, to gather, to argue

»»»»»»»» | **mittuġ-id-**, *mittuġ-idd-*, *mittuġ-itt-*

| VAT
to rationalise, to make something make sense

ⵎⵉⵜⵓⵖⵎⴰ | **mittuġma**, *mīddū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
reason, logic

ⵎⵉⵜⵓⵖⵎⴰⵜ | **mittuġmet**, *mittuġmī*, *mittuġmiθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
reasonable, logical, rational

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢ | **miudda**, *mjūto*, *miudd-*

| ADJ.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
calm: *mjūtīt* ‘calmly, slowly, peacefully’, *mjūtumīt* ‘in peace’

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **miud·dal**, *miud·doħa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
Sunday (also *miud·daldan*); *miuddoħa* ‘on Sunday’

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **miud·daldan**, *miud·dalttama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
Sunday (also *miud·dal*): *miuddalttan* ‘on Sunday’

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **miud-**, *miudd-*, *miudd-*

| VI, VT
1. to breathe 2. (*ilp~*) to pass away, to die 3. (*~iθ-*) to rest (a little, shortly), to pause 4. (*~ēh-*) to rest 5. (*kil-O-ēh-*) to convalesce, to recuperate 6. to sigh: *miuhat muohe nē na* 7. (*si~*) to inhale 8. (*gi~*) to exhale 9. (*vui*, *~igt-*) to be out of breath

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **miudda**, *miuoho*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. breathing: *mjuohumīt* ‘alive’ 2. (*miudd ih a*) (a short) rest, respite, pause 3. (*miudd ēh a*) rest, resting 4. (*kil miudd ēh a*) convalescence, recuperation 5. (*si~*) inhaling, inhalation 6. (*gi~*) exhaling, exhalation

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **-miuddot**, *-miuddukka*, *-miuddog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
birkkai~ ‘out of breath, asphyxiating, unable to catch one’s breath, *koalp miuddot* ‘wheezing, who wheezes when breathing’, *ilp miuddot* ‘who is on the brink of death’

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **miuhu**, *miuddoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
1. breath 2. (*ilp~*) death, dying, last breath, dying breath: *ilpmiuddoggūt* ‘until one’s dying breath, until the very end’

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **miūgi**, *miēygy*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP.PR
crystall: *sikaġan miūgi* ‘just like her/his father, the spitting image of her/his father’

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **miūgħ**, *miūgħw-*, *miūkħ-*

| VUI
1. to crystallise 2. to be(come) confirmed: *nji miūgħunamī* ‘then it’s confirmed’

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **miūgt-**, *miūgtw-*, *miūkt-*

| VT
1. to crystallise 2. to embody, to represent, to incarnate, to be the spitting image of, to look just like (often *mī~*): *tmīmūgtet* ‘s/he looks just like her/him’ 3. (*key~*) to be similar, to be homogenous 4. (*gitna~*) to be equivalent, to be identical 5. (*gi~*) to be dissimilar, to be heterogenous, to be inequivalent

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **miūgtūt**, *miūgtūkka*, *miūgtūg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŪT
1. similar, representative, incarnate 2. (*mī~*) similar, equivalent 3. (*key~*) similar (amongst each other), homogenous 4. (*gitna~*) equivalent, identical 5. (*gi~*) dissimilar, heterogenous, inequivalent, uneven

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **miūkta**, *miūgtū*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR
1. crystallization 2. embodiment, representation, incarnation, spitting image of: *nā iēn ari miūkta* ‘they look a lot like each other, there is a strong resemblance between them’ 3. (*mī~*) spitting image 4. (*key~*) similarity, things in common 4. (*gitna~*) equivalent, identity 5. (*gi~*) dissimilarity

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **midn·id-**, *midn·idd-*, *midn·itt-*

| VT
to unite, to combine, to splice

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **midnit~min~midniθ-**

| PREFIX
united, connected, combined, co-/con-/com-: *Midnitaddaġmogi* ‘United States’, *midniħinnu* ‘compound word’, *mingalpoout* ‘municipality, community’, *midniħpirri* ‘hyphen’, *midniħmintta* ‘intercourse’

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **Midnit·addaġmogi**, *Midnit·ātīt*

(~*ātavit*)
| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR(PL)
United States

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **midnit·addaġmellit**, *-addaġmeħen*,

addaġmell-
| ADJ.TEL.-LLIT
american: *midnitaddaġmellit mimistogi* ‘american influences’

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **midnit·atnōt**, *-atnūkka*, *-atnōg-*

| ADJ.TEL.OT
cooperative, united (in a task), in-synch

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **midnit·atnōhut**, *-atnū*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT
cooperation, unity (in a task), synchronicity

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **midnohhut**, *midnohū*

| NO.TEL.-HHUT
simplicity

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **midnul**, *midnūħan*, *midnull-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UL
simple, single

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **mīgilga**, *mīakkil*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.AMP
colostrum

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **mīlī·is-**, *mīl iss*, *mīl iss*

| VI
1. (VAI, VUI) to approach, to come closer 2. (VAI, *si-O-attag-* +ILLAT) to approach, to have some position or opinion towards something: *kiset sittsimilīisattava naġet?* ‘how do you feel about it?’

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **mīt·gyl**, *~gylħħun*

| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-L.PR
Procyon

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **mīalk~mīask-**, *mīalkw~mīaskw-*, *mīalkk~mīask-*

| VUI
to spill, to splatter, to splash

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **mīallunnit**, *mīoaħħun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
common butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*)

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **mīeigan**, *mīeikkama*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. message 2. letter

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **mīeikk·an-**, *mīeikk·ann-*, *mīeikk·adn-*

| VT
to signal, to send, to message, to send a letter

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **mīeikkut**, *mīeikko(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
letter: *baske~* ‘postcard’

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **mīeilis**, *mīeilla*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
crystal clear ice: *nā mīeilla*, *ja...* ‘it’s clear, obvious that’

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **mīiddonin**, *mīihonema*

| NO.TRI.CON.-N.AMP1
1. container for gathering or keeping tar 2. container for salve or medicine

ⵎⵉⵔⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢⵔⵓⵢ | **mīidd·ui-**, *mīidd·ui-*, *mīidd·ui-*

1096

1. to suck 2. (*gi*~) to suck out 3. (*keu*~) to make out, to french-kiss

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 | **müddûn**, *mûtmâ*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.PR2

1. rain cloud, dark cloud 2. blotch, stain, something ugly

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤 | **müddût**, *müddykka*, *müddûg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ÛT

ugly, blotched, stained, made ugly, ruined

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥 | **müed-**, *müedḏ-*, *müedḏ-*

| VAI

to tell a long story, to be on about, to talk a blue streak

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦 | **mûcha**, *mûedḏû*

| ADJ.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR

(long, often pointless) story, long speech

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧 | **müertn·im-**, *müertn imm-*, *müertn ibm-*

| VIMP

for there to be sleet, to sleet

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨 | **mûlgv-**, *mûlgv-*, *mûlggv-*

| VUI

to have the idea, to think of, to invent (+ELAT): *mimûlgvûn ekinukkingit kakken?* ‘who would think of such a thing?’

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩 | **mûlgvat**, *muolgḡvava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

idea, invention

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪 | **mûlgi**, *muolgḡu*, *mûlg-*

| ADJ.HET.SYM.AMP

quick-witted, smart, funny: *ḡuo*~ ‘besservisser’

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫 | **mûlgûhyt**, *mûlgû*

| NO.TEL.-ÛHYT

quick wit, smarts, funniness

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬 | **myrry~myrry~myrry**, *myrry*

| NO.BI.HET.PR

fly

M m

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭 | **mairgit**, *mairkkan*, *mairkk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGIT

funny, amusing

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮 | **mairr-**, *mairv-*, *mairr-*

| VI

1. to laugh 2. (*~(in)ikkin-*) to pretend to laugh 3. (VUI) to feel like laughing 4. (VUT) to find ridiculous: *nemairrisigeset* ‘I find it ridiculous’ 4. (*~ir-*) to belly-laugh

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯 | **mairrava**, *mārā*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.OP2.PR

laughter

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰 | **mairravût**, *mairraykka*, *mairrayg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVÛT

ridibund, who laughs a lot or easily

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱 | **maij·ôm-**, *maij ômm-*, *maij ôbm-*

| VAI

to mumble, to speak unclearly

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲 | **makt-**, *maktv-*, *makt-*

| VT

1. (VAT) to taste 2. (VUT) to detect a taste

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳 | **makti**, *moagte*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

1. taste 2. (*us makti*) bad taste

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴 | **maktebis**, *māgtit*

| NO.TRLAPO.-T.AMP

candy (often plural, *maktebiski*): *gibikninat sauḡuttut māgteyt nē na* ‘to throw something to waste, to put lipstick on a pig (lit. to throw candy to the fishes)’

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵 | **maktelis**, *maktella*

| NO.TRL.CON.-S.AMP.C

1. spice 2. treat (food)

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶 | **maktosḡa**, *moagtus*

| NO.TRLAPO.-S.OP1

soup, stock

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷 | **makt·uḡtav-**, *makt uḡtavv-*, *makt uḡtavv-*

| VAT

to season, to add spice to

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸 | **maktul**, *makḡûḡan*, *makḡull-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UL

1. tasty 2. (*us makḡil*) with a bad taste

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹 | **mauḡt-**, *mauḡtv-*, *maukt-*

| VUI

to snort, to snore

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺 | **maunḡ-**, *maunḡv-*, *maunḡḡ-*

| VUI

to drool

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻 | **mats-**, *matts-*, *matts-*

| VT

1. to leave: *mattsan tsintutogummi tsinttoga* ‘s/he left his/her drink undrunk’ 2. (*issim*~) to bequeath, to bestow 3. (*si*~) to leave (for someone): *siskimattsappit nina* ‘I left her/him a little’

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼 | **matsava**, *mātsā*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.OP2.PR

surplus, excess, overload

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽 | **mātsât**

| ADV

overly, excessively, extremely

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾 | **meû**, *mûwvy*

| NO.MO.GEM.PR2

sputum, dribble, drool

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿 | **meyk**, *meygga*

| NO.MO.CON.-K.PR

crane fly (*Tipula paludosa*): *meyggamyrry* ‘crane fly’

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀 | **midd·aḡḡ-**, *midd ûḡḡ-*, *midd aḡḡ-*

| VAI

to loiter, to do nothing, to be lethargic, to chill, to hang around

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁 | **middi**, *mihu*, *midd-*

| ADJ.HET.SYM.AMP

dull, mild, slight: *middi paggun* ‘a dull ache’

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂 | **midd·ir-**, *midd irr-*, *midd irr-*

| VUI

to feel apathetic, to feel lethargic, to be listless, to be uninterested

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃 | **middir**, *middera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP

apathy, lethargy

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄 | **middulit**, *middul*, *middul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

apathic, lethargic

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅 | **midk-**, *midk-*, *mitk-*

| VT

1. to numb 2. (*i*~) to anesthetise 3. (PASS, *gi-O-ḡutuḡ-*) to be drunk: *ûk gimikutussin* ‘s/he was completely drunk’ 4. (*~(attag) uts-*) to limber up: *mîdk(attag)utsat jilyt nē na* ‘to take a breather, to take a pause’

»» 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆 | **midka**, *mîlko*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2

1. numbing 2. (*i*~) anesthesia

»»»»»»»»»» | **mignava**, *mikṇā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
weight

»»»»»»»»»» | **mignéġ-**, *mignéġġ-*, *mignéġġ-*

| VT
to weigh: *mignéġin tnaġa killit i* ‘it weighs five kilos’

»»»»»»»»»» | **miġta**, *mikto*, *miġt-*

| ADJ.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
loud, heavy: *miktit* ‘heavily, strongly, very

»»»»»»»»»» | **miġtavu**, *miktā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2
1. weather just before heavy rain or snowfall 2. run-up, lead-up (to something): *ai miktummut* ‘in the run-up to it’, *au miktummut va* ‘running up to’

»»»»»»»»»» | **miġt-id-**, *miġt idd-*, *miġt itt-*

| VT
to make louder, to make heavier

»»»»»»»»»» | **miġt-óm-**, *miġt ómm-*, *miġt óbm-*

| VAI
to speak loudly, vociferously

»»»»»»»»»» | **miġtunġet**, *miġtoknan*, *miġtukn-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UNGET
1. heavy looking, hefty 2. worried looking, with a concerned look

»»»»»»»»»» | **miktil**, *mikteḥa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.AMP
burden

»»»»»»»»»» | **miskv-**, *miskv-*, *miskv-*

| VT
to float, to transport (on water), to pass down, to leave (as inheritance), to run (something on something)

»»»»»»»»»» | **mišḥ-**, *mišḥv-*, *mišḥ-*

| VAI
to sneer (at +ELAT), to look down upon, to disdain

»»»»»»»»»» | **mitki**, *mitku*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
noise, clutter, static: *sikka*~ ‘tinnitus’, *nekka*~ ‘seeing spots, visual static’, *tilla*~ ‘brain fog, mental haze’

»»»»»»»»»» | **mitkohut**, *mitkū*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT
numbness, pins and needles

»»»»»»»»»» | **mitkot**, *mitkukka*, *mitkog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
numb, having pins and needles: *mitkogami nikku tawwan* ‘my foot is numb’

»»»»»»»»»» | **mitkulit**, *mitkul*, *mitkul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
noisy, busy, cluttered, complicated, in disorder

»»»»»»»»»» | **mitsḥ-**, *mitsḥv-*, *mitsḥ-*

| VUI
to float, to move on water, to be on water: *mūtūt mitsḥvi sinkyt* ‘the loon was calmly moving on the water’, *ārgim-y-i ga aḥmitsḥat miġvaiggi* ‘all things come to an end, time will wash everything away (expression used to indicate that eventually, all things are washed away, things that are difficult or painful will pass, lit. in time every single thing moves on the water)’

»»»»»»»»»» | **mivet**, *mivikka*, *miveg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ET
dull, muted, muffled

»»»»»»»»»» | **mjaski**, *mjoaktse*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
bear (especially female)

»»»»»»»»»» | **mjilg-**, *mjilgv-*, *mjilkk-*

| VUI
to glisten, to glitter (often ~ild-): *mjilkken* ‘excellent, fantastic, marvelous, great’

»»»»»»»»»» | **mjilgoġa**, *mjilkkū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
excellence: *mjilkkū* ‘excellently, fantastically, marvelously, greatly’

»»»»»»»»»» | **mjilgot**, *mjilgukka*, *mjilgog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
1. glistening, glittery 2. fantastic, marvelous, great

»»»»»»»»»» | **mjuḍḍu**, *mijhi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
1. comfort, warmth 2. (*keu*~) intimacy, closeness

»»»»»»»»»» | **mjuġtomi**, *mjuoktun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
torso, body (also *mjuġtomi*)

»»»»»»»»»» | **mjuḥ-av-**, *mijh av-*, *mjuḥ av-*

| VAI
to cuddle, to curl up, to be curled up and comfortable, to be content (often ~aḥḥ- or ~ōh-)

»»»»»»»»»» | **mjuhot**, *mjuhukka*, *mjuhog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
1. cozy, comfortable, warm, fuzzy, hyggelig 2. (*keu*~) intimate, close

»»»»»»»»»» | **mōi**, *mōavva*

| NO.MO.DIPH.ANT.OP1
little girl, child (female)

»»»»»»»»»» | **mōiġ-**, *mōiġġ-*, *mōiġġ-*

| VIMP
1. (of wind) to blow, to be windy 2. (vui) to blow (of a wind): *mōiġami beuġaa* ‘the northern wind is blowing’

»»»»»»»»»» | **mōiġġu**, *mūaitġi~maitġi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
wind

»»»»»»»»»» | **mōiġġot**, *mōiġġukka*, *mōiġġog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
windy

»»»»»»»»»» | **mōisk-**, *mōiskv-*, *mōisk-*

| VA
to blow, to breathe heavily, to pant

»»»»»»»»»» | **mōiġtat**, *mōiktava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
1. bellows 2. mouth, voice (pejorative)

»»»»»»»»»» | **mōikt-**, *mōiktv-*, *mōikt-*

| VT
1. (*si*~, VAT) to blow on something 2. (*gi*~, VUT) to blow away: *ġimōiktutussin beubmon* ‘the roof was blown off’

»»»»»»»»»» | **mōats-**, *mōatts-*, *mōatts-*

| VA
1. (vat) to eat (a lot of, all of, quickly, often ~ill-), to devour, to wolf down, to eat voraciously, to hog 2. (VAI, ~aḥḥ-) to eat voraciously, to hog

»»»»»»»»»» | **mōatsaġa**, *māttasā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
gluttony, excess, overindulgence, rapaciousness

»»»»»»»»»» | **mōatsaġmet**, *mōatsaġmī*, *mōatsaġmiḥ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
gluttonous, excessive, overindulging, rapacious, voracious

»»»»»»»»»» | **mōatsurit**, *mōoattsur*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1
glutton, voracious eater, hogger

»»»» | **mûi·od-**, *mûi·odd-*, *mûi·odd-*
 | VUI
 to grow warmer
 »» | **mûs**, *mûsson*
 | NO.MO.SCHIZ.-S.B
 (childish) puppy
 »»»» | **mûsa**, *meys̥si*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
 1. puppy 2. any cute or adorable animal or person, term of endearment: (*ni*)*mûsava* ‘my (little) darling, my (little) love’
 »»»»»» | **mûsułłxu**, *mûssul*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
 puppy, little puppy, little baby
 »»»»»» | **mûaiṭga**, *mûaiġġû*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR
 windy weather, strong winds: *mûaiġġyit* ‘while there are strong winds’
 »»»»» | **mûvût**, *mûvykka*, *mûvûg-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ÛT
 1. slimy, slippery (difficult to hold) 2. disgusting, yucky 3. drooly
 »»»»» | **mûvv·am-**, *mûvv·amm-*, *mûvv·abm-*
 | VUI
 to drool, to dribble (often ~*ałł-*)
 »»»»»» | **mûvvammyn**, *mûvvamûma*
 | NO.TEL.-AMMYN
 drooling, dribbling
 »»»»» | **myrts-**, *myrt̥s-*, *myrt̥s-*
 | VAI
 1. to buzz, to make a high-pitched sound 2. (often *inu-Ō-ałł-* or ~*ałł-*) to annoy, to be clingy, to pester
 »»»»» | **myssût**, *mys̥sykka*, *mys̥sûg-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ÛT
 cute, adorable, sweet
 »»»»»» | **m̥sygyt**, *m̥sygkan*, *m̥sygk-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-GGYT
 cute, adorable, sweet
 »»»»»» | **m̥yvûsł̥a**, *m̥yv̥vys*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-S.PR
 saliva, drool

N n

»» | **na~a**
 | PRON
 (SEM. *ai~(n)an(t)*, INESS. *nammut*, ILLAT. *nannet~nâjjet*, ELAT. *nannit*, COM. *nakkut*, ESS. (*n*)*a~namits*) it (third person inanimate singular): *na-t da na-t ł̥a* ‘this and that, here and there, now and then’, *aġin d-aġin* (*ł̥a*) ‘soon enough, at some point (soon)’
 »»» | **naddan~nall̥jet**
 | ADV.INTERR.REL
 how long, during what time, when
 »» | **naddi**, *noatten*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
 beaver
 »»»» | **naddot**, *naddukka*, *naddog-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-OT
 1. constructed, synthetic, made (*niske~* ‘man made’), often *naddo-*: *naddol̥ilut* ‘conlang’ 2. (*nadd*-(*att*)*am ot*) pseudo-, fake, imitation, pretend (sometimes *nadd(att)amo-*)
 »»»» | **nadnuġa**, *noani*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

younger sibling (of opposite gender)
 »»»» | **nađku**, *nâtken*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
 1. measurement, scale, assessment: *oġġi~* ‘circumference’, *ł̥allû~* ‘length (of a garment)’, *kâllî~* ‘height (of a person, garment)’, *tsamma kiski nâtken?* ‘how tall are you’ 2. (*i~*) analysis
 »»» | **naġan**
 | COP
 to be
 »»»» | **naġava**, *nâġġâ*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
 existance, being: *nâ nâġġâ na* ‘it exists’
 »»» | **naġġa**, *nâġi*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
 1. throat 2. (*midn̥jus~*) cervix 3. (*uś~*) thug, hooligan, ruffian
 »»»» | **naġlas**, *naġla*
 | NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
 clay
 »»» | **naġł-**, *naġłv-*, *nakł-*
 | VI
 to gargle
 »»»»»» | **naġłuttug-**, *naġłuttugg-*, *naġłuttukk-*
 | VAI
 to clear one's throat
 »»»»»» | **naġpe·h̥iġłł̥a**, *naġpe h̥iġłł̥o*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 vague recollection: *uktat naġpeh̥iġłłot nê na* ‘to keep in mind, to make a note for something (to remember later, lit. to put in a back memory)’
 »»»» | **naġpi**, *noaġpe*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
 back of the head: *naġpitsak* ‘idiot, moron’
 »»»»»» | **naġp·iġ-**, *naġp iġg-*, *naġp iġk-*
 | VT
 to regret (something minor), not to be able to move past (something minor), to still be thinking about or bothered by, to have something in the back of one’s mind which one can’t forget about: *yittsûn nenaġpiga mi gikekvot tselidninan ai gami* ‘I’m still thinking about what you said yesterday (and it bothers me)’
 »»»» | **naġt-**, *naġtv-*, *nakt-*
 | VT
 1. to approach, to accost, to address 2. (*issi~*) to welcome, to greet
 »»»»» | **naġtu**, *noaktoga*
 | NO.TEL.-U
 siberian pine (*Pinus sibirica*, poetic)
 »»»»»» | **naġtukku**, *noaktut*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
 siberian pine (*Pinus sibirica*)
 »»» | **naġv-**, *naġv-*, *nakv-*
 | VUI
 1. to be born 2. (*gill̥in~*) to be first born 3. (*eg~*) to be last born, to be the runt 4. (*uś~*) to be stillborn
 »»»»» | **naġvibma**, *nâkv̥in*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP
 litter, people born the same year
 »»»»»» | **naġvidniski**, *naġvit̥it̥*
 | NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C(PL)
 birth celebration
 »»»» | **naġvi**, *noakve*
 | NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP
 being, creature, person
 »»» | **naġu~naġtu**, *noakkoga~noaktoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
1. situation, circumstances, condition, state: *illjat hikva noakkummut ne' na* ‘to have a good living situation’, *husnuʕunami Nišʕit noakkogit* ‘the state of the Pine language has worsened’ 2. (*keu*~) relation, relationship (often *suolkki*~ ‘romantic relationship’)

ناھھجر | **nahhji**, *noahje*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
penis

ناھھجر | **nahhjus**, *nahhja*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP1.NC
spadix, catkin (more commonly *naski*), ear (of grain), spike (inflorescence)

ناھ- | **nah-**, *nahh-*, *nahh-*

| V
1. (VAI) to be in the lead, to be ahead 2. (VAI, VAT *si*~) to get ahead of, to gain the lead (on) 3. (VAI) to be advantageous to: *ʔenaheset* ‘it’s to my advantage’

ناھا- | **nahava**, *noahhat*, *nahath-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA
1. advantageous 2. (*si*~) profitable

ناھھا(گا) | **nahha(ga)**, *nāhi*~*nāhā*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR/NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
1. lead, advantage: *nāhimyt*~*nāhāmmyt* ‘in lead’, *ai nāhet*~*nāhāt* ‘in its favour’ 2. *tama*~ ‘privilege’, advantage’: *jus (tama)nāhi na* ‘it is a good thing, thankfully’, *nā ʔivvet tamanahhāts a* ‘it is a privilege for me’

ناھھریت | **nahherit**, *nahhūr*, *nahhūr-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
advantageous

ناھھو- | **nahuva**, *noahhū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
1. advantage 2. (*si*~) profit

ناھجر | **najju**

| ADV.INTERREL
1. when 2. (*najjogin*~*nagin*) since when 3. (*najjogit*~*nagit*) until when 4. (*najjuhhi*) whenever, when...ever

ناک- | **nak-**, *nak-*, *nak-*

| VT
1. to break (in two) 2. (*ig-*) to snap 3. (*utsak-*) to shatter

ناک(ین)اک- | **nak(‘in)uʕ-**, *nak(‘in) uʕʕ-*, *nak(‘in) uʕʕ-*

| VTRANS
to break (in two)

ناک(ین)اک- | **nak(‘in)uʕʕun**, *nak(‘in) uʕʕoma*

| NO.TEL.-HĠUN
breaking, break

ناک- | **naknulla**, *noangul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
fracture

ناک- | **nakk-**, *nakv-*, *nakk-*

| VUI
to break out, to sprout, to come out of (something broken), to leak out

ناک-اک- | **nakk-uθ-**, *nakk umm-*, *nakk upp-*

| VUI
to be broken

ناک-اک- | **naknuvvun**, *naknuwoma*

| NO.TEL.-UVVUN
state of being broken: *naknuvummūt* ‘out of order, broken’

ناکسر | **naksir**, *naksira*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
wooded hill, wooded area

ناک-اک- | **naks-od-**, *naks-od-*, *naks-od-*

| VUI

1. to become wooded, to become forested 2. (*kil*~) to recover, to become forested again, to get over something

ناکسوج | **naksojju**, *naksū*, *naksoj-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OJJU
forested, wooded, with many trees

ناکسوت | **naksuts**, *naksōha*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.OP1
1. becoming forested, becoming wooded 2. (*kil*~) recovery, getting over something

ناک- | **nakta**, *nāgti*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. address, approach 2. (*issi*~) welcome, greeting: *issinakta!* welcome!

ناک- | **nakva**, *nāgvi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. birth: *~keggi* ‘birthday’ 2. (*gillin*~) first birth 3. (*us*~) stillbirth

ناک- | **nakvidnis-ki**, *nakvitut*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C(PL)
birth celebration

ناک- | **nald-**, *naldv-*, *naltt-*

| VAT
to rip (with one’s teeth)

ناک- | **nalgvat**, *noalkkava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
saw

ناک- | **nalkv-**, *nalkv-*, *nalkk-*

| VAT
1. to saw 2. (*gi*~) to saw down, to fell by sawing 3. (*i*~, *si*~, *i si*~) to dissect, to analyse

ناک- | **nalkkva**, *nālkven*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
sawing

ناک- | **nalkomet**, *nalkomi*, *nalkomiθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
(often *i*~, *si*~, *i si*~) analytical, sharp, perspicacious, hard to fool, poignant

ناک- | **nalpmi**, *noalmen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
1. floor 2. ground: *noalmikkut* ‘on the ground, on the floor’

ناک- | **nalpmut**, *nālpmo(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
floor, story: *kukvin nālpmummit* ‘on the second floor’

ناک- | **nallista**, *nāʕʕis*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.AMP
1. river fork 2. (*gi*~) split, bifurcation

ناک- | **naʕʕ-**, *naʕv-*, *naʕʕ-*

| VAI
1. to be, spend time (somewhere) 2. (*~aʕʕ-*) to hang out, to loiter, to be somewhere doing nothing 3. (*si-O-ill-* +ILLAT) to stop by shortly, to visit shortly 3. to live somewhere else than one’s home

ناک- | **nammedet**, *nammit*

| NO.TEL.-EDET
manyness, multiplicity, numerousness, crowd, sea (figurative): *gvai*~ ‘any number of’

ناک- | **nammi**

| PRON
(SEM. *nakken*, INESS. *nakkimut*, ILLAT. *nakket*, ELAT. *nakkimmit*, COM. *nakkigut*, ESS. *nammits*, DET. *nas*) who? (relative)

ناک- | **nan(a)-**

| PREFIX
many, multiple

ناک- | **nana**, *nan(oh)it*

| NUM.IRR
(DET. *nān~noagǵan*) three

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nanava**, *noadnat*, *nanat̪-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA
1. multiple, numerous 2. (*alla~*) heterogenous 3. (*illa~*) homogenous
4. (*keu~*) aggregated, cumulative 5. (*λuo~*) total: *λuonoadnattit* 'in total'

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nananga**, *noadnunit*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1(HPL)
brothers and sisters, siblings (to each other)

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **naneǵit**, *nādni*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.AMP
plurality, plural

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nanin**, *nadnema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
storage hole in the ground

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nanna**

| ADV/POSTP
(INESS) inside: *nannogoget* 'further inside'

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **-nanneǵot**, *nanneǵukka*, *nanneǵog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
with many, which has many: *hiuǵja~* 'wealthy, rich', *niǵawa~* 'useful, with many uses', *nennen~* 'popular, with many friends', *kegge~* 'which lasts many days', *tuwa~* 'which lasts many years', *allsin~* 'complex, with many reasons'

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nannen**

| ADV/POSTP
(COM) along the inside,

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nannet**

| ADV/POSTP
(ILLAT) inside

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nannis**, *nat̪na*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
container, vessel

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nannits**, *nanneva*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.AMP
gail wind, strong wind, storm

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nannin**

| ADV/POSTP
(ELAT) from the inside

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nannu**, *noadnoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
1. building, structure, preparation 2. (*keu~*) composition, assembly 3. (*si~*) content, component, constituent, implant

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nannumut~nannomut**, *noadnun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
mushroom (especially ascomycetes, also *nannun*)

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nannun**, *nadnoma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1
mushroom (especially ascomycetes, also *nannumut*)

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nanuva**, *noadnui*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
1. multiplicity, multitude 2. (*alla~*) heterogeneity 3. (*illa~*) homogeneity 4. (*keu~*) aggregate, cumulative 5. (*λuo~*) total

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nappal~navval**, *nappoλa~navvoλa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
groin (also *nappan*)

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nappan~navvan**, *nadvama~navama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
groin (also *nappal*)

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **napsot**, *napsukka*, *napsog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT

quiet, taciturn, reticent

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nasnu**, *nātsnen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
1. (large) rope, cable 2. trunk 3. (vulgar) penis

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **naškaggut**, *naškakkan*, *naškakk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGUT
braided, with braided hair

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **naškan**, *naktšama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
braid, braided hair: *naktšunnit* 'braided'

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **naški**, *noaktšen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
1. catkin, strobile, ament 2. (*oju~*) strobile, birch catkin

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **naškussin-**, *naškussim-*, *naškussidn-*

| VAI
to have braided hair: *naškussinnen tselga* 'a young woman with braided hair'

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **naškvut**, *naškw(o)n*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
1. male cone (conifer) 2. tail (short)

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **našn-**

| ADV.INTERREL
1. (*~al*, *~aljen*) when, during which time 2. (*~al*, *~aljet*) for how much time 3. (*~alljein*) for how much time (NEG) 4. (*~eǵot*) after what, when 5. (*~ukvet*) when, following what

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **našni**

| PRON
(SEM. *našnen~nattšu~naktšu*, INESS. *našnimmit~našnimut~nattšumit~naktšumit*, ILLAT. *našn(em)et~nattšot~naktšot*, ELAT. *našn(em)innit~nattšunnit~naktšunnit*, COM. *našnikkut~našnigut~nattšugit~naktšugit*, ESS. *našniš*, DET. *naš*) what? (relative)

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **naš~nuokku**, *naš nūeyki*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR.IRR
cottonwood (*Populus*)

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nat-**, *nann-*, *natt-*

| VT.IRR
1. to build, to construct, to prepare, to cook 2. (*keu~*) to assemble, to put together, to set up 3. (*si~*) to include, to embed, to contain

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **natk-**, *nalk-*, *natk-*

| VAT
1. to measure, to assess 2. (*i-*) to analyse, to assess

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **natta**, *nādden*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
1. building, construction, preparation, cooking: *~mida* 'architecture', *~milti* 'architect' 2. (*keu~*) assembly, assembling, putting together, setting up, setup 3. (*si~*) inclusion, embedding, containing

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nattsukv-**, *nattsukv-*, *nattsukv-*

| VAT
1. to noose, to ensnare 2. (*si~*) to ensnare, to trick, to fool

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nattsuk**, *nattsoǵva*

| NO.BI.CON.-Ķ.OP1
1. noose 2. (*si~*) snare

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **naugv~al-**, *naugv~all-*, *naugv~all-*

| VAI
to behave drunkenly, disorderly, to be drunk: *naugvalli* 'drunkard'

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **naukva**, *naygvi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
drinking (a lot, all of, quickly), gulping, downing (a drink)

𐰽𐰺𐰍𐰆𐰏𐰤 | **nausk-**, *nauskv-*, *nausk-*

| VI
to cry (often of babies)

ناوسكا | **nauska**, *nayktsen*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
cry, crying

ناوتس- | **nauts-**, *nautts-*, *nautts-*

| VI
1. to prance (often ~aλλ-) to jump around, to be frolic 2. (~an-) to loiter, to be up to no good: *kittsugit tsnautsanunna*? 'what have you been up to?'

ناوگ- | **naugv-**, *naugv-*, *naukv-*

| VA
1. (VAT) to drink (a lot of, all of, quickly), to gulp, to down (a drink) 2. (VAI, ~aλλ-) to drink (a lot of alcohol)

ناوگوسوت | **naugvusut**, *naukvus*

| NO.TRLAPO.-S.OP1
drunkenness, inebriation

ناوگوسوریت | **naugvurit**, *naukvur*

| NO.TRLAPO.-R.OP1
drunkard, alcoholic

نايسک-هگ- | **naysk·eg-**, *naysk·egg-*, *naysk·ikk-*

| VT
to make someone cry, to provoke

نايسکيگين | **nayskiggyn**, *naysk·ikūma*

| NO.TEL.-IGGYN
making someone cry, provocation

ناوويس | **nāvvis**, *nāvva~nāppa*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
child, baby

نهدنا | **nedna**, *neinnon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
1. sitting 2. (*keu~*) agreement, being correct, accord: *keuneinnummit* 'in agreement', *keuneinnukkit* 'in accordance with' 3. (*ego~*) remains, that which is left 4. (*illu~*) disagreement, being incorrect, not agreeing, disaccord: *illuneinnukkit* 'in disagreement with, contrary to' 5. (*nedn·ilg·a*) pondering, meditation

نهر- | **neg-**, *negg-*, *nekk-*

| VT
1. to see 2. (~*ill-*) to catch a glimpse 3. (*i~*) to perceive, to discern 4. (*il~*) to look forward to 5. (*issi~*) to examine 6. (*gillin~*) to predict, to premonish 7. (~(*in*)*ikkin-*) to pretend to see: *neginikkidnyt nūkin* 'I pretended not to see her/him' 8. (VUT, ~*ūttūg-*) to think one has seen: *oñja pinegūttūgannat* 'I thought I had seen you there' 9. (VAI, ~*ed-*) to see each other 10. (VAI, ~*ed·aλλ-*) to frequent each other, to date 11. (~*ib-*) to spot, to glance, to see briefly

نېگوا | **negava**, *neiggā*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.OP2
1. vision, perspective 2. (*ilul~*) déjà-vu

نېگوا | **negu**, *neukkoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
1. sight 2. (*neg·ill·u*) glimps 3. (*gillin~*) prediction

نېککا | **nekka**, *neiggo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. sight 2. (*i~*) perception, discernment 3. (*il~*) excitement, looking forward 4. (*gillin~*) premonition, prediction, predicting 5. (*dāltit~*) astigmatism, poor vision, seeing halos 6. (*issi~*) examination

نېکک(وت)وگوت- | **nekk(ut)ogūθ-**, *nekkutoğumm-*, *nekkutoğupp-*

| VPASS
to be invisible

نېکني | **nekni**, *neungon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
part, piece: *neungon~neungukkit* 'partly', *nā nannit neknits na* 'it is part of it'

نېکني-وت- | **nekn·uθ-**, *nekn·umm-*, *nekn·upp-*

| VUI

to consist of, to be made of (+ELAT)

نېميس | **nemis**, *neḡma*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
room, partition: *lobma~*, *šegga~* 'bedroom'

نېن- | **nen-**, *nenn-*, *nedn-*

| VI
1. to sit 2. (*keu~*) to agree, to follow, to be correct: *keuganenna* 'I agree', *añi*, *keunenami* 'yes, that is correct' 3. (*ego~*, VUI) to remain, to be left 4. (~*elt-*) to invite or allow to sit, to invite (to a formal ceremony, meeting) 5. (~*ilg-*) to sit (for a long time), to ponder, to meditate 6. (*illu~*) to disagree

نېن(ئ)وميس | **n(end)omis**, *n(end)opma*

| NO.TRL.CON.-S.AMP.C
chair

نېنگ- | **neng-**, *nengv-*, *nenkk-*

| VA
1. to share 2. (*gi~*) to distribute, to partition, to separate into sections

نېنگېسېت | **nengeset**

| ADV
partly, partially, somewhat

نېنگېتس | **nengits**, *nengeva*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.AMP
partition, room

نېنگون | **nengun**, *neknoma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1
kayak

نېنېبما | **nenibma**, *neidnin*

| NO.TRLAPO.-N.AMP
group of friends

نېنېنان | **ne(ni)nan**, *nedninama~nednama*

| NO.TRL.CON.-N.OP2
member (of a council, group, band)

نېنککا | **nenkka**, *neinkon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
1. sharing 2. (*gi~*) distribution, partition, separation, sectioning

نېننېدوت | **nennedūt**, *nennyt*

| NO.TEL.-EDŪT
friendship

نېننېگ- | **nenneğ-**, *nenneğg-*, *nenneğg-*

| VA
1. (VAI) to be a friend/friends 2. (VAT) to have as a friend/friends

نېننېن | **nennen**, *nemma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP2.IRR
friend, partner

نېننېنگا | **nennenga**, *neidninut*

| NO.TRLAPO.-N.AMP(HPL)
friends (together, to each other)

نېننېپپل | **nennippyit**, *nennippyit*, *nennippyit-*

| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
1. (often *issi~*) fraternal, philanthropic 2. (*key~*) philanthropic, altruistic, humane

نېننېپپت | **nennippyit**, *neidnit*

| NO.TRLAPO.-T.AMP
1. (often *issi~*) fraternity, brotherhood, philanthropy 2. (*key~*) philanthropy, humanity

نېنېگي | **nenuḡi**, *neudnū*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.OP1
man's summer clothes

نېنوت | **nenut**, *nen(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.OP1

نيلتتا | **niltta**, *nilton*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2

1. splitting (wood, often *niltt add a*) 2. (*niltt ig a*) crick, sudden pain (in neck or back), crick: *nikingvet guolet niltigon* ‘I got a crick in my neck, I got wry neck, torticollis’

نيلتتات | **nilttat**, *nilttava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

tool for splitting wood, shingle froe

نيلتسرتسا | **niltširttsa**, *nilttsir*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP

birch root woven basket

نيلليو | **nillju**, *nilljo*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2

silver birch (*Betula pendula*)

نيدن-وآخ- | **nidn-uÅ-**, *nidn uÅÅ-*, *nidn uÅÅ-*

| VTRANS

1. to diminish 2. (*si~*) to contract 3. (*gag~*) to shrink

نيناس | **ninas**, *nina*

| PRON.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC

(COMP. *nittut* SUP. *niÅÅyt*) little

نند- | **nind-**, *nindv-*, *nintt-*

| VA

1. (VAT) to count, to tally 2. (VAT, *kil~*) to verify 3. (VAT +ESS, VAI, *il~*, *si~*, *ilttsi~*) to estimate, to predict: *ilganindets migils* ‘we estimate it to be true’ 4. (VAT, *keu~*) to consider, to take into consideration: *keyninttyt mi ai-t de nuġukkan* ‘I didn’t think of that’ 5. (VAT, *gi~*) to distinguish (from +ELAT): *gininttoguttami* ‘it is all the same, it doesn’t matter’ 6. (VAT, VAI *issi si~*) to recognise, to admit: *issisiskinindet* ‘I admit it’ 7. (VAT, VUT *uÅ~*) to miscount, to miscalculate, to misjudge: *uÅpinindvannat* ‘I misjudged you’ 8. (VAT, *il~*) to count on, to rely on 9. (VAT, VAI, *gillib~*) to assume: *gillikkenindet*, *jai tminntatsin* ‘I assumed s/he would come’ 10. (VAT/VAI, *~aÅlug-*) to enumerate, to list, to do a head count, to account for: *nindallugat širrudan nē na* ‘to take stock/inventory (of +INESS), to collect oneself, to compose oneself, to pull oneself together, to size up (a situation), to get one’s ducks in a row (lit. to count one’s arrows one by one)’, *nindallukki* ‘accountant’

ننداġما | **nindaġma**, *ninttā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2

1. calculation, count 2. (*kil~*) verification, confirmation 3. (*il~*) estimate, prediction 4. (*keu~*) consideration 5. (*gi~*) distinction 6. (*issi si~*) recognition, admission 7. (*uÅ~*) miscalculation, lapse in judgment, bad call 8. (*il~*) reliance, assumption 9. (*gillid~*) assumption, presupposition

ننداġمت | **nindaġmet**, *nindaġmi*, *nindaġmiθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET

1. computational, calculative, numerical 2. (*kil~*) verifactory, confirmatory 3. (*il~*) estimative, predictive, tentative 4. (*keu~*) considerate, deliberative 5. (*gi~*) distinctive, discerning 6. (*issi si~*) admissive 7. (*uÅ~*) erroneous, missjudging 8. (*il~*) reliant, assumptive 9. (*gillid~*) assumed, presupposing

ننداس | **nindas**, *ninda*, *nindas-*

| ADJ.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC

young (also *ninnas*): *nindaski* ‘youths, the young’

نندونġت | **nindunġet**, *nindoknan*, *nindukn-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UNGET

young (looking), youthful

نيني | **nini**, *nidnon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP

sand: *nidnummit* ‘stuck, overwhelmed with (task +INESS)’, *gamma aġġaleumppukkit nidnummit* ‘I am overflooded with school work’

نينيس | **ninis**, *nitna*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C

(small) part, fragment, fraction: *nitnon~nitnugit* ‘partly, somewhat, a little bit’

نينك- | **ninkk-**, *ninkkv-*, *ninkk-*

| VAT

to celebrate, to observe (a ceremony): *geninkkvets ġvivi iagħvon hejġogagħema* ‘we celebrated the winter solstice with a large bonfire’

نينككا | **ninkka**, *ninkon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2

celebration: *kigoakseninkka* ‘new month celebration’

نينناس | **ninnas**, *ninna*, *ninnas-*

| ADJ.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC

young, little (also *nindas*): *ninnaski* ‘youths, the young’

نينناس | **ninnas**, *ninna*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC

child, young (usually from the time a child can speak until the age of 7)

نينن-ئد- | **ninn-ed-**, *ninn edd-*, *ninn itt-*

| VT

to diminish, to reduce, to lessen, to make smaller, to decrease, to lower

نيننريت | **ninnerit**, *ninnir*, *ninnir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT

immature: *ninnirnjalpi* ‘immature cone’

نيننوت | **ninnot**, *ninnukka*, *ninnog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT

1. small, little, petite 2. (*issi~* or *i~*) miniature, microscopic

نيننوتس | **ninnuts**, *ninnoha*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.OP1

lullaby, song

نينن-ؤن- | **ninn-ün-**, *ninn ünn-*, *ninn üdn-*

| VT

to rejuvenate, to modernise, to revamp

نيننيللا | **ninnylla**, *nidnyl*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.PR

reduction, decrease: *nidnyllit* ‘decreasingly, less and less’

نينن-يآخ- | **ninn-yÅ-**, *ninn yÅÅ-*, *ninn yÅÅ-*

| VTRANS

to diminish, to become reduced, to lessen, to become smaller, to decrease, to become lower

نينتتivot | **ninttivot**, *ninttivukka*, *ninttivog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT

considerable, marked, noticeable, substantial

نينتتتattitt | **ninttivuttattitt**

| ADV

considerably, markedly, noticeably, substantially

نينتتا | **nintta**, *ninton*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2

1. count, tally 2. (*kil~*) verification 3. (*il~*) estimation, prediction 4. (*keu~*) consideration 5. (*gi~*) distinction 6. (*issi si~*) recognition, admission 7. (*uÅ~*) miscalculation, miscalculation 8. (*gillin~*) reliance 9. (*gil pmi~*) assumption

نينتتامي | **ninttami**, *ninttan*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2

time of the day when the sun has set but it’s still possible to see clearly (or ‘count’): *ninttanhey* ‘night when it’s possible to read outside’

نينتتات | **ninttat**, *ninttava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

1. tool for keeping count 2. computer 3. (*dallje~*) watch, clock

نينو | **ninu**

| DET

(COMP. *nittu* SUP. *niÅÅy*) little, a little

نينوت | **ninut**

| ADV

(COMP. *nittut* SUP. *niÅÅyt*) a little

نينوت | **ninut**, *nino(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
particle, atom, nucleus

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **ninut**

| ADV
(COMP. *nittut*, SUP. *niĀġyt*) a little

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **ninodot**, *ninūt*

| NO.TEL.-ODOT
fewness, scarcity, lack

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **ninuts-**, *ninutts-*, *ninutts-*

| VA
to sing, to sing a lullaby, to hum

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **ninūha**, *ninūhyn*, *ninūh-*

| ADJ.TEL.-HA.PR
grainy

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **ninyts**, *ninūva*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.PR
1. particle, grain, fleck

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nird-**, *nirdv-*, *nirtt-*

| VA
(WEST) to split (wood, often ~*add-*) (see *nild-*)

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nirpi**, *nirppon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
dehiscent cone, opened cone: (*rekka*)*nirpūts*, (*rekka*)*nirppukkūt* ‘openly, overtly, shamelessly’

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nirr-eg-**, *nirr egg-*, *nirr ikk-*

| VT
1. to dry, to preserve by drying 2. (*gi*~) to split along the seam

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nirrot**, *nirrukka*, *nirrog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
1. dehiscent (in plant names, often *nirru-*): 2. (*gi*~) split (along the seam), open (at the seam)

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nirruġġami**, *nirroġan*, *nirroġġam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UĠĠAMI
1. indehiscent, not opened yet (of buds or flowers) 2. rookie, novice, green, inexperienced 3. (often *i*~) virginal, untouched, unspoiled, pristine, immaculate

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nirruġġohut**, *nirruġġū*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT
1. indehiscence 2. rookieness, lack of experience 3. (*i*~) virginity, pristineness

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nirr-yĀ-**, *nirr yĀĀ-*, *nirr yĀĀ-*

| VTRANSL
1. to dehisce, to dry, to mature, to open up (of cones) 2. (*gi*~) to open up, to split or to rip along a seam

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nirtta**, *nirtton*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
splitting (wood, often *nirtt* ~*add a*)

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nirttat**, *nirttava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
tool for splitting wood, shingle froe

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nirumi**, *nirrun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
1. (often *ilbi*~) dehiscence 2. (*gi*~) split (along a seam), opening (along a seam), raphe

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nirv-**, *nirv-*, *nirv-*

| VUI
to split (of wood): *igginirvemi kiĀĀi* ‘wood that splits well’

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nisimi~nišimi**, *nissin~nišsin*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP
wheat

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **niski**, *niskan*, *nisk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGIT.IRR
1. intricate, complex 2. (*i*~) fine, elaborate, detailed, refined

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **niskūhyt**, *niskū*

| NO.TEL.-ŪHYT
1. intricacy, complexity 2. (pl.) details: *mittyt ġiġsu ġvai niskyġ i nūketan* ‘I don’t know all the details of the matter’ 3. (*i*~) fineness, refinement

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nismet**, *nismi*, *nismiθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
nimble, agile

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nismūhyt**, *nismū*

| NO.TEL.-ŪHYT
nimbleness, agility

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nisn-**, *nisn-*, *nisn-~nintti-*

| VU
to cramp (up): *nenisneset rakki* ‘my stomach is cramping up, I’m having stomach cramps’

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nissa**, *nikson*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
1. meticulous work (often *niss an a*) 2. (*mitad*~) chef d’oeuvre, masterpiece

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **niss-**, *niss-*, *niss-*

| VAI
1. (~*an-*) to work meticulously, to labour, to slog, to work paying great attention to details, to do very nimble work (+COM) 2. (*migi-O-an-*) to work scrupulously, precisely, methodically, to do something very carefully 3. (~*eh-*) to take one’s time working on something, to work punctiliously: *nissehattit* ‘painstakingly’

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nissauhut**, *nissavū*

| NO.TEL.-AUHUT
1. meticulousness, thoroughness, precision 2. (*migi*~) scrupulousness, precision, methodicalness 3. (*niss uss auhut*) carelessness, sloppiness 4. (*niss eh auhut*) punctiliousness, quality of working meticulously without rushing

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nissavut**, *nissaukka*, *nissaug-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVUT
1. meticulous, thorough, precise 2. (*migi*~) scrupulous, precise, methodical 3. (*niss uss avut*) careless, sloppy 4. (*niss eh avut*) punctilious or meticulous without rushing, of someone who takes their time to do work meticulously

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nissiryġ**, *nīsir*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP
meticulous person, scrupulous person

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nisti**, *niston*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
1. cramp: *nistummit* ‘cramped, having a cramp’ 2. (*gasse niste gi*, PL) menstruations, period: *nāt akkut gassenistegi* ‘she is on her period’

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **nist-isĀuθ-**, *nist isĀumm-*, *nist isĀupp-*

| VUI
to get a cramp, to cramp up

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **niskedūt**, *niskyġt*

| NO.TEL.-EDŪT
humanity, personhood

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **niskeġ-and-**, *niskeġ ando-*, *niskeġ antt-*

| VAT
(often *lemppa*~) to employ, to staff, to man: *niskeġantti* ‘employer’

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **niskeġġi**, *niskeġġemma*

| NO.TEL.-Φ1
(often *lemppa*~) employee, worker

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **niskeġit~niskeġma**, *niktš*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.AMP
1. crowd 2. population 3. (*lemppa niskeġma*) work force, staff, employees

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰 | **niskevyt**, *niskevūn*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.PR1

society

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌴 | **nīski**, *niktšon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
1. person, human 2. (PL) people 3. (*migi niskegi, ôlū niskegi*) Pine people (as opposed to others) 4. (*mitad~*) super hero, hero

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌲𐌺 | **nīskodot**, *niskūt*

| NO.TEL.-ODOT
Pine-ness, Pine identity

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌵𐌰 | **nīsk’ōm-**, *nisk’ōmm-, nisk’ōbm-*

| VAI
to speak Pine

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌶𐌰 | **nīškōma**, *niktšun*

| ADJ.TR.LAPO.-N.OP1
speaking Pine: *nīškón-* ‘in Pine’

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌷𐌰 | **nīškôha**, *niskôhun, nīškôh-*

| ADJ.TEL.-HA.OP1
in Pine (language): *nīškôha oajûniavvaki* ‘teaching material in Pine’,
nīškôha lidnoġat ‘a Pine dictionary’

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌸𐌰 | **nīškōbmi**, *nīškōbmemma*

| NO.TEL.-Φ1
Pine speaker

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌹𐌿𐌻𐌰 | **nīškōmuna**, *niskō muodui*

| NO.POL.SYM.OP2
Pine speaking area

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌾𐌼𐌰 | **Nīskullit**, *Nīskuĭt*

| NO.TEL.-LLIT(HPL)
Pine language: *Nīskuĭngit* ‘in Pine’

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌿𐌻𐌰 | **Nīsĕlit**, *Nisĕlt*

| NO.IRR(HPL)
(HEMIPL, often *Nīsĕkkke tšin*) Pine language: *Nīsĕlingit* ‘in Pine’

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌽𐌰𐌳𐌰 | **Nīsku(vu)llit**, *Nīsku(vu)ĭlon, nīsku(vu)ll-*

| ADJ.TEL.-LLIT
Pine (person): *tņīskullaŋ~tņīskuvullaŋ* ‘s/he is Pine’

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌽𐌰𐌱𐌰 | **nīs(ku)ĭ’ūd-**, *nīs(ku)ĭ’udd-, nīs(ku)ĭ’ütt-*

| VT
to translate into Pine: *nīs(ku)ĭtti* ‘Pine translator’

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌽𐌰𐌶𐌰 | **nīskuvut**, *niskuvo(n)*

| NO.TR.CON.-T.OP1
land, country

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌽𐌰𐌷𐌰 | **Nīsk(uv)ut~Nīskukki**, *Nīsk(wu)uit*

| NO.TR.CON.-T(HPL)
(HEMIPL, often *Nīskukke tšin*) Pine land: *Nīskuwummut~Nīskummutsin* ‘in Pine (land)’

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌾𐌰 | **nīšn-**, *nīšn-, nīšn-*

| VUT
to have cramps: *manīšnami rākki* ‘s/he has stomach cramps’

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌿𐌺𐌰 | **nīšni**, *nintšon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
cramp

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌿𐌻𐌰 | **nīsp-**, *nīsp-, nīsp-*

| VT
1. to hold, to keep 2. to hide (often *gi~*) 2. (*iissi~*) to take care of 3. (*uš~*) to neglect 4. (VADI) to give, to entrust: *išinišemat i soatsĭut-t de* ‘I gave you these responsibilities, I entrusted these responsibilities to you’,
nīnišpuᑖkin riiroga ‘I was given the task’

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌿𐌻𐌰 | **nīspa**, *nīšpon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
1. holding, keeping 2. hiding: *nīšpummit* ‘hidden’ 3. (*iissi~*) care 4. (*uš~*) neglect, negligence 5. entrustment

𐌸𐌹𐍃𐌿𐌻𐌰 | **nīspukkit**

| ADV

in secret, secretly (also *nišpuit*)

nišpot, *nišpukka*, *nišpog-*
| ADJ.TEL.-OT
hidden, secret: *nišpukkit* ‘secretly, in secret’

nišpulit, *nišpul*, *nišpul-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
secretive

niššal, *niššoʕa*
| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
bridle

niššun, *niššit*
| NUM.IRR
(DET. *niš*) nine

nitnikv-, *nitnikv-*, *nitnikv-*
| VT
to inconvenience: *nitnikven* (ATTR) ‘inconvenient, obnoxious, vexing’,
nitnikvas vaihegi ‘inclement weather’

nitnik, *nitneʕva*
| NO.BI.CON.-K.AMP
annoyance, inconvenience, hassle: *nā nitnits a* ‘it’s an issue, it’s a problem, it’s annoying, it’s a hassle’

niurumi~n̄iuriumi, *niurrun~niuriun*
| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1
cambium: *naldat niurrun ne na* ‘to do it, to go for it (lit. to rip the cambium with one’s teeth)’, *na tsnaldits ke niurrun?* ‘are you into it, do you accept, are you down? (lit. do you want to rip the cambium off?)’

ni~i
| PRON
(SEM. *niṭ~iṭ*, INESS. *niṣṣit~iṣṣit*, ILLAT. *nidiṭ~idiṭ*, ELAT. *niṅgit~iṅgit*, COM. *nigin~niein~igin~iein*, ESS. *nittset~iltset*) they (3rd person animate/inanimate plural)

nibma, *niammo*
| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
coniferous bark: *liawwaʕʕat niammo ne na* ‘to eke out a living, to (barely) get by, to struggle (to survive) (lit. to grind the coniferous bark)’

nidn-ig-, *nidn igg-*, *nidn ikk-*
| VT
to return, to put back where it belongs, to put in its right place, to give back: *nenidnigattsat* ‘give it back to me!’

nig-, *nigg-*, *nikk-*
| VUI
to die

nigu, *niakko*
| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1
death (the act of passing away): *pylgevi nigu* ‘a horrible death’

nigūhyt, *nigʕ*
| NO.TEL.-ŪHYT
mortality (being subject to death)

ni-ḡʕuθ-, *ni ḡʕumm-*, *ni ḡʕupp-*
| VUI
to die suddenly, to die before one’s age

nikit
| ADV
immediately

niʕa, *niʕallon*
| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
face, cheeks: *niʕallukkit* ‘in the face’

ninannit, *niadan*
| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2
moss campion (*Silene acaulis*)

ninin, *nidnema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
port, harbor

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **noaltta**, *nälten*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
tooth: *siñoigami snältydñ* ‘s/he is smug (lit. it blows into her/his teeth)’, *nät akkut oma miñna noalttogi va niñlogi* ‘s/he is not trustworthy, too-faced (lit. s/he has as many teeth as s/he does faces)’, *niñkakat nälten upmet (tsintta/tsuonkkoga) nē na* ‘to have a drink (of alcohol) or bite (lit. to take [a sip/bite] behind the tooth)’, *ninut dūt tñikkanon nälten upmet* ‘s/he has (obviously) been drinking (lit. s/he’s apparently taken behind the tooth)’

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **noašša**, *nākšen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
corpse, dead body: ~*segit* ‘morgue’

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nohina~nuhina**, *nūddñ~neyddñ*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP.PR
hearth, fireplace

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **noilu**, *naillen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
tusk: *ħarpoha simigvat va naillittsñ sinišpat iskyt nuğuttsa* ‘you can’t have it both ways (lit. you can’t eat the walrus and keep the tusks too)’, *akkut nāt niñpimyt ō miñtut noilogi ni* ‘s/he has a few more tricks up her/his sleeve (lit. s/he has even/still more tusks in her/his beard)’

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nokus~nōkus**, *noka~nōka*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP1.NC
stick, small branch

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nold-**, *noldv-*, *noltt-*

| VA
to chew (often ~*aħħa-*, usually of animals)

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nudnin**, *nunnema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
shell, hard layer, crust, mantle

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nudd-iθ**, *nudd imm-*, *nudd iṭṭ-*

| VUI
1. (often *si~*) to settle, to acculture 2. (*keu~*) to get along with, to (start) getting along: *keunuddimmas nennekki* ‘good friends’ 3. (*kil~*) to find one’s way home (again, after having been lost), to return (after having been lost or away for a long time, against one’s will, stuck somewhere)

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nudduwa**, *nihū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
1. home (as opposed to a house): *nā nūhū io* ‘s/he is there, s/he is present, at home, not absent’, *gamma eññ nūhukkit* ‘I am from here’ 2. (PL *nudduwogi*) nest (any animal or type)

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nuh-av-**, *nuh avv-*, *nuh avv-*

| VAI
1. to get comfortable, to get oneself in a position (sitting, lying): *nyhavvi nendopmet* ‘s/he got herself/himself comfortable in the chair’ 2. (*si~*) to move into, to settle, to embed oneself, to nestle oneself in, to build oneself a nest (more commonly *nuh uttug-*) 3. (*i si~*) to infiltrate, to occupy

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nuhavvun**, *nuhavoma*

| NO.TEL.-AVVUN
1. getting comfortable, getting oneself in a position (sitting, lying) 2. (*si~*) moving in, settlement, embedding 3. (*i si~*) infiltration, to occupation

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nuhuggut**, *nuhukkan*, *nuhukk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGUT
cosy, homey, warm, serene

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **(-)nuhonot**, *(-)nuhonon*, *(-)nuhonoj-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ONOT
1. nested in, nestled in, embedded in: *silko~* ‘burnt into memory, salient (of memory)’, *nuokko~* ‘tree-dwelling, which nests in trees’, *kihe~* ‘straw-dwelling, which nests in straw’, *tsaħħa~* ‘water-dwelling, which nests in or near water’ 2. (*si~*) encapsulated, fixed, ingrained, installed, enclosed: *issimuhonot* ‘deep-seated, inherent, intrinsic, innate’ 3. (*keu~*) bundled together, huddled together, nestled in one

another, monoecious: *keunuhonot atnogi* ‘hand-in-hand’ 4. (*illu~*) dioecious, separated, not living together

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nukkumi**, *nükun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*): *koggat nükunit nin ai* ‘to fall asleep, to get knocked out (lit. to get the poppies)’

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nuska**, *nūksen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
fell, mountain

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nusti**, *nuosten*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
paralysis: *nuostven kaukiguttami* ‘it is paralysed by fear’

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nust-unguθ-**, *nust ungumm-*, *nust ungupp-*

| VUI
to become paralysed

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nust-uθ-**, *nust umm-*, *nust upṭ-*

| VUI
to be paralysed

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nūho-**

| PREFIX
home, local, here: ~*nūakki* ‘locality, place, community’, *gwañnūho-* ‘everyday, ordinary, commonplace thing’, ~*hala* ‘local tradition’

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nūhan**, *nūddama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
1. local, citizen 2. (*galba~*) citizen

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nūhava**, *nūddā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
(*galba~*) citizenship (also *galba nūhodot*): *galbanyiddāmiki~galbanūhūtmiki* ‘(right to) citizenship’

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **notsn-uħ-**, *notsn uħħ-*, *notsn uħħ-*

| VTRANS
to become blocked, clogged

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **notst-**, *notst-*, *notst-*

| VAT
1. to prevent (from *gi~* +DUB) 2. to block, to clog

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nottsa**, *nūtsen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
1. prevention 2. (*gi~*) inhibition, obstruction, blockage, clog

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nottsattot**, *nottsattukka*, *nottsattog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
inhibited, shy, reticent, timid

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nottssot**, *nottssukka*, *nottssog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
blocked, clogged, stuffy (especially of nose): *nottsogami nūkkut nñirra* ‘my nose is stuffy’

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **notts-uħ-**, *notts uħħ-*, *notts uħħ-*

| VTRANS
to become blocked, clogged

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **notts-uθ-**, *notts umm-*, *notts upṭ-*

| VUI
to be blocked, clogged: *nottsummen nñirri* ‘stuffy nose’

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nottsuuvun**, *nottsuwoma*

| NO.TEL.-UVVUN
blockage, clog, state of being blocked

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nuddogi**, *nūti*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
grain: *nisi~* or *nisi~* ‘rice’

ጸጽ ጸጽ | **nudduğa**, *nūti*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
1. detail 2. (*gi~*) element, feature, aspect

ﻭﻭﺩﺩﯗﻟﯩﺖ | **nuddulit**, *nuddul*, *nuddul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
detailed, intricate

ﻭﻭﺩﺩﯗﺗﯩﺖ | **nuddutit**, *nūtut*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
millstone

ﻧﯘﻏﻐﺎﻛﻚ | **nuġġak-**, *nuġġagg-*, *nuġġakk-*

| VAI
to play music

ﻧﯘﻏﻐﺎﻛﻜﯩ | **nuġġakki**, *nuġġakkemma*

| NO.TEL.-FI
musician

ﻧﯘﻏﻐﯘﺕ | **nuġġut**, *nuġġo(n)*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1
music (also *nutġa*)

ﻧﯘﻳﯩﯟﯨﻚ | **nujjuuk**, *nuijjuġva*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1
1. grandmother 2. (*ōn~*) great grandmother

ﻧﯘﻳﯩﯟﯨﻐﺎ | **nujjuunga**, *nuijjuini*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2(HPL)
grandmother and grandchild(ren)

ﻧﯘﻟﻐﯩ | **nuġġi**, *nuolġen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
1. property, belonging, wealth 2. (PL *nuġġeġi*) goods, wealth, riches

ﻧﯘﻟﻠﯩﻦ | **nullin**, *nulema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
cattle, livestock

ﻧﯘﻟﻠﯩﺖ | **nullit**, *nulle(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
dialect

ﻧﯘﻟﻠﯘﻣﻤﺎ | **null-ōm-**, *null-ōmm-*, *null-ōbm-*

| VAI
to speak a dialect: *kinkkurpiġuganullōmma* ‘I speak the *Kinkkurpiġungi* (western fjord) dialect’

ﻧﯘﻟﻠﯘﻣﺎ | **nullōma**, *nūlun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
speaking a dialect

ﻧﯘﻟﻠﯘﻏﻤﺎ | **nulluġma**, *nūli*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
drawl, accent, (different, dialectal) pronunciation: *hūlat nūli~nūlukkit ne na* ‘to speak with an accent’

ﻧﯘﻟﭙﭙﯩ | **nulppi**, *nuolpen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
tax

ﻧﯘﻟﭙﭙﯘﻏﻤﺎ | **nulppuġ-**, *nulppuġġ-*, *nulppukk-*

| VAT
to tax, to deduce

ﻧﯘﻟﭙﭙﯘﻗﻜﺎ | **nulppukka**, *nulppuoggi*

| NO.POL.SYM.OP2
tax, taxation (also *nulppi*)

ﻧﯘﻟﺖ | **nult(s)ussut~nultsuħħu**, *nuoltt(s)us~nuolttusl*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1/NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
muskellunge (*Esox masquinongy*)

ﻧﯘﻟﯩﺮﯨﺖ | **nulerit**, *nulir*, *nulir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
cocky, arrogant, brash

ﻧﯘﻟﯘﻣﯩ | **nulumi**, *millun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
jaw

ﻧﯘﻧﺎﻟﻠﯩﺖ | **nunallit**, *nunaħen*, *nunall-*

| ADJ.TEL.-LLIT
made from reindeer leather

ﻧﯘﻧﺎﻣﯩ | **nunami**, *nuodnan*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2
reindeer leather

ﻧﯘﻧﻨﻮﻏﯩﺖ | **nunnog-itš-**, *nunnog itš-*, *nunnog itš-*

| VT
to appease, to calm down, to pacify

ﻧﯘﻧﻨﻮﻏﯩﺘﺘﯘﻥ | **nunnogittsun**, *nunnogitšoma*

| NO.TEL.-ITŠSUN
appeasement, pacification

ﻧﯘﻧﻨﻮﺕ | **nunnot**, *nunnukka*, *nunnog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
1. angry 2. (*milad~*) irate, enraged

ﻧﯘﻧﻨﯘﻧﻐﯩﺖ | **nunnunget**, *nunnoknan*, *nunnukn-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UNGET
angry (looking)

ﻧﯘﻧﺘﺲ | **nuntš-**, *nuntš-*, *nuntš-*

| VUI
1. to die (of animals) 2. to die (vulgar, of people) 3. to feel bad, to die (figurative): *nenuntša pimmegunnit* ‘my back is killing me (lit. I am dying from the back)’

ﻧﯘﺗﻨﺎﯞﻩﻭﻭﺕ | **nutṇauhut**, *nutṇavui*

| NO.TEL.-AUHUT
irascibility, short-temperedness, grumpiness

ﻧﯘﺗﻨﺎﯞﯗﺕ | **nutṇavut**, *nutṇaukka*, *nutṇaug-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVUT
easily angered, short-tempered, grumpy, irascible

ﻧﯘﺭﺭﯗ | **nurru**, *nyřen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
yoke, pole (with weighs on either side): *tšadnat uijju nyřen ne na* ‘to find the right balance, one’s essence (lit. to find the right yoke)’

ﻧﯘﺳﻜﯘ | **nusku**, *nũektsen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
1. bag 2. (*musko gi* PL) belongings, (one’s own) things

ﻧﯘﺷﻜﯩﻲ | **nuškv-**, *nũeskv-*, *nuoskv-*

| VAT
1. to murder, to kill 2. (*~okkog-*) to have someone murdered, to have someone murder someone

ﻧﯘﺷﻜﯩﻲ | **nuškva**, *nũektsen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
murder

ﻧﯘﺷﻜﯩﻲ | **nuškvi**, *nuskvemma*

| NO.TEL.-FI
murderer, killer (sometimes *nuktsi*)

ﻧﯘﺷﻜﯩﻲ | **nuškvuggun**, *nuskvukoma*

| NO.TEL.-UGGUN
being killed, murder, homicide

ﻧﯘﺕ | **nut-agag-**, *nut agagg-*, *nut agakk-*

| VT
1. to get into the mood, to get ready (for something fun), to get pumped up, to stoke oneself (up), to psych (up), to hype (up) 2. (*si~*) to galvanise, to stimulate, to enliven, to energise, to fire up

ﻧﯘﺗﺎﻣﯩ | **nutami**, *nuottan*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2
1. texture 2. ambiance, mood, atmosphere (usually positive): *hikva nuottumit* ‘in a good mood’

ﻧﯘﺗﺎﻣﯩﺖ | **-nutamet**, *-nutamikka*, *-nutamiθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ET

with such and such texture/ambiance: *synltsy*~ ‘coarse, coarse-textured’, *pûasy*~ ‘soft, soft-textured’, *îr*~ ‘ribbed’, *nuþu*~ ‘crusty, dry’

نۇتۇتۇگ- | **nut·uttug-**, *nut uttutw-*, *nut uttukk-*

| VAT
(often *si*~) to get into the mood, to get ready (for something fun), to get pumped up, to stoke oneself (up)

نۇتۇگ | **nutġa**, *neyġġi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
music (also *nuġġut*)

نۇت-ىگ- | **nut·ik-**, *nut igg-*, *nut ikk-*

| VAT
1. to analyse, to detail 2. (*issi*~) to refine 3. (*si*~) to dive into (a subject), to get into (an interest): *eddasinutikunnen* ‘versed, erudite, seasoned, veteran’

نۇتېۋۇڭ- | **nutṭ·uḷ-**, *nutṭ uḷḷ-*, *nutṭ uḷḷ-*

| VTRANS
to get angry

نۇتۇڭخۇن | **nutṭuḷḷun**, *nutṭuḷoma*

| NO.TEL.-UḷḷUN
anger, act of getting angry

نۇتۇتۇسۇگ | **nutṭutsġa**, *nuṭṭuts*

| NO.TRLAPO.-TS.OP1
fury, sudden anger, rage

نۇپۇۋا | **nupuwa**, *nuopṭi*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.OP1
lichen (especially crustose)

نۇگۋ- | **nūgv-**, *nūgv-*, *nūkw-*

| VAT
1. to ride (on horse, reindeer) 2. (*si*~) to inculcate, to impress upon, to emphasize 3. (*gi*-*Ō*-*ūtūg*-) to get out, to leave (suddenly), to get the fuck out

نۇكۋا | **nūkva**, *neūgvū*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR
1. riding (on horse, reindeer) 2. (*si*~) inculcation, impressing upon, impression, emphasis 3. (*gi*-) getting out, exit, leaving

نۇلۋى | **nūlvī**, *nūlven*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
bone marrow: *gikuolat nannit nūlven nē na* ‘to enjoy something thoroughly, to have a great time (lit. to suck the marrow out of it)’, (*iō*) *nūlvimmūt (gwaiggas)* ‘(everything is) alright, OK (lit. everything is in marrow)’

نۇۋايڭخى | **nūayḷḷi**, *nuoaḷon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
slow flowing river: *ūlgat nuoaḷḷon nē na* ‘to go along, to go with the flow, to relax (lit. go with the slow flowing river)’

نۇۋايتتا | **nūaitta**, *nūaidḡūn*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR
1. dam 2. hurdle, obstacle, barrier: *uġun ai nūaidḡūt vuoggas nūja* ‘there is nothing preventing it, making it impossible’

نۇۋاككى | **nūakki**, *nuoaggu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
1. point, spot, place, location, part: *nuoaggu kajja* ‘whereabouts, in what spot, in what location’, *nuoaggit* ‘in part, in places, sometimes, partly’ 2. paragraph 3. item, number, degree: *tawa nuoaggit i tsavvu* ‘minus four degrees celcius, -4°C’

نۇۋاپۇت | **nūapūt**, *nūapṭycca*, *nūapūg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŪT
slow, calm, relaxed, serene, peaceful

نۇپۇش | **nūṭū**, *neūṭṭ*

| NO.BI.HET.PR
(small) knife

نۇكك- | **nūkk-**, *nūkw-*, *nūkk-*

| VT

1. to arch, to stretch into an arch 2. (*nūkk-ūtūg*-) to arch one's neck or back, to stretch one's neck (to look out)

نۇنامەت | **nūnamet**, *nūnami*, *nūnamit-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
regular, cyclical

نۇددۇگ | **nyḡḡdyġa**, *nyḡḡ*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.PR
1. world 2. (*ḷuo*~) universe

نۇھھىرەت | **nyhhjerit**, *nyhhjir*, *nyhhjir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
energetic, vivid, vigorous

نۇيىيىس | **nyijys**, *nyhija*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.PR.C
energy, zeal, devotion

Ni nī

نۇنۇبەنۋىت | **nīabnevyt**, *nīabnevū(n)*

| NO.TRL.CON.-T.PR1
(calf) litter

نۇنۇبىنى | **nīabni**, *nīoapne*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
calf, young

نۇنۇگىس | **nīaggis**, *nīakka*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
small pond or lake

نۇنۇگۇنان | **nīagunan**, *nīakkunama*

| NO.TRL.CON.-N.OP2
victim (of murder)

نۇنۇككەتسەت | **nīakkatsit**, *nīakkatse(n)*

| NO.TRL.CON.-T.AMP1
puddle

نۇنۇككەۋىت | **nīakk·iṭ-**, *nīakk·imm-*, *nīakk·ipp-*

| VA
to swallow

نۇنۇكۇگ | **nīaku**, *nīoakkoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
gulp, swallow, bite: *tsadnuttugat nīoakkoga nē na* ‘to get something to eat (lit. to find oneself a swallow)’

نۇنۇل- | **nīal-**, *nīall-*, *nīall-*

| VUI
1. to hang (from +ELAT) 2. (*~aḷḷ-*) to dangle 3. (*gi*-*Ō*-*aḷḷ-*) to droop 4. (*~eltsġ-*) to hang (to death)

نۇنۇلباتنا | **nīalbatna**, *nīoalṭpan*

| NO.TRLAPO.-N.OP2
1. sex (biological) 2. (*nīoalṭpan·ōṭni*) gender

نۇنۇلباۋا | **nīalbava**, *nīālṭpā*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
(sexual) maturity: *nā nīālṭpā jō* ‘s/he is sexually mature (of animal)’

نۇنۇلبۇر | **nīalbur**, *nīalbora*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.OP1
1. immature female cone 2. young and attractive woman: *ommi iḷḷa va nīalbur* ‘as pretty as a picture (lit. as beautiful as an immature female cone)’

نۇنۇلگ- | **nīalg-**, *nīalg-*~*nīalkk-*, *nīalkk-*

| VAT
1. to hang (from +ELAT) 2. (*~aḷḷ-*) to dangle

نۇنۇلككەت | **nīalkkat**, *nīoalkava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
hook (for hanging things): *~tsultsat* ‘crane’

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌵𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰 | **njälpe·bakvi**, *njälpe·boagve*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
ovary

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njälpi**, *njoalþpen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
1. cone (female, especially once ripened) 2. woman

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰 | **njälpe·od-**, *njälpe·od-*, *njälpe·od-*

| VUI
to ripen, to bud, to mature (of plants, fruits, flowers): *mikvivuttami tsaǎkamoakne gillu njälpeððemi* ‘second year growth angelica is eaten before it buds’

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰 | **njállava**, *nǎǎǎ*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
expression, face: *nǎǎǎkakkít* ‘in/on/to someone’s face’

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰 | **-njállavut**, *-njállaukka*, *-njállaug-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVUT
with such and such expression (often adverbial as *-njállavutti*): *siskj~* ‘with a surprised or shocked look on one’s face’, *humu~* ‘with a dark or frightening expression on one’s face’, *maivve~* ‘with a smile on one’s face’, *barri~* ‘with a stern expression on one’s face’

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰 | **njállonot**, *njállonon*, *njállonoj-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ONOT
face-to-face, in person: *njállonukkit* ‘face-to-face’

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰 | **nǎǎǎ·ak-**, *nǎǎǎ·agg-*, *nǎǎǎ·akk-*

| VA
to emote, to express, to have such and such an expression

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰 | **njarmava**, *nǎǎǎmǎ*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
low cloud coverage, heavy cloud coverage, stratus cloud: *siǎva~* ‘rain cloud, nimbostratus, low-lying cloud from which rain is falling’

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰 | **njarmavut**, *njarmaukka*, *njarmaug-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVUT
1. bad, low (in number), poor, tepid: *njarmavut tekva* ‘poor, low attendance’ 2. low (to the ground, of clouds or weather), heavy

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰 | **nǎǎǎ·kagukki**, *nǎǎǎkaguit*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1 (PL)
magic (sometimes *nǎǎǎ·skagut*)

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰 | **nǎǎǎkuggun**, *nǎǎǎkukoma*

| NO.TEL.-UGGUN
being hidden: *hǎǎǎami nǎǎǎkukummut* ‘it lies hidden’

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰 | **nǎǎǎ·utuθ-**, *nǎǎǎ utumm-*, *nǎǎǎ utupþ-*

| VPASS
to be hidden, not to be visible (not from hiding oneself)’

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njāv-**, *njāv-*, *njāv-*

| VAT
to use

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njāvakvi**, *njoavvat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
yield, efficiency, efficacy

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njāv·ūd-**, *njāv·udd-*, *njāv·ütt-*

| VAT
1. to put to use, to utilise, to allocate 2. (*kil~*) to recycle, to repurpose

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njāvvat**, *njoavava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
tool, instrument

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njāvvu**, *njoavoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
use, usage, application: *njoavummut* ‘in use’

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **nǎǎǎ·is-**, *nǎǎǎ·iss-*, *nǎǎǎ·iss-*

| VT
to fell with an axe, to axe

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njēddis**, *njēðdeha~njēha*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP1.NC/NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP1.C
1. fir or spruce sapling 2. rooky, beginner, someone without experience, green

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njehivi**, *njēiddi*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.AMP
sapling forest (especially coniferous)

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njēggit**, *njēgǎge(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
store, shop: *mǎǎvo~* ‘grocery store’

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njēgt-**, *njēgtw-*, *njēkt-*

| VAT
1. (*gi~*) to buy 2. (often *~aǎǎ-/~add-*) to trade

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njēgtuna**, *njēuktun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
market, town centre: *ilgat njēuktunnit nǎ na* ‘to do business’

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njēgtu**, *njēiktoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
item, purchase, thing, ware

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njēkta**, *njēigto*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. purchase, buy, buying 2. (*njēkt·add·a*) trade, trading 3. (*njēkt·(add)·asakvin*) merchant, tradesman, business man

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njelledūt**, *njellyt*

| NO.TEL.-EDŪT
leadership

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njelli**, *njēulon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
(WEST) chief, leader (also *njeltǎ*)

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njelluha**, *njēulus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
chair: *njēulusnenan* ‘chairperson, president, director’

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njeltǎ**, *njēiltǎon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
(EAST) chief, leader (also *njelli*)

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njertekki**, *njerteǎgen*, *njertekk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-KKI
painful

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njerttet**, *njerte(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP2
pain, smart

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njertuǎǎu**, *njēurtthul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
poor (of someone sick), term of endearment to someone sick

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njēukjōn-**, *njēukjōnn-*, *njēukjōdn-*

| VAI
to sulk, to brood, to mope (also *njēukj·an-*)

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njēüllyt**, *njēüllü(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR1
thing, thingy, bug, insect, fly, anything small: *njēüllykkít* ‘a tiny bit, slightly, just a bit’

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njīddu**, *njīlon*, *njīdd-*

| ADJ.BI.HOM.ANT.OP1
small, little: *njītit*, *njītukkit* ‘a little bit, a little’, *njīddo·gamut* ‘little dipper (*Ursa Minor*)’

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njīddi**, *njīthon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
breast (especially female)

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌰 | **njiggit**, *njikkkan*, *njikk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGIT

to go by skis
نڨسكا | **njiska**, *njiktson*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
 going by skis, skiing
نڨسكا-ئىسسىن | **njisk-issin-**, *njisk-issinn-*, *njisk-issidn-*
 | AI
 to smirk, to grin
نڨسكىنەت | **njiskynget**, *njiskuknan*, *njiskykn-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-YNGET
 smirking, grinning
نڨسنىڭ | **njiistuk**, *njiistoġva*
 | NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1
 wind coming from the sea
نڨسنىڭ | **njiistulit**, *njiistul*, *njiistul-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
 nippy, cold, windy (from the sea)
نڨىتسى | **njittsi**, *njitson*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
 storm, wind
نڨىتسۇلىت | **njittsulit**, *njittsul*, *njittsul-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
 windy, stormy: *njittsul lu njistul* ‘no matter the weather’
نڨىتسكى | **njitsky~njiktsy**, *njiskoga*
 | NO.TEL.-U.PR
 smirk, grin
نڨىۋمىسۇت | **njiiummit**
 | ADV
 (ILLAT. *njiubmot*, ELAT. *njiubmūn*, COM. *njiukkit*) a little bit closer/further there (more specific than *njiubmusut*)
نڨىۋمىسۇت | **njiubmusut**
 | ADV
 (ILLAT. *njiubmuttut*, ELAT. *njiubmungit*, COM. *njiubmuin*) a little bit closer/further there (more general than *njiiummit*)
نڨىۋوت | **njiivot**, *njiivukka*, *njiivog-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-OT
 1. sharp, cutting, smart, intelligent 2. (*i~*) smart, intelligent
نڨىۋوت | **njoakkus**, *njoakka*
 | NO.BI.CON.-S.OP1.NC
 forefront, prow, leading (unit or person), leader, vanguard: *njoakkimut* ‘at the forefront, at the cutting edge, in leadership, foreground, important’ *nā njikkut gemenjoakkimut mi na-t de* ‘this is important to me, this is paramount to me, this is in my thoughts (lit. I have this at the forefront of my mind)’
نڨىۋوت | **njoanǰǰunnot**, *njoanǰǰunnukka*, *njoanǰǰunnog-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-OT
 1. dioecious 2. mixed-gender
نڨىۋوت | **njoanni**, *njoanen*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
 1. female plant 2. girl, sweetly, term of endearment for younger woman/girl (mostly by other women)
نڨىۋوت | **njoarǰa**, *njaryǰǰen*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR.IRR
 axe
نڨىۋوت | **njoavu**
 | POSTP
 with the help of, using
نڨىۋوت | **njobba**, *njūpi*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
 beard: *nāt snjūpimyt vukvegi* ‘s/he is hiding something, s/he is not telling the (whole) truth (lit. s/he has birds in her/his beard)’ *sinīšpyt vuokvut pinjūbedda nuttsohetan* ‘don’t lie to me, don’t keep things secret from me (lit. don’t hide birds in your beard)’, *ginjikkat nūpin gvai vīkvut i nē nē* ‘to

lay all of one’s cards on the table, to be honest (lit. to take out all the birds out of the beard)’
نڨىۋوت | **njodda-hjō**, *~hjoǰju*
 | NO.MO.GEM.OP3
 (the accent) ?
نڨىۋوت | **njoddohut**, *njoddu*
 | NO.TEL.-OHUT
 length, duration
نڨىۋوت | **njoddis**, *njotta*, *njodd-*
 | ADJ.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C.IRR
 (COMP. *njoddut*, SUP. *njoǰǰut*, ADV. *njottset*) long (of duration)
نڨىۋوت | **njogguha**, *njoakkus*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
 1. stern seat in canoe: *inuġvirilsan njoakkossin teubmosset* ‘s/he can’t make up her/his mind up (lit. s/he’s jumping around from the stern seat to the bow seat)’ 2. foremost, forefront, prominent, prow: *mīto njoakkummut* ‘at the cutting edge of science’, *njoakkus~* ‘first, forefront’
نڨىۋوت | **njoillu**, *njūailen*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
 louse
نڨىۋوت | **njokvi**, *njoagve*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
 goal, destination, intent: *au njoagven va* ‘with the intent/goal that’, *nā njokvits* ‘the goal is’, *njoagvin*, *njoagvegit* ‘on purpose’
نڨىۋوت | **njokvoha**, *njokvohun*, *njokvoh-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-HA.B
 target, goal: *njokvoha halda* ‘the target destination, place’
نڨىۋوت | **njorr-ulġ-**, *njorr-ulġv-*, *njorr-ulġg-*
 | VUI
 to be in pain, to agonise, to suffer
نڨىۋوت | **njorr-(ulġ)-a**, *njūr-(ilġ)-en*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
 pain, suffering, agony
نڨىۋوت | **njotava**, *njoattat*, *njotaθ-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-AVA
 abundant, bountiful, expansive, extensive: *algo~* ‘generous’
نڨىۋوت | **njotikki**, *njoteut*
 | NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1(PL)
 1. wilderness, highlands, wide open space, depth 2. plethora, myriad
نڨىۋوت | **njotn-uǰ-**, *njotn-uǰǰ*, *njotn-uǰǰ-*
 | VTRANS
 to get longer, to stretch out
نڨىۋوت | **njot-od-**, *njot-odd-*, *njot-odd-*
 | VUI
 to lengthen, to get longer (of days)
نڨىۋوت | **njotot**, *njotukka*, *njotog-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-OT
 1. vast, wild, untouched, unspoiled, broad, ample, spacious 2. varied, broad, myriad, abundant, plentiful, generous (in size)
نڨىۋوت | **njotuva**, *njoattu*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
 abundance, bountifulness, expansiveness, extensiveness: *algo~* ‘generosity’
نڨىۋوت | **njubbusat**, *njūbus*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
 thistle, common thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)
نڨىۋوت | **njugava**, *njeyġġā*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
 quiver: *njugava njūġġġit* ‘ill-prepared, ill-equipped, unprepared, incompetent (lit. quiver without bow)’
نڨىۋوت | **njuggi**, *njūge*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
bow (for hunting)

نڤيڠما | **n̄iŋgma**, *n̄iŋkṃi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. fish tail 2. consequence, result: *au n̄iŋkṃen va* ‘resulting in’

نڤيڠتومي | **n̄iŋg̣tomi**, *n̄iuḳtun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
torso: *n̄iuḳtuntsūʕʕa* ‘intuition, gut feeling’ (also *n̄iŋg̣tomi*)

نڤيڠكيس | **n̄iŋkis**, *n̄iuḳka*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
bridge

نڤيڠكيس | **n̄iŋkkis**, *n̄iuḳka*

| PRON
(COMP. *n̄iuṭut* SUP. *n̄iul̄lut*) much

نڤيڠكودوت | **n̄iŋkkodot**, *n̄iukḳūt*

| NO.TEL.-ODOT
muchness, multitude, volume, mass

نڤيڠكك | **n̄iŋkku**

| DET
(COMP. *n̄iustu* SUP. *n̄iul̄lu*) much, a lot

نڤيڠككوت | **n̄iŋkkut**

| ADV
(COMP. *n̄iustut* SUP. *n̄iul̄lut*) much

نڤيڠلڤم-نڤيڠلڤم-، نڤيڠلڤم-نڤيڠلڤم-، نڤيڠلڤم-نڤيڠلڤم-

| VI
1. to nap, to take a nap, to sleep (commonly also *n̄iŋum-*): *n̄iŋummo~n̄iulmo iəa tsuggutsidda*, *n̄iŋummo iəa heyʕuoʕʕi* ‘sleep now my baby, sleep all night (first words to a common lullaby)’ 2. (*~iθ-*) to take a short nap

نڤيڠلڤميس | **n̄iŋum̄mis**, *n̄iup̄ma*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
bed

نڤيڠلڤميس | **n̄iŋum̄uḡu**, *n̄iub̄m̄i*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
coral fungus, coral mushroom (*Clavarioid*)

نڤيڠلڤميس | **n̄iŋunḳkut~n̄iŋonkkut**, *n̄iunḳkan*, *n̄iunḳk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGUT
upturned (of noses): *n̄iunḳkan̄iirra* ‘upturned nose’

نڤيڠلڤميس | **n̄iŋuddūt**, *n̄iŋuddū(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR2
blop, shapeless mass, lump, clump, glob, wad, mushy undefined mass

نڤيڠلڤميس | **n̄iŋūdg̣yt**, *n̄iŋūdg̣ū(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR1
helix, coil

نڤيڠلڤميس | **n̄iŋūlg-**, *n̄iŋūlgv-~n̄iŋūlkk-*, *n̄iŋūlkk-*

| VT
1. to bend 2. to change, to modify, to decline 3. (*tsalla~*) to metabolise 3. (*tsalla si~*) to anabolise 4. (*tsalla gi~*) to catabolise

نڤيڠلڤميس | **n̄iŋūlgylit**, *n̄iŋūlgyl*, *n̄iŋūlgyl-*

| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
bent, crooked, warped, not straight

نڤيڠلڤميس | **n̄iŋūlg̣unis**, *n̄iŋūlg̣ūṇa*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.PR.C
duodenum

نڤيڠلڤميس | **n̄iŋūlkḳa**, *n̄iēl̄ḳān*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR
1. bending 2. change, modification, declension: *linno~* ‘nominal declension’, *~lakka* ‘grammatical case’ 3. (*tsalla~*) metabolism 4. (*tsalla si~*) anabolism 5. (*tsalla gi~*) catabolism

نڤيڠلڤميس | **n̄iŋūllava**, *n̄iulolat*, *n̄iūllab̄-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA

1. corrupt, corrupted, fraudulent, crooked, misleading: *n̄iulattit* ‘misleadingly, in a corrupt way’ 2. (*gi~*) distorted, deformed, exploitative

نڤيڠلڤميس | **n̄iŋūlliha**, *n̄iēl̄lis*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.AMP.PR
riverbend

نڤيڠلڤميس | **n̄iŋūllingis**, *n̄iŋūlliḳna*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.PR.C
1. bend, curvature 2. inaccuracy, deviation, discrepancy

نڤيڠلڤميس | **n̄iŋūllūsta**, *n̄iēl̄lys*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.PR
oxbow lake

نڤيڠلڤميس | **n̄iŋūllyva**, *n̄iēl̄lȳ*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.PR1
1. corruption, crookedness, fraud 2. (*gi~*) distortion, extortion, deformity

نڤيڠلڤميس | **n̄iŋylerit**, *n̄iŋlȳ*, *n̄iŋlȳlir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
1. smug, preening 2. cringy (often *n̄iŋyllūt*)

نڤيڠلڤميس | **n̄iŋylppy**, *n̄iŋylp̄ān*

| NO.BI.HOM.PR
elbow: *n̄iŋylp̄ānūln̄iŋūn* ‘back of eblow’

نڤيڠلڤميس | **n̄iŋyllūt**, *n̄iŋyllyḳka*, *n̄iŋyllūg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŪT
cringey, forced, try-hard, contrived, performative

N ṇ

نڤيڠلڤميس | **nakḳaba**, *noaggat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
sound of wood cracking, cracking: *m̄ja noaggamm̄ut a* ‘in an instant, all of a sudden, suddenly, instantaneously (lit. in a cracking)’

نڤيڠلڤميس | **nakḳuṇa**, *noaggū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
dry smell, smell of dry wood

نڤيڠلڤميس | **nakḳ-ur-**, *nakḳ urr-*, *nakḳ urr-*

| VUI
to crack, to crackle (of wood)

نڤيڠلڤميس | **nakḳkurʕa**, *noaggur*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1
cracking, crackling sound

نڤيڠلڤميس | **nakḳkurulit**, *nakḳkurul*, *nakḳkurul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
dry, bone dry, crunchy

نڤيڠلڤميس | **naks̄sir**, *naks̄s̄era*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
wooded hillside

نڤيڠلڤميس | **narg-**, *nargv-*, *narkk-*

| VT
to crack, to rupture: *nenargitsan kussuit*, *ia..* ‘I’m itching for (lit. I need to crack my knuckles that...)’

نڤيڠلڤميس | **naškir**, *naškera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
1. soreness, stiffness, brittleness (from exercise) 2. feeling hungover

نڤيڠلڤميس | **naškot**, *naškuḳka*, *naškog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
dry, crisp, crinkly, brittle, weak: *nuokko~* ‘bone dry’

نڤيڠلڤميس | **natta**, *nādden*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
cradle: ~*kí* ‘brand-new’

مل يسمر | **niuhvi**, *niuwu*, *niuhv-*

| ADJ.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
silly, stupid, ridiculous: *lúbmát niuwut né na* ‘to talk nonsense’

نمىلسم | **niúlts-**, *niúlts-*, *niúlts-*

| VUI
1. to undulate, to be wavy (often ~*ild-*): *niúlttsemi híski* ‘wavy hair’ 2. (~*itt-*) to ripple 3. (*si-O-ild-*) to billow: *siñiúltsildami vâpñen* ‘the smoke is billowing’

نمىلسم | **niúlts-ir-**, *niúlts-ir-*, *niúlts-ir-*

| VUI
1. to feel vertigo, dizziness 2. (*tammir~*) to be or feel seasick: *netammirniúltserdæa* ‘I feel seasick’

نمىلسم | **niúltsir**, *niúltsira*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP.PR
1. vertigo, dizziness 2. (*tammir~*) seasickness

نمىلسم | **niúltsa**, *niúltsa*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR
1. wave 2. (*niúlts ild a*) undulation, waviness, oscillation 3. (*niúlts iti a*) ripple 3. (*si niúlts ild a*) billowing, billow 4. (*nine~*) dune

نمىلسم | **noagv-**, *noagv-*, *noakv-*

| VA
to swear, to take an oath

نمىلسم | **noagvi**, *noakve*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
oath: *lúbmát noakve né na* ‘to take an oath, to swear’

نمىلسم | **nodd-**, *nodv-*, *nott-*

| VAT
to rock (to sleep, often ~*an-*): *noddanne(mi)* ‘(ATTR) boring, monotonous’

نمىلسم | **nolgnava**, *noalknat*, *nolgnab-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA
emotional (feeling many emotions, or eliciting strong emotions)

نمىلسم | **nolgnellit**, *nolgneñen*, *nolgnell-*

| ADJ.TEL.-LLIT
1. made of (birch) bark 2. sensitive, emotional

نمىلسم | **nolgnir**, *nolgnera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
emotion, sensation, feeling

نمىلسم | **nolgn-ir-**, *nolgn-ir-*, *nolgn-ir-*

| VU
to feel (something, an emotion)

نمىلسم | **nolgnuva**, *noalknuí*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP1
emotion, feeling

نمىلسم | **nolggami**, *nolgun*, *nolggam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GĠAMI
naked, nude, unclothed

نمىلسم | **nolggohut**, *nolggú*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT
nudity

نمىلسم | **notava**, *niáttá*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP2.PR
lullaby

نمىلسم | **notk-**, *notkv-*, *notk-*

| VAT
1. (*i~*) to nurse back to health 2. (*issi~*, *issi-O-aññ-*) to nurture, to raise

نمىلسم | **notka**, *niádken*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
1. (*i~*) nursing, nursing back to health 2. (*issi notka*, *issi notk aññ a*) nurturing, raising

نمىلسم | **notkağma**, *niádká*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP2.PR
upbringing

نمىلسم | **notkağmet**, *notkağmí*, *notkağmiñ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
1. nurturing 2. (*iggin~*) affectionate 3. (*issi~*) pedagogic, pedagogical

نمىلسم | **notta**, *niádden*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
rock, rocking (to sleep)

نمىلسم | **nottulit**, *nottul*, *nottul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
boring, monotonous, flat

نمىلسم | **nubba**, *nybi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
snowless patch: ~*njobba* ‘sparse, uneven beard, old man’

نمىلسم | **nubmi~nummi**, *niúmme~niúme~niúome*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
bay in a river, part of river which is concave and usually sandy

نمىلسم | **nuggubbun**, *nugguphan*, *nugguph-*

| ADJ.TEL.-BBUN
excentric, peculiar

نمىلسم | **nuğterit**, *nuğtir*, *nuğtir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
final

نمىلسم | **nuğti**, *nuokte*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
end, completion: *nuoktimut* ‘in the end’, *a nuokte-t ka* ‘finally’, *nuoktegiñ* ‘until the end, completely’

نمىلسم | **nujiuba**, *niñut~nuojut*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
1. white cottongrass (*nuo-* used in expressions of readiness, *Eriophorum scheuchzeri*): *sikinñat nuojut nuna na* ‘to be prepared, to be ready (lit. to have shoved the cottongrass in [one’s shoes])’, *sikinñat pinuojudda nattset!* ‘get ready (lit. shove your cotton grass in [your shoes])’ 2. someone with blond hair (especially children)

نمىلسم | **nujjerit**, *niñiv*, *niñiv-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
blond (especially of children)

نمىلسم | **nujiu-nullin**, *niñiu nulema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
muskox (*Ovibus moschatus*, also *nukvun*)

نمىلسم | **nukkohin**, *nuggohema*

| NO.TRI.CON.-N.AMP1
hat, headwear

نمىلسم | **nukkussun**, *nuoggus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
scalp: *nuoggus ñia* ‘dandruf’

نمىلسم | **nukt-**, *nuktv-*, *nukt-*

| VT
1. to finish, to complete, to end, to finalise

نمىلسم | **nuhta**, *niégiti*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
finishing, completion, finalization: *niégtegiñ* ‘completely, until the end’, *nuhto~* ‘final’, *niégtimyt* ‘in the end’, *nuhtonniégtimyt* ‘at the very end’

نمىلسم | **nuktigğami**, *nuktegin*, *nuktegğam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-IGĠAMI
endless, infinite: *nuktegiñkut* ‘endlessly, infinitely’

نمىلسم | **nukva**, *niégvi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. head: ~*paggun* ‘headache (also *nukvo paggun*)’ 2. piece (when counting): *lgeiñts nukvogi ni* ‘three pieces, three items’

1. to be about, to be on the subject of (subject): *ḡṡukwīgema tsikwa rirkkon mi ḡiḡḡlu na* 'the story is about a white raven' 2. (gṡ-) to treat of, to be of a certain concept, to fall under: *ḡṡukwīgṡ ḡiammo na* 'it is about love, the idea of it is love'

headache (also *nukva paggun*)

to drive crazy, to drive mad

driving mad, driving crazy, perplexing

to lose one's mind, to go crazy, to go mad

muskox (*Ovibus moschatus*, also *nuij̄unullin*)

mouth of river: *sibidni au nuogvosset va* 's/he came to the conclusion that (lit. arrived at the mouth of the river that)', *nuogvossetbidna* 'conclusion, outcome'

1. to get hurt, to hurt oneself, to injure oneself (slightly)

poor (to someone who hurt themselves), term of endearment:
(*pi*)*nuolttulla* ‘poor you’

(EAST, human) skin, see also *nulki*

to manipulate, to control

(WEST, human) skin, see also *nulka*

to shed skin (especially from sunburn)

birch bark

sensitive, fragile, thin-skinned

membrane, film

brown (of hair, eyes)

unhurt, whole, safe and sound: *nulttogukkit* ‘safe and sound, unhurt’

1. root, origin: *nũelttsĩn* ‘essentially, basically, in essence’ 2. (*gi~*) reason (for something), origin: *minno~* ‘ethnicity, nationality’

to come from (often *gi~*), to stem from, to arise from

plant (especially smaller or such that can be uprooted whole)

lint, fluff: *seġve* ~ 'sleep (rheum)'

1. stubborn 2. dry (and hollow)

conclusion, outcome

wooded area, forest, grove

tree: *njalp* ~ 'conifer'

treeless

(INESS) out on the water

(ILLAT, COM) out on the water

burnt forest, area that was burnt in a fire (also *nurkuri*)

burnt forest, area that was burnt in a fire (also *nurkur*)

stiff, hungover, wooden, not flexible (from pain)

1. (VT) to shake (often *~isk-* or *-iθ-*), to rattle, to jingle 2. (VI) to ring (of bells), to jingle, to clink (often *~ild*)

1. (often *nurwisk i*) quake, shaking: *galba*~ 'earthquake (also *galbanjirgga*)
2. ringing, jingle

shaky, unsteady: *nuvvulānnit* ‘with shaking hands’

1. pebble, small rock 2. kid (term of endearment especially for boys)

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR

narrow river, narrow passage, tight spot: *nùektsymmit* ‘in a tight spot, in a difficult situation’

نۇەسكىتسەك | **nùeskitsak**, *nùeskitsûga*

| NO.TRI.CON.-K.OP2.PR
strait

نۇيىيىل | **nyiiyl**, *nyiiûla*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.PR
cold, humid wind

نۇيسكى | **nysky**, *nyktsûn*

| NO.BI.HOM.PR
lack, shortage: *nyktsykkat* ‘sparingly’

نۇيلىتسەگە | **nyllitsga**, *nyllits*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.AMP
stroke, shock

Ni nî

نۇئەدەتەكە | **nîaddatka**, *nîoahat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
fine mist, aerosol: *lîihat nîoahoget nin ai* ‘to disappear completely, to be completely gone, for nothing at all to be left (lit. to slip into a fine mist)’, *nîoahammut* ‘disappeared, lost’

نۇئەدەللا | **nîaddulla**, *nîoahul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
sublimation, vaporization

نۇئەهە | **nîahava**, *nîaddâ*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP2.PR
1. mist, haze: *ût nîaddâtsûn* ‘not a bit, not at all, no trace, none whatsoever’ 2. (*sitku*~) daze, confusion, bewilderement 3. (*tsâmpâpâ*~) senility, dementia

نۇئەهەسە | **nîadd-uû**, *nîadd uûû*, *nîadd uûû*

| VTRANS
1. to vaporise, to sublime 2. (*si*~) to disappear suddenly (without a trace), to be completely gone

نۇئەهە | **nîahhi**, *nîoahê*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
woods

نۇئەسە | **nîais**, *nîaissen*

| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-S.AMP
emanciated animal or person

نۇئەسە | **nîaisûû**, *nîaisûyka*, *nîaisûg*

| ADJ.TEL.-ÛT
weak, diluted, tasteless, watery

نۇئەسە | **nîaisûûka**, *nîasûyl*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.PR
weak coffee, bad beer, diluted drink or liquid: *nîasûûlullut* ‘weak coffee’

نۇئەسە | **nîaissyliit**, *nîaissyli*, *nîaissyli*

| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
emanciated, skinny

نۇئەسە | **nîabma**, *nîâmni*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. lobe, segment: *nîâmniin nîâmmet* ‘bit by bit’ 2. (*gi*~) protrusion, appendage, flap

نۇئەسە | **nîabmot**, *nîabmukka*, *nîabmog*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
lobed, segmented: *tsûn*~ ‘palmate’, *nîirmi*~ ‘pinnate’, *orru*~ ‘dentate, serrate’

نۇئەسە | **nîalava**, *nîallâ*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP2.PR
1. look-out (point), vantage point 2. (*sitku*~) point of view, opinion, view point, perspective

نۇئەسە | **nîald-**, *nîaldv-*, *nîaltt-*

| VA

1. (VAI) to look out, to be careful: *nîaldats!* ‘be careful!’ 2. (VAT) to look out for, to avoid, to make sure that

نۇئەسە | **nîartsû**, *nîartsûv-*, *nîartsû*

| VAI

to complain, to whine (often ~*alk-*, about +ELAT)

نۇئەسە | **nîartsûa**, *nîartsûen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
complaining, whining

نۇئەسە | **nîartsû-od-**, *nîartsû odd-*, *nîartsû utt-*

| VAT

to complain about someone, to report (someone, a crime, to +ILLAT)

نۇئەسە | **nîartsûu**, *nîoartsûoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
complaint

نۇئەسە | **nîartsûurit**, *nîoartsûur*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1

complainer, someone who complains a lot

نۇئەسە | **nîaska**, *nîâktsen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
pig

نۇئەسە | **nîaskutsit**, *nîaskutse(n)*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.AMP1
piglet

نۇئەسە | **nîatts-iû-**, *nîatts imm-*, *nîatts iûp-*

| VUI

to sneeze

نۇئەسە | **nîaukku**, *nîayggi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR

birch forest: *ollat va nîayggimyt tûaûûa* ‘like a fish out of water (lit. like a large pine tree in a birch forest)’

نۇئەسە | **nîeik**, *nîeiggen*

| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-N.AMP

ground beetle (*Nebria gyllenhalii*)

نۇئەسە | **nîell-**, *nîelv-*, *nîeûû*

| VUI

to be sick, to be unwell

نۇئەسە | **nîell-igûû**, *nîell igûumm-*, *nîell igûûp-*

| VUI

to fall (suddenly) ill, sick

نۇئەسە | **nîell-ir-**, *nîell irr-*, *nîell irr-*

| VUT

to have a bad feeling about, to feel uneasy about, to feel uncomfortable about: *ai silidnat nînîellirra* ‘I feel uneasy about saying it’

نۇئەسە | **nîellir**, *nîellera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP

discomfort, bad feeling, malaise, unease, profound discontentment, mal de vivre

نۇئەسە | **nîellitsga**, *nîeûû*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.AMP

fulminant disease, sudden disease, sudden worsening of condition: *lîihîhat nîeûûsûn nin ai* ‘to die suddenly from a disease or injury’

نۇئەسە | **nîell-ugten-**, *nîell ugtem-*, *nîell ugûdn-*

| VT

to cause to fall sick (suddenly), to poison (figuratively)

نۇئەسە | **nîellûdût**, *nîellyt*

| NO.TEL.-ÛDÛT

sickness, disease

نۇئەسە | **nîellyk~nîellyka**, *nîellûga~nîeûû*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.PR1/TRI.APO.-T.PR
dwarf willow (*Sallix herbacea*)

ملاسل ٲٲٲٲٲٲ | **nijelly·bakvi**, *nijelly·boagve*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
hospital

ٲٲٲٲٲ | **njeŋŋa**, *njeillon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
disease, state of being sick: *njeillukkit* ‘unwell’

مٲٲٲٲ | **njiddi**, *njiton*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
breast: *algat njitunnit nē na* ‘to breastfeed’, *naŋan njitukkit nē na* ‘to be breastfed, to be on one’s mother’s teat’

ملنٲٲٲ | **njiihji**, *njihju*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
1. arch of foot: *ohakkat njihot nin ai* ‘to rub the wrong way, to annoy (lit. to prick the arch of the foot)’, *nā akkut njihjumiŋ ohakki njivet* ‘s/he has something against me, s/he dislikes me (lit. s/he has a thorn in the arch of the foot to me)’, *njihjumiŋ ohakki* ‘a pain in the ass (lit. a thorn in the arch of the foot’ 2. (*putna*~) tiptoe: *minat putnanjihjūt nē na* ‘to tiptoe’

ٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiiv-**, *njiiv-*, *njiiv-*

| VUI
to have hiccups, to hiccup

مٲٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiivegi**, *njiivut*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP(PL)
hiccups

ٲٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiippu**, *njiibbo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1
pitch, tar, darkness: *njiibbumiŋ* ‘in the dark, without (sight, information)’ *njiippumuk* ‘pitch dark’, *njiippeyt* ‘in the middle of the night’, *njiippokigga* ‘very thick forest’, *njiipporilka* ‘winter darkness’

ٲٲٲٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiippumuk**, *njiippumogva*, *njiippumukv-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UK
pitch black

ٲٲٲٲٲ | **njird-**, *njirdv-*, *njirtt-*

| VUI
to shake, to tremble

مٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiiremi**, *njiirin*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP
nasal cavity

ٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiirg-**, *njiirg-*, *njiirg-*

| VUI
to shake suddenly, to quake

ٲٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiirgga**, *njiirgon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
quake, hit, shaking: *galbanjiirgga* ‘earthquake (also *galbanuvvi*)’, *nukvanjiirgga* ‘concussion’, *gebmenjiirgga* ‘emotional, psychological shock, psychosis’

ٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiiri-**, *njiiri-*, *njiiri-*

| VA
to gnaw

مٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiirji**, *njiirjemma*

| NO.TEL.-FI
rodent

ٲٲٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiirttsik**, *njiirtsega*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.AMP
1. mouse 2. (*kiri*~) vole, field vole

ٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiirra**, *njiiron*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
nose: *njiirummit* ‘stuck, not moving’

ٲٲٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiirralga**, *njiiral*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP2
mucus, snot

ٲٲٲٲٲٲٲ | **njirt(·ed)-**, *njirt edd-*, *njirt itt-*

| VT

to nag, to annoy, to provoke, to irritate (willingly): *njiirttyt naukva nuttsohi* ‘stop annoying the dog’, *njiirtedden* ‘annoying’

ٲٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiirtta**, *njiirton*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2

nagging, annoyances, provokation, irritation: *naŋan njirttāts nē na* ‘to be annoying, an annoyance’

ٲٲٲٲٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiirv-isŋuθ-**, *njiirv isŋumm-*, *njiirv isŋupp-*

| VUI

to catch a cold, to get sick

ٲٲٲٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiirv-is(uθ)-**, *njiirv isumm-*, *njiirv isupp-*

| VUI

to have a cold

ملٲٲٲ | **njiivvi**, *njiivu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP

1. blueberry 2. (*dolle*~) bilberry

ٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiog-**, *njiogg-*, *njiokk-*

| VUI

1. to come, to happen (suddenly): *njioggi-t pa tsāgi* ‘then war began’, *njioggi kittsu?* ‘what happened?’ 2. (*si*~) to take, to adhere, to work, to be absorbed (properly), to solidify or set, to bind (of jelly, jams, mixtures), to happen properly (of cooking, glue, etc.): *sinjoggi gittava* ‘the glue took, the glue solidified, the glue(ing) worked’, *sinjokka-t net gveiddit ihhja* ‘things don’t always work out (lit. jelly doesn’t always set)’, *ese-t ga sinjogami* ‘that’s how it is, that’s how the cookie crumbles, that’s life (lit. that’s how it takes)’ 3. (*iggin*~, *hūn*~) to occur, to come at a good/bad time: *na iggitnjinjogga-t ke?* ‘am I coming at a good time?’ 4. (*keu si*~) to cohere, to be cogent, to make sense, to go well together, to coalesce

ٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiokka**, *njiuaggi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

1. occurrence, event, occasion: *njiuagget* ‘for, due to, on the occasion of’ 2: (*si*~) binding, solidifying, adherance 3. (*keu si*~) coherence, harmony, coalescence 4. (*iggin*~) (happy) coincidence: (*iggin*)*njiuaggigyt* ‘coincidentally’

ٲٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiokkeha**, *njiokkehin*, *njiokkeh-*

| ADJ.TEL.-HA.AMP
in question

مٲٲٲٲ | **njiokki**, *njiogge*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

case: *na njiuaggimut-t de* ‘in this case’

ٲٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiōggut**, *njiokkan*, *njiōkk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGUT

nervous, anxious, fidgety

ٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiōgu**, *njiōkkoga*

| NO.TEL.-U

stretched hide, drying hide: *njiōkkummut* ‘tense, stressed, anxious, on edge’

ٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiōkk-**, *njiōkv-*, *njiōkk-*

| VAT

1. to stretch a hide to dry 2. (*gi*~) to stress: *getnjinjōkkeset* ‘it stresses me out, it makes me nervous’

ٲٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiōkkut**, *njiōkko(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1

1. (*nekk*~) television, screen 2. (*saikna*~) radio

ٲٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiōkk·ak-**, *njiōkk agg-*, *njiōkk akk-*

| VT

to broadcast

ٲٲٲٲ | **njiōs**, *njiōsga*~*njiōsġva*

| NO.MO.CON.-S.COMP

heavy snowfall (such that it sticks on surfaces)

ٲٲٲٲٲٲ | **njiōsġv-**, *njiōsġv-*, *njiōsġv-*

| VUI

to stick on surfaces (especially of snow): *nijōsgvatet hjiǎǎoget* ‘it stuck in my mind’

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴 | **njūǵp-**, *njūǵp-*, *njūǵp-*

| VUI

to shake, to convulse, to have epilepsy

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **njūǵpir**, *njūǵpera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP

epilepsy, convulsions

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **njukt-**, *njukt-*, *njukt*

| VT

1. to stretch (a body part) 2. (*~uttug-*) to stretch (oneself) 3. (*~an-*) to do gymnastics: *njuktadni* ‘gymnast’

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **njukta**, *njūǵti*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

1. stretching 2. (*njukt an a*) gymnastics

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **njūlv-**, *njūlv-*, *njūlv-*

| VAI

1. to sniff (especially of animals) 2. (*~aǎǎ-*, *~add-* +INESS) to look for, to rummage through, to search through, to look (where one shouldn’t, especially *si-O-aǎǎ-* and *inu-O-aǎǎ-*): *na sittiñjūkaǎǎin ke niniūksisit?* ‘were you going through my things?’ 3. (*~al-*) to pry, to intrude, to be indiscrete 4. (VAT, *~alg-*) to pry about, to intrude or invade someone’s space, to ask about indiscretely, when one shouldn’t, to meddle in, to get oneself involved in: *njūlvalkkut pimoakneva tsālit nuttsohen* ‘don’t pry about/get yourself involved in your sister’s affairs’

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **njūlvallōga**, *njūlvallōgā*

| NO.POL.SYM.OP2

intrusion, prying, indiscretion, behaving in a prying, intrusive or indiscrete way

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **njūlvulit**, *njūlvul*, *njūlvul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

curious (about things one should not be), prying, intrusive, indiscrete

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **njūr-**, *njūrr-*, *njūrr-*

| VI

1. (VUI, VAI) to cry, to weep 2. (*~uǵ-*) to wail, to lament, to to sob

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **njūrǵga**, *njūǵgen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

sorrow, grief, lament, wailing

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **njū**, *njūjū*

| NO.MO.GEM.OP1

visible breath in the cold: *moiskat njūjūt nin ai* ‘to be out of breath, to be doing hard work, to be upset (lit. to blow visible breath)’, *miuhat ummūn njūjū nuna na* ‘to pass away, to give up the ghost (lit. to have breathed the last breath)’

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **njūmpūt**, *njūmpykka*, *njūmpūg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŪT

grumpy, grouchy

O o

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **oalli·end-**, *oalli·endv-*, *oalli·entt-*

| VAT.INV

1. to find late 2. (*~augg-*) to find too late: *goalliendauggeset* ‘it’s late for me, (I better get going)’ 3. (*~auts-*) to find late enough

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **oalli·elk·uǎ-**, *oalli·elk uǎǎ-*, *oalli·elk uǎǎ-*

| VTRANSL

to become late, to be late: *noalliēlkuǎin bakvet* ‘I came home late, I was late (to come) home’

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **oalljo-**

| PREFIX

late: *~hauddot* ‘today before noon’, *~hautut* ‘before noon’, *~hildot* ‘this afternoon’, *~hilttit* ‘in the afternoon’

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **oalli·ask-**, *oalli·askv-*, *oalli·ask-*

| VAI

to procrastinate (sometimes *~its-*)

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **oalliūt**

| ADV

late, at a late time: *oalliūskut* ‘later’, *oalliōsphen* ‘a little later’

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **oalliūn**

| ADV

too late

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **oas**, *oassa*

| NO.MO.CON.-S.SIMP

smell of rot (also *oassu*)

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **oasserit**, *oassir*, *oassir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT

which smells rotten, rotten

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **oassu**, *āsen*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP1.PR

smell of rot (also *oas*)

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **oatsga**, *āǵgen*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR

lace

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **obbu**, *vūapphen*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP1.PR

old man, grandpa

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **obbis**, *oppa*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C

cavity, pit, chamber: *opp atnogi* ‘underarms, armpits’

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **obmumit~ummit**

| ADV

(ILLAT. *obmot~ummut*, ELAT. *obmūn~ummūn*, COM. *okkit~ukkit*) a little bit closer/further over there (more specific than *okkusut*)

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **obmusut**

| ADV

(ILLAT. *obmuttut*, ELAT. *obmungit*, COM. *obmuin*) a little bit closer/further over there (more general than *okkumit*)

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **odd·av-**, *odd·avv-*, *odd·avv-*

| VUI

to be made of, to be constituted of, to contain (+ELAT)

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **-oddavut**, *-oddaukka*, *-oddauug-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVUT

constituted of, made up of, containing: *nan~* ‘complex’ *kūku~* ‘made up of two (parts)’

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **oddut**, *oddo(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1

1. part 2. (*sis~*) part, component

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **ođm-**, *ođm-*, *ođm-*

| VUI, VAT

1. (VUI, *uśš-O-aǎǎ-*) to hallucinate, to have visions: *uśšusođmoǎǎi* ‘s/he was hallucinating’ 2. (VAI, VAT often *~uttug-*) to imagine, to (be able to) picture: *gođm(uttu)et tammekkuts* ‘I imagined it bigger’

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **ođmet**, *ođmikka*, *ođmeg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ET

imaginary, fantasy

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **ođmunget**, *ođmoknan*, *ođmukn-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UNGET

fake, pseudo-

𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌸𐌴𐌰 | **ogak**, *ogoǵva*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP2

(formal) someone else’s house or home: *ogukkit* ‘at home’

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **olmi**, *voalpmen*
 | NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP
 forehead

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **oltsun**, *olttsoma*
 | NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1
 ball, round object, sphere

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **olvat**, *olvo(n)*
 | NI.BI.CON.-T.OP2
 anus: *olmi v-olvat* ‘from head to toe, the whole nine yards (lit. forehead and anus)’

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **ollit**, *ollie(n)*
 | NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
 grassy ground along a river or lake

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **omb-igʰxen-**, *omb igʰxenn-*, *omb igʰxedn-*
 | VUI
 to (start to) become hungry

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **ombul**, *ombüʰlan*, *ombull-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-UL
 hollow, empty

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **ombod-**, *omb odd-*, *omb utt-*
 | VAT
 1. to hollow out 2. to beat, to vanquish (often *úkw-* ‘to completely beat, to beat by a large margin’): *tsúkʷombodematan* ‘we will wipe the floor with you’

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **ombottat**, *voampottava*
 | NO.TEL.-AT
 gouge tool, knife for gouging or hollowing (also *omppat*)

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **omppat**, *voampava*
 | NO.TEL.-AT
 gouge tool, knife for gouging or hollowing (also *ombottat*)

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **ommut**
 | ADV
 (ILLAT. *oddit*, ELAT. *oijün~onnit*, COM. *oijon*) right there (distal), just over there: *oddit* ‘approximately, just about’

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **ondod-**, *ond odd-*, *ond odd-*
 | VUI
 to get shorter (of days)

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **ondot**, *ondukka*, *ondog-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-OT
 short (duration), small, short (stature)

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **ongava~onnava**, *oknat~ónat*, *ongaθ~onnath-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-AVA
 beautiful, pretty, nice, good-looking (*onnava* by far more common, *ongava* more respectful directly to someone, also *ungava~unnava*)

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **onguva~onnuva**, *oknú~ónú*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
 image (figurative), perception: *isk~* ‘self-image’

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **onʰʰʰ**, *onʰʰʰ*, *onʰʰʰ*
 | VUI
 to become shorter, to shorten: *ahonʰʰʰunat keukwut* ‘days are starting to shorten’

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **ontsiš**, *ontsetsa*
 | NO.BI.CON.-Š.AMP
 cream, type of yoghurt

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **onus**, *onotsa*
 | NO.BI.CON.-Š.OP1
 1. shape, figure, build (of body) 2. (*il~*) silhouette, outline 3. (*iggin~*) figure, curve (of body) 4. (*huid~*) disproportion, lopsidedness 5. (*gitn~*) symmetry 6. (*uskitn~*) asymmetry

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **onotsunget**, *onotsoknan*, *onotsukn-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-UNGET

1. shapely, curvy 2. (*il~*) outlined, silhouetted 3. (*iggin~*) curvaceous, well-proportioned, sexy 4. (*huid~*) disproportionate, lopsided, out of shape 5. (*gitn~*) symmetrical 6. (*uskitn~*) asymmetrical

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **oppa**, *vüadven*
 | NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR
 basket: *~bülðis* ‘basketball’

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **oppuddug-**, *opp uddugg-*, *opp uddugg-*
 | VAI
 to weave a basket

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **oppudduggi**, *oppudduggemma*
 | NO.TEL.-ΦI
 basket weaver

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **opm-**, *opm-*, *opm-*
 | VU.IMP
 to snow: *opma* ‘it snows’

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **opmat**, *opmo(n)*
 | NO.BI.CON.-T.OP2
 snow, snowfall

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **opmuna**, *ōmmun*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
 glacier

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **oppi**, *voabben*
 | NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP
 cave

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **orʰʰ**, *orʰʰ*, *orʰʰ*
 | VAI
 to skate, to slide

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **orʰʰa**, *vüarʰʰen*
 | NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR
 skating

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **ornuk~onnuk**, *ornoğa~onnoğa*
 | NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1
 1. deadfall (trap), trap: *paitnit au onnogot va* ‘to make the mistake of (lit. to fall into such a deadfall that)’ 2. (*tilla~*) fallacy

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **orrulit**, *orrul*, *orrul-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
 sharp, cutting (usually of axes)

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **orrutit**, *ōrut*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
 1. (eye) socket 2. plug 3. eye (of an axe, needle)

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **ortsa**, *vüarttsen*
 | NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR
 grass, hay, dried grass, tall grass, sedge grass

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **orun**, *orroma*
 | NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1
 blade (of axe)

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **osgas**, *voatsga*
 | NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
 flake, scab: *hišk osgas* ‘dandruff’

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **oskahiski**, *oskahehut*
 | NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP1.NC
 braid

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **ossut~vossut~(v)ussut**
 | ADV
 (ILLAT. *ovu(du)t~oddut*, ELAT. *o(vu)ngit*, COM. *ovuin~oijün*) around there (medial)

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **otava**, *voattat~ōttat*, *otaθ-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-AVA
 considerable, substantial, robust, solid

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **otuva**, *voatti*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
1. constitution, content, composition 2. (*kem*~) ingredient

ⵜⵉⵖⴰ | **otġa**, *ūtġen*, *otġ-*
| ADJ.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2.PR
thick (around)

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏ | **otġak**, *otġoġa*
| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP2
column

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛ | **otġohut**, *otġū*
| NO.TEL.-OHUT
thickness, girth: *otġūnadku* ‘circumference’

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛ | **otk-**, *otkv-*, *otk-*
| VUT
1. to make up, to constitute 2. (*sis*~) to be part of, to go into, to belong to: *sisotkan elvū mi sagvema jo* ‘man is part of nature’ 3. (*ils*~) to permeate, to go through, to diffuse, to penetrate

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **otkagma**, *vūadkā*
| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
1. make-up, constitution, composition 2. (*sis*~) inclusion, membership, composition 3. (*ils*~) permeation, diffusion, penetration 4. (*λuoλλ*~) holism, wholeness, totality: *λuoλλūadkykkit*, *λuoλλothkagmāts* ‘as a whole’

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **otkagmet**, *otkagmi*, *otkagmiθ-*
| ADJ.TEL.-MET
1. compositional, constitutive, structural 2. inclusive 3. permeative, diffusive, penetrative 4. (*λuoλλ*~) holistic

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **otkis**, *otka*
| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
part, component, element, item: *kwaupma otkis* ‘the majority, the biggest part (lit. the bear’s part)’

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **otnava**, *ōṇṇat*, *otṇaθ-*
| ADJ.TEL.-AVA
shapely, sexy, alluring, hot

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **otnuva**, *ōṇṇū*
| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
1. shape, figure, build (of body) 2. (*il*~) silhouette, outline 3. (*iggin*~) figure, curve (of body) 4. (*hūn*~) disproportion, lopsidedness 5. (*gitṇ*~) symmetry 6. (*uškūn*~) asymmetry

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **-(n)otnot**, *-(n)otṇukka*, *-(n)otṇog-*
| ADJ.TEL.-OT
shaped, having such and such shape: *hiōn*~ ‘serrated, tooth-shaped, dentiform, *stakan*~ ‘cruciform, crossed’, *būldan*~ ‘spherical, round, shapely’, *njalp*~ ‘conical’, *gaḡvan*~ ‘curvilinear, curved’ *kanar*~ ‘angular’, *hūλλall*~ ‘oblong’, *il*~ ‘silhouetted, outlined’ *iggin*~ ‘curvy, sexy’, *hūn*~ ‘disproportionate, lopsided’ *gitṇ*~ ‘symmetrical’, *uškūn*~ ‘asymmetrical’

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **otsebmi**, *ōtsin*
| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP
arctic fox (*Vulpes lagopus*), especially in the summer

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **otski**, *voasken*
| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP
lace (especially that are wrapped around ankles over shoes)

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ottappi**, *ōtat*
| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
goddess

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ottava**, *ōtat*, *ottaθ-*
| ADJ.TEL.-AVA
divine, sacred, holy (*ottaθ-* common as a prefix): *ottakkekki* ‘holiday’

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **otti**, *ōten*
| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP
deity, god, spirit: *ōtet itta~ittogi~ittava~ittavagi* ‘thank god, phew’, *ṭmidos iṭi ottegi* ‘who knows (lit. spirits may know)’

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ottebis**, *vūaddit*
| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP.PR

deity, spirit, lesser deity: *nāt pikkut hiktsumit ottebiski* ‘you are lucky, blessed (lit. you have spirits in your hair)’

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ottoġa~ottuġa**, *ōtū*
| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
1. (*gvaṭṭi*~) god, deity (lit. all-breath, all-steam) 2. steam, vapor, breath source, spring: *ōtū hikva* ‘very good, really good’, *iḷion ottoġa~ottuġa* ‘sign of life (lit. steam of life)’, *miudat ōtū nin ai* ‘to be alive (lit. to breathe steam)’, *moaktat ōhakakket ōtū nē na* ‘to save someone’s life, to breathe life into someone (lit. to blow steam into someone)’

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ottuġmodot**, *ottuġmūt*
| NO.TEL.-ODOT
spirituality, religion, personal belief

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ottuġmet**, *ottuġmi*, *ottuġmiθ-*
| ADJ.TEL.-MET
spiritual, religious, sacred, holy, related to spiritual or personal beliefs (see *ōtūmet*)

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ottuġvut**, *ottuġvon*
| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
religion, pantheon

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ottui-**, *ott uiṭ-*, *ott uiṭ-*
| VUI
to smell of pine

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ottuija**, *ōtū*
| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
smell of pine

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ottunan**, *ōtun*
| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
1. human, person, man: *miskōtun* ‘alone’

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **otturi**, *ōtur*
| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1
1. pine (large, sacred) 2. Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ottuva**, *ōtū*
| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
divinity, holiness, sacredness

Ō ō

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ōdananga**, *ōttanunit*
| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1(HPL)
male cousins (through mother’s sister)

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ōdat**, *ōdo(n)*
| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP2
cousin, child of mother’s sister: *sellen*~ ‘sister-in-law’

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ōdinga**, *eūttinyt*
| NO.TRI.APO.-N.PR(HPL)
female cousins (through mother’s sister)

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ōdnj-**, *ōdnj-*, *ōdnj-*
| V
1. (VAT) to dream, to have visions of 2. (VUI) to sleep, to dream: *iggōdnjū(ts)* ‘sleep tight, good night’

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ōdgn·end-**, *ōdgn·endv-*, *ōdgn·entt-*
| VAT
to consider weird, strange, to wonder: *geūdgnendvvet ga* ‘I did find it strange’

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ōdknot**, *ōdknukka*, *ōdknog-*
| ADJ.TEL.-OT
1. weird, strange, unusual 2. rare

ⵜⵉⵖⴰⵏⵓⵛⵓⵛ | **ōgmin**

| ADV
a long time ago, very far away: ~*dallji* ‘distant past’

ዕጎን- | **ôgn-**, *ôgn-*, *ôkn-*

| VUI
to yawn

ዕጎን-ዕጎ- | **ôgn-og-**, *ôgn-ogg-*, *ôgn-okk*

| VT
1. to cause to yawn 2. to be boring, to bore: *nôgnogeset* ‘it bores me’, *hônoggemî hîllu* ‘a boring story’

ዕከ- | **ôha**, *ôhun*, *ôh-*

| ADJ.TEL.-HA.B
wrong, not the correct one: *keutsenîkvet ôhun* ‘you brought the wrong one’

ዕከነ- | **ôhenet**, *ôhenen*, *ôhenej-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ENET
wrong, in the wrong (way, configuration, position): *ôhenikkut* ‘wrong, in the wrong (way, configuration, position): *nâ ôhenikkut ôhakiški* ‘something is not right, something is wrong’, *nâ ôhenikkut kiski?* ‘what’s wrong?’

ዕከላ- | **ôhama**, *ôhhan*

| NO.TRLAPO.-N.OP2
stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*, also *ohama*)

ዕከላ- | **ôhava**, *ôhhat*, *ôhatθ*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA
1. wrong, mistaken, incorrect 2. (*geg-*) confusing

ዕከላ- | **ôhodot**, *ôhût*

| NO.TEL.-ODOT
1. incorrectness, error 2. (*ôhût-*) incorrectly: ~*nindat nin ai* ‘to miscalculate’, ~*bagv uttugat né na* ‘to go to the wrong house or destination’

ዕከላ- | **ôhuva**, *ôhû*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.OP1
1. error, mistake 2. (*geg-*) confusion

ዕከላ-ዕከላ- | **ôhût-bagv-uttug-**, *ôhût bagv attag-*,

ôhût bagv uttug-

| VUI
to go to the wrong house, destination, place, conclusion: *ôhûtbagvuttukkî jûhhot nuṭṭa* ‘if I’m not mistaken’

ዕከ- | **ôk-**, *ôgv-*, *ôkk-*

| VA
1. to watch, to look at 2. (~*ôh-*) to observe, to watch 3. (~*îll-*) to take a look: *ôkîl* ‘look, check it out’ 4. (~*ur-*) to watch (in awe, captivated) 5. (*iggin-0-îrr-*) to admire 6. (*eg-*) to regret 7. (*iss-*) to verify, to observe, to check: *al ju issikkôkussin* ‘let me check’ 8. (~*end-*, ~ +ESS) to find, to consider: *hikwâts gôkendet-gôket* ‘I find it good’ 9. (~*end aĀĀ-*, VAI) to opinate, to have (strong) opinions on things (+ELAT), to be opinionated: *tôkendoĀĀen sakvin* ‘an opiniated man’

ዕከ- | **ôka**, *eûkken*

| NO.BLENT.SYM.OP2.PR
spring: *îljon ôka* or *îlji-* ‘youth, childhood (lit. spring of life)’

ዕከላ- | **ôkava**, *ôkkat*, *ôkatθ*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA
decided, opinionated, definite, firm, steadfast

ዕከ- | **ôkka**, *eûggen*

| NO.BLENT.SYM.OP2.PR
1. watching, looking, look, view: ~*tsûguu* ‘worldview, opinion’ 2. (*ôkk ôh a*) observing, observation, watch 3. (*ôkk îll a*) a quick look 4. (*ôkk îrr a*) watching in awe, captivation 5. (*iggin ôkk îrr a*) admiring, admiration 6. (*eg-*) regret 7. (*iss-*) verifying, verification, observation, check 8. (*ôkk end a*) opinion 9. (*ôkk end aĀĀ a*) (strong) opinions, having opinions on many things, opiniatedness

ዕከ- | **ôkkun**, *ôggoma*

| NO.BL.CON.-N.OP1
1. watch point, vantage point 2. (*sîtk-*) opinion

ዕከ- | **ôkna**, *eûggen*

| NO.BLENT.SYM.OP2.PR
yawn

ዕከ- | **ôkts-**, *ôkts-*, *ôkts-*

| VAT
1. to shake (often ~*îθ-*) 2. (~*ig-*) to shake once 3. (~*igt-*) to shake, to agitate (a solution)

ዕከ- | **ôkutsak~ôktsak**, *ôkutsôga~ôktsôga*

| NO.TRL.CON.-K.OP2
landmark, hallmark, monument

ዕከ- | **ôkuva**, *ôkkû*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.OP1
viewpoint, opinion

ዕከ- | **ôlgvul**, *ôlgvûĀan*, *ôlgvull-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UL
monstrous, giant

ዕከ- | **ôlgvulit**, *ôlgvul*, *ôlgvul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
monstrous, giant

ዕከ- | **ôlgvi**, *ôlggven*

| NO.BLENT.ANT.AMP
monster, giant

ዕከ- | **ôljot**, *ôljukka*, *ôljog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
slow (to understand), not too bright, dumb, idiot: *pôljodda* ‘you idiot’

ዕከ- | **ôlk-**, *ôlk-*, *ôlkk-*

| VT
to scare

ዕከ- | **ôlkkûlat**, *ôlkkûlukka*, *ôlkkûlog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AT
terrifying, disturbing

ዕከ- | **ôlkoğa**, *ôlkkû*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.OP1
fear, terror

ዕከ- | **ôlkoğ-and-**, *ôlkoğ-andv-*, *ôlkoğ-ant-*

| VT
to terrorise, to terrify

ዕከ- | **ôĀĀ-**, *ôĀv-*, *ôĀĀ-*

| VUI
to get scared, to become scared (also *vôĀĀ-*)

ዕከ- | **ÔĀĀit~ÔĀĀik-ki**, ~*ketşin*, *ÔĀĀit*

| NO.IRR(HPL)
(HEMIPL, often *ÔĀĀikke-şin*) Pine language (also *Ôtullit*): *ÔĀĀingit~ÔĀĀingitsin~ÔĀĀingetsin* ‘in Pine’

ዕከ- | **ÔĀĀ-ûlut**, *ÔĀĀ-ûlo(n)*

| NO.BL.CON.-T.OP1
Pine language (also *Ôtûlûlut*): *ÔĀĀûluttit* ‘in Pine’

ዕከ- | **ônnjûgğami**, *ônnjogan*, *ônnjogğam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UĞĞAMI
awake, not asleep: *ônnjogukkî* ‘awake, aware, alert’

ዕከ- | **ônnjoha**, *ôdnjûs*

| NO.TRLAPO.-S.OP1
dream land, places of dreams: *ilgat ôdnjossset né na* ‘to go to sleep (lit. to travel to dream land)’

ዕከ- | **ônnjord-**, *ônnjordv-*, *ônnjortt-*

| VAT
to premonish, to forbode, to foretell

ዕከ- | **ônnjordot**, *ônnjordukka*, *ônnjordog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT

forboding, foretelling, premonitious: *ónnjordot ónnju* ‘premonitious dream’

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **ónnju**, *ónjoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
dream, sleep: *óktsat ónjogit né na* ‘to wake up (lit. to shake dreams)’

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **ónnjur**, *ónnjora*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.OP1
omen, sign, harbinger, premonition: *iggin*~ ‘good omen’, *húd*~ ‘bad omen’

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **ónógit**

| ADV
for ever, for the rest of time, (until) for ever

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **ón·óh-**, *ón óhh-*, *ón óhh-*

| VI
1. to hover, to float, to hang in the air or water, to loom 2. (*kil*~) to linger, to stay, to persist, not to go away: *hónóhemi nǽrtet* ‘nagging pain, persistent pain’

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **ónóset**

| ADV
for ever, eternally

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **ópñ-**, *ópñ-*, *ópñ-*

| VUI
1. to appear, to come forth, to become noticeable, to manifest (often *sis*~) 2. (*iss*~) to come true 3. (*gill*~) to be premonitious (of + ILLAT)

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **ópñi**, *óbnen*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP
1. phenomenon, appearance 2. (*iss*~) coming true, realization, concretization 3. (*gill*~) premonition

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **ótat**, *óto(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP2
thigh

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **ót·óm-**, *ót ómm-*, *ót óbm-*

| V.AI
to speak Pine

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **óttassenet**, *óttassenen*, *óttassenej-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ENET
hip-to-hip, walking side by side: *óttassenikkut* ‘hip-to-hip, walking side ny side, in synch’

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **óttassin**, *óddas*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP2
hips (also *úttasmi*)

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **Ótu(nišku)llit~Ótu(nišku)llik·ki**,

Ótułit, *ótull-*
| ADJ.TEL.-LLIT.IRR
(HEMIPL) Pine language (often *Ótu(nišku)llikketsin*, also *Ółłłit*, *Ółłłikketsin*): *Ótu(nišku)łingit* ‘in Pine’

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **Ótu(nišku)·lūlut**, *ótu·lūlo(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
Pine language: *Ótu(nišku)lūluttit* ‘in Pine’ (also *Ółłłlūlut*)

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **ótumet**, *ótumi*, *ótumith-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
sacred, holy, spiritual, religious (see *ottuǵmet*): *hótumimmen keggi* ‘a holiday, sacred day’

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **ótū·bjełłā**, *~bjeiłā*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
animism, Pine mythology/spirituality/religion

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **Ótu(nišku)vullit**, *ótuvułen*, *ótuvull-*

| ADJ.TEL.-LLIT
human: *naǵan Ótu(nišku)vullittet né na* ‘to behave (lit. to be as a human)’

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **Ótu(vu)llit**, *Ótu(vu)łan*, *Ótu(vu)łl-*

| ADJ.TEL.-LLIT
Pine (person)

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **ótuvut**, *ótuvon*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
1. land, country 2.

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **Ótu(nišku)vut~Ótu(nišku)kki**, *Ótuwejit*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
(HEMIPL, often *Ótu(nišku)kke tšin*) Pine land: *Ótuvummut~Ótemmútsin* ‘in Pine (land)’

P p

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **paddatka**, *poatat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
fish tied together at the tail

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **paggun**, *pakkoma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1
ache, pain

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **pagguskvi**, *poakkus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
someone who is irritating, a pain in the ass, annoyance

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **pagǵagma**, *páǵǵ*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
1. enchantment, curse 2. (*si*~) fascination

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **pagǵak**, *pagǵoǵa*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP2
magic, sorcery, curse

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **pagǵak-**, *pagǵagg-*, *pagǵakk-*

| VT
1. to enchant, to cast a spell on, to curse 2. (*si*~) to enthrall, to charm, to convince, to fascinate: *sitnipagǵakeset* ‘it fascinates me’

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **pagǵ(oǵ)·óm-**, *pagǵ(oǵ)·ómm-*, *pagǵ(oǵ)·óbm-*

| VAI
to say a curse, to curse (someone +ILLAT)

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **pagǵu**, *páǵi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
slack water, still water, section of stream with calmly flowing water

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **pagǵmet**, *pagǵmi*, *pagǵmiθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
1. faking 2. (*iggip*~ or *iggup*~) pretentious, arrogant

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **pagǵmi**, *poakme*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
1. veil, thin layer 2. membrane

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **pagǵm·is-**, *pagǵm iss-*, *pagǵm iss-*

| VAI
to feign, to pretend (+DUB): *gepagǵmisin ja nelómmun* ‘I pretended to sleep’

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **pagǵp-**, *pagǵb-*, *pagǵb-*

| V
to clap (often ~*ib-*)

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **pagǵv-**, *pagǵv-*, *pakv-*

| VAI
1. to paddle (often *pagǵv·an-*) 2. (*iggip*~ or *ikkú* ~) to go well, to go easily, to work/match/get along effortlessly: *ikkú pagǵvami* ‘things are going smoothly, smooth sailing’

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **pagǵvat**, *poakvava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
paddle

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **paidǵ·ed-**, *paidǵ ed-*, *paidǵ ed-*

| VUI
to form a thin layer of ice, to get covered or frost

𐌿𐌽𐌺𐌿𐌸 | **paidǵderit**, *paidǵdir*, *paidǵdir-*

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| **pegiddun**, *pegidoma*
 | NO.TEL.-IDDUN
 1. narration, story telling, account, recount 2. (*gi*~) description, depiction, outline
 | **peğuth-**, *peğumm-*, *peğupþ-*
 | VA
 to tell, to report, to say
 | **peğuttağma**, *peğğuttoa~peğğyttá*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.B/NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
 1. narration, story telling, account, recount 2. (*gi*~) description, depiction, outline
 | **peğuttağmet**, *peğuttağmî*, *peğuttağmiþ-*
 | ADJ.TELL.-MET
 1. narrative 2. (*gi*~) descriptive 3. (*issi*~) true (of a story or someone) 4. (*uśšu*~) bad (sign), which forebodes something back
 | **petts-**, *petts-*, *petts-*
 | VI(IMP)
 1. to fit, to work, to thrive: *eija ikku pettsa* 'things are going well here' 2. (*keu*~) to fit together, to work well together, to be cohesive, to function 3. (*si*~) to fit in, to assimilate
 | **pettsa**, *peitsa*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 1. fitting, thriving, working 2. (*keu*~) cohesion, team, a whole that works together, assembly 3. (*si*~) fitting in, assimilation
 | **piatgan**, *piagğama*, *piatgam-*
 | ADJ.BI.CON.-N.OP2
 white (of fur), light (of hair): *piatganvaubmis* 'polar bear'
 | **pidd-av-**, *pidd avv-*, *pidd avv-*
 | VI
 1. (VAI) to lean, to depend on (someone/something +ILLAT): *ajjet sisipiddavat tsiskva* 'you can depend on it' 2. (VUI, *si*~) to have a tendency to, to tend to
 | **pidd-eg-**, *pidd egg-*, *pidd ikk-*
 | VAT
 to ask (someone to do something, *si-* +OPT) (also *piddig-*)
 | **piddig-**, *piddigg-*, *piddikk-*
 | VAT
 to ask (someone to do something, *si-* +OPT) (also *pidd eg-*)
 | **piddiggun**, *piddikoma*
 | NO.TEL.-IGGUN
 request, demand (more commonly *piddka*)
 | **pidd-uþ-**, *pidd umm-*, *pidd upp-*
 | VUI
 1. to be leaning 2. to be unsure, to remain to be seen/determined: *nepiddumma* 'I'm not sure'
 | **pidna**, *pinno*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 flying, flight, flutter, gliding: *pinnuin* 'fluently, easily'
 | **pidnoğa**, *pinni*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
 fluency (especially *lulla*-): *pinnukkit* 'fluently'
 | **pidnoğmet**, *pidnoğmî*, *pidnoğmiþ-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-MET
 fluent
 | **pidd-**, *pidv-*, *pidd-*
 | VA
 1. to pray (often ~aĀĀ-, ~an- or ~its-): *piddadni* 'monk, priest' 2. (~ask-) to beg
 | **piddia~piha**, *pidio~piha*, *piddi(e)~pih-*
 | ADJ.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 (poetic) green (more commonly *ihi~ihii*)

| **pidḏiūhyt~pihūhyt, piḏḏiṯ~piṯiṯ**
 | NO.TEL.-ÜHYT
 (poetic) green, greenness, verdancy, viridity
pidḏoḡa | **pidḏoḡa**, *piḏi*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
 piousness, devotion: *piḏiṯ* ‘devoutly, piously, eagerly, religiously, zealously, whole-heartedly, very’
pidḏulit, *piḏḏul*, *piḏḏul-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
 pious, devout
pidka, *piṯko*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 demand, request (less commonly *piḏḏ iḡgun*)
piggut, *pikkaṇ*, *pikk-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-GGUT
 blind
piḡḡa, *piḡiṯ*
 | NUM.BI.HET.ANT.IRR(PL)
 (DET. *piḡa*) seven
piḡḡ-iṯ-, *piḡḡ imm-*, *piḡḡ ipḏ-*
 | VAI
 to shrug
piḡḡonot, *piḡḡonon*, *piḡḡonoṯ*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ONOT
 shoulder-to-shoulder, tight, close (to one another): *piḡḡonukkit*
 ‘shoulder-to-shoulder, close, thick as thieves’
-piḡḡot, *-piḡḡukka*, *-piḡḡoḡ-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-OT
 bereft, deprived, stripped, robbed: *uṯi~* ‘delusional, unhinged, deranged’ *teḏmyr~* ‘miserable, desolate’, *suḡe~* ‘heartbroken, forlorn’, *haska~* ‘sleep-deprived, exhausted’, *āṯa~* ‘powerless, without authority, not in effect’, *sukna~* ‘disgraced, humiliated’, *minnuḡi~* ‘impoverished, destitute’, *mikve~* ‘disenfranchised, subjugated’, *ilnut~* ‘dethroned, demoted’, *biḡlka~* ‘discredited, disgraced, not believable’, *siṯko~* ‘idiotic, stupid, moronic, insane’, *iṯiḏi~* ‘ridiculous, absurd, silly’
piḡḡut, *piḡḡo(n)*
 | NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
 shoulder
piḡḡv-, *piḡḡv-*, *pikḡv-*
 | VUI
 to be robbed, to become robbed of: *uṯi~* ‘to become delusional, unhinged, deranged’, *teḏmyr~* ‘to become miserable, desolate’ *suḡe~* ‘to become heartbroken, to get one’s heart broken, to become forlorn’, *haska~* ‘to become exhausted, sleep-deprived’, *āṯa~* ‘to become powerless, to lose authority, validity, effect’ *sukna~* ‘to become disgraced, to become humiliated’, *minnuḡi~* ‘to become impoverished’ *mikve~* ‘to become disenfranchised, to become subjugated’, *ilnut~* ‘to become dethroned, demoted’, *biḡlka~* ‘to become discredited, disgraced, to lose one’s believability’ *gāhi~* ‘to depreciate, to become cheapened’
piḡt-, *piḡt-*, *pikt-*
 | VT
 to rob, to take (with violence or threat of violence): *teḏmyr~* ‘to be a kill-joy, to make miserable’, *suḡe~* ‘to cause heartbreak’, *haska~* ‘to cause insomnia, to deprive of sleep’, *āṯa~* ‘to cancel, to make powerless, to invalidate’, *sukna~* ‘to disgrace, to humiliate’, *mikve~* ‘to disenfranchise, to subjugate’, *ilnut~* ‘to dethrone, to demote’, *biḡlka~* ‘to discredit, to disgrace, to cause not to be believable’, *gāhi~* ‘to depreciate, to cheapen’
piḡt-unguṯ-, *piḡt ungumm-*, *piḡt ungupḏ-*
 | VUI
 1. to be robbed, to lose: *teḏmyr~* ‘to be (made) miserable’, *suḡe~* ‘to become heartbroken’, *haska~* ‘to become deprived of sleep’, *āṯa~* ‘to become powerless, to become invalidated, to lose one’s power’, *sukna~* ‘to become humiliated, disgraced’, *mikve~* ‘to become disenfranchised, to become subjugated’, *ilnut~* ‘to become dethroned, demoted’

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1. rash, redness, disease, infection (any visible or otherwise perceptible physical ailment can be referred to as *pilluva*) 2. (*ħikte*~) rosacea

ⲡⲓⲗⲗⲓⲣⲏⲧ | **piḏḏūryt**, *pillyr*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.PR
pest, plague

ⲡⲓⲛⲁ | **pind-**, *pindv-*, *pintt-*

| VUI
to be hurled, to fly, to be blown by the wind

ⲡⲓⲛⲏ | **pinn-**, *pinn-*, *pidn-*

| VI
1. to fly, to flutter, to glide 2. (*~ild-*) to glide, to float, to be great at, to be proficient, adept, innate (+COM): *pinnildattit* ‘effortlessly’, *gapinnildva lūluin* ‘I’m adept at languages, I have an easy time learning languages’

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲁⲕ | **pinn-ak-**, *pinn agg-*, *pinn-akk-*

| VA
1. to whittle, to make a feather stick 2. (often *inu*~) to do (something), to putter (around), to fiddle, to tinker: *tsapinnaka kittsu?* ‘what are you up to?’

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲗⲁⲓ | **pinnildaḡa**, *pidnil*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.AMP
1. effortlessness, ease, fluency 2. (*ittsunnit*~) non-chalance, confidence

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲗⲁⲓⲙⲉⲧ | **pinn-ildaḡmet**, *pinn-ildaḡmi*, *pinn-ildaḡmiθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
1. effortless, easy, fluent, smooth 2. (*ittsunnit*~) non-chalant, confident

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲥⲁⲧ | **pinnitsat**, *pinnitsan*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP2
feather stick

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲥⲁⲓⲥ | **pinnutsak**, *pinnutsoga*

| NO.TRI.CON.-K.OP2
airplane

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲧⲏⲧ | **pinnutut**, *pidnut*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
1. tail feather 2. emblem, badge

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲁ | **pinnjūva**, *pidnjeū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.PR2
larch (usually siberian larch, *Larix sibirica*)

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓ | **pintsḡvi**, *pintsḡvu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
claw

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **pirḡava**, *pirḡā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
terpenes, medicinalness, resinousness, the quality of having *pirḡōt*

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **pirḡōt**, *pirḡō(n)~pirḡōukka*, *pirḡōg-*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP3/ADJ.TEL.-OT
1. (NO) smell or taste of terpenes, inedible, coniferous, resinous, fresh, mentholy, bitter or otherwise medicinal things 2. (ADJ) medicinal, terpenous, resinous, mentholy, fresh, bitter (of odors or tastes)

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **pirk-**, *pirkv-*, *pirkk-*

| VAI
1. to whistle (often *~aḏḏ-*): *pirkkat voahḥiu heyt ūvats* ‘never whistle at night’ 2. (*~in-*) to be whistling, to whistle

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **pirkni**, *pirgnu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
berry comb: *loldapḥi pirgnōt nattset* ‘let it go, let it be, leave it be (lit. leave it in the berry comb)’, *loldukkat pirgnōt nin ai* ‘to be neglected (lit. to be left in the berry comb)’

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **pirḡi**, *pirḡiḏu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
blackbird (*Turdus merula*): *ollat va pirḡi teulpmut* ‘in one’s element, happy (lit. like a blackbird at dusk)’

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **pirḡirḡa**, *pirḡir*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP

hissing, humming, whooshing, rustling (sound of leaves)

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **pirḡ-ir-**, *pirḡ-irr-*, *pirḡ-irr-*

| VUI
to hiss, to hum, to whoosh, to rustle

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **pirri**, *piru*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
line, row, sequence: *piruin* ‘in a row, in a line’

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **pirrulit**, *pirrul*, *pirrul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
straight, in a line, sequential

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **pitskva**, *piskvo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
upset: *piskvot uktat nē na* ‘to upset’

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **pirtḡi**, *pirnu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
right ski: *mittat tūjan, niskuḡias nin mi pirtḡi na* ‘s/he doesn’t know the first thing about it (lit. s/he doesn’t know which is the right ski)’, *na nā -t ke pikkut pirtḡi va pirkni?* ‘do you have the whole nine yard, everything (lit. the right ski and the berry comb)?’

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **pisk-**, *pisk-*, *pisk-*

| VA
1. (VAT) to listen 2. (VAT, *issi*~) to obey 3. (VAI, VAT *issi-Ø-ill-*) to listen, to pay attention: *issipiskilḡattsut!* ‘pay attention! warning!’

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **piska**, *piktso*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. listening 2. (*issi*~) obedience 3. (*issi pisk illḡ a*) attention, paying attention

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **piskiggun**, *piskikoma*

| NO.TEL.-IGGUN
1. discipline, disciplining, punishment 2. (*issi*~) training: *naukva issipiskiggun* ‘dog training’

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **pisk-eg-**, *pisk egg-*, *pisk-ikk-*

| VAT
1. to make someone listen, to discipline 2. (*issi*~) to make someone obey, to bend someone’s will, to train (dog, animal)

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **piskv-**, *piskv-*, *piskv-*

| VUI
to become upset, unsettled, perturbed, dismayed

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **piskv-eg-**, *piskv egg-*, *piskv-ikk-*

| VUI
1. to upset, to unsettle, to perturb, to dismay 2. (*i gi*~) to be disgusting, to offend, to be nauseating, to be revolting: *igipiskveggemi oas* ‘revolting, nauseating smell of rot’

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **pisp-**, *pisp-*, *pisp-*

| VUI
1. to separate, to split 2. (*~ill-*) to fall apart, to separate, not to work, to disintegrate: *pispillat voahḥiu nūja mi na-t de* ‘this never fails, this always works’ 3. (*gi-Ø-ill-*) to precipitate, to settle out (of liquid or food)

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **pispa**, *pispo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. separating, separation, split, splitting, rift: *ālli it sassa pispo* ‘there was a rift between them’ 2. (*pisk ill a*) failure, separation, disintegration 3. (*gi pisp ill a*) precipitation, settling out

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **pispu**, *pispoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
1. split (in things glued or fixed together) 2. (*gi*~) precipitate, clump, lump (in food): *nāt bīnmumit gīpispogī* ‘there are lumps in the soup’

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **pissi**, *pisu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
river delta: (*sewe*~) river fork, branching river, delta river

ⲡⲓⲛⲏⲧⲩⲱⲓⲁ | **piškot**, *pisko(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP3

| VUI
1. to come swooping down, to swoop down, to dive (in the air) 2. (*gi-Ø-itn-*) to diminish rapidly, to stop suddenly 3. (*i gi-Ø-itn-*) to collapse, to implode, to fail completely

پيۈگ- | **piug-**, *piugg-*, *piugg-*

| VIMP
to snow: *piuga* ‘it snows, it’s snowing’

پيۈجيا | **piujia**, *piujo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.IRR
snow (on the ground)

پيۈجي-يم- | **piuji-im-**, *piuji imm-*, *piuji ibm-*

| VIMP
for there to be snow on the ground

پيدنيا | **pidnja**, *piannjo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
fall colours

پيدنياگاسسي | **pidnja·gassi**, *pidnja goakse*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
September

پيل | **pil**, *piłłen*

| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-L.AMP
1. perpendicularly stacked logs at the base of traditional Pine fire: *uktat piłłet* ‘stack perpendicularly’, *ná piłłimyt* ‘is stacked perpendicularly, in order, OK’

پيللا | **piłła**, *biłlo~piłllo*, *piłł-*

| ADJ.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.IRR
red (also *piłlu(n)-* in compounds)

پيللاپپا | **piłłappa**, *piłllat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
fly agaric (*Amanita muscaria*)

پيلخيدۇت | **piłxedût**, *piłłýt*

| NO.TEL.-EDÚT
Pine identity, Pineness

پيلخي | **Piłłxi**, *Bi(ł)łxu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP.IRR
Pine person

پيلخىگىلۇن | **piłłigílun**, *piłłigíloma*

| NO.TEL.-IGLUN
flushing, blushing

پيلخىگىلۇم- | **piłł·igílum-**, *piłł·igílumm-*, *piłł·igílupp-*

| VUI
to flush, to turn red, to blush

پيلخىللىت | **piłłillit**, *piłłiłxen*, *piłłiłl-*

| ADJ.TEL.-LLIT
Pine, of Pine origin

پيلخىلي | **piłłilivi**, *piłli*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.AMP
pine forest

پيلخى-وم- | **piłł·òm-**, *piłł·ómm-*, *piłł·óbm-*

| VAI
to speak or know the Pine language: *na tsapiłłómma-t ke?* ‘do you speak Pine?’

پيلخۇ | **piłłxu**, *bi(ł)łxo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1.IRR
pine (*Pinus sylvestris*): *bi(ł)łxo lúlut* (*Biłłxut*) ‘Pine language’

پيلخۇللا | **piłłulla**, *piłllul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
hematoma, flushing, reddening

پيلخۇ-لۇلۇت | **Piłłxu·lúlut**, *~lúlo(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
Pine language

پيلخى-ۇل- | **piłł·uł-**, *piłł·ułł-*, *piłł·ułł-*

| VTRANSL
to turn red, to become flushed, to flush

پيلخونىس | **piłłonis**, *piłłotna*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
1. egg yolk 2. medulla 3. core, kernel

پيلخى-نۇككى | **piłł·nuokku**, *piłłnügyi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
large pine tree

پيتسىتس | **pítsits**, *pítseva*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.AMP
nostril: *nannit nekogget pítsevat tségeúktú* ‘it (really) annoys me, it irritates me (lit. I get mosquitoes in the nostril from it)’

پيۋىن- | **piwín-**, *piwinn-*, *piwidn-*

| VAI
to sneak

پيۋىلۇت | **piwulit**, *piwul*, *piwul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
sneaky, sly, cunning, underhanded, stealthy

پياھا | **piäha**, *piähhi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
(traditional) doctor, healer

پيەسكى | **piესku**, *pieiktso*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1
snowflake

پيۋىرۋا~پيۋىرۋى | **piürva~piürvi**, *buorvu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR.IRR
moth

پويۇگگامى | **poiüügğami**, *poiüögan*, *poiüügğam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UĞĞAMI
not couraged, who does not dare, coward

پوسكى | **poski**, *poaktse*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
wonder, bewilderment: *a poski hō*, (*a*) *pos* ‘wow, how amazing’, (*ü ga*) *poski vu* ‘no wonder’

پوسكى-ىشۇم- | **posk·isłum-**, *posk isłumm-*, *posk isłupp-*

| VUI
to be(come) amazed, shocked, bewildered

پوسكى-ىستەگ- | **posk·isteg-**, *posk istegg-*, *posk istikk-*

| VUT
to amaze, to shock, to bewilder: *poskisteggen* (ATTR.) ‘amazing’

پوسكىلۇت | **poskulit**, *poskul*, *poskul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
wonderful, bewildering, strange: *lúbmat poskolit né na* ‘to rave, to ramble, to say strange things’

پۇ | **pō**, *poiüu*

| NO.MO.GEM.OP3
courage, daring

پۇ-گۇم- | **pō·gğum-**, *pō·gğumm-*, *pō·gğupp-*

| VUI
to lack courage, to be a coward, not to dare: *simiggat pōgğuppat nutna* ‘I don’t dare to go’

پۇۋ-اگاغ- | **pōv·agag-**, *pōv agagg-*, *pōv agakk-*

| VAT
tp encourage, to give courage to

پۇدنللىت | **pudnellit**, *pudnełen*, *pudnell-*

| ADJ.TEL.-LLIT
made of deer leather

پۇدنىس | **pudnis**, *putna*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C

toe

ئۇچۇر | **puġġi**, *pūġe*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
 extra, room, margin: *nā nikkut pūġe na* ‘I can afford it, I have enough for it’, *uġun pūġe dalli nija* ‘there is no time, (we) can’t afford (any more time)’

ئۇچۇر | **puġġi**, *bvuogē*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
 meadow (also *puġun*)

ئۇچۇر | **puġġi-tselga**, *puġġi-tseilkkon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
 meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*): *puġġat dajjet puġġitseilkkit nē na* ‘to try to charm her/him, to try and get on her/his good side, to butter her/him up, to woo, to court (lit. to pluck meadowsweets for her/him)’; *puġġitseilkkasut* ‘in love, infatuated (lit. in meadowsweets)’

ئۇچۇر | **puġtuva**, *buokti*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
 rock ptarmigan (*Lagopus muta*, especially in the winter, also *uhukku*)

ئۇچۇر | **puġun**, *puġġoma*
 | NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1
 meadow (also *puġġi*)

ئۇچۇر | **puġvis**, *pukva*
 | NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
 twine, rope, cord which has snapped, broken

ئۇچۇر | **puġi**, *puġi*, *puġi*
 | VA
 1. (VAT) to pick, to pluck 2. (VAT, *gi*~ or *gi-O-uttug*-) to get rid of, to rid oneself of 3. (VUT, *gi*~ or *gi-O-uttug*-, negative) not to be able to stop thinking about something: *gipuiiuttukkut nutnet* ‘I can’t stop thinking about it, I can’t get it out of my head’

ئۇچۇر | **puġjerit**, *puġiir*, *puġiir*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
 intuitive, gut feeling: *puġjertset~puġjirrit gemidin* ‘I knew by intuition’

ئۇچۇر | **puġius**, *puġia*
 | NO.BI.CON.-S.OP1.NC
 gut feeling: *kviat spuiian nin ai* ‘to feel something in one’s gut, to have a gut feeling about’, *putna*~ ‘faint intuition, something that one knows without any explanation’

ئۇچۇر | **pukko**
 | PREFIX
 overly, too, hyper-

ئۇچۇر | **pukkut**
 | ADV
 too, too much: *pukkut tsatsintva* ‘you drink too much’

ئۇچۇر | **pukn**, *pukn*-, *pukn*- | VA
 1. to exaggerate 2. (~aġġ-) to bullshit 3. (*inu-O-its*-) to gossip (about +ELAT)

ئۇچۇر | **pukniskis**, *pukniskeha*
 | NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP1.NC(PL)
 1. someone who exaggerates, bullshitter 2. (*inu*~) gossip, someone who spreads gossip

ئۇچۇر | **pulkava**, *buolkkat*, *pulkaθ*
 | ADJ.TEL.-AVA
 iridescent

ئۇچۇر | **pulkur**, *pulkora*
 | NO.BI.CON.-R.OP1
 1. shell, mussel 2. (*bakve*~) snail

ئۇچۇر | **pulkuva**, *buolkku*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
 mother-of-pearl: *pulkvo-kvoġlu* ‘mother-of-pearl cloud, polar stratospheric cloud’

ئۇچۇر | **pulkuvot**, *pulkuvukka*, *pulkuvog*-

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
 iridescent

ئۇچۇر | **pulkva**, *būelkkvi*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
 mother-of-pearl: *pulkvo-kvoġlu* ‘mother-of-pearl cloud, polar stratospheric cloud’, *pulkv-umuk* ‘silk’

ئۇچۇر | **pullas**, *pulla*
 | NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
 broth

ئۇچۇر | **pullask**-, *pullaskv*-, *pullask*-
 | VA
 to tinker, to mess around, to potter, to do: *tsapullaska kittsu?* ‘what’s up, what are you up to?’

ئۇچۇر | **pullot**, *pullukka*, *pulllog*
 | ADJ.TEL.-OT
 clear (of liquids)

ئۇچۇر | **puna**, *būedni*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
 deer skin/leather

ئۇچۇر | **pungut**, *pungo(n)*
 | NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
 hole in snow or ice cover on lake or river where flowing water has kept it from freezing over: *tsadnat vālpimimyt pungo nē na* ‘to find a needle in a haystack, to be very lucky (lit. to find a *pungut* in a snowstorm)’

ئۇچۇر | **pung**-, *pungv*-, *punkk*-
 | VUI
 1. to flow (under ice), for there to be flowing water under the surface of ice (making it dangerous, thin), to be hollow (especially in lava fields or where the ground is likely to give in): *dejja pungami* ‘there is flowing water under the ice here, there is danger here, the ground is hollow under our feet’ 2. (*a-si*~) to get complicated, for a situation to become dangerous, difficult or complicated, to turn sour (+*ballet*): *asipungvi ni beuhohu ballet* ‘then things got sour (lit. then water flowing beneath the fun)’

ئۇچۇر | **punt**-, *puntis*-, *puntis*-
 | VI
 to jostle, to wriggle, to squirm, to move around

ئۇچۇر | **puoḏḏus**, *puoḏḏa*
 | NO.BI.CON.-S.OP1.NC
 1. (*moikko*~) navel 2. dimple, dent

ئۇچۇر | **puohava**, *puoḏḏat*, *puohaθ*
 | ADJ.TEL.-AVA
 1. central, important 2. (*joa*~) current 3. (*keu*~ or *mi*~) concentric

ئۇچۇر | **puohuva**, *puoḏḏi*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
 centre, middle (of a circle): *puoḏḏuin* ‘outwardly’

ئۇچۇر | **puoḏvi**, *puoḏve*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
 otter (*Lutra lutra*)

ئۇچۇر | **puoḏvisit**, *puoḏvis*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-S.AMP
 otter fur: *puoḏvessot puoḏve gaukkami* (lit. one needs the otter for the otter fur, expresses that in order to get the reward, one must first do the work)

ئۇچۇر | **puo(se)t**
 | ADV
 too, too much

ئۇچۇر | **puosot**, *puosukka*-, *puosog*-
 | ADJ.TEL.-OT
 1. lush (also *pūasūt*) 2. ostentatious, pretentious (especially *siltson pūasūt* ‘pretentious, arrogant, holier-than-thou’) 3. (*puosu nukkun-ot*) pretentious, pompous, artificial, smug, self-important

ئۇچۇر | **puonva**, *peyven*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
death (the state of being dead): *peyvinnmyt* ‘in death’ (also *vovva*)

پورتس- | purtts-, purtts-, purtts-
| VT
1. to frown, to furrow, to wrinkle 2. (*gi~*) to feel disdain for, to look down on

پورتسول | purttsulit, purttsul, purttsul-
| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
1. frowny, wrinkly 2. (*gi~*) disdainful, arrogant

پوک- | pukv-, pukv-, pukv-
| VUI
1. to break (up), to snap (of string, cord, rope) 2. (*gi~*) to break up, to break off, to become disconnected, to fray, to diverge: *gipukvikimmat keunoakwoga* ‘their relationship ended, they stopped being in contact’

پوک-ه | pukva, búegvi
| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR
1. breaking up, snapping (of string, cord, rope) 2. (*gi~*) break-up, breaking up, breaking off, disconnection, fraying, divergence: *keunağogipukva* ‘break-up, end of a relationship’

پوکوت- | pukvot, pukvukka, pukvog-
| ADJ.TEL.-OT
1. broken, snapped 2. (*gi~*) disconnected, discontinuous, frayed, diverging, abnormal 3. (*alla gi~*, *alla~*) intermittent, irregular, stuttering, jerky, jolty, choppy

پوتسور- | puttšur, puttšora
| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
seagull, especially *Larus fuscus*

پو-ه | puva, peyvven
| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
cove, small bay

پو-ه | pũakki, bauggu
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
1. excess, redudancy, extra, additional (thing): *bauggo-* ‘extra, excess, additional’, *ai bauggot* ‘in addition to, what’s more, even’, *niške~* ‘crowd, a large number of people’, *bauggogit* ‘in excess, aplenty, galore’ 2. (*pukva~*) *allĩ pukavapũakkits ai* ‘it was the last straw’

پو-ه | pũasũt, pũasykka-, pũasũg-
| ADJ.TEL.-ŪT
1. lush (also *puosot*), generous, rich, plush, soft 2. green, verdant 3. (*hĩal~*) luxurious, opulent, lavish

پو-ه | pũbma, buommon~peĩmũn
| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2/NO.BI.HOM.SYM.PR
point, degree: *au peĩmũt~buommot va* ‘to such a point, to such a degree that’

پو-ه | pũdd-, pũdv-, pũtt-
| VI
1. (VUI) to stink, to smell bad 2. (VAI) to fart, to pass gas

پو-ه | pũggyt, pũkkan, pũkk-
| ADJ.TEL.-GGYT
quiet, shy, reclusive, taciturn

پو-ه | pũllĩi, peũllĩi
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP.PR
cheek (especially big or fat, on baby): *puođda~* ‘someone with dimpled’

پو-ه | pũllĩylit, pũllĩyl, pũllĩyl-
| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
chubby, with big cheeks, fat: *puođda~* ‘dimpled’

پو-ه | pũrĩil, pũrĩeł̥a
| NO.BI.CON.-L.AMP.PR
dewclaw

پو-ه | pyddy, pũt̥ty
| NO.BI.HET.PR
1. fart, stench: *kĩltsat pũt̥tynnĩt kiłłā nē na* ‘to make a big deal out of nothing (lit. to light a fire from a fart)’ 2. something unremarkable

پو-ه | pyddylyt, pyddyl, pyddyly-
| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
unremarkable, mediocre

پوک-ه | pykł-, pykłv-, pykłł-
| VA
to spit

پوک-ه | pykłalga, piugłal
| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP2
spittle

پوک-ه | pylgũhyt, pylgũ-
| NO.TEL.-ŪHYT
horror, dismay, dread

پوک-ه | pylgvi, pũlkkv-, pylgv-
| ADJ.HET.SYM.AMP.PR
horrible, horrid, atrocious

پوک-ه | pynn-ĩp-, pynn-ĩp̥-, pynn-ĩp̥-
| VAI
to tiptoe

پوک-ه | pynnylyt, pynnyl, pynnyl-
| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
unsure, insecure, timid

پوک-ه | pũkk-yθ-, pũkk-ymn-, pũkk-yp̥-
| VUI
to be swollen, to be bruised

پوک-ه | pũkk-ył-, pũkk-yłł-, pũkk-yłł-
| VUI
to become swollen, to swell up, to bruise

پوک-ه | pũknama, pũeyngan
| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2.PR
swelling, edema, bruise

پوک-ه | pũs, pũssũn
| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-S.PR
dunlin (*Calidris alpina*)

R r

رادن- | radn-, radn-, radn-
| VUI
1. to end, to come to an end 2. (*~iθ-*) to stop, to end suddenly

رادن-ه | radna, rānnen
| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
end (of duration): *rānnet, rānnyt rānnet* ‘in the end’, *i rānny-t pi* ‘finally’

رادن-ه | ragga, rākki
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
stomach: *rākk(i)ut* ‘on one’s stomach’

رادن-ه | rahh-, rahv-, rahh-
| VUI
1. (often *~it̥n-*) to rupture, to fail, to buckle to break (under pressure): *rāhhethĩiat nĩkkut gevvamut* ‘my knees buckled’

رادن-ه | rahr-ar-, rahr-arr-, rahr-arr-
| VI
to croak (of crows and ravens)

رادن-ه | rahrarł̥a, roarrar
| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP2
croak, croaking

رادن-ه | rahri, roarren
| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
raven

رادن-ه | raitts-, raitts-, raitts-

| VUI
to feel dizzy, to feel weak

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **raittsa**, *rātsa*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR
dizziness: *naḡan raittsaṇṇegvımyt nē na* ‘to feel dizzy’, *alāt raittsaṇṇegvet nin ai* ‘to get dizzy, to start to be dizzy’

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **rakamas**, *rakama*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
chlorine

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **rakava**, *rākka*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
1. stomach acid 2. hydrochloric acid

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **rakḡaḡa**, *rāḡḡā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
sudden hail, sudden storm: *a iōa-t ka iō aḡa rāḡḡā* ‘now the going is getting tough (lit. now there is sudden hail)’

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **raktsi**, *raḡtse*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
blister

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **raḡ-in-**, *raḡ-in-*, *raḡ-ıdn-*

| VUT
to chat, to speak: *keuraḡinnit* ‘they were chatting together’

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **raḡtsur**, *raḡtsora*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.OP2
chickenpox

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **raḡulit**, *raḡul*, *raḡul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
talkative

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **railli-**, *railli-*, *railli-*

| VI
to crawl

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **randaḡ-gŷl**, *randaḡ gŷḡḡā*

| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-L.PR
central curved beam in *hulḡḡu*: *njalgat randaḡḡŷḡḡāḡnınnit nē na* ‘to share (with everybody, lit. to hang from the central curved beam)’

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **ran-dal~rant-tal**, *ran-doḡa~rant-toḡa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
Saturday (also *ran-daldan~rant-taldan*): *randoḡa~ranttoḡa* ‘on Saturday’

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **ran-daldan~rant-taldan**,
ran-dalttama~rant-talttama

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
Saturday (also *ran-dal~rant-tal*): *randalttan~ranttalttan* ‘on Saturday’

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **randas**, *randa*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
last or latter part, part furthest back: *hejjo~* ‘the latter part of winter’, *piḡvut~* ‘weekend’

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **rand-uttug-**, *rand-uttu-*, *rand-uttukk-*

| VAI
to hang back, to stay/go behind

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **raugvot**

| ADV
hard, strongly

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **rauḡvu**, *rayvi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
towel, light blanket

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **rauḡkamet**, *rauḡkami*, *rauḡkamiθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.MET
1. forceful, powerful 2. (*i~*) violent

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **raukk-**, *rauḡv-*, *raukk-*

| VT
to force, to obligate

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **raukkus**, *rauḡka*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP1.NC
1. force, strength: *rauḡkein* ‘by force’ 2. (*i~*) violence

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **raukli**, *rauḡḡe*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
vomit

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **raukv-ıts-**, *rauḡv-ıts-*, *rauḡv-ıts-*

| VT
to weaken, to cripple, to impair

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **raukvıttısun**, *rauḡvıttısa*

| NO.TEL.-ıTTıSUN
weakening, crippling, impairment

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **rayḡviḡḡami**, *rayḡveḡin*, *rayḡveḡḡam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ıḡḡAML.PR
1. powerless, weak 2. invalid, not in vigour

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **raykvi**, *rayḡvu*, *rayḡv-*

| ADJ.NO.HET.SYM.AMP
strong, powerful, hard: *rayḡvıungit* ‘with confidence, confidently, with strength, strongly’

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **raykvũhyt**, *rayḡvy*

| NO.TEL.-ũHYT
strength, power, hardness

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **reḡ-**, *reḡḡ-*, *reḡḡ-*

| VA
1. to pull, to drag 2. (*~ekkeḡ-*) to have something pulled, dragged, to have someone pull or drag something: *tsareḡekkeḡıttısis* ‘we will get it done, we will make it happen, we will fix things (lit. we will have it pulled)’

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **reḡ-av-**, *reḡ-av-*, *reḡ-av-*

| VAI
to pull oneself, to drag oneself: *reḡavat keungit nē na* ‘to retreat, to retire, to go and be by oneself’, *nā keungit reḡavven sakvin iō* ‘he’s a reclusive, shy man’, *reḡavat sehıın nē na* ‘to pull oneself out of being stuck/loose’, *reḡavvin esḡin nauḡvis* ‘the dog pulled itself loose’

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **reḡ(uḡ)akki**, *reḡḡḡit*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2
1. burden, load, cargo, freight 2. (*keu~*) baggage, luggage

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **reḡla**, *reiklo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. (wide, open) bog 2. torax, toracic cavity 3. (PL. *reḡlogi*) lungs (especially of reindeer, as food), swim bladder (in fish), fish maw

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **reḡ(g)omis**, *reḡ(g)opma*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
pulley

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **reirr-**, *reırv-*, *reırr-*

| VT
1. to haul, to tow, to drag behind oneself 2. to be responsible (for a task)

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **reirri**, *reıron*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
sledge (especially which is used to carry things), pulk: *reırrat reıron ıttısu nē na* ‘to do that which must be done, to bear the responsibility of one’s actions, to carry one’s weight (lit. to haul one’s pulk)’

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **reirroḡmet**, *reıroḡmı*, *reıroḡmıθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
responsible, trustworthy

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **reıru**, *reıroga*

| NO.TEL.-U
responsibility, task

ᐱᐢᐱᐢᐱᐢ | **rekḡ-**, *rekḡ-*, *rekḡ-*

| VAT
1. to open 2. (*~eltsḡ-*) to force open, to pry open, to expose

ሥራጽጽ | **ruḵḵeha**, *ruḵḵehin*, *ruḵḵeh-*

| ADJ.TEL.-HA.AMP
wrinkly, wrinkled

ሥራጽ | **ruḵḵu**, *ryḵen~rvūeḵen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
wrinkle, fold

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **ruḵḵunget**, *ruḵḵoknan*, *ruḵḵukn-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UNGET
wrinkly looking, crumpled, shrivelled

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **ruorrohhut**, *ruorrohū*

| NO.TEL.-HHUT
fogginess, lack of clarity, ambiguity

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **ruorrul**, *ruorrūḵan*

| ADJ.TEL.-UL
foggy, unclear, ambiguous

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **ruroḡḡu**, *rvuorri*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ḡ.OP1
confusion, disorder, lawlessness

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **rutḡ-**, *rutḡv-*, *rutḡ-*

| VA
1. to hate, to dispise 2. (VAI, *~od-*) to hate each other 3. (VU, *gi-O-od-*) to repel (each other), to be immiscible (with each other): *girutḡodoat tsāḵen va iapḡpus* 'oil and water repel each other'

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **rūāḡḵ-**, *rūāḡḵv-*, *rūāḡḵ-*

| VI
to vomit

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **rūāḡḡa**, *rvauḡu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
bile

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **rūeska**, *rūektsūn*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR
disarray, disorder, mess: *rūektsymmit* 'in a mess, messy'

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **ryryḡḡy**, *ryryḡ*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ḡ.PR1
misunderstanding, confusion: *allī ryryḡ* 'there was confusion, there was a misunderstanding'

R ṛ

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **raggot**, *raggukka*, *raggog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
collapsed, in ruins, neglected

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **ragg-uḵ-**, *ragg uḵḵ-*, *ragg uḵḵ-*

| VTRANSL
to collapse, to fall apart, to fail (completely)

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **raggulla**, *ṛakul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
collaps, catastrophe

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **ragv-**, *ragv-*, *ṛakv-*

| VT
1. (*gi~*) to shove, to push, to fling 2. (*si~*) to snatch, to grab, to steal

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **rašp-**, *rašp-*, *rašp-*

| VUI, VUT
1. to sting, to feel uncomfortable 2. (*~igt-*) to irritate (skin), to be caustic 3. (*gi-O-igt-*) to repulse: *sḡvidḡit ḡirašḡigḡten ilbi* 'a plant that repels stinging insects', *ḡirašḡigḡten* (ATTR) 'disgusting'

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **radd-**, *radv-*, *ratt-*

| VT

1. to scratch, to claw, to scrape, to chafe 2. (VUDIA, *-uttug-*) to scratch oneself: *ṛirāddattagin skeunon* 'I scratched myself in the eye' 3. (*gi~*) to rip off, to tear off 4. (*i~*) to shred (to pieces)

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **ratta**, *rādden*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

1. scratching, clawing, scraping, chafing 2. (*gi~*) ripping off, tearing off 3. (*i~*) shredding

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **ratu**, *roattoga*

| NO.TEL.-U

1. chafe, sore (from chafing): *killḡōḡa~* 'chafe sore on the heel', *roattukkit killḡukki* '(with heels) chafing' 2. (*gi~*) rip, tear (especially in clothes or skin) 4. (PL. *i ṛatogḡ*) shreds, smithereens: *nakṛuḵat ṛoattoguttut~ṛoattogein nin ai* 'to break into smithereens'

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **raun**, *raungon*

| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-N.B

dead, bleached standing tree: *tannat raungon laggi~raungukkit nē na* 'to feel awkward (lit. to stand like a dead tree)'

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **regv-**, *regv-*, *ṛekv-*

| VAT

1. to chisel 2. (*si~*) to sculpt, to carve 3. (*gi~*) to carve out

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **reḡvat**, *ṛeukwava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

chisel

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **reḡvu**, *ṛeukwoga*

| VAT

1. that which is chiselled 2. (*si~*) carving, sculpture 3. (*gi~*) that which is carved out, carving out

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **reidnu**, *ṛeinmon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP1

elm (*Ulmus*)

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **reit**, *ṛeitva*

| NO.MO.CON.-T

serrated blade

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **reitvot**, *ṛeitvukka*, *ṛeitvog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT

serrated, pointy, sharp, cutting

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **rekva**, *ṛeigvo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2

chiseling

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **reng-al-**, *reng-all-*, *reng-all-*

| VAI

to be clumsy, to be maladroit, to stumble, to fumble: *rengalattit* 'clumsily'

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **reng-ald-**, *reng-aldv-*, *reng-altt-*

| VT

to fumble, to botch, to mishandle, to mangle, to bungle: *iskakemmalltallit iu garengalltallisit, iskekemmalltallet iu gerengalltallisin* 'I could admit it if I butchered it, I could have admitted it if I had butchered it (tongue twister)'

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **rengulit**, *rengul*, *rengul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

clumsy, gauche, maladroit, uncoordinated

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **riḡiat**, *ṛiddiava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

1. fish knife 2. scalpel

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **riḡ-**, *ṛidd-*, *ṛidd-*

| VA

1. to weave (a web) 2. (*keu~*) to combine, to interweave, to intertwine: *ai keurḡhattit* 'including, counting it'

ሥራጽ፡፡፡፡፡፡ | **riḡḡi~riḡḡi**, *ṛihon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP

spider (also *riḡḡiḵḵi*, *ṛilli*, *ṛiddiḵḵi*, *ṛilliḵḵi*): *riḡḡon gakna~ṛiddē gakna* 'spider web'

Ṛiddiḥḥi~Ṛilliḥḥi, *ṛihil*, *ṛilil*
 | NO.TRLAPO.-L.AMP
 spider (also *ṛihikiḥḥi*, *ṛihhi*, *ṛiddi*): *ṛihilgakna~ṛililgakna* ‘spider web’
Ṛiddi-, *ṛiddi-*, *ṛiddje-*
 | VT
 1. (*si~*, VAT) to slit, to incise, to cut deeply 2. (VUT) to hurt (emotionally), to cause a sharp pain (especially ears, head, teeth) : *ṛiddjami oaken* ‘I am aching (emotionally), *ṛiddjāt nāltit* ‘I have a tooth ache’, *ṛiddjami ṛūegvi* ‘I have a headache’
Ṛiddjin, *ṛiddjema*
 | NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
 place where one should start cutting, incision (spot)
Ṛiddjuva, *ṛiddju*
 | NO.TRLAPO.-G.OP2
 surgery
Ṛidju, *ṛiddjoga*
 | NO.TEL.-U
 incision, cut
Ṛihi-kiḥḥi, *ṛihi kiḥḥu*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
 spider (also *ṛiddiḥḥi*, *ṛilliḥḥi*, *ṛihhi*, *ṛiddi*): *ṛihikiḥḥu gakna~ṛihikiḥḥe gakna* ‘spider web’
Ṛiks(n)ys~Ṛisnys, *ṛiks(n)ūha~ṛisṇūha*
 | NO.BI.CON.-S.PR.NC
 old, useless (tool, clothing)
Ṛilg-, *ṛilg-*, *ṛilkk-*
 | VUI
 1. to shine, to be bright: *ṛilgami dāltten* ‘the sun is shining’ 2. (*i~*) to be transparent, to be (very) clear: *na ṛilgami-t ke?* ‘is that understood?’ 3. (*tsi~*) to radiate, to be radioactive
Ṛilgidda, *ṛilkkits*
 | NO.TRLAPO.-TS.AMP
 yellow bedstraw (*Galium verum*)
Ṛilgut, *ṛilgo(n)*
 | NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
 shining: *daldo~* ‘sunshine’, *daldorilguts* ‘while the sun is shining’
Ṛilkka, *ṛilkon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
 1. shining 2. (*i~*) transparency, clarity 3. (*tsi~*) radiation, radioactivity
Ṛilkka·gassi, *ṛilkka goakse*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
 June
Ṛilkkava, *ṛilkā*
 | NO.TRLAPO.-G.OP2.PR
 ray, beam (of light): (*rekka*)*ṛilkā* ‘tremendously, immensely, fantastically’
Ṛiḥḥi·ir-, *ṛiḥḥi·ir-*, *ṛiḥḥi·ir-*
 | VUI
 1. to crackle, to crack, to crepitate, to make the sound of walking in cold snow 2. (*ṛiḥḥi·eh-*) to approach, to be coming: *ṛiḥḥi·ehami heiṇi* ‘winter is coming’
Ṛiḥḥa, *ṛiḥḥon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
 crackle, crack, pop, crepitation
Ṛiḥḥebis, *ṛiḥḥit*
 | NO.TRLAPO.-T.AMP
 1. small crackling, slight crepitation 2. *ṛiḥḥi·ṛi(ḥḥi)* ‘little by little, slowly but surely’
Ṛindva, *ṛinttvon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
 slice, portion, sliver: *ṛindvutsit* ‘small portion’
Ṛints·ig-, *ṛints igg-*, *ṛints ikk-*

| VAT
 to wedge, to cram, to stick (often *si~*): *ṛintsigat nattset* ‘stick it in there’
Ṛinttsuk, *ṛinttsoga*
 | NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1
 wedge
Ṛi(l)puvu, *ṛiḥḥi~ṛiḥḥi*
 | NO.TRLAPO.-G.OP1
 chanterelle (any mushroom in the genus *Cantharellus*)
Ṛirka, *ṛirkkon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
 1. raven: *ollat va ṛirka ṛiḥḥi* ‘out of nowhere, out of the blue (lit. like a raven in the middle of the night)’ 2. Orion’s belt (constellation, often *kemmo~*)
Ṛirkur, *ṛirkora*
 | NO.BI.CON.-R.OP1
 Mintaka
Ṛirt·ṇiuktu, *ṛirt ṛiḥḥi*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
 Alnilam
Ṛirt·ṇukva, *ṛirt ṛiḥḥi*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
 Alnitak
Ṛisi, *ṛiḥḥon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
 war: *ṛiskvin ṛiḥḥon* ‘war broke out (lit. war cleaved)’
Ṛissini, *ṛiḥḥin*
 | NO.TRLAPO.-N.AMP
 soldier, warrior
Ṛiskv-, *ṛiskv-*, *ṛiskv-*
 | V
 1. (VA) to cleave, to split, to rift 2. (VUI) to be very loud or very strong: *ṛiskvemi ḡveni* ‘very strong wind’ 3. (VUI) to break out (of war, conflict) 4. (VUT, *i(gi)~*) to notice, to seem to notice, to observe, to perceive (sensory experience), to discern 5. (vui) for there to be a difference (of such and such nature or degree): *ṛiskvi kauḥḥun* ‘it was very close (the difference was very slight)’
Ṛitskvat, *ṛiskvava*
 | NO.TEL.-AT
 cleaver, splitting wedge
Ṛitskvauhut, *ṛitskvavū*
 | NO.TEL.-AUHUT
 controversy, contentiousness, devisiveness
Ṛitskvavut, *ṛitskvauka*, *ṛitskvaug-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-AVUT
 1. controversial, contentious, debated 2. quarrelsome, that causes divide, dividing, polarizing
Ṛiskv·ir-, *ṛiskv·ir-*, *ṛiskv·ir-*
 | VUI
 to feel undecided, ambivalent, to feel a dilemma
Ṛiskvir, *ṛiskvera*
 | NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
 dilemma, ambivalence
Ṛiskvuḡ·am-, *ṛiskvuḡ am-*, *ṛiskvuḡ ab-*
 | VUI
 to be divisive, to be polarizing, to be contentious, to be debated: *ṛiskvuḡammen gissi* ‘a polarizing, contentious issue’
Ṛiskvuḡma, *ṛiskvū*
 | NO.TRLAPO.-G.OP1
 1. cleave, rift, falling-out, argument 2. *naḡan ṛiskvū nē na* ‘to be different, to be a difference between (two ideas, views, opinions), to be a distinction: *nā ṛiskvū nū sāsi kiski?* ‘what is the difference between them?’ 3. (*i(gi)~*) observation, sensory perception, act of noticing

(through senses), discernment, insight 4. (*kaullun~*) very slight difference

رېسکۋېگمېت | **riskvuğmet**, *riskvuğmî*, *riskvuğmîθ*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET

1. polarised, different, differing, variegated 2. (*îgi*~) perspicacious, discerning, insightful 3. (*kaullun~*) differing only by a very small margin: *kaullunriskvuğmikkut* ‘by a (very slight) margin’

رېاببېن | **rîabbîn**, *rîabbân*, *rîabb-*

| ADJ.TEL.-BBIN

bitter, sharp, spicy

رېاړېسک | **rîa·isk-**, *rîa isk-*, *rîa isk-*

| VI

to scream, to yelp, to shout

رېۋېگن | **rîûkn-**, *rîûkn-*, *rîûkn-*

| VUI

to capsize, to turn upside down, to fall apart

رېۋېگن·ېد | **rîûkn·ed-**, *rîûkn edd-*, *rîûkn itt-*

| VT

1. to capsize, to turn upside down, to overthrow: *rîûknedat skeğut ne* na ‘to roll one’s eyes’ 2. (*i~*) to revolutionise

رېۋېگنېدېن | **rîûkniddyn**, *rîûknitîma-*

| NO.TEL.-IDDYN

1. capsizing, turning upside down, overthrow 2. (*i~*) revolution

رېگۋ | **ruggu**, *rûekkî*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR

fire, campfire (controlled fire)

رېگۋسکېس | **rugguskis**, *rugguskeha*

| NO.TRLCON.-S.AMP1.NC

bad husband, lazy man, good-for-nothing

رېهېۋ | **rûhîu**, *rûohhîoga*

| NO.TEL.-U

being blown in the wind, that which is blown in the wind: *uttîsa~* ‘loose snow blown in the wind that accumulates in banks’

رېهېۋ | **rûhîj-**, *rûhîj-*, *rûhîj-*

| VUI

to get blown in the wind, to get blown off, away

رېهېۋ·ود | **rûhîj·od-**, *rûhîj odd-*, *rûhîj utt-*

| VIT

to blow in the wind, to blow off, away

رېۋېگېن | **rûikkîa**, *rûeiggî*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

comb

رېۋېگېن·ام | **rûikkî·am-**, *rûikkî amm-*, *rûikkî abm-*

| VAI

to comb one’s hair

رېۋېگېن·اند | **rûikkî·and-**, *rûikkî andv-*, *rûikkî antt-*

| VAT

to comb someone’s hair

رېۋېگېن·وژ | **rûkkodna**, *rûuogguts*

| NO.TRLAPO.-TS.OP1

empty, abandoned firepit (left by someone, not in use)

رېۋېگېن | **rûkλ-**, *rûkλv-*, *rûkλ-*

| VUI

1. to (start to) be confused, senile (due to age or exhaustion): *rûkλunan tsuttîsoga* ‘grandfather has started to go senile’ 2. (*gi~* +ILLAT) to get lost (because of unfamiliarity with terrain): *gîrvûekλîn gîkλysyt* ‘s/he got lost in the mountains’ or ‘s/he has no idea what is happening’

رېۋېگېن·ود | **rûkλ·od-**, *rûkλ odd-*, *rûkλ utt-*

| VT

to confuse, to obfuscate

رېۋېگېن·وژ | **rûkλosîš**, *rûkλosetsa*, *rûkλosš-*

| ADJ.TEL.-SIS

evasive, dodgy, deceptive

رېۋېگېن·وژ | **rûkλuddun**, *rûkλutoma*

| NO.TEL.-UDDUN

confusion, obfuscation

رېۋېگېن·وژ | **rûkλ·uλ-**, *rûkλ uλλ-*, *rûkλ uλλ-*

| VTRANSL

to faint, to lose consciousness

رېۋېگېن·وژ | **rûkλulla**, *rûuogλul*

| NO.TRLAPO.-L.OP1

fainting, syncope, loss of consciousness

رېۋېگېن·وژ | **rûlg-**, *rûlgv-*, *rûlkk-*

| VT

1. to fold, to bend (shut, completely) 2. (*si~*) to fold in, to fold (together), to put together 3. (*si-θ-iθ-*) to put together quickly, to throw together, to prepare hastily, to throw (an event)

رېۋېگېن·وژ | **rûnga**, *rûûeknî*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

tribe, group, circle: *niske~* ‘community, society, organisation, board’

رېۋېگېن·وژ | **rûnganan**, *rûknanama*

| NO.TRLCON.-N.OP2

member, subject : *niske~* ‘member of community/society/organisation/board’

رېۋېگېن·وژ | **rûnnu**, *rûnnen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR

lichen (especially foliose)

رېۋېگېن·وژ | **rûol**, *rûoλλô*

| NO.MO.CON.-L.AUX

1. female stoat (*Mustela erminea*)

رېۋېگېن·وژ | **rûoλλ·al-**, *rûoλλ all-*, *rûoλλ all-*

| VAI

to play hard-to-get, to flirt

رېۋېگېن·وژ | **rûoλλulit**, *rûoλλul*, *rûoλλul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

flirty

رېۋېگېن·وژ | **rûllî·ed-**, *rûllî edd-*, *rûllî itt-*

| VT

to render (fat)

رېۋېگېن·وژ | **rûllîys**, *rûllîûha*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.PR.NC

melted fat, rendered fat: *rûllîyssit* ‘confused (from exhaustion)’

S s

سېسما | **sabma**, *sâmi*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR

forging, smithing, metallurgy

سېسما | **sabmi**, *soamme*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

friend, buddy, pal, close friend

سېسما | **sabmi**, *sabmemma*

| NO.TEL.-Φ1

smithy, smith, builder: *uttsat~* ‘blacksmith’

سېسما·وژ | **sabminga**, *sâmmînyt*

| NO.TRLAPO.-N.AMP.PR(HPL)

friends, buddies, closer friends (to each other)

سېسما·وژ | **sabmuğa**, *soammû*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.OP1

friendship

سېسما·وژ | **sabmulit**, *sabmul*, *sabmul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
friendly

ሳሌሳ | **sabmun**, *samoma*

| NO.TRI.CON.-N.OP1
forge

ሳሌሳ | **saddu**, *sāten*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
1. anvil 2. (*jašiat*~) mortar

ሳሌሳ | **saġ-**, *saġġ-*, *saġġ-*

| VA
(VAT, VAD) to want (something): *tsaġa kiṣken?* ‘what do you want?’, *tsisaġat kiṣken* ‘what do you want (from me)?’

ሳሌሳ | **saġlas**, *saġla*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
jellyfish (also *sukāusut*)

ሳሌሳ | **saġp·irr-**, *saġp irr-*, *saġp irr-*

| VUI
to feel distress, to be distraught, to be anxious

ሳሌሳ | **saġpir**, *saġpera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP1
distress: *saġpimmut* ‘distraught’

ሳሌሳ | **saġtu**, *sākti*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
hail

ሳሌሳ | **saikna**, *sāngū*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR
voice, noise, sound

ሳሌሳ | **saiknerit**, *saiknir*, *saiknir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
vociferous, vocal, loud

ሳሌሳ | **saing·ig-**, *saing igg-*, *saing ikk-*

| VAT
to voice, to vote

ሳሌሳ | **saingūga**, *sāknēū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.PR2
music

ሳሌሳ | **sainkk-**, *sainkkv-*, *sainkk-*

| VT
1. (VAT) to pronounce 2. (VT, VI) to make a sound or noise (with one’s voice): *tsainkkan kimin~tsainkka kiṣken mi yirka jo?* ‘what does the raven say, what sound does the raven say?’ 3. (VT) to play (an instrument, music)

ሳሌሳ | **sainkka**, *sānkā*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR
1. sound(ing), voice, voicing: *sānkittit* ‘out loud’ 3. playing (of an instrument, music)

ሳሌሳ | **sainkkytyt**, *sānktyt*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.PR
1. voice box, larynx 2. speaker, sound system

ሳሌሳ | **sainky**, *soinkkoga*

| NO.TEL.-U.PR
1. (often *issi*~) pronunciation 2. sound, call (that an animal makes)

ሳሌሳ | **saki**, *soakke*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
whey

ሳሌሳ | **sakā·isʿuθ-**, *sakā isʿumm-*, *sakā isʿuṭp-*

| VUI
to get rescued, to get saved

ሳሌሳ | **sakāisʿun**, *sakāisʿoma-*

| NO.TEL.-ISLUN
rescue, being rescued

ሳሌሳ | **saks-**, *sakš-*, *sakš-*

| VAT
to warn

ሳሌሳ | **saks·av-**, *sakš avv-*, *sakš avv-*

| VAI
1. to be careful, to take heed 2. (*gi*~ +ELAT) to avoid

ሳሌሳ | **sakt-**, *saktv-*, *sakt-*

| VIMP
to hail, to be raining hail

ሳሌሳ | **saktis**, *saġta*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
1. hailstone 2. granule 3. cell (often *ilja*~)

ሳሌሳ | **sakvevyt**, *sakvevūn*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.PR1
society

ሳሌሳ | **sakvin**, *sagvema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
1. man, person (not necessarily gendered) 2. (PL. ~*gi*) people

ሳሌሳ | **sakkitsga**, *sāggits*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.AMP.PR
sudden disappearance

ሳሌሳ | **sakvedet**, *sakvūt*

| NO.TEL.-EDET
manhood, humanity

ሳሌሳ | **sakvil**, *sakviḥan*, *sakvill-*

| ADJ.TEL.-IL
manly, masculine, virile

ሳሌሳ | **sakvoha**, *sakvohun*, *sakvoh-*

| ADJ.TEL.-HA.B
masculine, manly

ሳሌሳ | **salgi**, *soalkken*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
1. door 2. (*si*~) entrance 3. (*gi*~) exit

ሳሌሳ | **salg-**, *salgū-*, *salgū-*

| VUI
(often with ~*ig-*) 1. to gush, to erupt 2. (*si*~) to surge 3. (*gi*~, ~*iṭ-*) to spill, to burst, to ejaculate

ሳሌሳ | **salgga**, *sālgēn*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
1. gushing, eruption: *iʿāʿe*~ ‘volcanic eruption’ 2. (*si*~) surge, surging 3. (*gi*~) spill, spilling, burst, bursting, ejaculation

ሳሌሳ | **salggin**, *salgema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
geyser

ሳሌሳ | **salggerit**, *salggir*, *salggir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
scandalous

ሳሌሳ | **sallja**, *sāljen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
lakeshore

ሳሌሳ | **salljen**

| ADV/POSTP
(INESS, COM) on shore, along the shore

ሳሌሳ | **salljet**

| ADV/POSTP
(ILLAT) to shore

ሳሌሳ | **salm·al-**, *salm all-*, *salm all-*

| VAI
to take a deep breath (also *samm al-*)

ሳልፑሚ | **salpmi**, *soalmen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
lung

ሳልፑሚ ክምፑ | **salpmi·kimppa**, *salpmi·kimpo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*)

ሳልቲሲ | **saltsu**, *sälttsen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
grass snake (*Natrix natrix*): *saltsotåga* ‘zig-zag, detour, work-around, alternative’

ሳልቲፕሳል | **salts·al-**, *salts all-*, *salts all-*

| VAI
1. to take a detour 2. to finagle, to scheme, to weasel (out of +ELAT)

ሳልቲፕሳልጽ | **salts·alg-**, *salts alg-*, *salts alkk-*

| VAT
to finagle, to scheme

ሳላጽ | **saጸጽ**, *saጸጽ*, *saጸጽ*

| VA
to fish (nearly always ~*aጸጽ*)

ሳላጽ | **saጸጸi**, *saጸጸemma*

| NO.TEL.-ΦI
fisherman

ሳላጽ ሳላጽ | **-samot**, *-samukka*, *-samog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
with such and such affinity: *tsaጸጸa*~ ‘hydrophilic’, *tsótsu*~ ‘electrophilic’, *lǝddǝ*~ ‘hygroscopic’

ሳላጽ | **samm-**, *samm-*, *sabm-*

| V
1. (VAT) to forge, to smith, to build 2. (VUI, *keu*~) to get along, to be good friends: *keupisammotšin* ‘we are good friends’

ሳላጽ | **samava**, *soabmat*, *samaθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA
friendly, nice

ሳላጽ | **samuva**, *soabmǝ*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP1
friendship, camaraderie, affinity

ሳላጽ | **sankkot**, *sankkukka*, *sankkog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
stout, thickset, robust

ሳላጽ | **sannak**, *sannoḡa*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP2
1. grain, seed: *sannoḡit* ‘out of nowhere, out of the blue’ 2. (*niṣpo*~) gymnosperm: *niṣposannoḡ nuokku* ‘gymnosperm tree’ 2. (*rikwo*~) angiosperm: *rikwoannoḡ nuokku* ‘angiosperm tree’

ሳላጽ ሳላጽ | **-sannoḡot**, *-sannoḡukka*, *-sannoḡog-*

| ADJ.TEL.OT
with such and such seeds: *niṣpo*~ ‘gymnosperm’, *rikwo*~ ‘angiosperm’, *uṣṣa-* ‘infertile, which does not bear seeds’, *iggis*~ ‘with good seeds, fertile’, *kemmosannoḡosset* ‘roughly, approximately’

ሳላጽ | **sarg-**, *sargǝ-*, *sargǝ-*

| VAI
1. to be straight in the back, to sit or stand straight 2. (*issi*~) to be snobby, pretentious, to look down upon, to sneeze at, to dismiss (+ILLAT): *issisargat iset niwet iwats* ‘don’t dismiss me like that’

ሳላጽ | **sargǝḡot**, *sargǝḡukka*, *sargǝḡuḥ*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
straight, not crooked

ሳላጽ | **sargo-**

| PREF
straight: ~*tǝḡǝmet* ‘straightforward’, ~*sarpmet* ‘straight shooter, honest, direct, stand-up’, *sargǝḡǝṛra* ‘straight nose’

ሳላጽ ሳላጽ | **sarg·od-**, *sarg·odd-*, *sarg·utt-*

| VTR
to straighten

ሳላጽ ሳላጽ | **sargunget**, *sargoknan*, *sargukn-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UNGET
1. straight, standing or sitting straight 2. (*issi*~) snobby, pretentious, dismissive, stuck up

ሳላጽ ሳላጽ | **sarpmet**, *sarpmǝ*, *sarpmṭ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
honest, honourable, respectable

ሳላጽ | **sasa**, *sāsən*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
older sister (of local argument)

ሳላጽ ሳላጽ | **sasineḡ-**, *sasineḡǝ-*, *sasineḡǝ-*

| VA
1. (VAI) to be a(n older) sister 2. (VAT) to have as a(n older) sister

ሳላጽ | **sasis**, *sassa*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
younger sister (of local argument), little sister, sis

ሳላጽ | **sask-**, *saskv-*, *sask-*

| VI
1. (VAI, VUI) to wake up (often ~*aጸጽ*) 2. (VUI, ~*ǝll-* or ~*ǝθ-*) to wake up suddenly, jolt awake 3. (VUI, *i gi*~) to realise, to become aware of (+ELAT): *igetṭisaskin*, *juḡḡum oṭṭa tǝḥi jo* ‘I realised that s/he wasn’t there’

ሳላጽ ሳላጽ | **sask·od-**, *sask·odd-*, *sask·utt-*

| VT
1. to awake, to wake up 2. (VUI, *i gi*~) to make someone realise, to make someone (become) aware of (+ELAT): *igetṭisaskoddattet mi niṣkava nigeynnit a snjakkon* ‘her/his death made me aware of my own mortality’

ሳላጽ ሳላጽ | **saskuddun**, *saskutoma*

| NO.TEL.-UDDUN
1. awakening 2. (*i gi*~) realization

ሳላጽ | **sasጽ-**, *sasጽv-*, *sasጽ-*

| VA
1. (VAI) to be responsible, obligated (towards +ELLAT) 2. (VAT) to be responsible for, to manage, to organise, to hold (land)

ሳላጽ | **sasጸi**, *soatsጸen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
1. responsibility, obligation 2. (*migi*~) conscience

ሳላጽ ሳላጽ | **sasጸuha**, *soatsጸus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
ministry (often *adda*~ or *tsǝlit*~), faculty (often *ajja*~), department, directorate: *gakkentsǝlitsasጸuha* ‘ministry of the environment’, *isǝajjasasጸuha* ‘faculty of medicine’

ሳላጽ ሳላጽ | **sasጸunan**, *soatsጸunama*

| NO.TRI.CON.-N.OP2
minister, head of faculty, director, head of department: *gakkentsǝlitsasጸunan* ‘minister of the environment’

ሳላጽ ሳላጽ | **sasጸulit**, *sasጸul*, *sasጸul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
1. responsible, dependable, reliable 2. (*migi*~) conscientious, dutiful

ሳላጽ ሳላጽ | **sasmetsa**, *sǝtsmǝts*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.AMP
red sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*)

ሳላጽ | **sass-**, *sass-*, *sass-*

| V
1. (VT) to exchange, to mediate, to pass on: *sassat daijet lǝḥit nattset* ‘give her/him my regards, send her/him my greetings’ 2. (VT, VAD, *si*~) to replace: *siskisassepput* ‘I replaced it to/for you’ 3. (VAT, VAI *kil gi*~) to make up for, to compensate: *kilgisassut mi na-t de ḥuḥi* ‘this doesn’t replace it’ 4. (VAT, VAI, *keu gi-Ø-atlag-*) to reach an agreement, to reach a middle ground, to reach a compromise, to meet half-way, to

make friends again, to make a truce 5. (VUT, *tsis*~, *tsis-O-add*-) to distribute, to diffuse, to scatter, to emit 6. (VAT, *keu*~) to exchange (one thing for another, amongst themselves, +ILLAT) *keugesasset kivvet* ‘I exchanged it for a new one’ 7. (VAI, *keu-O-add*-) to do business, to do trading

ሥላሥላ | **sassa**, *sāsen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

1. exchange, mediation, passing on 2. (*si*~) replacing, replacement 3. *kil gi*~) compensation 4. (*keu gi*~) agreement, middle ground, compromise, truce 5. (*tsis*~) distribution, diffusion, scattering, emission 6. (*keu*~) exchange 7. (*keu sass add a*) trading, exchanging, business

ሥላሥላሥላ | **sassaḡma**, *sāsā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR

1. economy 2. (*keu*~) trading relations, trading, business

ሥላሥላ | **sast**~, *sastv*~, *sast*-

| VT

1. to sell 2. (*gi*~) to relinquish, to give up, to abandon, to surrender 3. (VAM, *gi-O-uttug*-) to give up, to surrender, to turn oneself in 4. (*gveikva*~) to auction, to sell at auction

ሥላሥላ | **sasta**, *sāsten*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

1. selling 2. (*gi*~) relinquishing, giving up, abandon, surrender 3. (*iska gi*~) surrender, turning oneself in, giving up 4. (*gveikva*~) auction

ሥላሥላ | **sastut**, *sasto(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1

1. sale 2. (*gi*~) sale, discount: *gisastukkit* 'on sale'

ሥላሥላሥላ | **sas·uḡḡuṭ**-, *sas uḡḡumm*-, *sas uḡḡupṭ*-

| VUI

1. not to have any money, to be broke, to be poor 2. not to have a sister (any longer)

ሥላሥላ | **sasukki**, *sasuīt*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1(PL)

money, currency

ሥላሥላ | **sasuts**, *sasoha*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.OP1

younger sister (of local argument), little sister, sis

ሥላሥላ | **saššat**, *soakšava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

alarm

ሥላሥላ | **saššu**, *soakšoga*

| NO.TEL.-U

warning

ሥላሥላ | **satas**, *sata*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC

tendon: *tannat* (*ōhakittūnmit*) *satussit nē na* 'to be on the look out (for something) (lit. stand on the tendon)'

ሥላሥላ | **satmī**, *soamnen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP

edge (of woods, forests, area)

ሥላሥላ | **satm·ig**-, *satm iḡg*-, *satm iḡk*-

| VUI

1. to complete, to finish 2. to kill (off)

ሥላሥላ | **satṇa**~*sadna*, *sāṇnen*~*sādnen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR.IRR

(EAST) shadow, shade: *sāṇnisit*~*sādnisit* 'in the shadows'

ሥላሥላ | **satnut**, *satṇo(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1

shadow (cast by someone)

ሥላሥላ | **sattsi**, *soatsen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP

seed, kernel

ሥላሥላ | **sattsibbi**, *sātsit*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP.PR

cherry

ሥላሥላ | **sattsu**, *sātsen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR

1. sepal 2. lobe

ሥላሥላ | **sauḍḍa**, *sayhen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

1. burden 2. saddle bag

ሥላሥላ | **savvas**, *savva*

| NOBI.CON.-S.OP2.NC

algae, kelp

ሥላሥላ | **savvul**, *savvoḡa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP1

goal, ambition, target

ሥላሥላ | **sayḡevyt**, *sayḡevūn*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.PR1

school of fish

ሥላሥላ | **sāḍma**, *sāṇmūn*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR

hind leg of reindeer (especially the ankle)

ሥላሥላ | **sāsi**

| ADV/POSTP

between (time or space): *deḡja va nḡḡja sāsi* '(in the distance) between here and there', *kūt miuḍḍo sāsi i* 'in an instant (lit. in the time between two breaths)', ~*dallḡi* 'free time'

ሥላሥላ | **sāsīn**

| ADV

about, roughly: *sāsīn mja goakset a* 'in about a month'

ሥላሥላ | **seḡḡ·uṭ**-, *seḡḡ umm*-, *seḡḡ upṭ*-

| VUI

to be safe (again), to be no longer dangerous

ሥላሥላ | **seḡḡ·ūn**-, *seḡḡ ūnn*-, *seḡḡ ūdn*-

| VT

to verify, to secure, to save

ሥላሥላ | **seḡit**, *seḡe(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1

1. repository, sanctuary, safehold, stronghold 2. (*noašša*~) morgue

ሥላሥላ | **sekk**-, *sekw*-, *sekk*-

| V

1. (VAT/VAI +ILLAT) to hold (onto) (with both hands) 2. (VAT/VAI +ILLAT, *si*~) to hold, to grip (with both hands) 3. (VAT, *si-O-iṭ*-) to (suddenly) understand, to get (a joke): *siḡekkivvyt nuḡukket* 'I didn't get it' 3. (VUT, *i*~) to fascinate, to be riveting, to captivate: *iḡekwen hiḡillu* 'a riviting story man' 4. (*pukko si*~) to addict: *pukkosiṭniḡekkeset* 'I'm addicted to it', *pukkosiḡekwen* (ATTR) 'addictive' 5. (*si-O-attag*-) to commit (oneself to +ILLAT), to hold oneself to, to be loyal to (often *si sekk attag an*-)

ሥላሥላ | **sekka**, *seiggo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2

1. hold, grip 2. (*si*~) hold, grip, gripping 3. (*si sekk ih a*) sense of humor, perspicacity: *nā akkut hikva siḡekkiha* 's/he has a good sense of humor, s/he's perspicacious, s/he's very clever' 4. (*i*~) fascination: *iḡekkāts nāt niṭvet nuokkogi* 'trees fascinate me' 5. (*pukko si*~) addiction 6. (*iska si*~) commitment, loyalty

ሥላሥላ | **sekkḡappi**, *seuḡḡat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2

nanny

ሥላሥላ | **sekuva**, *seukki*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)

ሥላሥላ | **seld**-, *seldv*-, *seltt*-

ሳዢ | **siɿ**-, *siɿ*-, *siɿ*-
 | VAT
 to understand, to comprehend, to fathom

ሳዢሳዢ | **siɿ-isig**-, *siɿ isigg*-, *siɿ isikk*-
 | VUI
 to be curious about, to be interested in (+ELAT): *nesiɿisigga lūluṅit* ‘I’m curious about languages’

ሳዢሳዢ | **siɿ-id**-, *siɿ idd*-, *siɿ itt*-
 | VU
 to inform, to be informative, to enlight, to be enlighting, to cause to understand: *siɿiddemi aṓiddun* ‘an enlightening explanation’

ሳዢ | **sikki**, *sikut*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP.IRR(PL)
 (*sikk(i)*-) (both) ears: *sikkevulma* ‘earlobe’

ሳዢ | **sikkin**, *siggima*
 | NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
 (single) ear: *~ulṗna* ‘ear infection’

ሳዢሳዢሳዢ | **sikk-ugten**-, *sikk ugtenn*-, *sikk ugṭidn*-
 | VT
 to deafen, to cause hearing loss

ሳዢሳዢሳዢሳዢ | **sikkugṭinnun**, *sikkugṭinoma*
 | NO.TEL.-INNUN
 deafening, (causing) hearing loss

ሳዢ | **siġġ**-, *siġġ*-, *siġġ*-
 | VIMP
 1. to rain: *siġġa~siġġasi~siġġan* ‘it’s raining’ 2. (*~ai*-) to smell of rain 3. (*~ir*-) to pour, to be a deluge

ሳዢ | **siġġa**, *siġo*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 rain (archaic, most commonly *siġva*)

ሳዢ | **siġġil**, *siġġilṗan*, *siġġil*-
 | ADJ.TEL.-IL
 eaten (by insects, worms): *vuobnū*~ ‘acne-scarred’, *kalwa*~ ‘gaunt, hollow-cheeked, famished, starved’, *sullju*~ ‘worm-eaten (of fish with nematodes, *Anisakis*)

ሳዢሳዢሳዢ | **siġġilġġami**, *siġġilġin*, *siġġilġġam*-
 | ADJ.TEL.-ĠGAMI
 whole, uneaten (of mushrooms, by insects), unaffected, unphased: *siġġilġġamits allat nē na* ‘to remain calm, cool, collected, unaffected, unphased’

ሳዢሳዢሳዢሳዢ | **siġġ(ut)oġuθ**-, *siġġ(ut)oġumm*-, *siġġ(ut)oġupṗ*-
 | VPASS
 to be uninteresting, to be boring

ሳዢሳዢሳዢ | **siġġoiiu**, *siġġi*, *siġġoi*-
 | ADJ.TEL.-OIIU
 (very) rainy

ሳዢሳዢ | **siġġuma**, *siġun*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
 drop, rain drop: *tsaṗṗa*~ ‘drop of water’: (*oat tsaṗṗa*)*siġun* *vu~siġunnu~siġun* ‘not at all (lit. not even a drop of water)’

ሳዢ | **siġli**, *siklu*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
 1. rotten mushroom, mushroom eaten by insects 2. outcast, pariah, loser 3. (*siġlenukwa*) idiot, moron

ሳዢሳዢ | **siġma**, *sikmo*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 rainy weather

ሳዢ | **siġt**-, *siġt*-, *sikt*-
 | VA
 to interest, to be interesting: *nesiġteset* ‘it interests me’

ሳዢ | **siġva**, *sikwo~siġo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2(.IRR)
 rain (also *siġġa*)

ሳዢሳዢ | **siġvaja**, *sikvā*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
 smell of rain

ሳዢሳዢ | **siksat**, *sissava*
 | NO.TEL.-AT
 belt

ሳዢሳዢሳዢ | **siksabis**, *sissat*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2
 noise, sound, little sound

ሳዢሳዢሳዢ | **siksami**, *sissan*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2
 diaphragm: *sissuṗṗi* (*nikkut*) *sissan* ‘I had the wind knocked out of me (lit. my diaphragm tautened)’

ሳዢሳዢሳዢ | **siksava**, *sissā*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
 sound, noise, resonance: *sissā medkvi*, *sissā medkve midda* ‘phonology’

ሳዢ | **sikta**, *siġto*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 interest, hobby: *haskotsi siġto* ‘it is interesting (lit. awakes interest), *siġto* *haskodde(mi) alda* ‘an interesting book’

ሳዢሳዢ | **silgir**, *silgera*
 | NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
 wife or husband’s older sibling

ሳዢሳዢ | **siks**-, *siks*-, *siks*-
 | VUI
 to sound (a certain way): *ōdknosset hiksami* ‘it sounds strange’

ሳዢሳዢ | **silġġa**, *silġon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
 hay, grass, straw (any dried grasses or plant material)

ሳዢሳዢ | **silk**-, *silkw*-, *silk*-
 | VAI
 to sniff, to smell (often *~aṗṗ*-)

ሳዢሳዢሳዢ | **silkiryt**, *silkir*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP.PR
 dog who sniffs a lot

ሳዢሳዢ | **silput**, *silpo(n)*
 | NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
 bastard, scoundrel, cuckoo

ሳዢ | **sill**-, *sill*-, *siṗṗ*-
 | VUI
 1. to smell 2. (*igġis*~) to smell good 3. (*hūs*~) to stink

ሳዢሳዢሳዢሳዢ | **sillagakkut**, *sillagakkon*
 | NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP.1
 machine, robot

ሳዢሳዢሳዢሳዢ | **sill(uss)ivvuġa**, *sill(uss)ivū*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
 possibility, chance: *sill(uss)ivukkit* ‘possibly, maybe’

ሳዢሳዢሳዢሳዢሳዢ | **sill(uss)ivvuġmet**, *sill(uss)ivvuġmī*, *sill(uss)ivvuġmiθ*-
 | ADJ.TEL.-MET
 possible: *na sillivvuġmittoimi-t ke ṗa?* ‘might it be possible?’

ሳዢሳዢ | **sill(i)ava**, *siṗṗā*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
 yew (*Taxus*)

ሳዢሳዢ | **silljin**, *siṗṗema~siliema*
 | NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
 apple: *silljen nuokku* ‘apple tree’

ሳዢሳዢ | **silljur**, *silljora*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.OP1
female (of animal)

ሰቢ | **sillu**, *siʌʌʒoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
1. action, deed, act 2. (*keu*~) work, job, task

ሰቢሰቢ | **silluθ-**, *sillumm-*, *sillupp-*

| VT, VI
1. to do, to make 2. (VAI, +COM) to work on, to work with 3. (~*elt*-) to allow to do, to give permission to do

ሰቢሰቢ | **sill(upp)i**, *sill(upp)emma*

| NO.TEL.-ΦI
1. maker 2. worker: *kiʌʌʒesilli* 'carpenter', *koakkū-/tsōtsū silli* 'electrician'

ሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **sill(uss)ildun**, *sill(uss)iltoma*

| NO.TEL.-ILDUN
permission

ሰቢሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **sillutt-unguθ-**, *sillutt ungumm-*, *sillutt ungupp-*

| VUI
to have nothing to do, to be left without a task or purpose: *silluttunguttattit* 'aimlessly'

ሰቢሰቢ | **siʌʌ**, *siʌʌ*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
1. doing, making, act, action 2. (*siʌʌ elt a*) permission 3. (*keu*~) work, job, employment

ሰቢሰቢ | **siʌʌ·ai-**, *siʌʌ aji-*, *siʌʌ aji-*

| VI
1. (VUI) to give off a smell 2. (VAI) to detect a smell, to be able to detect a smell (+ELAT): *gwaissiʌʌji* 'besserwisser (lit. all-smeller)

ሰቢሰቢ | **siʌʌatit**, *sillat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
1. sensor, detector: *saikna*~ 'microphone' 2. (*si*~) receptor

ሰቢሰቢ | **siʌʌ·ig-**, *siʌʌ igg-*, *siʌʌ ikk-*

| VT
1. to perfume 2. (*si*~) to influence (especially language): *sisisʌʌigunnami Niniʌʌidda mi kuokkuʌit* 'foreign language have influenced my Pine' 3. (*iggis*~) to embellish, to exaggerate a little: *itsiggisʌʌiggen hūllu* 'a wildly exaggerated story', *itsiggisʌʌiggena* 'someone whose stories are exaggerated, braggart' 4. (*hūs*~) to tarnish, to put a stain on, to defame, to muddy, to ruin: *mī hūiʌo hūssiʌʌiggemī a hō* 'what a shame'

ሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **siʌʌ·ussin-**, *siʌʌ ussim-*, *siʌʌ ussidn-*

| VI
to be/go somewhere smelling (of +ELAT)

ሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **siʌʌusut**, *siʌʌus*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP1
1. smell 2. (*iggis*~) perfume, fragrance 3. (*hūs*~) bad smell, stench 4. (*si*~) influence: *namit sisilussit* 'influenced by it'

ሰቢሰቢ | **simava**, *sibmā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR
1. wax (also *sivimaulga*) 2. (*nulka*~) salve 3. (*nūirt*~) snout, dried snout

ሰቢሰቢ | **simavut**, *simaukka*, *simaug-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVUT
waxy, glaucous, frosty or bluish, coated

ሰቢሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **si·miesk·in·uʌ-**, *si miesk·in·uʌʌ-*, *si miesk in uʌʌ*

| VTRANSL
1. (of fire) to (start to) burn brightly, make big flames 2. to pick up, to increase in intensity, to get riled up: *joa simieskinuʌami pi* 'now you are starting to fired up (lit. now it burns brightly in you)'

ሰቢሰቢሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **simieskinuʌʌun**, *simieskinuʌoma*

| NO.TEL.-UʌʌUN
1. act of starting to burn brightly, burning up, fire with big flames 2. increasing in intensity, getting riled up, fired up

ሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **simusut**, *sibmus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
wax

ሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **simuva**, *sibmū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
glaucous spruce (usually Sitka or white spruce, *Picea sitchensis* or *Picea glauca*)

ሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **sinkot**, *sinkukka*, *sinkog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
gray, diffuse, distant: *sinkot kelli* 'distant past (also *sinkukelli*)'

ሰቢሰቢ | **sinni**, *sīdnōn*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
oat

ሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **sintojiu**, *sintū*, *sintui-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OʌʌU
dusty

ሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **sintts·ed-**, *sintts edd-*, *sintts itt-*

| VT
1. to narrow, to restrict 2. to make scarce 3. (*gi*~) to limit, to delimit

ሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **sinttset**, *sinttsikka*, *sinttseg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ET
1. narrow, tight 2. scarce (of +ELAT): *sinttsegi sauʌnnit* 'fish was scarce'

ሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **sinttsu**, *sintson*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP1
narrowing (of river, passage, topography): *huollat sintsot nē na* 'to get oneself into a dangerous, precarious or otherwise bad situation, to risk running out of something (lit. to row into a narrowing)'

ሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **sintts·uʌ-**, *sintts uʌʌ-*, *sintts uʌʌ-*

| VTRANSL
1. to become narrower, tighter 2. to become scarce

ሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **sint·ed-**, *sint ed-*, *sint ed-*

| VUI
to (slowly) get covered in dust: *uktat sisintehat tsālit nē na* 'to let something go, to ignore (lit. to put things to gather dust)'

ሰቢሰቢ | **sintu**, *sīdnōn*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP1
dust

ሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **sipn·uʌ-**, *sipn uʌʌ-*, *sipn uʌʌ-*

| VTRANSL
to become senile (often *i-*)

ሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **sipp·is(uθ)-**, *sipp isumm-*, *sipp isupp-*

| VUT
to be confused, disoriented

ሰቢሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **sipp·isʌuθ-**, *sipp isʌumm-*, *sipp isʌupp-*

| VUT
to get confused, disoriented

ሰቢሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **sipp·isteg-**, *sipp istegg-*, *sipp istikk-*

| VUT
to confuse, to disorient

ሰቢሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **sippistikkat**, *sippistiggava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
narcotic, drug, psychoactive drug

ሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **sis·ank-**, *sis ankw-*, *sis ankk-*

| VAT
to demand, to require

ሰቢሰቢ | **sisik**, *siseḡva*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.AMP
achilles tendon (especially on animals, reindeer): *sisik vaivūūt!* 'up, come up, go, let's go, hurry!'

ሰቢሰቢሰቢ | **siskoḡa**, *siktsū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
shock, trauma: *naḡan siktsuumut nē na* 'to be in shock'

ሰስክ | **sisk(v)-**, *sisk(v)-*, *sisk(v)-*
 | VIMP
 1. to thunder, for there to be thunder 2. (*si~*) to suddenly get an idea, to suddenly realise, to click: *sisiskivi nūvet* 'I suddenly realised, it clicked (lit. it thundered into me)'
 ሰስክታ | **siskva**, *siktson~siskvon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
 1. thundering 2. (*si~*) sudden realization, epiphany, sudden idea 3. attack, sudden fit: *sulge~* 'heart attack'
 ሰስክዊድ | **siskv-ed-**, *siskv edd*, *siskv itt-*
 | VUT
 1. (*si~*) to make realise suddenly, to give a sudden idea, to give an epiphany
 ሰስክቫሊት | **siskvulit**, *siskvul*, *siskvul-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
 sudden
 ሰስክ | **sisku**, *siktson*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP1
 thunder; *kūt siktisit sāsi i* 'in an instant, in a flash (lit. between two thunders)'
 ሰስክህሃት | **siskūhyt**, *sisky*
 | NO.TEL.-ÜHYT
 shock, surprise, something startling
 ሰስክህ | **sisnuk**, *sisnoḡva*
 | NO.BL.CON.-K.OP1
 (male) stoat (*Mustela erminea*)
 ሰስክህ | **sissakva**, *sīsat~sīksat*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
 1. leaf (especially with a large or obvious petiole) 2. aspen, black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa* or any poplar or aspen, often *sissakva nuokku* or *sīsatnuokku~sīksatnuokku*)
 ሰስክህ | **sissami**, *sīsan~sīksan*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2
 1. book, document, sheet 2. (DIM *sissamitsut*) brochure, pamphlet, booklet (also *sissebis*) (2. (PL *migi sissamegi*) identification, ID
 ሰስክህ | **siss-aḂḂ-**, *siss ūḂḂ-*, *siss aḂḂ-*
 | VAI
 to sail
 ሰስክህ | **sissar-**, *sissarr-*, *sissarr-*
 | V
 1. to advertise, to show off 2. (*gi~*) to deter, to repel, to warn, to dissuade 3. (*si~*) to attract, to entice, to allure, to solicit, to signal
 ሰስክህ | **sissebis**, *sīsit~sīksit*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP
 1. booklet, pamphlet, brochure 2. (*likte~*) form (to be filled out)
 ሰስክህ | **sissimi**, *sīsin~sīksin*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP
 1. tanned hide, stretched hide: *maivvat sīsinunmit nē na* 'to grin, to smile broadly (lit. to smile from the stretched hide)' 2. (*vaihe~*) sail
 ሰስክህ | **sissis**, *siksa*
 | NO.BL.CON.-S.AMP.C
 sound, phoneme: *~mīdda* 'phonology'
 ሰስክህ | **sissorut**, *sīsurr~sīksurr*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1
 poster, (large) sheet, large hide: *negat sīksoret iṛra nē na* 'to
 ሰስክህ | **sissot**, *sissukka*, *sissog-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-OT
 1. (pulled) tight, stretched (tight), tensioned, taut 2. stressed, preoccupied, worried 3. (*issi~*) taut, toned, defined: *issisissot nulumī* 'a well defined jawline'
 ሰስክህ | **siss-uḂḂ-**, *siss uḂḂ-*, *siss uḂḂ-*
 | VTRANS

1. to get pulled or stretched tight, to become taut, to tauten 2. to become stressed, preoccupied, worried 3. (*issi~*) to become (well) toned, well defined: *issisissuḂḂ stūhivan* 'her/his idea became well defined'

ሰስክህ | **sist-**, *sistw-*, *sist-*
 | VAT
 1. to pull tight, to tighten, to stretch tight, to tention, to tauten: *sisti sissā* 'it is breathtaking (lit. it tautens the diaphragm)' 2. (*si~*) to contract, to clench: *sīstivan snuollunan* 's/he clenched her jaw' 3. (*issi~*) to make well defined, to define: *issisistat loakkoga nē na* 'to define a plan, to find a plan, to make a plan'

ሰስክህ | **sisukvi**, *sīsut*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
 clothes, garments, costume

ሰስክህ | **sisut**, *siso(n)*
 | NO.BL.CON.-T.OP1
 shirt, garment

ሰስክህ | **sitḡivot**, *sitḡiwukka*, *sitḡiwog-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-OT
 interesting

ሰስክህ | **sitḡ-(uss)ivuθ-**, *sitḡ (uss)ivumm-*, *sitḡ (uss)ivuph-*
 | VU.PASS
 to be interesting

ሰስክህ | **sis-itsak-**, *sis itsagg-*, *sis itsakk-*
 | VT
 to ponder, to consider, to think about, to reflect on, to wonder about: *njottset gasisitsakuwet* 'I've long wondered about that'

ሰስክህ | **sitku**, *sīdkon~sītkon*
 | NO.BL.HOM.ANT.OP1
 1. mind, self, wit, state of mind: *uktat sītkot nē na* 'to imagine, envision (lit. to put to mind)' *nā sitku ia* '(I) want, feel like, desire', *na hikwa-t ke sitku?* *na sitku-t ke* 'how are you?' *naḡan sītkit sassa nē na* 'to be unsure, undecided, hesitant (lit. to be between minds)' *sīstat sītkit nē na* 'to think (hard), to try (lit. to stretch the mind)' *sitkwōḡḡit~sītkuḡḡit* 'crazy, insane, out of one's mind, beside oneself (with anger)', *negat sītkummit nē na* 'to (be able to) picture, to imagine', *bjaggut sītkummit* '(to feel) small, vulnerable, quietly sad' 2. (*uḡḡ~*) right mind, presence of mind: *gīkalvami uḡḡsītkon* '(is not) in her/his right mind'

ሰስክህ | **sitk-uttug-**, *sitk uttuw-*, *sitk uttukk-*
 | VA
 1. (VAI) to think, to imagine 2. (VAT) to imagine, to picture, to want, to feel like: *na tsasitkuttuge-t ke?* 'do you feel like it?'

ሰስክህ | **sitna**, *sīnnon*
 | NO.BL.HOM.ANT.OP2
 1. pollen, spore, fine dust 2. mist, haze: *sīmāts* 'hazy, misty, vague'

ሰስክህ | **sitvi**, *sīdvon*, *sitv-*
 | ADJ.HOM.SYM.AMP
 intelligent, understanding

ሰስክህ | **sitvūhyt**, *sity*
 | NO.TEL.-ÜHYT
 intelligence

ሰስክህ | **siuḡlat**, *siuklava*
 | NO.TEL.-AT
 spindle

ሰስክህ | **siukl-**, *siukl-*, *siukl-*
 | VAI
 1. to be winding, to twist, to be sinuous, warped 2. (*si~*) to wind (in on itself, into a spindle)

ሰስክህ | **sivi**, *sīvvu*
 | NO.BL.HET.SYM.AMP
 1. honey: *~sulgi* 'sweetheart' 2. river (archaic)

ሰስክህ | **-sivi**, *-sīvvu*
 | NO.BL.HET.SYM.AMP
 river (in toponyms)

ሳቢላጽጽ | **sivulka**, *sivul*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
 thick liquid, fluid

ሳርጽጽ | **sirtsxi**, *sirtsxon*, *sirtsx*
 | ADJ.HOM.SYM.AMP
 pregnant (of mammals)

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **sirtsx·is(uθ)**-, *sirtsx isumm*-, *sirtsx isuph*-
 | VUI
 to be pregnant (of mammals)

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **sirtsx·isx(uθ)**-, *sirtsx isxumm*-, *sirtsx isxuph*-
 | VUI
 to become pregnant (of mammals, especially dogs)

ሳርጽጽ | **skaiji**, *skaiji*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
 clear river water, clear water creek: *aji skaiji* ‘indeed, yes, for sure (lit. clear clear water river)’

ሳርጽጽ | **skaimet**, *skaimi*, *skaimiθ*
 | ADJ.TEL.-MET
 lucid, cogent, coherent, eloquent

ሳርጽጽ | **skaip**-, *skaihp*-, *skaihp*-
 | VA
 1. (VAI, VAT) to cut wood (into logs, smaller parts) 2. (*i si*~) to have an effect (often deep), to be impressive: *isiskaihpami* ‘it is impressive’.

ሳርጽጽ | **skaippa**, *skabbu*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 1. wood cutting 2. (*i si*~) (deep) effect, impression: *riddiat daijet tsuggut isiskabbu ne na* ‘to make a deep or profound impression on her/him (lit. to incise a sharp impression into her/him)’

ሳርጽጽ | **skaitn**-, *skaitn*-, *skaitn*-
 | VI
 to give out a shout, to yelp, to scream

ሳርጽጽ | **skakki**, *skaagge*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
 chess

ሳርጽጽ | **skan**-, *skann*-, *skadn*-
 | VT
 1. (VAT) to want, to desire, to wish for 2. (VUT, ~*ulg*~) to long for, to desire: *piskatulgemat* ‘I want you, I desire you, I long for you’ 3. (~*utsak*~) to lust for

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **skannuwa**, *sk(v)oadnu*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP1
 want, desire, wish

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **skan·og**-, *skan ogg*-, *skan ukk*-
 | VUT
 to cause to want, to cause to desire, to turn on: *piskanogemat* ‘you turn me on’, *simigvat niskanogeset a mikwoga-t de* ‘this food makes me want to eat’

ሳርጽጽ | **skarru**, *skaren*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
 1. sandy ground (especially below vegetation) 2. beach or small island with (pale) sand, pale sand

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **skauji·attag**-, *skauji attagg*-, *skaujiattakk*-
 | VAI
 to shave one's head, to cut one's hair short

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **skauji·od**-, *skauji odd*-, *skauji utt*-
 | VAT
 to shave (someone's head), to cut someone's hair short

ሳርጽጽ | **skaujiu**, *skayji*, *skauji*-
 | ADJ.HET.HOM.OP1.PR
 short-haired

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **skauk·agag**-, *skauk agagg*-, *skauk agakk*-

| VAT
 1. to corrupt 2. (*si*~) to turn upside down, to put on the wrong way

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **skaukun**, *skaukkoma*, *skaukkom*-
 | ADJ.BI.CON.-N.OP1
 wrong, not right, upside down, the wrong way on

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **skayhha**, *skvauhu*, *skayhh*-
 | ADJ.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 clear, pure (of water)

ሳርጽጽ | **skayk**, *skayggūn*
 | NO.MO.SCHIZ.-K.PR
 canine: *neguḥoat akkut skaygyt* ‘s/he is fuming, furious, enraged (lit. her/his canines are showing)’

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **-skegvt**-, *-skegvykka*-, *-skegvūg*-
 | ADJ.TEL.-UT
 1. (with such and such) eyes: *eūhy*~ ‘blue-eyed’, *nullo*~ ‘brown-eyed’ 2. (with such and such a vision, view, opinion): *uūiūin*~ ‘with a strong sense of righteousness’, *sisu*~ ‘close-minded’

ሳርጽጽ | **skeil**, *skeiḥāen*
 | NO.MO.SCHIZ.-L.AMP
 ladle, spoon

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **skeilppug**-, *skeilppugg*-, *skeilppukk*-
 | VA
 1. (VAT) to eat, use, have a spoonful of: *skeilppuggattit* ‘by the spoonful, abundantly’ 2. (VAI) to eat (using a spoon)

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **skeilppuḡut**, *skeilppuḡon*
 | NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
 spoonful

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **skeilppukka**, *skeilppuoggi*
 | NO.POL.SYM.OP2
 soup, supper

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **skeiḥk**-, *skeiḥk*-, *skeiḥk*-
 | VAT
 1. to eat (with a spoon, especially soup) 2. (*gi*~) to scoop (out)

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **skeiḥm**-, *skeiḥm*-, *skeiḥm*-
 | VUI
 to eat with a spoon, to eat soup

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **sken·am**-, *sken amm*-, *sken abm*-
 | VAI
 to see (so far +ILLAT): *oma hiaḥḥet va skenamami skenek* ‘as far as the eye can see’, *dejiin gaskenamma niboagveeva* ‘from here I can see my house’

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **ske(ne)kvi**, *skegvut*
 | NO.BI.CON.-K.AMP.IRR(PL)
 eyes: *nā pikkut soaḥḥi skegvusut* ‘you look tired (lit. you have fish in your eyes)’

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **sken·uḡten**-, *sken uḡtenn*-, *sken uḡtidn*-
 | VT
 to blind

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **skenungun**, *skenungoma*
 | NO.TEL.-UNGUN
 loss of sight, going blind

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **sken·unguθ**-, *sken ungumm*-, *sken unguph*-
 | VUI
 to lose one's sight, to go blind, to become blind

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **skenikna**, *skeidnin*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP
 blind spot, weakness

ሳርጽጽ | **skenni**, *skeumon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
 eye: *ulkko*~ ‘temple (singular only, plural is *ulkko gi*)’

ሳርጽጽ፡ሳርጽጽ | **skiggilba**, *skikil*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-L.AMP

| | |
|---|--|
| meadow buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris</i>) | |
| ሳክጎክሙሙ skiggi-kummus , <i>skiggi kumma</i> | |
| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP1.NC
larch bolete (<i>Suillus grevillei</i> , also <i>skigg ummus</i>) | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skiggukis , <i>skiggukka</i> | |
| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
poor, sickly person: <i>piskiggukissa</i> ‘poor you’ | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skinirda , <i>skidnir</i> | |
| NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP
cerebellum | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skinits , <i>skineva</i> | |
| NO.BI.CON.-TS.AMP
ball, sphere | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skinulit , <i>skinul</i> , <i>skinul-</i> | |
| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
spherical, round | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skird- , <i>skirdv-</i> , <i>skirtt-</i> | |
| VUI
1. to shake, to move around (unfastened, inside), to rumble, to ring: <i>skirdāt bepput</i> ‘bells are shaking, ringing’ 2. (~ild-) to rattle, to tumble, to jar | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skirtt- , <i>skirttv-</i> , <i>skirtt-</i> | |
| VT
1. (VUT, ~attag- if own body part) to bump (something): <i>memiskirttattavet koadnaret gevama</i> ‘I bumped my knee against the corner’ 2. (VAT, ~ig-) to shake, to stir, to tap | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skirttingis , <i>skirttikna</i> | |
| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
concussion | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skirttoga , <i>skirtū</i> | |
| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
1. quake, shock 2. revolution | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skirri , <i>skjaron</i> | |
| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
red sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>): <i>sisigat skjaron nin ai</i> ‘to fail, to go astray (lit. to run into red sorrel)’ | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skjabmi , <i>skjoamme</i> | |
| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
1. hole (through a surface), perforation, orifice: <i>aulle~</i> ‘boghole’ 2. mouth (vulgar): <i>skjoamme vadda~atta</i> , <i>skjoamm’adda</i> , <i>skjoamm’atta</i> ‘shut up’ | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skjabm- , <i>skjabm-</i> , <i>skjabm-</i> | |
| VA
1. to drill, to perforate 2. (VAI, VAT) to spout off, to interject (rudely), to blurt out | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skjammat , <i>skjoabmava</i> | |
| NO.TEL.-AT
drill | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skaahiskva , <i>skähhis</i> | |
| NO.TRI.APO.-S.AMP.PR
keratine | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skaarij , <i>skaarijen</i> | |
| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
something that doesn’t add up, doesn’t seem right: <i>skuḡluwami skaarijen</i> ‘something isn’t right, something doesn’t add up, something is suspicious (lit. something that isn’t right is crooked)’ | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skoḡmu , <i>skvūakmi</i> | |
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
fog: <i>skvūakmimyt</i> ‘drunk’ | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skoldu , <i>skvūaltten</i> | |
| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
animal hide | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skorrurk , <i>skorroga</i> | |
| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1
hunch-back, old person | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skuggat , <i>skvuokkava</i> | |
| NO.TEL.-AT
sedative | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skugg-ig- , <i>skugg igg-</i> , <i>skugg ikk-</i> | |
| VT
1. to sedate, to anesthetise 2. (<i>i~</i>) to put down (animal) | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skuggohut , <i>skuggū</i> | |
| NO.TEL.-OHUT
fatigue, tiredness | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skuḡla , <i>skvūekli</i> | |
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. hook, something crooked or gnarled, hunched 2. finger, hand (derogative): <i>geguktat ninnit piskvūekliṭ nattsetan</i> ‘take your hands off’ of me (lit. put your hooks off’ of me)’ | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skuḡlot , <i>skuḡlukka</i> , <i>skuḡlog-</i> | |
| ADJ.TEL.-OT
hunched, crooked, garled | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skuḡl-uḡ- , <i>skuḡl uḡḡ-</i> , <i>skuḡl uḡḡ-</i> | |
| TRANS
to become hooked, crooked, gnarled, hunched | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skuḡl-uḡ- , <i>skuḡl umm-</i> , <i>skuḡl upp-</i> | |
| VUI
to be, have become crooked, gnarled, hooked, hunched | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skukk-av- , <i>skukk avv-</i> , <i>skukk avv-</i> | |
| VAI
to tire oneself out, to drive oneself to exhaustion | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skukkavvun , <i>skukkavoma</i> | |
| NO.TEL.-AVVUN
exhaustion (caused by oneself) | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skukk-its- , <i>skukk itt-</i> , <i>skukk itt-</i> | |
| VT
to make less tired, to invigorate, to revitalise | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skukkittsun , <i>skukkitsoma</i> | |
| NO.TEL.-ITTŠUN
invigoration, revitalization | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skukk-is(uḡ)- , <i>skukk isumm-</i> , <i>skukk isupp-</i> | |
| VUI
to be tired: <i>neskukkissa~neskukkisuvva</i> ‘I am tired’ | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skukkisḡun , <i>skukkisḡoma</i> | |
| NO.TEL.-ISEUN
act of becoming tired, fatigue, act of becoming bored/tired | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skukk-isḡuḡ- , <i>skukk isḡumm-</i> , <i>skukk isḡupp-</i> | |
| VUI
1. to become tired 2. to grow bored/tired of (+ELAT): <i>neskukkisḡummuna ikpat deija nannit ne na</i> ‘I’ve grown tired of living here’ | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skukkissun , <i>skukkisoma</i> | |
| NO.TEL.-ISSUN
fatigue, state of being tired, somnolence | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skukk-ist- , <i>skukk istv-</i> , <i>skukk ist-</i> | |
| VT
1. to make someone feel tired, to put someone to sleep: <i>bjaktšu siskukkistat galukki</i> ‘I have to put the baby to sleep’ 2. (<i>i~</i>) to anaesthetise, to put under, to knock out (with drugs): <i>iniskukkistvanimin</i> ‘they put me to sleep, knocked me out, anaesthetised me’ | |
| ሳክጎክሙ skukk-isteg- , <i>skukk istegg-</i> , <i>skukk istikk-</i> | |
| VT
to tire, to make sleepy, to bore, to sedate | |

ሶክክስቲገገን | **skukkistiggun**, *skukkistigoma*
 | NO.TEL.-IGGUN
 tiring, sedation

ሶክክስቲን | **skukkistun**, *skukkistoma*
 | NO.TEL.-ISTUN
 tiring, sedation, putting to sleep

ሶክክ-ዕገ- | **skukk-og-**, *skukk-ogg-*, *skukk-ukk-*
 | VAT
 to tire out, to exhaust, to annoy

ሶክክክገገን | **skukkuggun**, *skukkukoma*
 | NO.TEL.-UGGUN
 exhaustion, annoyance

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **skullerit**, *skullir*, *skullir-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
 milky

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **skullu·algu**, *skullu alkoga*
 | NO.TEL.-U
 breastfeeding

ሶክክገገ | **skullu**, *skvūe* ለእኔ
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
 milk: *ጸልከታት ስክብላኔ ከሰላም* ‘to beat around the bush, to hesitate to do something due to insecurity, unnecessary politeness (lit. to lick the milk)’, *ላልታ ስክብላኔ ከሰላም* ‘to breastfeed (lit. to give milk)’

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **skuobmot**, *skuobmukka*, *skuobmog-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-OT
 horrible, terrible, frightening

ሶክክገገ | **skuol**, *skuoldon*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP.IRR
 yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*)

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **skvaji·ag-**, *skvaji·agg-*, *skvaji·akk-*
 | VT
 1. to lure with a decoy 2. (*vuo~*) to camouflage, to deceive 3. (*mi~*) to imitate

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **skvaji·juga**, *skvoajū*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP1
 1. decoy, deceit 2. (*vuo~*) camouflage, deception 3. (*mi~*) imitation

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **skvaji·uttug-**, *skvaji·uttuw-*, *skvaji·uttukk-*
 | VAI
 1. to hide (using a decoy, for hunting) 2. (*vuo~*) to camouflage oneself, to put up a facade, to be deceitful

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **skvalkka**, *skvālken*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
 downpour, heavy rain

ሶክክገገ | **skvau**, *skvauja*
 | NO.MO.DIPH.SYM.OP1
 1. decoy, disguise 2. (*vuo~*) camouflage 3. damn, god damn (attributive expletive): *skvau skvalkka* ‘damn heavy rain’

ሶክክገገ | **skviut**, *skviuuden*
 | NO.MO.SCHIZ.-T.AMP
 gash

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **skvūa·agg·im-**, *skvūa·agg·imm-*, *skvūa·agg·ibm-*
 | VIMP
 for there to be fog

ሶክክገገ | **s·eil**, *s·ei* ለእኔ
 | NO.MO.CON.-L.AUX
 part of woven band or laces that is bound to shoe: *ጸልከታት ስክብላኔ ከሰላም* ‘to be at one’s wits’ end, to be flustered, befuddled (lit. not to find the ends of the laces)’

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **s·ejj·attam-**, *s·ejj·attamm-*, *s·ejj·attabm-*
 | VAI
 to misbehave, to behave rudely, to be rude

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **s·ejj·ōm-**, *s·ejj·ōmm-*, *s·ejj·ōbm-*
 | VAI
 to curse, to speak rudely, to use ugly language

ሶክክገገ | **s·eu**, *s·ejje*
 | NO.MO.DIPH.ANT.AMP1
 1. disobedient dog 2. (pejorative) child, rascal

ሶክክገገ | **s·xin**, *s·xingen*
 | NO.MO.SCHIZ.-N.AMP
 rock lichen: *sisigami s·xinget nuolkken* ‘skin breaks out into a rash (lit. skin runs into rock lichen)’, *nuolke~* ‘rash’

ሶክክገገ | **s·ikka**, *s·iggo*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 mud, dirt

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **s·ikkos·la**, *s·igggus*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
 dirty, muddied water or liquid

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **s·ikkut·na**, *s·iggut*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
 muddy soil

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **s·iknuš**, *s·iknottšan*, *s·iknoš-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-NUŠ
 covered in mud, dirty

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **s·ik·nušk-**, *s·ik nušk-*, *s·ik nušk-*
 | VAI
 to go around covered in mud, dirty

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **s·iknuškun**, *s·iknuškoma*
 | NO.TEL.-UN
 1. walking, going around covered in mud, dirty 2. bad behaviour, misbehaving: *kekoot neggyt pivvin vahha s·iknuškoma na nukits* ‘I don’t want to see any misbehaving from you today’

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **s·ik·nuš·l-**, *s·ik nuš·l-*, *s·ik nuš·l-*
 | VUI
 to get covered in mud, dirt, to get dirty

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **s·iknuš·lun**, *s·iknuš·loma*
 | NO.TEL.-UN
 getting covered in mud, getting dirty

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **s·ind-**, *s·indv-*, *s·intt-*
 | VUI
 to shimmer, to shine, to glow, to be outstanding, to be amazing, to be fantastic: *s·indve(mi) algu* ‘an amazing gift’, *s·indami!* ‘perfect, amazing, fantastic!’

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **s·inderit**, *s·indir*, *s·indir-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
 shiny, shimmery, glowy: *s·indir ki* ‘brand new’

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **s·uombu**, *s·uomppoga*
 | NO.TEL.-U
 minor accident, tumble

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **s·usk·ur-**, *s·usk urr-*, *s·usk urr-*
 | VI
 1. (VUI) to make sound (of wet clothes) 2. (VAI) to go around wearing wet clothes: *s·uskurri* ‘unlucky and/or pathetic person, shmuck’

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **s·uskur·la**, *s·vuokstur*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1
 sound of wet clothes

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **s·vad-~s·load-**, *s·vadd-~s·load-*, *s·vatt-~s·xoatt-*
 | VAT
 1. to punch, to hit 2. (*i~*) to knock out

ሶክክገገ-ገገ | **s·vatta**, *s·vadden*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
 punch, hit

ሳክቨድና | **sǎvedna**, *sǎveinnon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
 cold, heavy rain: *ollat va bjaktsot sǎvedna* ‘like a slap in the face (lit. like cold rain to a child)’

ሳሙዢያ | **smuijia**
 | ADV
 (INESS) at an angle, frowning, downturned (especially of mouth, also *smuija*, *tnuija*, *nuija*)

ሳሙዢየርት | **smuijerit**, *smuijir*, *smuijir-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
 frowny, downturned: *smuijir gvuognen* ‘with a frown’

ሳሙዢየት | **smuijet**
 | ADV
 (ILLAT) at an angle, frowning, downturned (especially of mouth, also *smuijet*, *tnuijet*, *nuijet*)

ሳሙዝካ | **smuihh-**, *smuihp-*, *smuihh-*
 | VUI
 to frown (downturned mouth)

ሳሙዝባይን | **smuabbyn**, *smuabban*, *smuabp-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-BBYN
 curly-haired, with unruly hair

ሳሙዛ | **smuat**, *smuaddün*
 | NO.MO.SCHIZ.-T.PR
 someone with curly or unruly hair

ሳና | **snana**, *snāden*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
 petal, flower

ሳናጥጥ | **snatnuggami**, *snatnoḡum*, *snatnoḡám-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-UḠGAMI
 infertile (of women)

ሳናጥጥብሳብ | **snāden-silliur**, *snāden-silljora*
 | NO.BI.CON.-R.OP1
 ovule

ሳናጥጥብ | **snādnis**, *snātna*
 | NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
 ovule: *~kelguts* ‘fallopian tube’

ሳናጥጥብ | **snādnnylla**, *snānnyl*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-L.PR
 ovulation (also *snādnnylla*)

ሳናጥጥብ | **snādn-yǎ-**, *snādn yǎǎ-*, *snādn yǎǎ-*
 | VTRANSL
 ovulate

ሳናጥጥብ | **snādnnylla**, *snādnnylla*
 | NO.TEL.-YĚLYN
 ovulation (also *snādnnylla*)

ሳናጥጥ | **sneǎǎi**, *sneuǎon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
 butterfly: *ollat va sneǎǎi ilbeliǎmumit* ‘in one’s element (lit. like a butterfly in a field of flowers)’

ሳናጥጥ | **snǎidka**, *snǎatkūn*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR
 blanket (worn, also *snǎidki*)

ሳናጥጥ | **snǎidkelis**, *snǎidkella*
 | NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
 handkerchief, bandana, towlette

ሳናጥጥ | **snǎidki**, *snǎitkon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
 blanket (worn, also *snǎidka*)

ሳናጥጥ | **snijir**, *snijjǎo*
 | NO.MO.CON.-R

spark

ሳናጥጥ | **snijirg-**, *snijirg-*, *snijirrk-*
 | VT
 1. to spark, to ignite 2. to cause

ሳናጥጥ | **snijirka**, *snijarkon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
 1. spark, ignition 2. cause

ሳናጥጥ | **snjolb-**, *snjolpp-*, *snjolpp-*
 | VAI
 to grin, to smirk (often *~iθ-* or *~aǎǎ-*)

ሳናጥጥ | **snjolgut**, *snjolkk-*, *snjolkk-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-GGUT
 sneering, smug, arrogant

ሳናጥጥ | **snjolkk·attam-**, *snjolkk·attamm-*, *snjolkk·attabm-*
 | VAI
 to act/be arrogant, smug, to sneer

ሳናጥጥ | **soaǎǎi**, *sauǎen*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP.IRR
 fish: *giletan nisauǎuwa* ‘I know what I’m talking about (lit. I know my fishes)’

ሳናጥጥ | **soaǎǎ·ippug-**, *soaǎǎ·ippugg-*, *soaǎǎ·ippukk-*
 | VAI
 to eat fish: *tsin tsoaǎǎ·ippuggen* ‘pescatarian, who only eats fish’

ሳናጥጥ | **soaǎǎ·uḡḡuθ-**, *soaǎǎ uḡḡumm-*, *soaǎǎ uḡḡupp-*
 | VUI
 not to have any fish (of a lake): *hoaǎǎuḡḡummen sinnen* ‘lake without any fish’

ሳናጥጥ | **soammen·pūbma**, *soammen·buommon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
 extreme, edge

ሳናጥጥ | **soaruk**, *soaroḡva*
 | NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1
 lower back

ሳናጥጥ | **soḡl-**, *soḡl-*, *sokl-*
 | VUI
 1. to melt, to be melting (of ice), for there to be water on ice 2. to be digested, to become digested: *hokloḡuttami* ‘it is undigested’

ሳናጥጥ | **soḡt·od-**, *soḡt·odd-*, *soḡt·utt-*
 | VT
 1. to digest 2. (vut, gi~, negative) not to be able to eat (or tolerate eating) something: *gisogtottat māven nutnet* ‘I can’t eat meat’

ሳናጥጥ | **soklulu**, *soaḡlū*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ḡ.OP1
 weather in which water accumulates on top of ice: *soaḡlummut* ‘on thin ice, in danger, in trouble’

ሳናጥጥ | **sokmit**, *sokme(n)*
 | NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
 seagull

ሳናጥጥ | **sodna**, *sūnen*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
 (WEST) shadow (often *sodno gi* PL) (see *satna*)

ሳናጥጥ | **sollā**, *sūǎǎen*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
 female reindeer (which has had calves)

ሳናጥጥ | **soǎǎitsǎ**, *sūǎits*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-TS.AMP.PR
 unsuccessful fishing, fiasco

ሳናጥጥ | **spait**, *spaiddün*
 | NO.MO.SCHIZ.-T.PR

jellyfish (also *sāglas*)

სუკნ- | **sukn-**, *sukn-*, *sukn-*

| VAT

1. to honour, to respect 2. (*issi*~) to obey, to follow

სუკნა | **sukna**, *seyngi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

1. honour, respect 2. (*issi*~) obedience

სუკნერიტ | **suknerit**, *suknir*, *suknir*-

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT

respectful, honourable

სუკნოვუტ | **suknovut**, *suknovon*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1

legislation, laws

სულგ- | **sulg-**, *sulgv*~*sulkk-*, *sulkk-*

| VUT

1. (EAST) to love: *pisulgemmat* ‘I love you’ 2. (VUI, ~*od*-) to love each other, to be in love with each other 3. (*mita*~) to adore, to worship

სულგავა | **sulgava**, *suolkkat*, *sulgat*-

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA

romantic, lovely, nice

სულგეტაპმა | **sulge·tapma**, *sulge tāmp̃i*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

artery, aorta

სულგეტამუკ | **sulge·toamuk**, *sulge toamogvan*, *sulge toamuku*-

| ADJ.TEL.-UK

blue, sad, depressed, shut down, closed off

სულგი | **sulgi**, *suolkken*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP

1. heart, love: *sulgeva* ‘my love’, *suolkken illin* ‘for love’ 2. (*sulge tungi*) destiny, fate 3. top of a tree, leader, apical shoot, termina leader shoot, the very top branch of a spruce, whorl (nowadays more commonly found as *sulgut*) 4. (*hiske*~) curl, tuft of hair (especially that stands up or out), cowlick (more commonly *hiske sulgut*)

სულგუ | **sulgu**, *suolkkoga*

| NO.TEL.-U

love, lover: *sulgova* ‘my love’

სულგუაჩუ | **sulguāchu**, *suolkkul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1

(EAST) love, darling, sweetheart

სულგუს | **sulgut**, *sulgo(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1

1. top of a tree, leader, apical shoot, termina leader shoot, the very top branch of a spruce, whorl (also *sulgi*) 4. (*hiske*~) curl, tuft of hair (especially that stands up or out), cowlick (also *hiske sulgi*)

სულგუვა | **sulguva**, *suolkki*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP1

(romantic) love, romance

სულკა | **sulkka**, *suelken*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

(EAST) love: *sulkkava* ‘my love’

სულკამ- | **sulkkam-**, *sulkkamm-*, *sulkkabm-*

| VUI

to pump, to beat: *sulkkammen suolkken* ‘I swear, I’m serious, I promise (lit. beating heart)’

სულკანდ- | **sulkk·and-**, *sulkk·and-*, *sulkk·ant-*

| VT

to pump

სულკატ | **sulkkat**, *suolkava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

pump

სულკემეტ | **sulkkemet**, *sulkkemi*, *sulkkemiθ*-

| ADJ.TEL.-MET

1. honest, truthful 2. (EAST) loving, caring

სულკიგამი | **sulkkigāmi**, *sulkkegin*, *sulkkegām*-

| ADJ.TEL.-IGGAMI

unjust, cruel, heartless: *sulkkegikkut* ‘cruelly, unjustly, heartlessly’

სულკინ | **sulkkīn**, *sulkkenan*, *sulkkidn-*

| ADJ.TEL.-iN

(EAST) romantic, of love

სულმულიტ | **summullit**, *summuḡen*, *summul*-

| ADJ.TEL.-LLIT

golden

სულმური | **summuri**, *suobmur*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1

gold

სულგალ- | **-sungalat**, *-sungalukka*, *-sungalog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AT

compliant, following, consistent, compatible, respectful, respecting: *migi*~ ‘appropriate’, *suknovut*~ ‘legal, compliant with law’, *miginatka*~ ‘fair, just’, *linnu*~ ‘verbatim, literal’, *egomintta*~ ‘logical, coherent’, *aisungalasset* ‘accordingly’

სულგაკვი | **sungakvi**, *suoknat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2

value(s)

სულგატ | **sungat**, *suonkkava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

fish bat, priest (tool)

სული | **sungi**, *suokne*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

sign of respect: *sungits silluttat ai ne na* ‘to do it as a sign of respect’

სულიმი | **sungimi**, *suenkin*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP.PR

dog day, heat wave, unpleasantly hot weather (often PL, *sungimegi*)

სულინ | **sungin**, *sungenan*, *sungidn-*

| ADJ.TEL.-iN

respectful, with honour

სულინდ- | **sung·ind-**, *sung·ind-*, *sung·int-*

| VAT

to respect, to value, to uphold, to recognise: *hungindve luollen* ‘in a respectful way’

სულიგუ | **sungu**, *suonkkoga*

| NO.TEL.-U

1. hit, bump 2. (*nukva*~) concussion

სულიგუმი | **sungumi**, *suonkkun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1

1. bump, contusion 2. (*sullut*~) blood-filled blister

სულ- | **sunk-**, *sunkv-*, *sunkk-*

| V

1. to hit (on the head with a priest or bat) 2. (~*uttug-*) to hit one’s head, to get concussed 3. to be very hot (of the sun or weather): *sunkvas vaihegi* ‘scorching heat’

სულლაგ- | **sunul·lag-**, *sunul·lagg-*, *sunul·lagg-*

| VA

1. (VAI) to have a similar colour, (*gitna*~) to be of the same color, (*illu*~) to have a different colour 2. (VAT) to have a similar colour as, (*gitna*~) to have the same color as, (*illu*~) to have a different color than

სულუტ | **sunut**, *suno(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1

1. filament, stamen 2. tail

სული- | **sul-**, *sull-*, *sull-*

| VUI

1. to circulate 2. (*gaḡva*~) to circulate, to be cyclical, to cycle 3. (*gi*~) to spread out, to disseminate 4. (*gi*-*Ø*-*uttug-*) to spread, to become known

(of rumors or information about someone): *gisuluttuggi ïon...* ‘people found out that..., word got out that...’

ሰሙዓ | **sulit**, *sule(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1

1. circulation, publication 2. (*gi*~) rumor, gossip, information leak

ሰሙዓ | **sullava**, *sûlat*, *sullaθ*-

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA

regular, cyclical: *sûlattit~sullausset* ‘regularly’

ሰሙዓ | **sullut**, *sullo(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1

blood (inside body): *sullotilkka* ‘blood circulation’

ሰሙዓ | **sulluva**, *sûlû*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

1. circulation, cycle: *sûlummut* ‘in circulation, active, in use, current’, *gassi*~ ‘menstrual cycle’, *tuwasûlû* ‘year-round’, *keggisûlû* ‘around the clock’, *gwai*~ ‘universe’, *misûlû* ‘clockwise’, *uśśasûlû* ‘counterclockwise’ *ioasûlû* ‘currently, at the moment’ 2. (*gaġwa*~) circulation, cycle: *gaġwasûlukkî* ‘cyclically, periodically, regularly’ 3. (*gi*~) spread, dissemination

ሰሙዓ | **sultts-**, *sultts-*, *sultts-*

| VT

1. to clean (the blood out of an animal) 2. to clean, to cleanse 3. (*issi*~) to purify

ሰሙዓ | **sulttsobbu**, *suoltstut*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1

clean-freak, germophobe (also *daidnebbi*)

ሰሙዓ | **sulttsēgat**, *sûeltî*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.AMP.PR

cleaning product, soap (also *daidnēgat*)

ሰሙዓ | **sulttsohut**, *sulttsû*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT

cleanliness (also *daidnehit*)

ሰሙዓ | **sulttsomis**, *sulttsopma*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C

broom (also *daidnûmis*)

ሰሙዓ | **sulttsot**, *sulttsukka*, *sulttsog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT

1. clean, cleaned, cleansed, tidy (also *daidni*) 2. (*issi*~) purified, pure

ሰሙዓ | **sultts-ûd-**, *sultts-ûdd-*, *sultts-ûtt-*

| VT

to sanitise (also *daidn-ûd-*)

ሰሙዓ | **sunጸጸi**, *suonጸon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP

rocky riverbed: *ጸጸi suonጸummut* ‘on thin ice, in a precarious position (lit. on slippery rocky river bed)’

ሰሙዓ | **suongat(tit)**

| ADV/POSTP

according to, following, obeying: *suknovon suongat(tit)* ‘according to the law’

ሰሙዓ | **suorpp-**, *suorpp-*, *suorpp-*

| VA

to lap (often ~*aጸጸ-*)

ሰሙዓ | **supp-od-**, *supp-odd-*, *supp-utt-*

| VT

to surprise

ሰሙዓ | **supuġa**, *suopḡû*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

surprise: *suopḡukkî* ‘by surprise’ *suopḡû* ‘surprisingly’

ሰሙዓ | **sû(ġ)ġû-guvvan**, *sû(ġ)ġû guvama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2

slimy spike-cap (*Gomphidius glutinosus*)

ሰሙዓ | **sûara**, *sûarrûn*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR

crawl space, space under a floor

ሰሙዓ | **sûavva**, *sûavû*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR

1. veil 2. light fog, visible humidity in the air (in summer), mist: *sûavvûset~sûavvûġit* ‘vaguely, subtly, slowly’

ሰሙዓ | **syîiy**, *syîy*

| NO.BI.HET.PR

slush, wet and melting snow

ሰሙዓ | **sysጸ-am-**, *sysጸ amm-*, *sysጸ abm-*

| VUI

to produce sap (of birch trees)

ሰሙዓ | **sysጸy**, *sysጸûn*

| NO.BI.HOM.PR

birch sap

ሰሙዓ | **syssûlba**, *sysyl*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.PR

peach

ሰሙዓ | **syssy**, *sysûn*

| NO.BI.HOM.PR

nectar: *sysykkî* ‘sweetly, gently’

ሰሙዓ | **syssylit**, *sysyl*, *sysyl-*

| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT

nectarous, saccharine, cloying, sweet (demeanor)

ሰሙዓ | **sysyġ-**, *sysyġġ-*, *sysyġġ-*

| VAI

to whisper

ሰሙዓ | **sysyġma**, *sysyġ*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.PR1

whispering, rumor(s): *sysyġit* ‘supposedly, people say’

Š š

ሰሙዓ | **šagv-**, *šagv-*, *šakv-*

| VUI

to cry (such that one produces tears)

ሰሙዓ | **šagvas**, *šagva*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC

tear, teardrop (lacrimation)

ሰሙዓ | **šaidni**, *šoinmon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP

tongue of shoe

ሰሙዓ | **šalkn-**, *šalkn-*, *šalkn-*

| VA

1. to deceive, to fool, to betray, to hoodwink 2. (VAT, *gi*~) to defraud, to cheat someone out of (+ELAT)

ሰሙዓ | **šallami**, *šoalan*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2

hood

ሰሙዓ | **šalnema**, *šaltḡin*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP

deception, veil of deception: *bemegat naġjet šaltḡin nê na* ‘to hide, to cover up (lit. to cover it with a veil of deception)’

ሰሙዓ | **šalni**, *šoaltḡen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP

deception, evasiveness, dishonesty: *šoaltḡen lubmat nê na* ‘to speak deceptively, not to tell the whole truth, to beat around the bush’

ሰሙዓ | **šaltḡemet**, *šaltḡemî*, *šaltḡemîθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
evasive, deceptive, dishonest, shady

ساي-اڤ | **šaj·av-**, *šaj avv-*, *šaj avv-*

| VA
1. to ready oneself for a trip 2. (*gillis~*) to prepare in advance, to anticipate

ساي-اڤ-اڤ | **šajavvun**, *šajavoma*

| NO.TEL.-AVVUN
preparation for a trip

ساي-ا | **šajia**, *šajī*, *šajī-*

| ADJ.BI.HET.SYM.OP2
ready, prepared: *šajjami miḡvu* ‘the food is ready’, *na tsamma-t ke šajjats?* ‘are you ready?’

ساي-اڤ-اڤ | **šaj·og-**, *šaj ogg-*, *šaj ukk-*

| VAT
1. to prepare, to ready 2. (*gillis~*) to anticipate 3. (*il~*) to assume

ساي-اڤ-اڤ | **šajuggun**, *šajukoma*

| NO.TEL.-UGGUN
1. preparing, preparation 2. (*gillis~*) anticipate 3. (*il~*) assumption: *nindat šajuggunts nattsetsis, jon...* ‘let’s assume that...’

ساي-ا | **šalat**, *šoallava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
burlap, coarse fabric

ساي-ا | **šalkki**, *šalḡen*, *šalkk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-KKI
yellow, hay-coloured: *pint~* ‘orange’

ساي-ا | **šəḡgan**, *šəḡama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
bed

ساي-ا | **šəḡema**, *šəḡəḡin*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP
blanket (bedding)

ساي-ا | **šəḡḡ·av-**, *šəḡḡ avv-*, *šəḡḡ avv-*

| VAI
to go to sleep

ساي-ا | **šəḡi**, *šəḡəu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
wick

ساي-ا | **šəḡv-**, *šəḡv-*, *šəkv-*

| VUI
to sleep

ساي-ا | **šəḡvi**, *šəukvu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
sleep, dream

ساي-ا | **šelgu**, *šelkkoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
wash, load, clothes to be washed

ساي-ا | **šelk-**, *šelkv-*, *šelkk-*

| V
1. (VAT) to wash, to bathe, to rinse 2. (VAI, *~attag-*) to wash or bathe oneself 3. (VUT, *gi~*) to wash away 4. (VUT/VAT, *i-gi~*) to eliminate, to annihilate, to remove completely, to dissolve

ساي-ا | **šelkakais**, *šelkakka*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)

ساي-ا | **šelkes**, *šelkeha*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP2.NC
washroom, bathroom, toilet

ساي-ا | **šengyts**, *šengūva*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.PR
maiden, daughter

ساي-ا | **šeškvu**, *šeiktsvon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP1
1. slush, wet snow 2. bullshit, lies

ساي-ا | **šeyta**, *šeyttūn*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR
scythe, sickle

ساي-ا | **šigg-**, *šigg-*, *šig-*

| VA
1. (VAT) to chew: *šiggat mīnnir né na* ‘to struggle, to have a tough time (lit. to chew the caul fat)’ 2. (VAI *~ažž*) to chew

ساي-ا | **šigut**, *šiggōga*

| NO.TEL.-U
chewing gum, something to be chewed: *alkat ohakakket šiggōga né na* ‘to help someone out, to give someone a chance (lit. to give someone something to be chewed)’

ساي-ا | **šill-**, *šilv-*, *šill-*

| VA
1. (VAT) to wring 2. (VAI, *~alk-*) to struggle (with +COM)

ساي-ا | **šiltši**, *tsiltšon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP.IRR
cranberry

ساي-ا | **šilu**, *šillōga*

| NO.TEL.-U
towel, (dish) cloth, rag

ساي-ا | **šižž·ir-**, *šižž irr-*, *šižž irr-*

| VAT
to cancel (a spell, curse, witch craft)

ساي-ا | **šižžir~šižžir**, *šižžera~šižžera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
witch (especially one which cancels a spell, curse bad luck, etc.)

ساي-ا | **šimukvi**, *šibmut*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
nervous system: *šibmut sistven* ‘stressful, nerve-wracking (lit. tightening the nervous system)’

ساي-ا | **šimuva~šimuḡa**, *šimmui*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
nerve (more often figurative, also *tirjuva~tirjuḡa*)

ساي-ا | **šimmi**, *šibmu*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
thread, string: *ai šibmunnit* ‘by the way, regarding that, on that subject’

ساي-ا | **šimmut**, *šimmo(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
wire: *gaḡva~* ‘circuit’

ساي-ا | **-šin**, *-šin(m)a*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1.IRR
lake (in toponyms)

ساي-ا | **šinesset**, *šidnis*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.AMP
area with many lakes

ساي-ا | **šinivi**, *šidni*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.AMP
lake system, lake district

ساي-ا | **šinnen**, *šimma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP2.IRR
lake

ساي-ا | **šinn·ai-**, *šinn aji-*, *šinn aji-*

| VUI
to smell of (lake, fresh) water

ساي-ا | **šinnaija**, *šidnā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR

smell of lake, fresh water: *sidnā šaja* ‘(totally) ready, made up’

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **šinkyt**, *šinkū(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR1
red-throated loon (*Gavia stellata*)

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **širī-**, *širī-*, *širī-*

| VUI
to be shiny, to gleam (often ~ild-)

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **šitgat**, *šiggava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
molar: *mirttšu*~ ‘resilient, resourceful person’: *mirttsušiggakkūt* ‘with resilience, without giving up, in the face of adversity, resolutely, no matter what’

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **šiskvu**, *šikts(v)on*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP1
melting snow: *šiktsvon*~*šiktsukkit* ‘in conditions where snow has started melting’

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **šiv-**, *šiv-*, *šiv-*(~šip-)

| VI
1. to stay, to remain, not to go 2. to live (synonym of *ikh-*, often poetic)

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **šivves**, *šivveha*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP2.NC
living room

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **šk(i)-**, *ška-*

| NO.OBL.POSS
self (local pronouns): *niškva* ‘myself’, *bisketsingi* ‘ourselves (inclusive)’

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škaskva**, *škātskven*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
tibia

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škeiha**, *skeihho*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. tracks (in snow or ground, from skis, walking), trail, groove 2. furrow

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škeihhuḡgami**, *skeihhoḡun*, *skeihhoḡam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UḡGAMI
without any tracks on the ground: *škeihhoḡukkit* ‘without a trace’

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škeiappulit**, *škeiappul*, *škeiappul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
1. divided 2. (*kukku*~) dichotomic 3. (*sitko*~) psychotic 4. (*uūi*~) dissociated, out of touch, out of one’s mind

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škeiapput**, *skeiijāt*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
1. divide, rift, schism, alienation 2. (*kukku*~) dichotomy 3. (*sitko*~) psychosis 4. (*uūi*~) dissociation, being out of touch, out of one’s mind: *na iō-t ke pikkut uk uūisškeiapput?* ‘are you completely out of your mind?’

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škeiava**, *skeiijā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ḡ.OP2.PR
gap, interval, divide: *škeiijakkut* ‘with interval, at times, in parts, intermittently (especially of weather)’: *škeiijakkut šiggūs* ‘it will rain intermittently’

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škeiji-**, *škeij-*, *škeij-*

| VT
1. to divide, to partition, to part, to split 2. (*gi*~) to segregate, to disconnect, to sequester

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škeijit**, *škeije(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
1. divide, split, crack, disconnect, fissure 2. (*gi*~) quarantine, segregated area

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škeiju**, *škeijo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1
canyon, gorge

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škirkī**, *škirkkon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP

eurasian siskin (*Spinus spinus*)

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škišk-aḫḫ-**, *škišk-aḫḫ-*, *škišk-aḫḫ-*

| VUI
to jiggle, wiggle, jigger

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škiurḫa**, *škūerḫān*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
bad or poorly cooked food, meal put together in a haste: *špirrat tsin škūerḫān utna* ‘I don’t live off bread alone (lit. I don’t thrive off of bad food)’

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škiurri**, *škūren*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
poor, pathetic (person): *būeḫḫi škūrri* ‘poor boy’

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škiurrulit**, *škiurrul*, *škiurrul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
poor, pathetic

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škulknun**, *skulgnoma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1
poll, backside of axe: *kaukat skulgnommen né na* ‘to blunder, to make a rookie mistake (lit. to strike with the poll)’

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škunuk**, *skunoḡva*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1
small or unremarkable thing, distance or quantity: *skunoḡva gallien* ‘just a short distance away, nearby’

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škunuk**, *skunogvan*, *skunukv-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UḲ
small, unremarkable, shitty: *gebāḡet tsin skunuk ḡaelgetša* ‘I only caught a tiny trout’

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škvadd-**, *škvadv-*, *škvatt-*

| VAI
1. to be idle, not to work 2. (*inu-O-its-*) to horse around, to laze around: *ḡaiju inuškavadditsan bakven* ‘s/he’s always lazing around at home’

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škvaddiryt**, *škvātir*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP.PR
idler, lazybones, ne’er-do-well, loafer

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škvilla**, *škvilon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
derogatory comment, jab, poke, insult: *lūbmat škvilit né na* ‘to say inappropriate things, to be rude’

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **škvind-**, *škvindv-*, *škvintt-*

| VUI
1. to be nervous, antsy: *tsilttsi neškvinda* 2. (*inu-O-its-*) to walk around nervously, to be a nervous mess: *inuskvinditsan sauḫen gakven* ‘s/he doesn’t know what to do, is shilly-shallying (out of anxiety or stress) (lit. s/he is walking around the fish nervously)’

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **šxudn-**, *šxudn-*, *šxudn-*

| VUI
1. to slide off, to be loose, to be too large 2. (VAI) to be too sure of oneself, to be arrogant, to be too cocksure, to have unwarranted confidence (nearly always attributive): *šxudnen paṇṇuk* ‘an arrogant jerk’

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **šxūhhj-**, *šxūhhj-*, *šxūhhj-*

| VAI, VAT
1. (VAI) to make a mess, to screw up 2. (VAT) to botch

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **šxūhhjiryt**, *šxūhhjir*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP.PR
klutz, dolt, oaf

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **šoit**, *šoidda*

| NO.MO.CON.-T
1. sternum 2. (PL, *šoitki*~*šoittsi*) rib cage

𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤋𐤁 | **špaikva**, *špāḡvū*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR
1. husk, hull 2. boring, uninteresting person or thing, a bore: *a špaikva hō* ‘what a bore’

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **špuonʿu**, *špuonʿəloga*

| NO.TEL.-U
wood shavings, wood chips: *špuonʿəloga* ‘large log on which wood is split’, *tsʷindetan špuonʿəlogit* ‘you are splitting hairs (lit. you are counting wood chips)’

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **špūkūt**, *špūkkykka*, *špūkkuḡ*-

| ADJ.TEL.-ŪT
chubby, plump (especially of children or animals)

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **štāʿʿa**, *štāʿen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
1. (reindeer) hoof: *štāʿūt sassen* ‘completely, from head to toe, from beginning to end, completely, without leaving anything (lit. between the hooves)’ 2. (PL) big feet: *kōnan štāʿəin tsūhet* ‘s/he walks loudly, s/he is as subtle as a brick through a window (lit. s/he walks with hooves in the middle of the canoe)’

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **štāilgat**, *štōilkkava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
whip

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **štāilk-**, *štāilkw-*, *štāilkk-*

| VT
to whip, to flog, to spank

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **štintot**, *štinto(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP3
footbridge, small bridge

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šturpma**, *štūwermen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
1. gunwale 2. brink: *au štūwermen va* ‘on the brink of’

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šūḡv-**, *šūḡv-*, *šukw-*

| VAT
to feed (animal, often ~*allug*-)

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šūḡverit**, *šūḡvir*, *šūḡvir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
nutritious (usually of animal feed)

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šūḡvu**, *šukwoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
food (for animal), feed

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šukva**, *šūḡvi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
feeding (animal, often *šukw allug a*)

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šullju**, *šyʿljen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
1. nematode, ringworm (especially *Anisakis*, or worms found in fish) 2. (*keu*~) side effect, complication, sequela, (unpleasant) consequence, parasite

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šurjūl**, *šurjoʿa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP1
rain in still weather: *dālljen šurjūmmut* ‘in time, in the passage of time, through the ages’

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šusʿal-**, *šusʿall-*, *šusʿall-*

| VAI
to spread rumors (often ~*aʿʿ*- or ~*add*-)

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šusʿalg-**, *šusʿalḡv-*, *šusʿalkk-*

| VAT
to talk behind someone's back (often ~*aʿʿ*- or ~*add*-)

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šusm-**, *šusm-*, *šusm-*

| VUI
to sway, to waggle, to wag: *šusmami tāntten* ‘the tail is wagging’

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šust-**, *šustv-*, *šust-*

| VT
1. to waggle, to wag, to sway: *tsūša stānttenan* ‘s/he wags her/his tail’ 2. to be impatient, to be excited: *sīsīnat nešūteset* ‘I am impatient to start, I can’t wait to start (lit. it waggles me to start)’

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šustuggut**, *šustukkan*, *šustukk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGUT
impatient, eager to, wanting to

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šusša**, *šysen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
whisper, secret, rumor: *inuḡoaktat šysit ne na* ‘to spread rumors’ (lit. to blow rumors around)’

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šusšʿōm-**, *šusšʿōmm-*, *šusšʿōbm-*

| VAI
to whisper, to speak whispering

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šusšʿur-**, *šusšʿurr-*, *šusšʿurr-*

| VAI
to whisper

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šusšutskva**, *šūsuts*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.OP1
whispering, sound of people whispering

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šūl**, *šūʿʿon*

| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-L.B
pile of ash: *ioa gimūaiḡḡin šūʿʿunnit* ‘now things went pear shaped (lit. now the pile of ash was blown away)’, *ollat va kilsat šūʿʿunnit ne na* ‘like trying get blood from a stone (lit. like trying to start a fire from a pile of ash)’

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šūʿʿamas**, *šūʿʿama*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
potassium

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šūil-**, *šūill-*, *šūill-*

| VUI
1. to wave, to flutter 2. to vascillate, to hesitate, to go back and forth 3. (*gaḡva*~) to oscillate, to fluctuate

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **šūillūt**, *šūillykka*, *šūillḡḡ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŪT
1. uncertain, flakey, unreliable, hesitant 2. (*gaḡva*~) flowing, fluctuating

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **synttsy**, *syntsūn*

| NO.BI.HOM.PR
moraine, gravelly ground

ታህሳስ ስህዋ | **synttsylit**, *synttsyl*, *synttsyl-*

| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
gravelly, coarse, grainy

T t

ጥ ስህዋ | **-t lu**

| CONJ
or (in questions, often with *illu*): *na mi na-t de-t lu illu mi na-t ni-t lu?* ‘this or that?’

ጥ ስህዋ | **tabbi**, *toape*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
kidney

ጥ ስህዋ | **tabnuḡḡami**, *tabnoḡun*, *tabnoḡḡam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UḡḡAMI
perfect, without fault, innocent: *tabnoḡukkit* ‘perfectly, flawlessly’

ጥ ስህዋ | **tabnuḡḡohut**, *tabnuḡḡū*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT
perfection: *tabnuḡḡukkit* ‘perfectly, flawlessly’, *tabnuḡḡūgebmegirri* ‘perfectionism’, *illu*~ ‘small imperfection’

ጥ ስህዋ | **tabn-uʿʿ-**, *tabn uʿʿʿ*, *tabn uʿʿʿ-*

| VTRANS
to make a mistake, to err

ጥ ስህዋ | **ta(vva)d-dal**, *ta(vva)d doʿa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2

Thursday (also *ta(vva)* *daldan*): *taddalttan* ‘on Thursday’

ⲧⲁⲃⲁⲗⲧⲧⲁⲛ | **ta(vva)d-daldan**, *ta(vva)d -dalltama*
| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
Thursday (also *ta(vva)d dal*): *ta(vva)ddalttan* ‘on Thursday’

ⲧⲁⲃⲛⲓⲑⲥ | **tadn-iθ-**, *tadn -imm-*, *tadn iḫp-*
| VAI
to stand up

ⲧⲁⲃⲁⲛ | **tadda**, *tāhen*
| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
interest: *koggat nannit tāhen nē na* ‘to become interested in it’

ⲧⲁⲃⲁⲙⲥ | **tadd’am-**, *tadd amm-*, *tadd -abm-*
| VAI
to be interested in (+ELAT): *gataḏḏamma ari lūluṅit* ‘I am very interested in languages’

ⲧⲁⲃⲁⲕⲕⲥ | **tadd’og-**, *tadd ogg-*, *tadd ukk-*
| VT
to interest, to be interesting: *netaddogeset* ‘it interests me, I am interested by it’, *taddogami* ‘it is interesting’

ⲧⲁḡḡ | **tagḡ-**, *tagv-*, *tagḡ-*
| VAT
1. to notice 2. (*i~*) to discover, to find out 3. (*~in-*) to observe

ⲧⲁḡḡⲗⲗⲗⲗ | **tagḡulit**, *tagḡul*, *tagḡul-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
attentive, who notices things: *tagḡulskeḡvut* ‘with attentive eyes’

ⲧⲁḡⲡ | **tagu**, *toḡḡoga*
| NO.TEL.-U
1. observation 2. (*i~*) discovery, something discovered

ⲧⲁḏ- | **tad-**, *tadd-*, *tadd-*
| VAT
1. to follow tracks (often *~add-*), to follow clues 2. (*issi~*) to intuit, to have intuition for: *issikketadḏet* ‘I knew it, I intuited it’

ⲧⲁḥⲁḡⲁ | **tahaḡa**, *tāḏḏā*
| NO.TRI.APO.-Ḡ.OP2.PR
1. interest: *tāḏḏātsalla* ‘interest, hobby’, *kemmik tāḏḏakkyt* ‘with great interest’ 2. (*issi~*) intuition: *midat issitāḏḏā~issitāḏḏakkyt nē na* ‘to know by intuition, to know intuitively’

ⲧⲁḥⲓⲛ | **tahin**, *tāḏḏema*
| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
1. track, groove, trail, furrow, path: *maḏḏat staḏḏeman nē na* ‘to follow one’s path, to go one’s way, to listen to one’s gut, to follow one’s fate’ 2. *lempḡa~* ‘work history, career, work path’

ⲧⲁⲕⲕⲁ | **taikḡa**, *tāḡḡū*
| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR
snail

ⲧⲁⲕⲕⲁⲧⲧⲁⲧⲧⲁ | **taikḡ(app)yliṯ**, *taikḡ(aph)yl*, *taikḡ(aph)yl-*
| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
slow, sluggish, lethargic, reluctant

ⲧⲁⲕⲕⲁⲧⲧⲁⲧⲧⲁⲧⲧⲁ | **taikḡappyt**, *toḡḡat*
| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
sluggishness, lethargy, reluctance: *toḡḡaltit* ‘reluctantly, reticently’

ⲧⲁⲕⲕⲁ | **takka**, *tāḡḡi*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. noticing, observation, observing 2. (*i~*) discovery, discovering 3. (*takk in a*) observation

ⲧⲁⲕⲕⲁⲕⲕⲥ | **takk’og-**, *takk ogg-*, *takk ukk-*
| VAT
1. to point out 2. to refer to, to hint at 3. (*si~*) to assign, to ascribe, to attribute 4. (*gi~*) to blame, to pick on: *ḡitakkukkat pidimohava nuttsohi!* ‘don’t pick on your little brother!’

ⲧⲁⲕⲕⲁⲙⲓ | **takḡami**, *toḡḡān*
| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2

1. nail (finger or toe) 2. (*ḡuok~*) hangnail: *ḡiraddat nūarḡḡikkyt ḡuoktoḡḡān nē na* ‘to fit a square peg into a round hole, to make things needlessly complicated, to set oneself up for failure by using the wrong tools or doing something the wrong way (lit. to rip off a hangnail with an axe)’

ⲧⲁⲕⲕⲁⲙⲗⲗⲗ | **takḡamulit**, *takḡamul*, *takḡamul-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
keratinous

ⲧⲁḡḡ | **talgi**, *toalkken*
| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
shoal: *paḡvat stoalkkudan iṯṯu nē na* ‘to go at one’s own pace, to do something by oneself without being rushed or shown how to by others (lit. to paddle one’s own shoals)’

ⲧⲁḡḡⲕⲕⲁⲛ | **talkkana**, *toalkan*
| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2
obstacle, challenge: *huollat toalkumuttut nē na* ‘to run into difficulties, obstacles (lit. to row into obstacles)’, *toalkunnit* ‘with difficulty’ *a toalkuni-t ka* ‘just barely’

ⲧⲁḡḡⲕⲕⲁⲕⲕⲥ | **talkk’uḡ-**, *tālk uḡ-*, *toalkk uḡ-*
| VTRANS
1. to fall through, to fail, to hit an obstacle 2. to get stuck (in a shoal, of boats)

ⲧⲁḡḡ | **talla**, *tālen*
| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
land in the middle of a river, between two rivers: *tannat tālimmyt nē na* ‘to be unsure, to hesitate between two alternatives, to be at cross-roads (lit. to stand on land between two rivers)’, *ilgat tālikkyt nē na* ‘to compromise, to make a compromise (lit. to walk along the land in the middle of a river)’

ⲧⲁḡḡⲗⲗⲗⲗⲗ | **tallutsak**, *tallutsoḡa*
| NO.TRI.CON.-K.OP2
isthmus

ⲧⲁṯṯṯ | **taltaš**, *taltatša*
| NO.BI.CON.-Ṣ.OP2
young elk

ⲧⲁṯṯṯⲗⲗⲗ | **talterit**, *taltir*, *taltir-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
lanky, awkward, clumsy (also *taltulit*)

ⲧⲁṯṯṯⲗⲗⲗⲗ | **taltṡuk**, *taltṡoḡva*
| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1
lymph nodes, lymph

ⲧⲁṯṯṯⲗⲗⲗⲗⲗ | **taltulit**, *taltul*, *taltul-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
lanky, awkward, clumsy (also *talterit*)

ⲧⲁṯṯṯ- | **talts-**, *taltis-*, *taltis-*
| VA
to doubt, to distrust

ⲧⲁṯṯṯṯ | **talttsā**, *tātsen*
| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
doubt, distrust: *lṡiskat tāltset nin ai* ‘to (start to) have second thoughts (lit. to slide into doubt)’

ⲧⲁṯṯṯ | **tallā**, *tāḡḡān*
| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
1. head, skull 2. unit, number, article, piece: *tāḡḡet~tāḡḡikkyt* ‘per person’

ⲧⲁṯṯṯ | **tallin**, *taḡema*
| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
gland: *naḡḡa~* ‘tonsil’, *moalun~* ‘thyroid gland’, *toaḡḡusranda~* ‘prostate’

ⲧⲁḡḡⲕⲕⲁⲕⲕⲗⲗⲗⲗ | **taḡknerit**, *taḡknir*, *taḡknir-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
lumpy, bumpy

ⲧⲁḡḡⲕⲕⲁⲕⲕⲗⲗⲗⲗ | **taḡknu**, *tālknen*
| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR

1. lump, bump 2. (*molke*~) tumor

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **taḵḵami**, *toallan*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1

skull: *taḵḵanlanḵi~taḵḵa(l)lanḵi~taḵḵanḵi* ‘not brave, not willing to try, cowardly, spineless (lit. thin skulled)’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **taḵḵnis**, *taḵḵna~taltḵna*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C

gland, bladder: *minḵie*~ ‘prostate’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **taḵussin**, *toaḵḵus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1

bladder (often *teko*~ ‘urin bladder’)

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tamasset**, *toabmas*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP2

1. place with large or imposing topographical feature 2. landmark

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tammet**, *tammikka*, *tammeg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ET

big, great: *lūbmat nannit tammikkut ne na* ‘to speak highly of it (lit. to speak bigs about it)’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tammir**, *tammera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP

open ocean, open sea, large bog: *tammirtammet* ‘enormous’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tammi·ttam-**, *tammi·ttam-*, *tamm·ittabm-*

| VAI

to act big, to act tough: *tammittabmi* ‘tough guy’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tamm·ig-**, *tamm·igg-*, *tamm·ikk-*

| VAT

to measure

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tammohut**, *tammū*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT

size, bigness: *naḡvat (ai) tammū ne na* ‘to be the size of (it), to measure (it)’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tamm·uθ-**, *tamm·umm-*, *tamm·upθ-*

| VUI

to measure, to be of (such and such) a size

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tammū·hallun**, *tammū·haloma*

| NO.TEL.-UN

magnitude: *tammūhallunmut* ‘significantly’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tanda**, *tāntlen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

1. tail 2. (*sūsme*~) squirrel, rascal (affectionate): *sūsmetandobis* ‘you little rascal’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tangappi**, *toankkat~toangat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2.(IRR)

queen: *tangappitsut* ‘princess’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tange-**

| PREFIX

main, primary, head, cardinal, of high standing: *tangetsilla* ‘main island’, *tangesakvin* ‘main man, boss, chief’, *tangetsalla* ‘object of great value or importance’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tangi**, *toankke*, *tank-*

| ADJ.HET.ANT.AMP

main, primary, cardinal, of high standing (often *tange*~): *tangi moni* ‘the most common path’, *tangolut sūngven* ‘with the utmost, highest respect’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tankkodot**, *tankkūt*

| NO.TEL.-ODOT

kingship, monarchy

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tankkul**, *tankkūḵan*, *tankkull-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UL

royal, regal

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tankkuva**, *toankū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

kingdom

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tankkut**, *tankko(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1

king, chieftain: *tankkutsit* ‘prince’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tankkutsak**, *tankkutsoga*

| NO.TRI.CON.-K.OP2

lord, god

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tann-**, *tann-*, *tadn-*

| VI

1. (VAI) to stand, to be standing, to wait (for +ELAT) 2. (VAI, *i*~) to remain, to remain undefeated, to win 3. (VUI, *ego*~) to survive (someone +ELAT) 4. (VUI, *us*~) to be incorrect: *ustannattit* ‘incorrectly, erroneously, falsely’ 5. (VAT, *ego*~) to expect, to wait for: *egotannattit nḡstut* ‘more than expected’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tann(en)et**, *tannikka~tannenen*, *tanneg~tannenej-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ET/ADJ.TEL.-ENET

1. standing, in a standing position, up-right 2. (always *tannenet*) vertical

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tannigḡehit**, *tannigḡi*

| NO.TEL.-EHIT

impatience: *tannigḡikkut* ‘impatiently’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tannigḡumi**, *tanneḡon*, *tanneḡḡam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-IḠḠUMI

impatient: *tanneḡikkut* ‘impatiently’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tannuḡma**, *toadnū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

patience

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tannu(ḡ)met**, *tannu(ḡ)mi*, *tannu(ḡ)miθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET

patient

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tapma**, *tāpmi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

large river, main river: *dālḡen tāpmen* ‘in time, in due time, through time’ *beuḡū tāpmen* ‘with experience, through experience’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tapmis**, *tāpmā*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C

1. vein 2. (*kemmo*~) artery

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tapna**, *tābni*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

fault, error: *tābningit* ‘by error’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tapnet**, *tapnikka-*, *tapneg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ET

wrong, incorrect: *ninḡikvet mi tapnikka na* ‘I mistakenly took the wrong one’, *siskimindin tapnikkot* ‘I came to the wrong place’

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tapn·od-**, *tapn·odd-*, *tapn·utt-*

| VT

1. to find fault in: *tapnuttoguttami* ‘it is faultless, perfect’ 2. (*gi*~) to blame (someone for something +ELAT)

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tapnottuḡot**, *tapnottuḡukka*, *tapnottuḡog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT

1. perfect 2. (*gi*~) blameless, innocent

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tasku**, *tāktsen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR

woods, small forest

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **tasna**, *tātsnen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

lap

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **taspi**, *toaspen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP

european badger (*Meles meles*)

ⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵎⵉ | **taški**, *dāktsi*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP.PR.IRR

small white water river, small rapids

تاتسم | **tatsm-**, *tatsm-*, *tatsm-*

| VIMP

1. to be fog over water

تاتسا | **tattsa(mi)**, *tātsen~toatsan*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR/NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2

fog over water

تاوکما | **taukma**, *taygmi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

valve, flap

تافي | **tavi**, *toavve*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

daughter: *sellen~* 'daughter-in-law'

تافا | **tavva**, *tavīt*

| NUM.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.IRR

(DET. *tava*) four

تافاکک | **tavvakkit**, *toavat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2

daddy long-legs

تافال | **tavval**, *tavvoʕa*

| NUM.BI.CON.-L.OP2

number four

تافان | **tavvan**, *tavama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2

leg, foot: *kukkat lji tavan ne na* 'to be at a disadvantage, to be in a precarious position (lit. to stand slippery foot)'

تافین | **tavvin**, *tavvima*

| ADJ.BI.CON.-N.AMP

fourth

تافوگات | **tavvogat**, *toavii*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

four people, group of four

تاتس-یم- | **tāts-im-**, *tāts imm-*, *tāts ibm-*

| VIMP

for there to be fog over water

تېبمۇس-ال- | **tebmus-al-**, *tebmus all-*, *tebmus all-*

| VAI

to be in control, to helm, to pilot, to head, to lead: *tebmusalli* 'pilot, captain, lead'

تېبمۇس-الغ- | **tebmus-alg-**, *tebmus algv-*, *tebmus alk-*

| VAT

to be in control of, to helm, to pilot, to head, to spearhead, to lead

تېدنا | **tedna**, *teinnon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2

1. consideration, regard 2. (*si~*) endeavour, attempt, try 3. (*issi~*) effort: *lembat issiteinnon ne na* 'to make an effort (lit. to work an effort)' 4. (*iggit~*) (good) regard: *iggitteinnummit* 'in high regard, in high esteem'

تېگامى | **tegami**, *teukkan*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2

map, document

تېگۈ- | **tegv-**, *tegv-*, *tekv-*

| VI

to come (somewhere, especially to an event or at a specific time), to show up, to be (there, somewhere, at an event or a specific time), to attend (+ILLAT): *sitegvats sgeyt* 'come (here) tomorrow tonight, show up tomorrow tonight, attend tomorrow tonight'

تېھۇنۇن | **tehūnūn**, *tehūnūkkyt*, *tehūnūq-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŪNŪN

perpendicular, intersecting, crossed

تېھۈت | **tehyt**, *tehū(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR1

1. cross, crossing, place where two things cross, intersection, corner 2. (*tahin~*, often PL) crossroads, intersection, turning point, dilemma: *tahinteheysyt~tahinteheün* 'at a crossroads, in a dilemma'

تېيى-ام- | **teiji-am-**, *teiji amm-*, *teiji abm-*

| VAI

to have sex, to fuck

تېيىن | **teijiin**, *teijema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1

fuck, fucker (often *teijen...* 'fucking'): *teijen heiju* 'fucking winter'

تېيىۋىل | **teijiulit**, *teijiul*, *teijiul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

annoying, irritating, (which is a) pain in the ass

تېند- | **teind-**, *teindv-*, *teintl-*

| VAT

to have sex with, to fuck (often *~ib-*)

تېس | **teis**, *teisga*

| NO.MO.CON.-S.COMP

young bird, bird that hasn't learnt to fly

تېك-اي- | **tek-ai-**, *tek aij-*, *tek aij-*

| VUI

to smell of urine

تېكاجا | **tekaja**, *teikka~teykka*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2.PR

smell of urine

تېك- | **tekk-**, *tekv-*, *tekk-*

| VT

1. (VAT) to encounter, to meet, to come across 2. (VUT, *si-O-itt-*) to bump into, to crash into, to collide with, to stumble upon 3. (VUT, *keu~*, *binden keu~*) to coincide with: *bindenkeutekkattit* 'by chance, by accident, coincidentally, randomly'

تېككاگما | **tekkagma**, *teiggā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2

1. encounter, contact: *luruʕuin tekkagma* 'european contact' 2. (*si tekk-itt-agma*) crash, collision 3. (PL *keu tekkagmogi*, *binden keu tekkagmogi*) (random) coincidence: (*binden*)*keuteiggaungit* 'by accident, randomly, by coincidence'

تېككان- | **tekkkan-**, *tekkann-*, *tekkadn-*

| VT

to map out, to document

تېكك-ەد- | **tekk-ed-**, *tekk edd-*, *tekk itt-*

| VT

1. to turn (towards something), to orient, to adjust 2. (*il~*) to propose, to present

تېككىدون | **tekkiddun**, *tekkitoma*

| NO.TEL.-IDDUN

1. turning, orientation, adjustment 2. (*il~*) proposition, presentation

تېك-وگ- | **tek-og-**, *tek ogg-*, *tek ukk-*

| VI

to urinate

تېكۇلغا | **tekulga**, *teukkul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1

urine

تېكۇنىس | **tekunis**, *teikutpa*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C

kidney

تېكۇسكىس | **tekuskis**, *tekuskeha*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP1.NC

moron, idiot

تېكۋا | **tekva**, *teigvo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2

1. coming (somewhere, especially to an event or at a specific time), showing up, attendance 2. (*keu~*) meeting, coming together, assembly

تەلگەۋى | **telgakvi**, *teulkkat*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
keyboard: *nutğa*~ 'piano, keyboard'

تەلگەت | **telgat**, *teulkkava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
writing machine, copy machine, printer (*kil*~), keyboard (sometimes *telgakvi*)

تەلگۈ | **telgu**, *teulkkoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
1. letter 2. (*koakkü*~, *tsötsü*~) email 3. (*issi*~) signature

تەلگۈت- | **telgut-**, *telgudd-*, *telgutt-*

| VA
1. to type, to write 2. (*si*~, VAD) to ascribe, to assign, to blame: *siskitelgutepput* 'I blame you, I put it on you' 3. (*telg uttug-*) to register (often *si*~)

تەلگۈتۈت | **telgutut**, *teulkkut*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
1. letter, diagram, graph (*aqi*~ 'graph, figure') 2. (*issi*~, though often without) receipt

تەلگۈۋۈت | **telguvut**, *telguwon*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
alphabet, script

تەلگەر | **telgar**, *telgara*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.OP2
clay

تەلگە- | **telgä-**, *telgäw-*, *telgä-*

| VAI
1. to set up camp 2. to get established, to get comfortable 3. (*a gi*~) to move (camp)

تەلگە- | **telgä**, *teilgon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
1. camp, setting up camp 2. getting established, comfortable 3. (*a gi*~) moving (camp)

تەلگ- | **telk-**, *telkw-*, *telkk-*

| VA
1. to write 2. (*si-Ö-üttäg-*) to register 3. (*issi*~) to sign

تەلگە- | **telkka**, *teilkon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
1. writing 2. (*si*~) registration 3. (*issi*~) signature, signing, signage

تەلگە- | **telkki**, *telkkemma*

| NO.TEL.-FI
writer

تەلگە- | **telmet**

| ADV
tonight at dusk: *gi*~ 'yesterday night at dusk', *s*~ 'tomorrow night at dusk'

تەلگە- | **teldat**, *teulttava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
1. mark, cut, symbol 2. (*aqi*~) example: *aqiteldats* 'for example' 3. (*pas*~) rarity, strangeness, oddity, exception 4. (*ittso*~) characteristic, property: *ittsoteulttaukkit* 'typically, characteristically'

تەلگەۋۈت | **teltavut**, *telttaukka*, *telttaug-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVUT
1. symbolic 2. (*aqi*~) exemplary, model, ideal 3. (*pas*~) exceptional, strange, odd, rare, exotic 4. (*ittso*~) characteristic, typical, distinctive

تەلگە- | **telme-gassi**, *telme goakse*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
October

تەلگە- | **telmi**, *teulpmon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
dusk, twilight: *telmededdet* 'every day at dusk', *teulpmut* 'at dusk, at twilight'

تەل- | **telt-**, *telw-*, *teltt-*

| VT
1. to mark 2. (*si*~) to cut, to inscribe

تەلتتا | **teltta**, *teilton*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
1. mark, characteristic, symbol 2. (*si*~) cut, inscription

تەللىت | **tellyt**, *teüllü(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR1
completely still and warm (or cool) weather in the evening or night with humidity or mist, especially such that odors seem enhanced and sounds muffled

تەلتتەمەت | **telttamet**, *telttami*, *telttamiñ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
iconic, characteristic, symbolic

تەبما | **tebma**, *teimmo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
1. flow, flux, stream, pathway, process, procedure, framework, how something is done or goes: *hikva teimmugit* 'fluently, well', *tsallanqülkka*~ 'metabolic pathway', *uktat teimmot ne na* 'to initiate, to start (lit. to put into flow)' *lemppa*~ 'framework', *teimmumit* 'in process, on-going' 2. (*i*~) success 3. (*gi*~) origin, cause: *ai giteimmün* 'because of, due to it, stemming from it', *au giteimmün va~(vu)* 'because, due to (not)'

تەم- | **tem-**, *temm-*, *tebm-*

| VUI
1. to flow, to go, to proceed, to process (a certain way) 2. (*i*~, VUI) to succeed, to work: *itemmi!* 'it worked!' 3. (*gi*~) to stem from, to be originated from, to be due to: *gitemami kajjin?* 'where does it stem from?', *müä io gitemat öhakakkinnit nin ai* 'to lose consciousness (lit. for consciousness to stream out of someone)' 4. (VAT, ~*agag-*) to influence, to affect 5. (VUI/VIMP, *si*~) to fit, to make sense 6. (VUI, ~*el-*) to flow slowly, to go slowly: *mitemehan guaidda* 'everything is progressing slowly but surely'

تەمالگا | **temalga**, *teubmal*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP2
diarrhoea

تەمىللىت | **temillit**, *temiñen*, *temill-*

| ADJ.TEL.-LLIT
original

تەمىت | **temit**, *teme(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP
origin, beginning

تەمۇھا | **temuha**, *teubmus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
bow seat in canoe: *inuöwiritsan nizuoggossin teubmosset* 's/he can't make up her/his mind (lit. s/he is jumping around from the stern seat to the bow seat)'

تەمۇۋە | **tem-uθ**, *tem umm-*, *tem upθ-*

| VUI
to come from, to originate from, to flow from (also *alm uθ-* or *gi-tem-*): *kvüaXXingit temummami sikwo* 'rain comes from clouds'

تەمۈك | **temük**, *temüga*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.PR
elk antlers

تەمۈمىد- | **temm-id-**, *temm idd-*, *temm itt-*

| VT
to cheer up

تەمۈمۈش | **temmōsiš**, *temmōtsetša*, *temmōss-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŠİŠ
stylish, fashionable, popular, current

تەمۈمۈ | **temmu**, *teipmo*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1
1. style, fashion, (current) way of doing things 2. coat (of animal, either summer or winter): *hejjo*~ 'winter coat', *kwoavva*~ 'summer coat'

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **temmūhhīa**, *teyhm̥ys*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.PR
unhappiness, joylessness, depression

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓ | **temmy**, *teupmu*, *tepmū(v)*-

| ADJ.BI.HET.SYM.IRR
happy

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **temmylit**, *temmyl*, *temmyl-*

| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
happy, cheerful, happy-go-lucky, in a good mood

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓ | **ten-**, *tenn-*, *tedn-*

| VAT, VAI
1. to look for 2. to intend, to expect 3. (*si*~) to try, to attempt

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tenagma**, *leidnā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2
1. attitude, stance, perspective, outlook 2. (iggit~) positive attitude, optimism 3. (*gillit*~) prejudice, biase, judgment

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tenagmet**, *tenagmī*, *tenagmiθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
1. (*iggit*~) with a positive attitude, positive, optimistic 2. (*gillit*~) prejudiced, biased, judgmental

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **ten·eg-**, *ten·egg-*, *ten·ikk-*

| VAT
1. to consider, to find (+ESS): *mitenegis leirráts a línoga-t de* ‘people consider this word improper’ 2. (*si*~) to assess, to test, to try, to examine 3. (*iggit*~) to regard highly, to look up to, to admire

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **teniggun**, *tenikoma*

| NO.TEL.-IGGUN
1. consideration, considering 2. (*si*~) assessment, test, exam(ination)

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **teng-**, *tengv-*, *tenkk-*

| VAT, VAI
1. to enjoy 2. (*issi*~) to appreciate, to grasp

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tents-**, *tentts-*, *tentts-*

| VUT
1. (reverse) to long for, to yearn for: *netentseset* ‘I long for it’ 2. (*gi*~) to miss: *gephitentsemat* ‘I miss you’ 3. (*~an*-) to miss: *pitentsanemat* ‘I miss you’

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tenttsa**, *teintson*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
1. longing, yearning 2. (*gi*~) missing

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **-tepmot**, *-tepmukka*, *-tepmog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
which is good for, inclined to, who does something a lot: *emu*~ ‘quiet, calm, sheltered, protected from the wind’, *soammū*~ ‘friendly’, *lūl*~ ‘talkative’, *āis*~ ‘who likes to sing’, *mīlā*~ ‘curious’, *maūva*~ ‘smiling, inclined to smile’, *mairra*~ ‘mirthful, jovial’, *tirma*~ ‘diurnal’, hey~ ‘nocturnal’ *koḍme*~ ‘inclined to have guests, who enjoys receiving guests, hospitable’, *nisko*~ ‘sociable, social’, *ūjus*~ ‘who likes to drink (alcohol)’

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tepmiggami**, *tepmegūn*, *tepmeggām-*

| ADJ.TEL.-IGGAMI
1. unhappy, joyless 2. who does not like, who is not inclined to: *soammū*~ ‘unfriendly’, *mairra*~ ‘who is not inclined to laugh’, *maūva*~ ‘without a smile, stern’, *lūl*~ ‘taciturn, not talkative, shy’, *nisko*~ ‘unsocial, asocial, introvert’, *koḍme*~ ‘inhospitable, hostile, who does not like to have guests’

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tepmyr**, *tepmūra*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.PR
contentment, happiness, joie de vivre

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tessat**, *teuksava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
screw, bolt

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tesnolis**, *tesnolla*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C

(small) surprise

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tesk-**, *teskw-*, *tesk-*

| VT
1. to tease (often *tesk·aāā*-) 2. (*~ask*-) to harass

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tetnu**, *teinnon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP1
stomach, belly, front of torso

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tets-**, *tetts-*, *tetts-*

| VA
1. to spit 2. (VAT, *gi*~) to spit out

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tetsni**, *teusnon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
dried fish

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tetsu**, *teuttsoga*

| NO.TEL.-U
spittle

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **teutgvas**, *teutgva*, *teutgv-*

| ADJ.BI.CON.-S.OP2,NC
1. great, amazing, superb, excellent: *teutgvussit~teutgvas* ‘OK, alright’ *teutgvaskut* ‘superior’, *teutgvaskuttit* ‘supremely, excellently’ 2. (*us·teutgvas·kut*) inferior

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **teutgvohut**, *teutgvū*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT
1. excellence 2. (*teutgvask·ohut*) superiority 3. (*us·teutgvask·ohut*) inferiority

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **teulgi**, *tsūlkkon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
writing, alphabet

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **teulpmon·vukvi**, *teulpmon vuogve*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
blackbird (*Turdus merula*, also *telmevukvi*)

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **teūng-**, *teūng(v)*-, *teūnkk-*

| VAI
1. to be good enough, to be quite good, to be satisfactory: *teūngen* ‘good enough’ 2. (*issi*~) to be abundant, to abound, to have enough (such that there is some left), to be very good: *issiteūngattit* ‘enough, satisfactorily, acceptably’ 3. (*si*~ or *key·si*~) to count towards, to count: *sīteūnkkyt nūja mī na-t de* ‘this doesn’t count’ 3. (*giṭna*~) to be equivalent, to be the same (or better): *ūllu ga-t giṭnaiteūngen a* ‘or something equivalent, or something like that’

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tevinis**, *tevitṭna*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
testicle

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tey**, *tevi*,

| NO.MO.DIPH.SYM.PR1
egg: *giggaddat tevut né na*: to gather one’s belongings, to get ready for a trip (lit. to gather eggs)’

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **teybibma**, *tseyppin*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP.PR
litter (of birds)

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tgakk-**, *tgaku-*, *tgakk-*

| VAT
1. (*si*~) to swallow 2. (*gi*~) to spit out

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tgakkot**, *tgakkukka*, *tgakkog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
1. (*si*~) appetizing, to be swallowed 2. (*gi*~) disgusting (of food), to be spit out, not to be eaten

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tgakti**, *tgoagten*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
1. tongue (anatomy) 2. tongue (landscape, glacier tongue), glacier

ⵜⴰⵎⵎⵓⵏⵏⵉⵢⴰ | **tgaltsgi**, *tgoaltsge*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
traditional Pine song

 | **tgarǧ-**, *tǧarǧǧ-*, *tǧarǧǧ-*
 | VT
 1. to abandon, to forget, to reject 2. (*si*~) to float to the top, to float to the surface, to precipitate (to the surface) 3. (*gi*~) to fall to the bottom, to precipitate (to the bottom)

 | **tgarǧot**, *tǧarǧukka*, *tǧarǧog-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-OT
 abandoned, forgotten, rejected

 | **tǧaran**, *tǧarrama*
 | NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
 1. wide, open place, desert, barren, exposed place: *bindat tǧarramet nin ai* 'to draw a blank, to have no idea (lit. to end up in an exposed place)' 2. opening, vulnerability, hole, gap, issue

 | **tǧarramet**, *tǧarrami*, *tǧarramiθ-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-MET
 vulnerable, open, exposed, naked: *tǧarramet migūhyt* 'naked truth'

 | **tǧella**, *tǧeylū*, *tǧell-*
 | ADJ.HET.ANT.OP2.PR
 clear, bright, sober: *gemmi-* 'lucid', *tǧellats~tǧeylūgūt* 'sober'

 | **(t)ǧil-**, *(t)ǧill-* *(t)ǧill-*
 | VA
 1. (VAI) to ask (especially in narratives, often preceded by *-t*): *'tsamma kaiǧa'-t (t)ǧilli* 's/he asked 'where are you?'' 2. (VAT, *si tǧil-*) to apply to, to ask for 3. (VAI/VAI, *issi tǧil-*) to beg

 | **tǧilla**, *tǧiḷo*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2
 1. question 2. (*si*~) application, demand: *silluttat siḷḷo nē na* 'to make an application' 3. (*issi*~) begging

 | **tǧitak-**, *tǧitagg-*, *tǧitakk-*
 | VT
 1. (VUT, VAT) to hate, not to be able to stand, to be disgusted by 2. (*mitaθ*~) to despise, to look down upon, to loathe, to scorn

 | **tǧona**, *tǧuādni*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
 rod, rung, bar, shaft, stick

 | **tǧuddu**, *tǧyī*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
 burl

 | **tǧulǧin**, *tǧulǧema*
 | NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
 cough, tickle in one's throat, sore throat

 | **tǧungv-**, *tǧungv-*, *tǧunkk-*
 | VI
 1. to squat, to get down, to dock 2. (*si*~) to lean into, to give in to, to fold, to give (of soil or floors when walking, such that one sinks a little): *kaiḷaats, jeijen mitǧungva!* 'careful, the soil sinks/gives in here'

 | **tǧurǧa**, *tǧuǧǧū*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR
 shelf, ledge, rack, tier: *kjoabmat*~ 'window sill'

 | **tǧurri**, *tǧuore~tǧüre*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
 drawer

 | **tǧutva**, *tǧuǧedvi*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
 bulb, root: *lukan*~ 'onion'

 | **tǧülki**, *tǧuolkku~tǧülkky*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP/NO.BI.HOM.PR.IRR
 (vulgar) shit, crap: *tǧülkky(kki)t* 'fucking (ADV)'

 | **tǧülk-ūj**, *tǧülk-ūj*, *tǧülk-ūj*-
 | VUI
 to smell of shit

 | **tǧülküja**, *tǧülkkēu*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.PR2
 smell of shit

 | **tǧūttsat**, *tǧūts(av)it*
 | NUM.TEL.AT.IRR(PL)
 (DET. *tǧūts*) three

 | **tǧvalmi**, *tǧuolpme*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP
 1. dew 2. a small amount (of food or liquid)

 | **tǧvepi~tǧveki**, *tǧveuppu~tǧveukkon*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP/NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
 chicken: *tǧvepitsyt* 'hen', *tǧvepputsak* 'cock'

 | **tǧvuna**, *tǧuǧedni*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
 spit, sandy bay or peninsula

 | **tibmir**, *tibmera*
 | NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
 european beech (*Fagus sylvatica*, also *timiri*)

 | **tiddi**, *titon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
 female reindeer (which has not have any calf)

 | **tiddoǧa**, *titū*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
 childlessness, calflessness: *nā titū jo* 's/he does not have a child, it (female reindeer) has not had a calf (also of women without children in familiar register, could be rude unless they are known to speaker)'

 | **timiri**, *tibmir*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP
 european beech (*Fagus sylvatica*, also *tibmir*)

 | **timpi**, *timppu*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
 spleen

 | **timḡmira**, *tḡmir*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-R.AMP
 male fox, male dog

 | **tingu**, *tikno*
 | NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP1
 power, energy, force, potential: *raykvi tiknugit* 'with great force', *ninut*~ 'nuclear power', *anǧǧa*~ 'attraction, power of attraction, gravity'

 | **ting-unguθ-**, *ting ungumm-*, *ting ungupθ-*
 | VUI
 to lose one's motivation, to become demotivated

 | **tirjūt**, *tirje(n)*
 | NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
 sinew: *(olla va) tirjūt giṭṭa tavaminnit a* 'like two peas in a pod (lit. like sinew from the same leg)'

 | **tirjuva~tirjuǧa**, *tirjū*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
 nerve (anatomical, also *simuwa~simuǧa*)

 | **tirjūhyt**, *tirjū*
 | NO.TEL.-UHYT
 nervousness

 | **tirjūt**, *tirjykka*, *tirjūg-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ŪT
 nervous

 | **tirma**, *tirpmon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
 light, brightness, daytime: *uktat tirpmūt nē na* 'to bring to light, to expose', *tirpmukkit* 'by daylight, in the daylight'

 | **tḡisas~mḡisas**, *tḡissa*, *mḡissa*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
large rock, boulder

🍄 | **tnūḡla**, *tnēūklā*
| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR
(psychedelic) mushroom (especially *Psilocybe semilanceata*): *nāt saskvūēllāian tniḡlogi i* ‘s/he has a few loose screws (lit. s/he has psychedelic mushrooms in his milk)’

🍄 | **tnāḡa**, *tnāḡit*
| NUM.BI.HET.HOM.OP2.IRR(PL)
(DET. *tnāḡa~tnoa*) five

🍄 | **tnāḡ·tal**, *tnāḡ·toḡa*
| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
Friday (also *tnāḡ taldan*): *tnāḡtoḡa* ‘on Friday’

🍄 | **tnāḡ·taldan**, *tnāḡ·talttama*
| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
Friday (also *tnāḡ tal*): *tnāḡtalttan* ‘on Friday’

🍼 | **tnīmukis**, *tnīmukka*
| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
newborn baby, newborn animal

🍄 | **tnjaška**, *tnjāksen*, *tnjašk-*
| ADJ.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
hard, robust, solid, strong, rigid, stiff, rough, erect

🍄 | **tnjeūl**, *tnjeūllāin*
| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-L.PR
branch or bar to dry things: *tnjalgat tnjeūllāit nē na* ‘to hang to dry, to put on hold’

🍷 | **tnjult·nuš**, *tnjult nōttšan*, *tnjult nōss-*
| ADJ.TEL.-NUŠ
covered in bites

🍷 | **tnjult·nušk-**, *tnjult nušk-*, *tnjult nušk-*
| VUI
1. to go around covered in bites 2. to be down on one’s luck

🍷 | **tnjultnuškun**, *tnjultnuškoma*
| NO.TEL.-UN
1. going around covered in bites 2. being down on one’s luck, bad luck

🍷 | **tnjult·nušḡ-**, *tnjult nušḡ-*, *tnjult nušḡ-*
| VUI
1. to get covered in bites 2. to get bad luck, to be(come) unlucky

🍷 | **tnjultnušḡun**, *tnjultnušḡoma*
| NO.TEL.-UN
1. getting covered in bites 2. bad luck

🍷 | **tnūkvīn**, *tnūkvenan*, *tnūkviḡn-*
| ADJ.TEL.-IN
superficial

🍷 | **tnūk**, *tnūkwa*
| NO.MO.CON.-K
surface of water (especially when completely still): *tnūkhīn~tnūkvīn* ‘completely still weather’

🍷 | **tnyḡl**, *tnyḡlleū*
| NO.MO.CON.-L.GEM.PR
(adult, engorged) mite

🍷 | **tnyḡr**, *tnyḡryūn*
| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-R.PR
1. axe sheath 2. pause, hold: *tnyḡrymmūt* ‘on pause, on hold’, *tnyḡryūt uktat nē na* ‘to put on hold’

🍷 | **toaggut**, *toakkan*, *toakk-*
| ADJ.TEL.-GGUT
tall and slender,

🍷 | **toak**, *toagga*
| NO.MO.CON.-K

tall and slender person

🍷 | **toalkošiš**, *toalkošetsa*, *toalkoš-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ŠIS
challenging

🍷 | **toamuk**, *toamogvan-*, *toamuk-*
| ADJ.TEL.-UK
pale, dull, faint, pallid: *sulge~* ‘sad, blue, depressed’

🍷 | **toarin**, *toarrema*
| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
knee (especially of animals)

🍷 | **toḡot**, *toḡukka*, *toḡog-*
| ADJ.TEL.-OT
ignorant, crude, oblivious

🍷 | **tohhukis**, *tohhukka*
| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
youngster, young one, teenager

🍷 | **tohhus**, *tohha*
| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP1.NC
young (mammal)

🍷 | **tojōsset**, *dvoaijus*
| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
rocky place, place characterised by the presence of one large or many rocks

🍷 | **tokku**, *dūaggi*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
(fishing) line, (fine) thread: *noaltta~* ‘dental floss’, *sisusḡami pikkut dūaggiḡmūt* ‘you are starting to get the hang of it (lit. your line is starting to tauten)’

🍷 | **tolḡun**, *tolḡōma*
| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1
heavy rain with heavy winds, especially in cold weather

🍷 | **totḡuk**, *totḡōga*
| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1
air hole, ventilation hole

🍷 | **totḡv-**, *tolḡv-*, *tolḡv-*
| V
1. to ventilate, to air out, to aerate 2. (*si~*) to inspire, to motivate, to invigorate, to inhale 3. (*gi~*) to air out, to push air out, to exhale

🍷 | **totḡvet**, *totḡvikka*, *totḡveg-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ET
1. expansive, capacious, lofty, soaring 2. (*si~*) vigorous, motivated, fervent, zealous, spirited, driven: *ālīn sulkkandi ḡigo niski ēḡhora sullo mi sitoḡvesset tsūlttšen sulgi na*, *namun njālphā nin illjēkwits kjasḡet sisellen na* ‘soon, a vigorously beating heart is pumping blood throughout the complex embryo, which is rapidly developing into a mature organism’

🍷 | **tō**, *toḡū*
| NO.MO.GEM.OP3
rock

🍷 | **tōggana**, *tōkan*
| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2
oven

🍷 | **tōkagut**, *tōkagon*
| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
bakery (often plural: *tōkagukka*)

🍷 | **tōkak-**, *tōkagg-*, *tōkakk-*
| VA
to bake

🍷 | **tōkakki**, *tōkakkemma*
| NO.TEL.-Φ1
baker

🍷 | **tōkanit**, *tōkanen*

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clothes maker, seamster, seamstress, tailor

ጥላላጭ ስሳን | **tuɫmupp·issin-**, *tuɫmupɸ issinn-*,

tuɫmupɸ issidn-

| VI

1. to have wet clothes on 2. to chicken out

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tuɫmuppit**, *dvuolpmut*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1

1. wet clothes 2. coward, chicken

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tummerit**, *tummir*, *tummir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT

unruly (of hair), tangled, unkempt: *tummimūgeven* ‘with unruly hair’

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tummikv·al-**, *tummikv·all-*, *tummikv·all-*

| VAI

to act like a pest, to be an annoyance, to be a nuisance, to be insufferable, obnoxious

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tummikvalloḡa**, *tummikvalloḡgi*

| NO.POL.SYM.OP2

acting like a pest, being an annoyance, obnoxiousness, obnoxious behaviour

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tummikvulit**, *tummikvul*, *tummikvul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

annoying, insufferable, obnoxious

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tummik**, *tummeḡva*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.AMP

clothing moth (*Tineola bisselliella*): *iselkat tummeḡvittit umogva ne na* ‘to cast pearls before swine, to waste one’s breath/time (lit. to wash the wool for the moths)’, *umut~* ‘nuisance, annoyance, pest’

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tummu**, *tūmi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR

1. cyme (botany) 2. bouquet, wreath 3. hair (especially unruly): *~nukva* (term of endearment to children), *tummutsit~tummutside* ‘sweetie, my dear, darling, love’

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tung·ed-**, *tung·edd-*, *tung·itt-*

| VAT

1. to cover the floor in coniferous boughs (often *tung aḂḂ ed-*) 2. (*si~*) to cover up, to try to hide: *situngedat miš (sa)sgvuolkon(an) ne na* ‘to try to hide one’s mistakes, to swipe under the rug (lit. to try to cover one’s shit with boughs)’

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tungi**, *dvuokne*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

1. (coniferous) branch, bough: *sekkat ittšu dvuoknut ne na* ‘to be responsible (for something happening to oneself, lit. to hold onto one’s own branches, from the belief that one should be careful not to get any coniferous branch in one’s face, it is not someone else’s responsibility): *sekkat pidvuoknudda iska nattsen* ‘take some responsibility for your own actions’ 2. (*sulge~*) fate, destiny: *sulkedvuokne nūlḡgen* ‘fateful (lit. heart bough bending), *nūlḡgat sasulgedvuoknen ne na* ‘to take the reins of one’s own destiny, to do something (that will affect one’s destiny), to take control of one’s destiny (lit. to bend one’s heart bough)’

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tungiddun**, *tungitoma*

| NO.TEL.-IDDUN

1. covering with boughs (also *tung aḂḂ iddun*) 2. (*si~*) cover up

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tunkvavit**, *tunkvave(n)*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.AMP1

1. crowd 2. population 3. (*gi~*) sample, set: *tunkvavenaḡja* ‘set theory’

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tunkv·av-**, *tunkv·av-*, *tunkv·av-*

| VUI

to abound, for there to be lots of, to be full of: *tunkvavit oḡja niktsut* ‘there were loads of people there’

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tunkvi**, *dvuonkve*, *tunkv-*

| ADJ.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

1. thick, dense 2. abounding, full of, lots of, loads of (+COM/ELAT): *tunkvami sauḂḡngit a sinnen de* ‘this lake abounds with fish’

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tunkvohut**, *tunkvū*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT

thickness, density, weight: *nannit i tunkvū* ‘there was loads, heaps, lots of it’

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tunkv·uθ**, *tunkv·umm-*, *tunkv·upɸ-*

| VUI

to weigh, to be of such weight/density/thickness

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tunn·unḂḂ-**, *tunn·unḂḂ-*, *tunn·unḂḂ-*

| VUI

to start feeling heavier, to start to look pregnant

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tunn·unn-**, *tunn·unn-*, *tunn·udn-*

| VUI

to look heavy, to look pregnant

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tunnunnun**, *tunnunoma*

| NO.TEL.-UNNUN

state of looking heavy, pregnant

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tunn·utt-**, *tunn·utv-*, *tunn·utt-*

| VT

to feel heavy (to someone), for something to be on someone’s mind: *na pitunnuttema-t ken oḡakittsu?* ‘is something the matter, is something on your mind?’

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tunull-**, *tunulv-*, *tunull-*

| VAI

to be pregnant

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tunullḡa**, *dvuodnul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1

pregnancy

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tun·uḂ-**, *tun·uḂḂ-*, *tun·uḂḂ-*

| VTRANS

to become pregnant

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tunun**, *tudnoma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1

traditional Pine delicacy made of birch sap sirop marinated pine cones, *kidna* (cheese) and either dried meat shavings or minced meat: *edda iselḡḡaḡami tudnoma* ‘we’re getting there, we are close to the end, we are nearly out of the woods (lit. it already smells of tunun cooking)’

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tun·uθ-**, *tun·umm-*, *tun·upɸ-*

| VUI

to be pregnant

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tunnil**, *tunneḂḂ*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.AMP

nightmare (more commonly *tunḡivu*), anxiety

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tunḡivu**, *düetḡi*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.AMP.PR

nightmare: *oḡḡiat düetḡi nin ai* ‘to have a nightmare’

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tuorrit**, *tuorre(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1

tongs

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **tupḡ·itḡ-**, *tupḡ·itḡ-*, *tupḡ·itḡ-*

| VUI

to trip (and fall)

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **turgu**, *düerggen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR

arctic tern (*Sterna paradisae*): *koggat nūegvet düergḡit ne na* ‘to endure criticism, to get a backlash, to incur disapproval, to catch flak, to take heat (lit. to catch terns in the head, used to indicate that someone is facing the repercussions of their actions or enduring some sort of criticism or attacks)

ጥላላጭ ስፍላ | **turagḡma**, *düerra*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP2.PR

1. flexibility, nimbleness, suppleness, litheness 2. (*iggit~*) obligingness, affability, cooperativity: *iggiddüerrykkit* ‘in good faith, in cooperation,

gracefully’ 3. (*hūt*~) inflexibility, stiffness, stubbornness, uncooperativity

تورآگمت | **turāgmet**, *turāgmī-*, *turāgmīθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET

1. flexible, nimble, supple, lithe 2. (*iggīt*~) obliging, affable 3. (*hūt*~) inflexible, stiff, stubborn, uncooperative

تورر | **turru**, *týren*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR

1. joint, articulation 2. tuft, hair, lock 3. loose bundle, loose collection

توس | **tuss-**, *tuss-*, *tuss-*

| VAI

to turn (to change direction while walking, driving, etc.)

توڤ | **tuv-**, *tuv-*, *tuv-*

| VI

1. to turn (to a different direction) 2. (VUI) to turn, to change (of year or season, *kāl*~ ‘change into’): *tuvvin heijo* ‘winter ended (lit. winter turned)’, *kiltuvvemi ju kwayvi* ‘when summer begins’ 3. (VAT, ~*agag-*) to change someone's mind

توڤا | **tuvva**, *tývi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP.PR

1. turn, turning: *gādmēt*~ ‘left turn’ 2. (*gag*~) cycle, period, sequence 3. (SEM.PL *tývyl*) year

توڤاڤ | **Tuvvaš**, *Tuvotša*

| NO.BI.CON.-Š.OP2

Jupiter

توڤي | **tuvvi**, *tíve*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

(change of) season: *heijottúvet* ‘at the turn of winter, when winter is about to start’, *heijüntúvet* ‘at the turn of winter, when winter is about to end’

تول- | **tül-**, *tüll-*, *tüll-*

| VA

1. (VAI) to think, to believe 2. (VAT) to think, to believe, to take for (+ESS): *tsetüllanat kuokkats* ‘I took you for another’, *gatúlet hikváts* ‘I think it good’ 3. (VAI, VAT, *i-O-add-*) to reflect, to ponder: *itúloddan* ‘s/he was reflecting on it’ 4. (*gag*~) to obsess over 5. (~*óh-*) to meditate, to ponder, to philosophise 6. (~*ulg-*) to think, to meditate, to ponder, to wonder, to reminisce

توللا | **tüllä**, *týlen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

1. thinking, thought, reflection 2. (*i tüll add a*) reflection, pondering, philosophy 3. (*gag*~) obsession 4. (*tüll óh a*) meditation 5. (*tüll ulg a*) meditation, pondering, wonderment, reminiscence

توللا | **tülü**, *tülloga*

| NO.TEL.-U

thought, idea

توللگاس | **tülve·gassi**, *tíve goakse*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

January

تولگ | **tüagga**, *dvaukko*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2

alcohol

تولگپپ | **tüagg·ippüg-**, *tüagg·ippüg-*, *tüagg·ippük-*

| VAI

to drink alcohol

تولگپپ | **tüaggippügýt**, *tüaggippügün*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.PR1

drink of alcohol, alcoholic drink

تولگگ | **tüalggim-**, *tüalggimm-*, *tüalggibm-*

| VUI

to rain (heavily, with wind during cold weather)

تولگ | **tüaġġa~teüġġa**, *tüaġġa~teüġġa*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR

pine, especially large and old (*Pinus sylvestris*): *tsadnat tüaġġa~teüġġa* (*skišan*) *nē na* ‘to find one’s (own) way, to find one’s calling (lit. to find one’s pine)’, *iltisat teüġġa ilein nē na* ‘to beg, to swallow one’s pride (lit. to kneel before the pine)’, *gesiggin teüġġymit jon...* ‘a little birdie told me that... (lit. I heard from the pine that...)', *ġidnat teüġġügi jon...* ‘there are rumors that (lit. the pines are saying that...)'

تولگ | **tüaġġa~tsorri**, *tüaġġa tsören*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP

slippery jack (*Suillus luteus*, also *tüaġġa kummus*)

تول | **tüar~teür**, *tüarýeü~teürýeü*

| NO.MO.CON.-R.PR

ear tufts: *üē nā akkut tüarki* ‘s/he is still wet behind the ears (lit. s/he still has tufts on her/his ears)’

تول | **tübbük**, *tübbüga*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.PR2

eastern phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*)

تول | **tüelma**, *tüelpmün*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT

something which has been exposed to the elements (often prefixed as *tüelmü*~): *tüelmü ġinkkas* ‘an old boat that has been left to the elements’

تول | **tüga**, *teükkü*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

1. line, groove: *teükkimyt* ‘on-going, happening’, *uktat teükkimyt nē na* ‘to get going, to start, to put in motion, to cause (lit. to put into groove)’. 2. direction, policy, orientation: *njoalppan*~ ‘sexual orientation’, *oatat*~ ‘political policy/philosophy’ 3. (*saltso*~) zigzag, work-around, alternative: *inuminat saltsoiteükkün nē na* ‘to beat around the bush (lit. to walk around in grass snake lines)’ 4. (*kil*~) tendency, inclination, propensity, proclivity

تول | **tüggys**, *tüggüha*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.PR.NC

fly egg, nit, larva, maggot

تول | **tügv-**, *tügv-*, *tükv-*

| VI

(VAI) to lay eggs (of insects, flies)

تول | **tüidd-**, *tüidv-*, *tüitt-*

| VT

to deepen

تول | **tüiset**

| ADV

deeply, greatly

تول | **tüiva**, *tüivü*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR

veil, covering, scarf: *tüivimyt* ‘hidden, concealed’, *tüivütulkka* ‘mystery, riddle’, *hevvi tüivimyt* ‘under the cover of night’, *lūbmat tüivü baltin nē na* ‘to speak in riddles, to insinuate, to speak secretly (lit. to speak from under a veil)’

تول | **tüj-**, *tüj-*, *tüj-*

| VI

1. to dive 2. (*si*~) to dive into, to delve into 3. (*si-O-ēh-* or *si-O-in-*) to focus, to concentrate (on +ILLAT): *sitüjēhas najjet* ‘concentrate on it’

تول | **tüj-inn-**, *tüj inn-*, *tüj idn-*

| VUI

to appear deep, to look deep

تول | **tüj-ēd-**, *tüj ēd-*, *tüj ēd-*

| VUI

to deepen, to become deeper: *deija tüjēhami tsāxen* ‘the water deepens here’

تول | **tüjüü**, *teüj, tüj-*

| ADJ.BI.HET.PR.IRR

deep, profound

تول | **-tükküt** *tükkykka*, *tükküg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ÜT

1. having such and such direction, policy, orientation: *gĩnjoalppan*~ ‘homosexual’, *ĩllunjoalppan*~ ‘heterosexual’, *salto*~ ‘evasive’ 2. (*kĩl*~) having the tendency, inclination to: *oalljaskun*~ ‘tendency to procrastinate’, *tsĩntun*~ ‘right-handed’, *gǎdmi*~ ‘left-handed’

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴 | **tũkvĩ**, *teũgvĩ*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP.PR

1. parasite 2. (*nunan*~) botfly, warblefly (*Hypoderma tarandĩ*)

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tũkyǵa**, *teũkkȳ*

| NO.TRL.APO.-Ġ.PR1

tendency, inclination, direction, orientation, policy

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tũlg-**, *tũlgȳ-*, *tũlgȳ-*

| VA

1. (VAI) to be able to, can (because of knowledge, skill) (+*si*~) 2. (~*eũm*-) to be able to speak: *na tsatũlgȳeũmma-t ke Nĩsǵit?* ‘do/can you speak Pine?’

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹𐌹 | **tũlǵerit**, *tũlǵĩr*, *tũlǵĩr-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT

1. skilled, proficient 2. (*iggi*~ , *iggi* *si*~) qualified

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹𐌹 | **-tũlgũt**, *-tũlgȳkka*, *-tũlgȳg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŪT

able, skillful, good at: *lũbma*~ ‘eloquent, articulate’

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tũlgȳa**, *teũlgȳn*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR

skill, ability: *mũnȳa*~ ‘cultural skill, ability’, *lũlo*~ ‘language ability, fluency’

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tũllȳmi**, *teũllȳn*

| NO.TRL.APO.-N.PR

cover, canvas, membrane

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tũllȳt**, *tũllȳ(n)*

| NO.TEL.-T.PR

cover on tent, tarp, lodge/tipi cover

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tũllȳn**, *tũllȳma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.PR2

european honey buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*)

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tũmũgi**, *teũmȳt*

| NO.BI.HET.PR(PL)

1. treetop, crown 2. top, upper part 3. head (of a group, tool, object), leader: *tũmy*~ ‘top, main, head, peak, best’ 4. noon, zenith: *dalda teũmȳt* ‘at noon, in plain sight’, *gasse teũmȳt* ‘in the middle of the night’ 5. (*adda*~) government, authorities, management 6. (*mũno*~) (democratic) republic: *Niskuwit*~*Niskuitsĩn Mitȳotũmȳgi* ‘Republic of Pine’

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tũmũkvĩ**, *teũbȳt*

| NO.TRL.APO.-T.PR

1. council, board 2. (*tsalla*~) committee 3. (*adda*~) government, authorities: *mitȳoadda*~/*mitȳo*~ ‘democracy’

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tũrkva**, *teũrkvȳn*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR

(large) rock, boulder

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tũrũbȳn**, *tũrũbȳpan*, *tũrũbȳp-*

| ADJ.TEL.-BBYN

fluffy, furry

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tũrũpp-in-**, *tũrũpp-inn-*, *tũrũpp-ĩdn-*

| VT

1. to fluff, to make fluffy 2. to exaggerate, to embellish

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tũrũva**, *teũrũv*

| NO.TRL.APO.-Ġ.PR2

tuft, small grassy knoll, fluff, dust

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tũrv-yǵ-**, *tũrv-yǵȳ-*, *tũrv-yǵȳ-*

| VUI

1. to become fluffy, to fluff out, to fluff up 2. (*gi*~) to burgeon, to bud out, to become fluffy or open out (of flowers)

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tũvvva**, *teũvȳ*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR

1. bacterium 2. (*hũt*~) germs

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tũvvȳt**, *tũvvȳkka*, *tũvvȳg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŪT

dirty, soiled

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tyǵ-**, *tyǵȳ-*, *tyǵȳ-*

| VAT

to prohibit, to ban, to forbid: *ũk tyǵȳtyttami* ‘it is strictly forbidden’

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tyǵȳa**, *tyǵȳ*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.OP2.PR

prohibition, ban

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tyǵȳn**, *tyǵȳnȳn*, *tyǵȳdn-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŸN

prohibitive, prohibitory

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tyǵȳt**, *tyǵȳkka*, *tyǵȳg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŪT

prohibited, forbidden

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tyǵȳppi**, *tyǵȳpt*

| NO.TRL.APO.-T.PR

nay-sayer, someone who never allows anything, strict and boring person

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tylpȳma**, *tyǵȳmȳn*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR

squirrel’s nest: *sinĩsbattagat tyǵȳmȳt nȳ na* ‘to hide out of shame, cowardice (lit. to hide into the squirrel’s nest)’

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tylpȳmi**, *tyulmon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP

divide, gap, tear

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tymmȳt**, *tymmȳkka*, *tymmȳg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŪT

entangled, messy, matted, knotty: *tymmȳmȳt* ‘entangled, knotty’, *tymmȳt tummot* ‘randomly, in disorder’

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **typȳgȳt**, *tytyȳgȳkka*, *tytyȳgȳg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŪT

1. burnt, withered (of leaves, from weather) 2. (*nulke*~) rashy, irritated, chafed

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **typȳk**, *tytyȳga*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.PR1

1. burn, withering on leaves (from weather) 2. (*nulke*~) rash 3. (*lapin*~) diaper rash 4. (*seggȳn*~) bed sore

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tyrr-ĩts-**, *tyrr-ĩts-*, *tyrr-ĩts-*

| VT

1. to remove fur, to strip of fur 2. (*i*~) to get to the bottom of: *tsityrrĩtsĩsĩs* ‘we will get to the bottom of this’

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tyrrȳ**, *tyrȳn*

| NO.BI.HOM.PR

fur: *pĩkkut nȳ tyrrȳ tymmȳts* ‘you are wrong, you are confused (lit. your fur is knotty)’

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tyrrȳlit**, *tyrrȳl*, *tyrrȳl-*

| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT

furry

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tyrrȳrgȳa**, *tyrȳr*

| NO.TRL.APO.-R.PR

red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*)

Ts ts

𐌹𐌵𐌿𐌿𐌴𐌹 | **tsabb-**, *tsapp-*, *tsapp-*

| VAT, VAI

1166

چمبیر | **tsamberit**, *tsambir*, *tsambir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT

1. withered, waned, wilted 2. (*is̱a*~) senile

چمبیر | **tsamber**~, *tsamber*~, *tsamber*~

| VUI

1. to wither, to decay, to wane, to wilt 2. (*is̱a*~) to become senile, to grow old and weak

چمبیر | **tsambir**, *tsambira*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP

1. flower that has lost its petals, withered plant or grass: *igat~alat tsamberet nin ai* ‘to decay, to wane, to wither’ 2. (*tsamber*~) dead (of leaves, needles, branches): *~tsuokka* ‘dead pine needles’

میس | **tsami**

| PRON

(PAT. *tsamut*, GEN. *pije*, ACC. *pi*, INESS. *pimmyl*, ILLAT. *piwet*, ELAT. *piwv̱in*, COM. *pikkut*, ESS. *tsamits*) you

تسمما | **tsamma**, *tsāmi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

quilt, cover

تسان | **tsan**~, *tsann*~, *tsadn*-

| VT

to lock, to close, to latch (a door)

تسانات | **tsanat**, *tsoannava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

latch

تسپا | **tsappa**, *tsābbi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

hope: *tsābben* ‘hopefully’

تسارگ | **tsarg**~, *tsargg*~, *tsargg*-

| VI

to have enough energy or motivation (unagentive when negative): *tsarggat nutna* ‘I can’t be bothered, I don’t feel like it’, *tsargan gvaigget* ‘s/he is able to handle everything, s/he can deal with everything, s/he has enough energy for everything’, *na tsatsarggā-t ke bakvet?* ‘do you have enough energy to make it home?’

تسارگگی | **tsarggi**, *tsoargen*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

energy, motivation: *silembat sidolgat malkitnut tsoargen* ‘it gives me motivation to continue working’

تسارگگیکی | **tsarggikvi**, *tsargit*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP.PR

stimulation, stimulus, motivation

تسارگگولیت | **tsarggūlit**, *tsarggūl*, *tsarggūl-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

energetic, motivated

تسارککا | **tsarkka**, *tsārken*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

zigzag, winding, meander: *mone*~ ‘detour’

تسارککوت | **tsarkkut**, *tsarkkan*, *tsarkk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGUT

zigzaggy, indirect, turtuous, winding

تسارپ | **tsarp**~in-, *tsarp*~inn-, *tsarp*~idn-

| VAT

1. to button 2. (*si*~) to button up 3. (*si-Ō-ill*-) to conclude, to wrap up

تسارپپا | **tsarppa**, *tsārpen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

button, knob

تساتسامی | **tsattsami**, *tsoatsan*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2

fog on the water, usually in still weather, especially in the summer

تسا(ت)سکوا | **tsa(t)skva**, *tsādkven*~*tsāktsen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

chervil (*Anthriscus cerefolium*): *isnat tsādkven*~*tsāktsen sisig̱gat ne̱ na* ‘to curry favour, to start behaving differently to appeal to someone (lit. to start chewing the chervil), to start acting nice’, *aijus ia tsādkven*~*tsāktsen sisig̱gat tsisussin* ‘you better start acting nice, you better start behaving’

تساتسین | **tsattsin**~**tsattsin**

| PRON

(PAT. *tsatṯson*~*tsatṯson*, GEN. *peuṯset*, ACC. *peuṯsit* INESS. *peuṯsis̱sit*~*peuṯsis̱sit*, ILLAT. *peuṯsomi*~*peuṯsittit*~*peuṯsittit*, ELAT. *peuṯsungit*, COM. *peuṯsuin*, ESS. *tsatṯsinṯset*~*tsatṯsinṯset*) we (inclusive)

تسائو | **tsau**, *tsai̱iu*

| NO.MO.DIPH.SYM.OP1

lamb

تسائتسائت | **tsautsasat**, *tsautsats*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP2

water dock (*Rumex hydrolapathum*)

تسلگا | **tselga**, *tselkkon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2

young woman, maiden

تسلگدوت | **tselgedūt**, *tselg̱yt*

| NO.TEL.-EDŪT

(woman’s) virginity

تسلگد-ینگیم | **tselged-yngyθ**~, *tselged yngymm*~, *tselged yngyv-*

| VUI

to lose one’s virginity (of women)

تسلکوادنا | **tselkvaḍna**, *tselgvats*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.OP2

abandoned camp

تسمبایوکی | **tsembavukki**, *tseimppit*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2(PL)

mountain plateau, highland plateau, highlands (especially in the west)

تسمبن | **tsemben**

| ADV/POSTP

(INESSIVE) agape, wide open

تسمبت | **tsembet**

| ADV/POSTP

(ILLATIVE) agape, wide open: *haḻli tsembet skuognen* ‘her/his jaw dropped, her/his mouth went wide open’

تسمپپوت | **tsemp̱pot**, *tsemp̱pukka*, *tsemp̱pog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT

1. wide open 2. splayed

تسمپپ-یگ | **tsemp̱p-ig**~, *tsemp̱p igg*~, *tsemp̱p ikk*-

| VAT

1. to open wide 2. to splay

تسنگول | **tsengul**, *tsengoḷa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP1

clarity, lucidity, transparency

تسرن | **tseren**, *tserrema*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP2

1. blade (of grass) 2. lock (of hair)

تسرگات | **tsergat**, *tseurg̱gava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

medicine (against a specific thing): *huohul*~ ‘antidepressant’, *raukle*~ ‘anti-emetic’, *tsalppa*~ ‘anxiolytic’, *āhja*~ ‘deodorant, antiperspirant’, *ullir*~ ‘anti-nausea drug’, *kinnullir*~ ‘laxative’

تسرگگاہا | **tsergg̱gaha**, *tseurg̱gas*

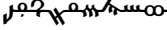
| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP2

drug, dope, narcotics

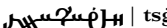
تسرگگ-یس(وθ) | **tsergg̱g-is(uθ)**~, *tsergg̱g isumm*~, *tsergg̱g isupp-*

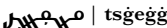
| VUI

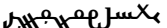
to be recovered, to be healed, to be all better: *na pitsergg̱gisumma-t ke?* ‘are you all better now?’

 | **tserrǧ-isʕuθ-**, *tserrǧ* 'is ʕumm-, *tserrǧ* 'is ʕupp-
 | VUI
 to recover, to heal, to bounce back, to get better

 | **tserrǧǧykis**, *tserrǧǧykka*
 | NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
 hyperactive person, overachiever, someone who is always doing something or can't relax

 | **tsǧarraba**, *tsǧoarat*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
 1. sound of walking in cold snow 2. rumors, talk: *ǧesǧvin nannit tsǧoarat* 'I heard rumors about it'

 | **tsǧǧǧǧi**, *tsǧǧǧu*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
 1. sledgehammer: *tsǧǧǧi tsǧǧnet* 'overkill, overboard (lit. sledgehammer to the strip)' 2. idiot, meat-head

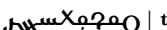
 | **tsǧǧǧǧippug-**, *tsǧǧǧǧ ippugg-*, *tsǧǧǧǧ ippukk-*
 | VT
 to use as a hammer, to use a hammer on, to hammer

 | **tsǧeūt**, *tsǧeūdda*
 | NO.MO.CON.-T.PR
 skeleton, skeletonised remains (often plural)

 | **tsǧin**, *tsǧingen*
 | NO.MO.SCHIZ.-N.AMP
 thin strip (of wood, bark, roots)

 | **t(s)ǧinnju**, *t(s)ǧidnǧin*
 | NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP1
 mouse

 | **tsǧugat**, *tsǧuokkava*
 | NO.TEL.-AT
 pen, pencil, paint brush

 | **tsǧugerit**, *tsǧǧǧir*, *tsǧǧǧir-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
 1. vivid, colourful, patterned 2. (*ǧi~*) descriptive

 | **tsǧugg-**, *tsǧǧǧv-*, *tsǧǧǧk-*
 | VAT
 1. to draw 2. (*ǧi~*) to describe

 | **tsǧuggomis**, *tsǧǧǧǧǧpma*
 | NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
 pen, pencil

 | **tsǧugu**, *tsǧǧǧuokkǧa*
 | NO.TEL.-U
 1. picture, image, drawing: *ǧkka~* 'worldview, opinion', *tahin~* 'example (someone/something to be followed), role model' 2. (*ǧi~*) description

 | **tsǧuguǧma**, *tsǧǧǧuokkǧi*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ǧ.OP1
 imagery, symbolism, symbol

 | **tsǧuguǧmet**, *tsǧǧǧuǧǧmǧ*, *tsǧǧǧuǧǧmǧθ-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-MET
 symbolic, visual, graphical

 | **tsǧulk-**, *tsǧǧǧlkv-*, *tsǧǧǧlk-*
 | VUT
 to annoy, to irritate, to put in a bad mood: *pitsǧulkat* 'you are annoying me'

 | **tsǧulkot**, *tsǧulkukka*, *tsǧulkǧ-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-OT
 annoyed, irritated, in a bad mood

 | **tsǧullattam-**, *tsǧǧǧull attamm-*, *tsǧǧǧull abm-*
 | VAI
 to be a trouble-maker

ṭṣḡull-is-, *ṭṣḡull iss-*, *ṭṣḡull iss-*
 | VUI
 to be/feel annoyed, irritated, to be in a bad mood

ṭṣḡull-ist-, *ṭṣḡull istu-*, *ṭṣḡull ist-*
 | VUI
 to annoy, to provoke, to aggravate

ṭṣḡullukis-, *ṭṣḡullukka*
 | NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
 trouble maker, brat, rascal

ṭṣḡuol, *ṭṣḡuoḷḷon*
 | NO.MO.SCHIZ.-L.B
 chip, fragment (broken off): ~*noallta* ‘chipped tooth’: *koggat kuwvot ṭṣḡuoḷḷon nē na* ‘to hit a bump in the road (lit. to get a chip in the blade)’

ṭṣḡuvis, *ṭṣḡuppha~ṭṣḡuvva*
 | NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
 symbol, icon, letter

ṭṣḡūḡty, *ṭṣḡēūḡty*
 | NO.BI.HET.PR
 mosquito

ṭṣḡvūen, *ṭṣḡvūengūn*
 | NO.MO.SCHIZ.-N.PR
 atlantic wolffish (*Anarhichas lupus*)

ṭṣial-, *ṭṣiall-*, *ṭṣiall-*
 | VA
 to eat (a lot, quickly)

ṭṣialloḡa, *ṭṣauli*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-Ḡ.OP1
 gluttony

ṭṣiamot~ṭṣēmot, *ṭṣiamukka*, *ṭṣiamog-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-OT
 1. tarnished 2. (*ettset~*) vert-de-gris 3. (often as prefix, *ṭṣēm-/ṭṣiam-*) darkened, tarnished, with a patina

ṭṣiddi, *ṭṣilon*
 | NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
 snow bank, piled up snow: *ṭṣigvat ṭṣilot nē na* ‘not to care, not to give a shit (lit. to piss in the snow bank)’

ṭṣigv-, *ṭṣigv-*, *ṭṣikv-*
 | VI
 to pee, to piss, to urinate (colloquial, vulgar): *ṭṣṣigvūsut* ‘I need to pee’

ṭṣigvi, *ṭṣigvu*
 | NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
 pee, piss, urine (colloquial, vulgar): *ṭṣigvūmit* ‘drunk’

ṭṣigḡoḡḡa, *ṭṣikkuts*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-TS.OP1
 northern bedstraw (*Galium boreale*)

ṭṣikkal, *ṭṣikkoḷa*
 | NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
 Sirius: *Ḳāndan kikūmmittsun ṭṣikkal* ‘Sirius twinkles in the forest as well (expression used to indicate that just because something cannot be seen does not mean that it’s not there, often said when someone has passed)’

ṭṣikva, *ṭṣigvo*, *ṭṣikv-*
 | ADJ.HET.ANT.OP2
 1. (bright, glowing) white 2. red hot

ṭṣikvalba, *ṭṣigval*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP2
 wood anemone (*Anemonoides nemorosa*): *ṭṣigvalit situnnat lukkat nē na* ‘to wait for better days, to have to be patient (lit. to have to wait for wood anemones)’

ṭṣikvinis, *ṭṣikvitna*

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP.C
egg white, albumen

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsikv-id-**, *tsikv idd-*, *tsikv itt-*

| VT
to bleach, to whiten

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsikv-ussin-**, *tsikv ussinn-*, *tsikv ussidn-*

| VI
to appear white, to wear white

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsil·dal**, *tsil doḵa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
Wednesday(also *tsil daldan*): *tsildoḵa* ‘on Wednesday’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsil·daldan**, *tsil dalttama*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
Wednesday(also *tsil dal*): *tsildalttan* ‘on Wednesday’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsilgaḡma**, *tsilkkā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP2
1. intelligence, intellect, cleverness, ability to differentiate 2. (*gi*~) discernment, alteration, modification 3. (*hū*~) discrimination

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsilgaḡmet**, *tsilgaḡmī*, *tsilgaḡmiḡ*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
1. intellectual, intelligent 2. (*gi*~) discerning, perspicacious, smart, sharp 3. (*hū*~) discriminatory

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsilk-**, *tsilk-*, *tsilkk-*

| VT
1. to split, to separate, to differentiate 2. (*gi*~) to derive, to extract, to generate, to source, to differentiate, to discern, to alter, to modify: *gitsilkatit* ‘noticeably, significantly’ 3. (*hū*~) to discriminate 4. (~*attag-*) to separate, to divorce

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsilkatavat**, *tsilkatavan*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP2
separation, divorce

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsilkka**, *tsilkon*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
1. split, splitting, separation, separation, differentiation 2. (*gi*~) derivation, extraction, sourcing, discernment, alteration, modification

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsilli**, *tsilon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
1. middle, centre 2. island

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsilli·gi·tsilkk-ugḡami**, *tsilligitsilkkogun*, *tsilligitsulkkogḡam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UGḡAMI
mediocre, unremarkable, pathetic

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsilmi**, *tsilpmon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
curl

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsilmūt**, *tsilmykka*, *tsilmūḡ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŪT
curly

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsilttsi**

| ADV/POSTP
from the middle, in the centre (in both or all directions): *tsilttsi ṇākpuḵḶḶin* ‘it broke (in the middle, e.g. of stick)’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsillal**, *tsilloḶa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
frame (for drying hides, fish)

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsillat**, *tsiḶḶava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
1. split, forking, branching (point), fork 2. (*ōkkū*~) difference of opinion, conflict, disagreement, dispute: (*ōkkū*)*tsillatsalla* ‘point of conflict, disagreement, dispute’ 3. (*gi*~) version (also *gi tsiḶḶi*)

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsillallut**, *tsillallon*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1

1. framework, rule, structure: *tsillallukkit* ‘systematically, in an organised way’ 2. (*kulḡo*~) infrastructure, underpinning

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsiḶḶ-**, *tsiḶḶ-*, *tsiḶḶ-*

| VUI

1. to split, to separate, to go into two different directions from a point, to branch out 2. (*ōkkū*~) to have a difference of opinion, to be in conflict with, to have a dispute with, to be in disagreement with (+ELAT or +COM) 3. (*gi*~) to derive from, to be derived from, to come from (+ELAT or +COM) 4. (*iggits*~) to stand out, to be excellent, to be outstanding

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsiḶḶet**, *tsiḶḶikka*, *tsiḶḶeg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ET

1. different, differing, branching off, off-shoot 2. (*gi*~) derived, derivative, secondary, incidental, resultant, adapted, altered 3. (*iggits*~) excellent, outstanding

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsiḶḶi**, *tsillon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP

1. branch (branching off another branch), offshoot 2. difference (between two things): *nā iēin kis tsiḶḶi na* ‘what is the difference between them?’ 3. (*gi*~) derivatize, derivitization, byproduct, spin off, version (also *gi tsillat*), alteration, modification

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsiḶḶoḡa**, *tsillū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

1. branch, side (of family): *ummatsillukkit* ‘on (my) mother’s side’, *ikkatsillukkit* ‘on (my) father’s side’ 2. (*kini*~) family, phylum

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsiḶḶukvi**, *tsillut*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1

taxonomy

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsindotṇa**, *tsinttun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1

right half, right side

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsindu**, *tsinttoga*

| NO.TEL.-U

drink

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsint-**, *tsintv*~*tsintt-*, *tsintt-*

| V

1. to drink: *ṇetsintusut* ‘I am thirsty’, *tsintusin sakvin* ‘a thirsty man’ 2. (VUT, *si*~) to absorb 3. (VAI/VAT, *gi*~) to make out (with) 4. (~*allug-*) to drink one by one, (FIG.) to get drunk, hammered

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsintebis**, *tsindit*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP

a small sip, a little sip

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsint·isig-**, *tsint isigg-*, *tsint isikk-*

| VU

to be thirsty

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsintis**, *tsintta*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C

sip

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsintit**, *tsinte(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1

drinking area, bar, place with potable water

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsintitsut**, *tsintitson*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1

a small sip, a little sip

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsintts·ir-**, *tsintts irr-*, *tsintts irr-*

| VAI

to slurp, to make sound drinking

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsinttsitskva**, *tsintsits*

| NO.TRI.APO.-TS.AMP

sound of someone drinking, slurping, slurp

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tsirr-**, *tsirr-*, *tsirr-*

| VAI

pitiful, pathetic, sorry

tsulk·usug-~tsulk·usug-, *tsulk·usugg-*,
tsulk usukk- ~ *tsulk usugg-*, *tsulk usukk-*
| VUT
to pity: *pitsulkusugemat* ‘I pity you’

tsullu, *tsûeʔʔen*
| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP1.PR
1. butt, bottom, behind 2. (PL ~*ogɪ*) other side of a bay, river or lake, opposite side (parallel to something): *tsûeʔʔit galljen* ‘on the other side of the bay/lake’

tsungat, *tsuonkkkava*
| NO.TEL.-AT
paring knife

tsungu, *tsuonkkoga*
| NO.TEL.-U
1. piece (which has been cut), bite (of food): (*tsungo*)*tsuonkkukkit* ‘in portion, small bits at a time’ 2. (DIM, *tsungutsit* or *tsungobis*) bite (when talking to children): *mja umm̄in tsungutsit na* ‘one last bite’

tsunkk-, *tsunkk-*, *tsunkk-*
| VAT
to cut (with a knife), to cut into pieces

tsuokka, *tseyggi*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. (coniferous) needle: *nâ tseyggisit a* ‘it is lost (lit. it is in the needles)’ 2. (*luola*~) cypress, (*luola tsuokka piʔʔʔu*) cedar

tsuokkatna, *tsuoggat*
| NO.TRLAPO.-T.OP2
soil covered in coniferous needles (also *tsuokkatna*)

tsuokkutna, *tsuoggut*
| NO.TRLAPO.-T.OP1
soil covered in coniferous needles (also *tsuokkatna*)

tsuotts-, *tsuotts-*, *tsuotts-*
| VI
to fart, to pass gas (audibly): *tsuottsat tsûhet ne na* ‘to sit idly, to have nothing to do (lit. to fart into the bilge)’

tsurriha, *tsurrihin*, *tsurrih-*
| ADJ.TEL.-HA.AMP
with (such and such) beak/nose: *balla*~ ‘well-fed, satisfied, at peace (lit. full-beaked, with a full beak)’, *tsuonku*~ ‘with a crooked beak, nose, ugly, dishonest, sleazy’

tsurriin, *tsurema*
| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
beak, nose

tsûs, *tsûhi*
| NO.MO.CON.-S.SIMP
middle, bilge of canoe

tsûeggi, *tseutgu*
| NO.BI.HET.SYM.AMP
1. rung 2. rib: *isi tsûeggi* ‘old bones, tired bones’

tsûll-, *tsûll-*, *tsûllʔ*
| VT
1. to carry, to bear 2. (*key*~, VUT) to mean, to signify 3. (*il*~) to propel, to power 3. (VUT) *satsûlla soakian* ‘s/he feels it in her/his gut (lit. s/he carries it in her/his chest)’ 4. (*i*~ VAT) to complete

tsûllʔa, *tseuʔʔin*
| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2.PR
1. carrying, bearing 2. (*key*~) meaning, signification 2. (*il*~) propelling, power, drive, motivation 3. gut feeling 4. (*i*~) completion: *itseuʔʔugit* ‘completely, to completion, entirely’

tsûllʔ·ytyθ-, *tsûllʔ ytymm-*, *tsûllʔ ytypp-*
| VPASS
1. to be carried 2. (*il*~) to be propelled, to be powered (by +ELAT)

tsûrgyl, *tsûrgûʔa*
| NO.BI.CON.-L.PR
mitten (usually made of leather)

tsygi, *tsiukku*
| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
snake

tsygylit, *tsygyt*, *tsygyt-*
| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
sly, cunning, devious, guileful

tsymyt, *tsymû(n)*
| NO.MO.CON.-T.PR1
1. dimple 2. (*el*~) spore

tsymykky, *tsymygûn*, *tsymyk-*
| ADJ.TEL.-KKY
dimpled, with dimples

Tṣṭṣ

tṣadn-, *tṣadn-*, *tṣadn-*
| VT
1. (VAT) to find 2. (VUT) to come across 3. (*gillit*~, VAT) to discover 4. (VAT, *i*~) to elucidate, to find (a solution), to solve 5. (VAT, *iggit*~) to find easily 6. (*huit*~) to find with trouble: *huiṭṣadnoguttami* ‘it is hard to find’ 6. (VUT, ~*usug-*) to long for, to miss: *pitṣadnusugemmat* ‘I miss you’

tṣadn̄i-, *tṣadn̄i-*, *tṣadn̄i-*
| VI
to sail

tṣadn̄i, *tṣoam̄jen*
| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
1. wing (especially the underside or a large or extended wing) 2. sail: *tṣadn̄ielinkkas* ‘sailboat’

tṣadn̄ii, *tṣadn̄iemma*
| NO.TEL.-ΦI
sailor

tṣagg(uts)ak, *tṣagg(uts)oğa*
| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP2
male reindeer

tṣaggerit, *tṣaggir*, *tṣaggir-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
male (especially of reindeer): *tṣaggir-* ‘male’

tṣa(ğ/θ)-θ-(θ)ot
| ADJ.AFFIX.TEL.-OT
difficult: *tṣakkindot*~*tṣakkinttot* ‘difficult to understand’, *tṣağvallot*~*tṣağğallot* ‘difficult to read, illegible’, *tṣağlidnot*~*tṣakkidnot* ‘difficult to say, tricky’, *tṣattṣadnot* ‘difficult to find, rare, difficult to obtain’

tṣağgis, *tṣağga*
| NO.TRLAPO.-N.OP1
blister

tṣağgit, *tṣağge(n)*
| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1
burnt area

tṣağgumu, *tṣoatgun*
| NO.TRLAPO.-N.OP1
wart

tṣağʔ-, *tṣağʔv-*, *tṣağʔ-*
| VUI
to catch on fire

tṣağna, *tṣağni*, *tṣağn-*
| ADJ.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

1. difficult, tricky 2. treacherous, unforgiving

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśaǵv-**, *tśaǵv-*, *tśaǵv-*

| VUI

to burn: *tśaǵvami nūekki* ‘the fire is burning’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśaibm-**, *tśaibm-*, *tśaibm-*

| VI

1. to wander 2. (*gi~*) to wander off, to die

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśaibmylit**, *tśaibmyl*, *tśaibmyl-*

| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT

1. wandering, shifting, restless 2. (*sulge~*) unfaithful, who falls in love easily or with many people at once

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśaksi**, *tśoasse*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

flea

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśaksulit**, *tśaksul*, *tśaksul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

with fleas, infected, dirty

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśalma**, *tśālp̄men*, *tśalm-*

| ADJ.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

awful, terrible: *tśālp̄mit* ‘awfully, terribly’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśalmohut**, *tśoalp̄mū*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT

sorrow, grief, pain: *tśoalp̄mū kaukiḡāwat nin ai* ‘to be(come) grief-stricken’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśalpi**

| ADV

tight, hard, well: *nūkkos tśalpi* ‘hold on tight’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśalp̄-is-**, *tśalp̄ iss-*, *tśalp̄ iss-*

| VUI

to be anxious, to have anxiety

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśalp̄-is̄x̄uθ-**, *tśalp̄ is̄x̄umm-*, *tśalp̄ is̄x̄upp-*

| VTRANSL

1. to become anxious 2. (*~it̄n-*, *~isk-*) to have a panic attack, to become very anxious

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśalp̄-ist-**, *tśalp̄ istv-*, *tśalp̄ ist-*

| VUT

1. to make anxious, to cause anxiety: *net̄sālp̄isteset* ‘it makes me anxious’ 2. (*~it̄n-*, *~isk-*) to cause a panic attack

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśalp̄-od-**, *tśalp̄ od-*, *tśalp̄ od-*

| VUI

1. to contract (gradually, naturally) 2. (*keu~*) to shrink (gradually, naturally)

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśalpohut**, *tśālp̄ū*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT

tightness

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśalppa**, *tśālp̄en*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

1. anxiety 2. (*tśālp̄ it̄n a*, *tśālp̄ isk a*) panic (attack)

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśalpperit**, *tśālp̄p̄ir*, *tśālp̄p̄ir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT

1. anxious 2. (*tśālp̄ it̄n erit*, *tśālp̄ isk erit*) panicky

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśalputs**, *tśālp̄oha*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.OP1

1. contraction 2. (*keu~*) shrinking, shrinkage

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśalp̄-ūx̄**, *tśālp̄ ūx̄x̄-*, *tśālp̄ ūx̄x̄-*

| VTRANSL

to contract, to shrink (of clothes)

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśalpulla**, *tśoalbul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1

contraction, shrink

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśalpot**, *tśālp̄ukka*, *tśālp̄og-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT

tight, tightly wrapped, tightly bundled: *na i-at̄sālp̄ogan ket gvaiggas?* ‘is everything right, ready to go? (lit. is everything tightly wrapped)’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśangi**, *tśoakne*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

manure, fertiliser

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśanka**, *tśānkk̄en*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

animal feces, shit (also *tśorka*, *tśonka*, *tśonkkaḡma*, *tśorkkaḡam*): (*a*) *tśanka(-da)* ‘fuck, shit’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśankerit**, *tśānkk̄ir-*, *tśankir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT

1. shitty, bad, low quality, dreadful, awful 2. *tśankir-* (pejorative prefix): *tśankirvaihegi* ‘shitty weather’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśankk̄-am-**, *tśankk̄ amm-*, *tśankk̄ abm-*

| VI

to defecate, to shit

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśannj̄ul**, *tśannj̄ōḡa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP1

1. female swan 2. (*~gamma*) mother swan and her youngs, the constellation of Ursa Major (*kemmo tśannj̄ul* or *tśannj̄ul*) and Ursa Minor (*n̄j̄iddo ḡamut* or *ḡamut*)

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśannu**, *tśoadnoga*

| NO.TEL.-U

1. find 2. (*ḡillit̄~*) discovery 3. (*i~*) elucidation, solution

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśantts̄-**, *tśantts̄-*, *tśantts̄-*

| VUI

to wake up slightly, to stir in one’s sleep (often *~itt-*): *tśantts̄ittan usket* ‘s/he often stirs her/his sleep’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśard-**, *tśārdv-*, *tśartt-*

| VT

1. to scare, to cause worry to, to cause anguish 2. (*~isk-*) to startle, to shock

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśartta**, *tśārt̄en*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

1. scare, worry, anguish 2. (*tśartt̄ isk a*) shock

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśarva**, *tśārv̄en*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

allergy: *aś̄āst̄sarva* ‘pollen allergy’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśarvat**, *tśoarv̄ava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

allergen

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśarv-**, *tśārv-*, *tśārv-*

| VUT

(reverse) to be allergic to: *net̄sarv̄eset saūx̄en* ‘I’m allergic to fish’

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśaskv-**, *tśaskv-*, *tśaskv-*

| VA

1. to scout 2. (*si~*) to spy

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśaskvi**, *tśaskvemma*

| NO.TEL.-Φ1

1. scout 2. (*si~*) spy

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśatḡ·ai-**, *tśatḡ aij̄-*, *tśatḡ aij̄-*

| VUI

to smell of fire, to smell of something burning

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśatḡaj̄a**, *tśāḡḡā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ḡ.OP2.PR

smell of fire, smell of something burning

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | **tśatt̄s̄-**, *tśatt̄s̄-*, *tśatt̄s̄-*

| V

1. to give birth (of animals) 2. (VUT) to give rise to, to engender

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰 | **tšattšal**, *tšattšaxa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.OP2
birthing period (of animals)

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tša-unguθ-**, *tša ungum-*, *tša ungupθ-*

| VUI
to disappear

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰 | **tšauttsa**, *tšaytsen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
knot (in wood), difficulty, problem: *tšattšat tšaytit nē na* ‘to cause trouble (lit. to give birth to knots)’, *koggat tšaytsit nin ai* ‘to hit a snag, to be faced with an unexpected (or predictable but unavoidable) problem (lit. to get knots)’, *eiū (hō) tšeyškvet tšaytsen* ‘you hit the nail on the head, that’s exactly write (lit. here you split the knot)’ *~biūjiū* ‘rock hard’, *~miudda* ‘very still, very calm, cool and collected’

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšauttsamet**, *tšauttsami*, *tšauttsamiθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.MET
difficult, tricky, hard to deal with

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšauttsōga**, *tšautsū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
challenge, quizz: *neska~* ‘quizz, test’

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰 | **tšavvut**, *tšavo(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
cold, frost, temperature below 0°C

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰 | **tšavv-**, *tšavv-*, *tšavv-*

| VI
1. (VIMP) to go, to procede, to flow, to be a certain way: *ise-t ga tšavva* ‘that’s the way it is, c’est la vie’, *na i-ikkōt ke tšavva(mi)?* ‘how are you doing?’ 2. (VAI) to go, to walk, to travel (by foot): *kajjet tsatsavva?* ‘where are you going?’ 4. (VAI, ~uttug-) to behave (a certain way), to have (a certain) attitude, to have a certain (outlook): *gikokkagmesset tšavvuttugat najjet* ‘they have a negative attitude towards it, they oppose it’ 5. (~an-) to hike, to walk

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰 | **tšavva**, *tšavi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR
1. going, proceeding, flow, way 2. walking by foot 3. behaviour, attitude, outlook 3. (*tšavv an a*) hike (often *gykkū~*)

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰 | **tšavvit**, *tšavve(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
1. hallway 2. (*mono~*) sidewalk, walking path

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **-tšavvavut**, *-tšavvaukka*, *-tšavvaug-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVUT
of a certain way, attitude, behaviour: *iggit~* ‘good-natured, well-behaved’, *hiūt~* ‘bad-natured, ill-behaved’, *pukku tšavv ausset* ‘very, quite, significantly, exceedingly, excessively, tremendously’

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšavverit**, *tšavvir*, *tšavvir-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
normal, banal

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰𐌰 | **tšavvutuvut**, *tšavvutuvon*

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
behavior (medical/scientific term)

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰𐌰 | **tšākñit~tšātñit**

| ADV
with difficulty, barely

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšālpmi**, *tšaalmon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP
drought, dry weather

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰 | **tšār**, *tšārreū*

| NO.MO.CON.-R.PR
(stick) broken in the middle

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰 | **tšekkavi**, *tšeggā*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP2
1. outermost island, island furthest from the shore 2. isolation

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšekkot**, *tšekkukka*, *tšekkog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
isolated

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšentt-**, *tšenttv-*, *tšentt-*

| VA
1. to pay 2. (~eltsǵ-) to take revenge on 3. (VAD *sis i~*) to reward, to make up: *siskitsentteppittut* ‘I will make it up to you, I will reward you with it’

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšentta**, *tšenton*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2
1. payment 2. (*tšentt eltsǵ a*) revenge, payback 3. (*si~*) rewarding

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšentut**, *tšento(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
1. salary, pay 2. (*si~*) reward

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšettšebbu**, *tšeytsit*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP.PR
old man, grandpa

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšettset**, *tšettse(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP2
old man

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšetsukki**, *tšettšogit*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1(PL)
fish guts

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšetsuknuš**, *tšetsuknottšan*, *tšetsuknoš-*

| ADJ.TEL.-NUŠ
1. covered in fish guts 2. guilty (of something minor): *pimađdutussin tšetsuknuš* ‘you got caught red-handed (lit. you were hunted covered in fish guts)’

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšetsuk-nušǵ-**, *tšetsuk nušǵv-*, *tšetsuk nušǵ-*

| VUI
1. to get covered in fish guts 2. to get one’s hands dirty

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšetsusk-**, *tšetsuskv-*, *tšetsusk-*

| VT
to chum, to cast chum into water to attract fish

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšetsusut**, *tšettšus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
chum, guts

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšeuñiūgat**, *tšeiñeū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.PR2
ice box

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšeuñiūg-is-**, *tšeiñiūg iss-*, *tšeiñiūg iss-*

| VT
to refrigerate, to keep cold

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tševv-ed-**, *tševv edđ-*, *tševv edđ-*

| VUI
to grow colder

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tševv-inǵǵ-**, *tševv inǵǵ-*, *tševv inǵǵ-*

| VUI
to (start to) feel/get cold (of weather or surfaces, liquids)

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tševv-inn-**, *tševv inn-*, *tševv idn-*

| VUI
to feel cold, to be cold to the touch

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰 | **tšey**, *tševvi*, *tševv~tšūv-*

| ADJ.MO.DIPH.PR1
cold (not necessarily below freezing, *tšūv-* more commonly used when talking about weather)

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšeyhyt**, *tšeyhy*

| NO.TEL.-HHYT
cold

𐌹𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌴𐌹𐌰𐌰 | **tšēlgǵ-**, *tšēlgǵv-*, *tšēlgǵ*

| NO.TEL.-AT
dried meat

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšorka**, *tšũarkhen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
animal feces, defecation, shit (also *tšanka*): (*a*) *tšorka(-t da)* ‘fuck, shit’

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰𐌰 | **tšorkkam-**, *tšorkkamm-*, *tšvorkkabm-*

| V
to defecate, to shit (also *tšankkam-*)

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšorri**, *tšören*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
bolete, mushroom (without gills, also commonly *kummus*)

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰𐌰𐌰 | **tšorv-uθ-**, *tšorv umm-*, *tšorv upp-*

| VTRANSL
to be rotten (of wood)

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰𐌰𐌰 | **tšorv-uʃ-**, *tšorv uʃʃ-*, *tšorv uʃʃʃ-*

| VTRANSL
to rot (of wood)

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰𐌰𐌰 | **tšorvulla**, *tšorvull*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
wood rot, rotting (of wood)

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰𐌰𐌰 | **tšöbm-am-**, *tšöbm amm-*, *tšöbm abm-*

| VAI
1. to weave a lid 2. to wrap up, to finish, to put the finishing touch on, to finalize

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšõn**, *tšõma*

| NO.MO.CON.-N.LAB
(woven) lid

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšuggu**, *tšyiki*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR
baby

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰𐌰 | **tšuggut**, *tšukkan*, *tšukk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGUT
sharp, quick, light, thin

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰𐌰𐌰 | **tšugmus**, *tšugma*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.OP1.NC
runt, small or underweight young, light-weight, easily scared, someone who cannot handle their alcohol: *gamma ohat tšugmus* ‘I’m a total chicken, I can’t handle alcohol’

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰𐌰 | **tšugur**, *tšugora*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.OP1
crucible: *tšugat tšugora nin ai* ‘to give up (after making a mistake or being unsuccessful, lit. to drop the crucible)’

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšuhr-**, *tšuhr-*, *tšuhr-*

| VUI
to snore (often ~*aʃʃʃ-*, also *tšurr-*)

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšuhra**, *tšeyrren*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
snoring (often *tšuhr aʃʃʃ a*, also *tšurra*)

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšuit**, *tšuiddon*

| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-T.B
crayfish

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰𐌰 | **tšukk-its-**, *tšukk ittš-*, *tšukk ittš-*

| VT
1. to blunt, to make blunt, to dampen, to attenuate 2. to bore, to make stupid 2. (*i tšukk uttug ittš-*, *i tšutt(ug) ittš-*, *tšuttš-*) to calm down, to settle down, to blunt for oneself: *ittš(ukk)utt(ug)ittšatten~tšuttšatten* ‘calm down (lit. blunt them for yourself)’

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰𐌰𐌰 | **tšukkittšun**, *tšukkittšoma*

| NO.TEL.-ITTŠUN
1. blunting, dampening, attenuation 2. boring, making (someone) stupid

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšulla**, *tšylen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
decorative trimming or band on clothes

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšulǵva**, *tšulǵgven*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
1. lizard 2. critter, centipede, any long insect 3. (*kemmo~*) dinosaur

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšulkvi**, *tšulǵven*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
1. pistill 2. spine, backbone, trunk: *pikka~* ‘(large) torso, man with a large torso’

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšulmi**, *tšulǵmen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
breast, chest (especially women's)

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšultšat**, *tšultšava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
car, vehicle

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšultš-**, *tšultš-*, *tšultš-*

| V
1. to transport, to drive, to move (using a vehicle) 2. (*si~*) to import 3. (*gi~*) to export, to ship 4. (*sassa~*) to transfer, to exchange: *sassatšultšussivumma* ‘it is interchangeable, it is equivalent’, *sassatšultšogummen* ‘incomparable, unique’ 5. (*al~*) to vary: *altšultša* ‘it depends, sometimes’, *altšultšoguvattit* ‘invariably’

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšultšä**, *tšultšän*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
1. transport, moving, driving 2. (*si~*) import 3. (*gi~*) export 4. (*sassa~*) transfer, exchange 5. (*al~*) variation

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšultšäva**, *tšultšat*, *tšultšatš-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA
1. (*sassa~*) equivalent, interchangeable 5. (*al~*) varied: *altšultšattit* ‘variously’, *au altšultšattit va* ‘depending on’ 6. (*nan al~*) diverse

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšultšäva**, *tšultšä*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
1. (*sassa~*) equivalence, interchangeability 5. (*al~*) variation, variability: 6. (*nan al~*) diversity

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšullji**, *tšulǵen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
1. stalk, stem 2. family (especially when talking about ancestors), (one’s own) genealogy: *tšullji aija* ‘genealogy’

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšulljinnan**, *tšulǵin*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP
family member (especially distant or ancestor), forefather (and/or foremother)

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšulljiut**, *tšulljo(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
style, stalk, stem: ~*bini* ‘stigma’, *tšulljukkitt* ‘basically, essentially’

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšuʃʃa**, *tšyʃʃ(en)*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR
flower (especially small flowering plants)

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšumm-og-**, *tšumm ogg-*, *tšumm ukk-*

| VT
to endanger, to put in jeopardy

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšummuggun**, *tšummikoma*

| NO.TEL.-GGUN
endangerment

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšummuha**, *tšūmus*

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP1
dangerous place, dangerous area

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰 | **tšunguva**, *tšunokkai*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
pine (especially which is crooked, gnarled or especially old)

sea water, salt water

ሕክታ ሰጥሰጥሰ | **uhhja·tsidni**, *uhhja tsinnon*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.AMP

Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*)

ሕክክክ | **uhukku**, *ūdđut*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

rock ptarmigan (*Lagopus muta*, especially in the winter, also *puġtuwa*)

ሕክክክ | **uikkut**, *uikko(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1

1. esker, ridge 2. (*gamma*~) reef

ሕክክክ | **uinil**, *uineḲa*

| NO.BI.CON.-L.AMP

truthfulness, accuracy

ሕክክክ | **uin·ōm-**, *uin ōmm-*, *uin ōbm-*

| VAI

1. to say the truth, to speak the truth 2. (*sis*~) to confess (something, to something +ELAT)

ሕክክክ | **uinōma**, *uidnun*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1

1. truth speaking, honesty 2. (*sis*~) confession

ሕክክክ | **uii·av-**, *uiiav-*, *uii av-*

| VI

1. (VAI, VUI) to hold out, to endure 2. (~ild-, VAI) , to persevere 2. (~its-) to subsist: *uiiawitsat gālppinnit nē na* ‘to subsist off the land, to be a hunter gathered’, *gālppinnit uiiawitsen miñnu* ‘a hunter gathering people’ 3. (*sis*~, VAI, VUI) to adapt, to acclimatise, to get used to (to +ILLAT)

ሕክክክ | **uii(av)ildun**, *uii(av)iltoma*

| NO.TEL.-ILDUN

perseverance

ሕክክክ | **uii(av)ittsun**, *uii(av)itsoma*

| NO.TEL.-ITTSUN

subsistance, survival

ሕክክክ | **uiiavvun**, *uiiavoma*

| NO.TEL.-AVVUN

1. endurance 2. (*sis*~) adaptation, acclimatization, getting used to

ሕክክክ | **uiiegi**, *uiiut*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP(PL)

determination, discipline, gut, unwavering dedication or strength to a task: *miṣat uiut nē na* ‘to do one’s best’

ሕክክክ | **uiiehit**, *uiiehi*

| NO.TEL.-HHIT

1. determination, discipline, dedication, strong-willedness 2. (*pukko*~) obstinacy, stubbornness, intransigence

ሕክክክ | **uiieiii**, *uiiē, uiieē-*

| ADJ.TEL.-EIII

determined, disciplined, dedicated, strong-willed: *pukko*~ ‘obstinate, stubborn, intransigent’

ሕክክክ | **uiiu**, *uiō, uiī-*

| ADJ.BI.HET.ANT.OP2

(morally, circumstancially) right, correct: *uiō monet* ‘in the right direction’

ሕክክክ | **uiiubun**, *uiiuppan*, *uiiupb-*

| ADJ.TEL.-BBUN

fantastic, great, ammazing

ሕክክክ | **uiiuiin**

| ADV

correctly, rightly: *uiiuiin tsamma* ‘you are right, correct’

ሕክክክ | **uiiuk**, *uiiogvan*, *uiiuko-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UK

tough, resilient: *uiiukkut* ‘tough, roughly, hard’

ሕክክክ | **uiiukvohut**, *uiiukvū*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT

resilience, toughness

ሕክክክ | **uiiut**, *uiiō(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1

1. projection, jut, something that sticks out, protuberance 2. erection: *uiiūmmut* ‘erect’

ሕክክክ | **uiōhut**, *uiū*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1

reality, world

ሕክክክ | **uiō·midda**, *uiō mīto*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.OP2

morality, sense of morality

ሕክክክ | **uiō·midduha**, *uiō midduhun*, *uiō midduh-*

| ADJ.TEL.-HA.B

moral (relating to morality)

ሕክክክ | **uiō·mittikvi**, *uiō middit*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP

ethics

ሕክክክ | **uiō·mitta**, *uiō middo*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2

morality, integrity

ሕክክክ | **uiō·mittin**, *uiō mittenan*, *uiō mittidn-*

| ADJ.TEL.-IN

moral (possessing morality)

ሕክክክ | **uiō·mituġġami**, *uiō mitoġun*, *uiō mitoġġam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UĠĠAMI

immoral

ሕክክክ | **uiū·tūlla**, *uiū teylen*

| NO.BI.HOM.SYM.OP2.PR

philosophy

ሕክክክ | **uiū·tūlliha**, *uiū tūllihin*, *uiū tūllih-*

| ADJ.TEL.-HA.AMP

philosophical

ሕክክክ | **ukava**, *vuokkat*, *ukaθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA

wild, untamed, natural (untouched)

ሕክክክ | **ukk-**, *ukv-*, *ukk-*

| VUT

to lose, to misplace, to no longer find or have

ሕክክክ | **ukkulit**, *ukkul*, *ukkul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT

1. forgetful, who often loses their things 2. (*inug*~) scattered, disorganised, who leaves their things everywhere

ሕክክክ | **ukla**, *vūeglen*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR

1. dipping 2. (*min*~) initiation 3. (*iss*~) baptism

ሕክክክ | **uksa**, *ūssen*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR

brood

ሕክክክ | **uks·od-**, *uks odd-*, *uks utt-*

| VAT

1. to hatch, to incubate 2. (*geg*~) to spread, to disperse

ሕክክክ | **uks·uḲ-**, *uks uḲḲ-*, *uks uḲḲ-*

| VTRANSL

1. to hatch 2. (*geg*~) to spread, to circulate, to disperse

ሕክክክ | **ukt-**, *uktv-*, *ukt-*

| VT.IRR

1. to place, to put: *sisuktat deijet nattset* ‘put it here’ 2. (VAI, VAT *iss* (‘inug)-O-add-, *issi* (‘sis)-O-add-): to organise, to arrange, to tidy, to gather: *issisisuktoddanin snūektsēdat* ‘s/he organised/arranged/gathered her/his belongings into her/his bag’, *galukwa uiijinuguktaddat nīnefmojova* ‘I have

to organise (things) in my room, I have to tidy my room’ 3. ~ *bjuokonet* ‘to make visible, to emphasise, to highlight’: *tsʰukketʰis ukat bjuokonet* *Ōʰʰit mitsatsin* ‘we must make the Pine language visible’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **uku**, *ukkoga~vuokkoga, uk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-U.IRR
empty, free, wide: *ukkumit* ‘in vain’, *gegukkoget* ‘out into the open, in the open, overtly’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ukut**, *uko(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
blank, void, abyss, gap, hiatus, pause, skip, vacancy

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ukuva**, *vuokki*

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
wilderness, nature: *vuokkukit* ‘out in the wilderness, outside, out in nature, out in the woods’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **u(l)bnis**, *u(l)pna*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C
swelling, bump, pimple (usually *ubnis*)

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ulbnulla**, *vuolpnuul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
inflammation

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ulbn-uʰ-**, *ulbn uʰʰ-, ulbn uʰʰ-*

| VTRANS
1. to swell (up), to become swollen 2. for flow to increase in a river due to rain or snow melting: *hulbnuʰami sivvu* ‘the river is swelling’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ulbn-uθ-**, *ulbn umm-, ulbn upp-*

| VUI
1, to be swollen: *hulbnuvoat nikkut tavamut* ‘my feet are swollen’ 2. for there to be an increased flow in a river: *hulbnuvoat idʰit sivvu* ‘rivers are ‘swollen’ in the spring’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **uldami**, *vuolttan*

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2
gallbladder: *uldantō* ‘gallstone’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **uld-od-**, *uld odd-, uld utt-*

| VT
1. to blacken, to make black 2. to tarnish 3. (*add~*) to patinate, to oxidise, to corrode 4. (*sis~*) to bruise, to cause skin to become bruised

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **uldohut**, *vuoltti*

| NO.TEL.-OHUT
blackness, darkness

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **uldot**, *ulduka, uldog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
tarnished, cloudy, murky

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **uldu**, *ulttoga~vuolttoga, uld-*

| ADJ.TEL.-U.IRR
black, dark: *ulttummit* ‘in the dark’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **uld-uʰ-**, *uld uʰʰ-, uld uʰʰ-*

| VTRANS
1. to blacken, to become black 2. to tarnish, to become tarnished 3. (*add~*) to patinate, to oxidise, to become corroded, to develop verdigris 4. (*sis~*) to bruise, to become blue from bruising

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ulduʰla**, *vuolttul*

| NO.TRI.APO.-L.OP1
1. blackening 2. tarnish, tarnishing 3. (*add~*) patina, oxidization, corrosion, verdigris 4. (*sis~*) bruising, hematoma, bruise

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ulḡ-**, *ulḡv-, ulḡḡ-*

| VUI
1. to leak, to flow slowly, slightly, to bleed (slowly), to seep, to trickle: *pulḡset nʰirunnit (ābmā)* ‘your nose is bleeding’ 2. (*sis~*) to become lighter, for dawn to break: *sisulḡvi* ‘day broke’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ulḡ-agag-**, *ulḡ agagg-, ulḡ agakk-*

| VT
to get flowing (slowly), to turn on, to excite: *ulḡagagat sullotilkon nē na* ‘to get the blood flowing, to get the heart pumping, to get warmed up’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ulḡi**, *vuolḡen*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP
1. trickle, slow slow, slight bleeding, seeping, leak 2. (*sis~*) dawn, break of dawn: *vuolḡḡikkut* ‘at the break of dawn, early in the morning’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ulḡḡut**, *ulḡḡo(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
(slow, slight) leak, flow, trickle, bleed, seeping: *nʰirra~* ‘nosebleed’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ulḡ-ir-**, *ulḡ irr-, ulḡ irr-*

| VU
1. (VUI) to have a gut feeling, to have a hunch 2. (VUT) to intuit, to guess or feel something on a hunch: *ulḡirrut nutnet* ‘I didn’t see it coming, I had no clue’: *hulḡirroḡuttami* ‘it is unpredictable’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ulḡir**, *ulḡera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
hunch, subtle sense, intuition: *hiske~* ‘blind hunch, gut feeling, intuition’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ulḡu(kkit)**

| ADV
slowly, little by little, subtly, such that one must pay great attention to notice: *ulḡu-ulḡu(kkit)*, *ulḡuk-ulḡu(kkit)* ‘very slowly, very meticulously, very carefully, piece by piece, little by little, progressively’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ulkuḡḡami**, *ulkoḡum, ulkoḡgam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UGGAMI
cowardly, without courage: *ulkoḡukkit* ‘cowardly’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ulkki**, *ulḡen, ulkk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-KKI
light, slightly bright, dim, faint, pale, gloaming, crepuscular

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ulkku**, *vuelken*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP1.PR
1. chest, torso 2. (*ulko gi* PL) temples (singular is *ulko skenni*): *uktat vuelkit sassa nē na* ‘to remember, to try to remember (lit. to put between the temples)’ (also *olkku*)

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ulli**, *ülen*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
1. exhausted (person or animal), poor: *tsamut ulli* ‘poor you’ 2. exhaustion, excessive strain: *lembat üleggin nē na* ‘to work oneself dead (lit. to work into exhaustion)’ 3. (ADV *ület, üleggin*) super, enormously, massively: *ület siti* ‘super intelligent, genius’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ull-ir-**, *ull irr-, ull irr-*

| VUI
to feel sick, to feel nauseous, to feel discomfort (in the stomach/intestines), to feel queasy

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ullir**, *ullera*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
sickness, disease, feeling unwell, queasiness (especially causing nausea or discomfort in the stomach or intestines): *kinn~* ‘constipation’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ullji**, *üljen*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP
back (anatomy): *üljen geget* ‘(lying) on the back’, *ulljitet~üljikkut* ‘back to back, back against back’ *üljenännyt* ‘with one’s hands behind the back’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ullot**, *ullukka, ullog-*

| ADJ.TEL.-OT
1. poor, weak, bad, low-quality 2. (*geg~*) inept, useless, broken, no longer working 3. (*igg~*) bungling, bumbling, amateurish, artless, guileless, inucuous, harmless, inoffensive (not bad, or bad without ill-intensions) not too bad: *iggullot miḡvu* ‘harmless food, inoffensive, perfectly fine food’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ullulit**, *ullul, ullul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
weak, exhausted, out of breath, faint, unwell, feeble, languid: *ullul* ‘sluggishly, feebly, weakly, barely’

𐄎𐄎𐄎 | **ull-uʰ-**, *ull uʰʰ-, ull uʰʰ-*

| VTRANS
to become weak, out of breath, faint, unwell

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ull·uθ-, ull umm-, ull upp-

| VUI
to be weak, out of breath, faint, unwell

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | uln·uχ-, uln uχχ-, uln uχχ-

| VTRANSL
to turn black, to become sooty

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ultṇ·am-, ultṇ amm-, ultṇ abm-

| VUI
1. to produce soot 2. to pollute

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ultṇ·and-, ultṇ and-, ultṇ antt-

| VT
to pollute

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ultṇet, ultṇe(n)

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP2
glaucoma

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ultṇin, ulnema

| NO.BI.CON.-N.AMP1
soot

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ultṇ·uθ-, ultṇ umm-, ultṇ upp-

| VUI
to be polluted

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ultṇuḡa, vuolmī

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
pollution

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ultṇ·uχ-, ultṇ uχ-, ultṇ uχχ-

| VTRANSL
to become polluted

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ult·ṇuś, ult ṇottśan, ult ṇośś-

| ADJ.TEL.-NUŚ
sooty, covered in soot, dirty

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ult·ṇuśχ-, ult ṇuśχv-, ult ṇuśχ-

| VUI
to become covered in soot, dirty

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ult·ṇuśt-, ult ṇuśtv-, ult ṇuśt-

| VUI
to cover in soot, to dirty

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ultsit, ultse(n)

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
lagoon

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ultsitsut, ultsitsōn

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
pond (also *ultsūt*)

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ulttsut, ulttso(n)

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
pond (also *ultsitsut*)

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ultś-, ulttś-, ulttś-

| VA
1. (VAT) to hunt, to follow 2. (VAT, *gaḡv*~) to harass 3. (VAI, *iss*~) to know the way

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ultśu, vuoltśoga

| NO.TEL.-U
1. prey 2. animal, creature: *pauḡḡon*~ or *hoahh*~ 'alien (from space)'

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ulttśi, ulttśemma

| NO.TEL.-ΦI
1. hunter 2. (*gaḡv*~) harasser 3. (*iss*~) someone who knows the way, guide

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ulttśi, vuoltśen

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP
hunt

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ulpna, vuelpnen

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2.PR
swelling, infection: *siv*~ 'swelling of river; river(s) when the flow is much more intense due to rain or snow melting'

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ulpṇat, vuolṇava

| NO.TEL.-AT
1. pro-inflammatory, something that causes swelling 2. something incendiary, controversial topic: *nā deḡḡa ari ulpṇats mi na-t de* 'this is very controversial here'

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ulḡuḡa, ulḡi

| NO.TRI.APO.-Ġ.OP1
chaga (*Inonotus obliquus*, often also *oḡḡuḡa* or *oḡḡuḡa*)

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ulḡut, ulḡo(n)

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
coffee

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ulḡu·ppug-, ulḡu ppugg-, ulḡu ppukk-

| VAI
to drink coffee

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ulḡuppuḡut, ulḡuppuḡon

| NO.TRI.CON.-T.OP1
coffee drink, cup of coffee

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | umma(ga)-, ūma(ga)-

| NO.OBL.POSS
mother: *ṇummava* 'my mother', *summaḡan* 'mother, her/his mother'

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ummananga, ūmanunit

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP2(HPL)
mother and son(s)

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ummaneḡ-, ummaneḡḡ-, ummaneḡḡ-

| VA
1. (VAI) to be a mother 2. (VAT) to have as a mother

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | umme·nukkun-, umme nukkunn-, umme nukkudn-

| VAI
to play (dolls, as mum)

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ummi, ūmen

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP
mum, mummy

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | umminga, ūminut

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.AMP(HPL)
mother and daughter(s)

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ummodot, ummūt

| NO.TEL.-ODOT
motherhood

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | ummut, ummo(n)

| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
aunt, mother's sister: *sellen*~ 'mother-in-law'

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | umppumi, vuompun

| NO.TRI.APO.-N.OP1
1. large vein, duct 2. cock, dick (vulg.)

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | umpputs, umppoha

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.OP1
vein: *sistattagat umppohit ne na* 'to try, to make a real effort, to put some heart into it (lit. to pull one's veins)'

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | umuk, umoḡva

| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1
1. wool, fuzz: *guoḡn illa*~ 'mustache (especially on teenager)' 2. (*pukv*~) silk

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | umṇin, upṇima

| ADJ.BI.CON.-N.AMP.GEM
1. last (in order) 2. furthest (behind/back), ultimate

ᐃᐅᓂᓂᐅᐅ | umṇ·ui-, umṇ uiḡ-, umṇ uiḡ-

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ሙሥሪዎ | **uṣṣurit**, *uṣur*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1
 bunchberry (*Cornus suecica*, also *uṣur billju*)

ሙሪዝ | **uspa**, *vüespen*
 | NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR
 coccyx

ሙሪዝ | **utġigġami**, *utġegġin*, *utġegġam-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-IGĠAMI
 unarmed, harmless, not bad (of food), innocent, disarmed

ሙሪዝ | **utġ·its-**, *utġ itts-*, *utġ itts-*
 | VT
 to disarm

ሙሪዝ | **utġ·od-**, *utġ ·odd-*, *utġ utt-*
 | VT
 1. to destroy, to ruin 2. (*ükw~*) to eradicate, annihilation

ሙሪዝ | **utġulit**, *utġul*, *utġul-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
 1. in ruins, extinct, decayed 2. (*ükw~*) eradicated, annihilated, extinct

ሙሪዝ | **utġ·uḥ-**, *utġ uḥḥ-*, *utġ uḥḥ-*
 | VTRANSL
 1. to decay, to go to ruins 2. (*ükw~*) to become eradicated, annihilated, extinct

ሙሪዝ | **utġuḥḥun**, *utġuḥoma*
 | NO.TEL.-UḥḥUN
 1. decay, going to ruins 2. (*ükw~*) becoming eradication, annihilated, extinct

ሙሪዝ | **utġ·uፀ-**, *utġ umm-*, *utġ uፀፀ-*
 | VUI
 1. to be in ruins 2. to be (of former or abandoned settlements, houses, etc.): *hutġummi deġja boagve* ‘there used to be a house here, a house was left abandoned or in ruins here’. 3. (*ükw~*) to be eradicated, annihilated, extinct

ሙሪዝ | **utġuvvun**, *utġuwoma*
 | NO.TEL.-UVVUN
 1. state of being in ruins, abandoned, abandonment 2. (*ükw~*) state of being eradicated, annihilated, extinction

ሙሪዝ | **utፑ-**, *utፑ-*, *utፑ-*
 | VAI
 1. to seem, to appear (+ ESS.ADJ): *hutፑami hikvāts* ‘it seems good’ 2. (*~uttug-*) to pretend (+*ion~iojja*): *gutፑuttugin iojja gelömmin* ‘I pretended to sleep’ 3. (VAI, VAT *~alag-*) to be similar (to), to resemble: *hutፑalagፑ* ‘it is similar to it, it resembles it’s

ሙሪዝ | **utፑa**, *üፑnen*
 | NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR
 seeming, appearing, appearance

ሙሪዝ | **utፑ·alag-**, *utፑ alagፑ-*, *utፑ alagፑ-*
 | VA
 1. (VAI) to be similar, to look alike, (*giፑna~* or *min~*) to be identical, (*illu~*) to be dissimilar 2. (VAT) to be similar to, to look like, (*giፑna~* or *min~*) to be identical to, (*illu~*) to be dissimilar to 3. (VAI, *~uttug-*) to assimilate, (*ill~*) to dissimilate, to stand out: *illutፑalaguttuven* ‘outstanding, remarkable’

ሙሪዝ | **utፑalagፑga**, *utፑa loagፑ*
 | NO.POL.SYM.OP2
 1. similarity, similitude 2. (*isk~*) assimilation 3. (*ill isk~*) dissimilation

ሙሪዝ | **utፑalat**, *utፑalukka*, *utፑalog-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-AT
 similar, alike: *misk~* or *giፑn~* ‘identical’

ሙሪዝ | **-(n)utፑnet**, *-(n)utፑikka*, *-(n)utፑneg-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ET
 seeming such and such: *hikvanutፑnet* ‘seemingly good’, *bielgimutፑnet* ‘seemingly credible, reliable’, *poiḥḥutፑnet* ‘distant, with one’s head in the clouds’

ሙሪዝ | **utፑ·ussin-**, *utፑ ussinn-*, *utፑ ussidn-*
 | VI
 to be/go (somewhere) looking like (+ESS)

ሙሪዝ | **utፑjirit**, *utፑjir*, *utፑjir-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
 1. rotten (of trees) 2. (*geg~*) corrupt

ሙሪዝ | **utፑjir**, *utፑjera*
 | NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
 rotten tree

ሙሪዝ | **uttit**, *utte(n)*
 | NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1
 1. shallows 2. shallow body of water

ሙሪዝ | **uttuk**, *uttoġa*
 | ADJ.BI.CON.-K.OP1
 1. shallow, not deep 2. mild, not severe: *uttoġit* ‘slightly, moderately, somewhat’

ሙሪዝ | **uttullit**, *uttuḥon*, *uttull-*
 | ADJ.TEL.-LLIT
 1. shallow, not serious, mild, not severe, benign, trivial, immaterial 2. (*geg~*) irrelevant, pointless, gratuitous

ሙሪዝ | **uttsak**, *uttsogā*
 | NO.BI.CON.-K.OP2
 midge, mosquito, any small biting/stinging insect

ሙሪዝ | **uttsat**, *uttsava*
 | NO.TEL.-AT
 iron

ሙሪዝ | **uttsuka**, *uttsut*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
 fir, subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*)

ሙሪዝ | **utvag-**, *utvagg-*, *utvakk-*
 | VT
 to support, to cover, to help

ሙሪዝ | **utvas**, *utva*
 | NO.BI.CON.-S.OP2.NC
 rafter

ሙሪዝ | **uvva**, *üven*
 | NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR
 bumblebee (especially *Bombus jonellus*)

Ü ü

ሙሪዝ | **ü(v)a**, *üvan*
 | ADJ.TRI.APO.-N.OP2.IRR
 (COMP. *ükkut*, SUP. *üllut*) beautiful, pretty (of people)

ሙሪዝ | **ü(v)ahhut**, *üahu*
 | NO.TEL.-HHUT
 beauty, prettiness

ሙሪዝ | **übbukkit**, *üput*
 | NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
 midge

ሙሪዝ | **übun**, *üppoma*
 | NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1
 1. pipe (for smoking) 2. pipe, tube

ሙሪዝ | **üḡ·gass·od-**, *üḡ gass odፑ-*, *üḡ gass odፑ-*
 | VUI
 to wax (of the moon)

ሙሪዝ | **üḡፑ**, *üḡen*
 | NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP

unripe or unedible berry: *koggat þirgnot vuotgút né na* ‘to hit a road bump, to run into a (small) problem, to face a minor setback, to face a (small) challenge (lit. to get unripe berries in the berry comb)’: *koggat gahhju þirgnot vuotgút gvaiggi* ‘everybody faces setbacks from time to time’

🍷 | **úgguk**, *úggögva*
| NO.BI.CON.-K.OP1
tomato

👉 | **úja**
| ADV
very, truly, really

🍷🍷 | **úkv-uggu**, *úkv vuotgoga*
| NO.TEL.-U
eradication, annihilation

🍷 | **úk**
| ADV
completely, fully, totally, utterly

🍷🍷 | **úllut**, *úllö(n)*
| NO.BI.CON.-T.OP1
(EAST) cloudberry

🍷🍷 | **úlli·am-**, *úlli amm-*, *úlli abm-*
| VI
1. to be quiet, to stop talking, to shut up: *úlljan!* ‘shut up! stop talking! sssh!’ 2. (*geg~*) to die down, to calm down (of wind or weather): *gegúlljammit voihhut* ‘the weather died down, calmed down’

🍷🍷 | **úlli·od-**, *úlli odd-*, *úlli utt-*
| VT
1. to make quiet(er), to shut up, to silence 2. (*geg~*) to kill (often figuratively), to calm down, to censor

🍷🍷 | **úlliujá**, *úllju*
| NO.TRI.APO.-G.OP1
peace and quiet, peace (lit. the smell of silence): *miuhat úllju né na* ‘to get some peace and quiet (lit. to breathe smell of silence)’

🍷🍷 | **úlliur**, *úlljora*, *úlljur-*
| ADJ.BI.CON.-R.OP1 / ADV
silent(ly), quiet(ly), slow(ly): *úlljur-úlljur* ‘quietly, silently, little by little’, *úlljurlihhu* ‘death (lit. silent valley)’, *úlljur ulg(g)ut* ‘slowly, little by little, gradually’

🍷🍷 | **úlliurða**, *úlljur*
| NO.TRI.APO.-R.OP1
sound of silence: *uldu úlljurðoats~úlljurrit* ‘in complete silence’

🍷🍷 | **úlliurtset**
| ADV
quietly, silently, slowly

🍷🍷 | **úmmik**, *úmmögva*
| NO.BI.CON.-K.AMP
wooly willow (especially in the spring/summer, buds)

🍷 | **únn**, *úngon*
| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-N.B
geothermal creek or river

🍷🍷 | **únnjot**
| ADV
in the evening(s)

🍷🍷 | **úpukvi**, *úput*
| NO.TRI.APO.-T.OP1
plumbing: *úput sílli* ‘plumber’

🍷🍷 | **úppir**, *úppera*
| NO.BI.CON.-R.AMP
blackcurrant (*Ribes nigrum*)

🍷🍷 | **útan**, *úttama*
| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP2
1. smell of urine (especially in clothes) 2. (expletive, often *úttan*, *úttu(ia)*, *úttu*) damn, god damn: *úttan þanþuk* ‘god damn idiot’

🍷🍷 | **útuja**, *úttu*
| NO.TRI.APO.-G.1B
1. smell of urine (especially in clothes) 2. (expletive, often *úttan*, *úttu(ia)*, *úttu*) damn, god damn: *úttu þanþuk* ‘god damn idiot’

🍷🍷 | **út·ui-**, *út ujj-*, *út ujj-*
| VUI
to smell of urine (especially clothes)

🍷🍷🍷 | **úttasmi**, *útsas*
| NO.TRI.APO.-S.OP2
hips (also *óttassin*)

🍷🍷 | **úttu**, *eynñen*
| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP1.PR
fish skin (leather)

🍷🍷🍷 | **úttamerit**, *úttamir*, *úttamir-*
| ADJ.TEL.-ERIT
which smells of urine

🍷🍷 | **úvot**, *úvukka*, *úvog-*
| ADJ.TEL.-OT
unclear, vague, foggy, misty, obscured, obstructed, blocked: *skégv~* ‘someone who can’t see, with poor vision, blurry-eyed, blind (figuratively)’

Ú ú

🍷🍷 | **úağn-**, *úağn-*, *úakñ-*
| VAI
to take in the sun (especially in the winter, also *eğñ-*)

🍷🍷 | **úakka**, *úagguñ*
| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2.PR
bud, unopened leaf or flower: *úakkügi* ‘bud scales, cataphyll (especially of aspen or poplar)’

🍷🍷🍷 | **úddúrd-**, *úddúrdv-*, *úddúrtt-*
| VU
to be repulsed by, to loathe, to be disgusted by: *puddúrdemat* ‘you disgust me, I am repulsed by you’

🍷🍷 | **úddyr**, *úddúra*
| NO.BI.CON.-R.PR
1. monster, monstrosity 2. disgust, repulsion, loathing

🍷🍷 | **úehi**, *veuhñon*
| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.AMP
undercoat (layer of fur)

🍷🍷 | **úikki**, *viuggon*
| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP
desert, highlands (where very little grows): *viuggummit* ‘confused, disoriented, not following’

🍷🍷 | **úikmet**, *úikmí*, *úikmiv-*
| ADJ.TEL.MET
arid, inhospitable

🍷🍷 | **úiv-**, *úivv-*, *úivv-*
| VUI
to sway, to swing, to undulate, to ripple (on water): *hjaððet húivvemi disða* ‘far reaching consequence (lit. far rippling consequence)’

🍷🍷 | **újjút**
| ADV
very, hyper, super (sometimes *újj(ú)-/ujj(u)-*)

🍷🍷 | **újjúk-**, *újjugg-*, *újjúkk-*
| VI
1. (VUI) to stick out, to jut, to project up or out 2. (VUI, *geg~*) to be noticeable, to be obvious 3. (VAI, *issi·geg~*) to be remarkable, to stand out (positively), to excel (at +INESS), to be excellent: *issigegújjuggen biullu*

‘an exceptional young man’ 4. (VUI, *il*~) to protrude, to bulge out: *ilūūlggemi mūaigven* ‘with a protruding belly’

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūlūyga**, *eūy*

| NO.TRI.APO.-G.PR1

1. projection, jutting, something jutting out or sticking out 2. (*geg*~) being noticeable, obvious 3. (*issi geg*~) being remarkable, excellence 3. (*sis*~) bulge

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūlūylit**, *ūlūyl*, *ūlūyl-*

| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT

obvious, noticeable: *ūlūyl~ūlūlyt* ‘noticeably, obviously’

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūlūyrt**, *ūlūy(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR1

1. attic, loft 2. (*nukva*~) back of the head, crown, hair whorl

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūlg'avyt**, *ūlg'aykka*, *ūlg'ayg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVYT

reflexive, instinctual, reactive

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūlgis**, *ūlka*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C

reflex, reaction: *ūlgisis* ‘knee-jerk reaction, rapid reflex, automatic reflex’, *ūlk(itt)agit* ‘by reflex, by instinct, instinctively’

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūlgy**, *vuolkkoga*

| NO.TEL.-U.PR

reflex, reaction

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūlgyt**, *ūlgū(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR1

expression, reaction: *njallon*~ ‘facial expression’

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūlk-**, *ūlkv-*, *ūlkk-*

| VA

1. (often *sis*~) to fight, to work against, to counteract 2. (VU ~*iθ*-) to react to, to have the reflex to: *nūlkissin ja* ‘my reaction was to, my reflex was to’ 3. (~*an*-) to campaign

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūlkis**, *ūlka*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C

reaction, reflex

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūlkyt**, *ūlkū(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR

1. fight, battle, campaign (often *ūlk'an yf*): *sitsūaggitūlkanyt* ‘election/political campaign’ 2. (*sis*~) counteraction 3. (*sass*~) conflict

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūll'ed-**, *ūll'edd*, *ūll'itt-*

| VT

1. to further, to advance, to promote (often *akn*~) 2. (*sis*~) to generate, to produce, to engender, to provoke, to spawn

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūllit**

| POSTP

about, on the subject, regarding: (*a*) *ūlli-t ka* ‘by the way’

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūll(itt)a**, *eūlit~eūlūn*

| NO.TRI.APO.-T.AMP.PR/NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2.PR

1. furthering, advancement, promotion (often *akn*~) 2. (*sis*~) generation, production, engenderment, provokation, spawn

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūllūkkūset**

| ADV

further, furthermore, in addition

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūllūt**, *ūllykka*, *ūllig-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ŪT

further, supplementary, additional, extra: (*ai*) *ūllūts* ‘in addition (to)’: *ūllūajūt* ‘university’

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūlnjūn**, *ūlnjūma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.PR2

back side (of joint): *geevan*~ ‘back of knee’, *njylpūn*~ ‘back of elbow’, *passen*~ ‘back of the ear’, *ūlnjūmin* ‘out of the blue, out of nowhere, unexpectedly, unannounced’

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūlpykki**, *ūlpeyt*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR1(PL)

underwear, underlayer (of clothing)

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūlliy**, *eūlūn*

| NO.BI.ENT.PR

small, often sacred island on lake

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūmūggyt**, *ūmūkkan*, *ūmūkk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-GGYT

brown, dirt-coloured

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūmūk**, *ūmūgva*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.PR2

mold, humus, dirt

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūpp'im-**, *ūpp'imm-*, *ūpp'ibm-*

| VIMP

for there to be snowfall, to snow: *ūppima* ‘it snows’

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūrgūk**, *ūrgūga*, *ūrgūg-*

| ADJ.BI.CON.-K.PR2

stubborn

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūrāxis**, *ūrāa*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C

eurasian magpie (*Pica pica*)

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūrūk**, *ūrūga*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.PR2

(ARCHAIC) nature, environment

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūsky**, *eūktsūn*

| NO.BI.ENT.PR

fold, roll, crease

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūsñia**, *eūtsñūn*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2.PR

(large) ladle

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūstūt**, *ūstū(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR2

chin

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūtūr-**

| PREFIX

massive, giant, mega(lo)-: *ūtūrmitña niskegi ni* ‘heaps of people’

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūtūri**, *eūtyr*

| NO.TRI.APO.-R.PR

dinosaur, giant: *eūtyr* ‘enormously, hugely, massively, way (more)’

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūtyt**, *ūtū(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR1

iceberg

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūtsg-**, *ūtsgv-*, *ūtsg-*

| VA

to spin (wool, fibers)

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūtsgis**, *ūtsga*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP1.NC.PR

distaff

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūttsū**

| CONJ

also, and, as well as

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūttsūk**, *ūttsūgva*

| NO.BI.CON.-K.PR2

old woman, spinster

⚡⚡⚡⚡ | **ūttsy**, *eūtsūn*

| NO.BI.ENT.PR

fish skin: *alkat eūtsūn né na* ‘to give up (lit. to give the fish skin, when trying to guess), to concede’, *galket eūtsūn* ‘I give up, I don’t know, tell me’, *eūtsūn algu* ‘giving up, conceding, throwing the towel’

ⱮⱹⱵⱰⱴⱶⱵⱸ | vapņiskva, vābnis

| NO.TRI.APO.-S.AMP
smoked meat

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ | varppi~varvi, voarppē~voarve, varpp-~varv-

| ADJ.HET.ANT.AMP
rude, crude, impolite

ⲱⲥⲙⲉⲧ | *vasmet, vasmī, vasmīθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-MET
ashamed

sumonko | vassiskis, vassiskeha

| NO.TRI.CON.-S.AMP1.NC
someone who ought to be ashamed of themselves, disgrace

vaški, voaktse

polynya, ice-free water (at sea), area between shore and ice (lake or sea)

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vôkṇ·uḥ-**, *vôkṇ uḥḥ-*, *vôkṇ uḥḥ-*

| VUI

1. to be audible from a distance 2. (*gi*~) for there to be rumors about (+ELLAT): *giweûknûḥḥin nannit ṇikinna* ‘I heard rumors about it from my father’

ህላጽ | **vôḥḥ-**, *vôḥv-*, *vôḥḥ-*

| VUI

to get scared, to become scared (also *ôḥḥ-*)

ህላጽ | **vôn**, *vôkna*

| NO.MO.CON.-N.DOR

distant sound

ህላጽ | **vôm-**, *vômm-*, *vôbm-*

| VUI

to loom, to be distantly or faintly visible, to be impending (often ~*aḥḥ-*)

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vôm·utt-**, *vôm utv-*, *vôm utt-*

| VUT

(inversive) to feel something looming, impending, coming; *nevômuttetset vâlpṇi* ‘I can feel something (bad) is about to happen, I have a bad feeling about this (lit. I feel snowstorm looming)’

ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vômuttun**, *vômuddoma*

| NO.TEL.-UTTUN

intuition, 6th sense, gut feeling

ህላጽ | **vôs**, *vôsson*

| NO.MO.SCHIZ.-S.B

ghost, spirit of the dead

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vôskvis**, *vôskveha*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP1.NC

elk, moose (*Alces alces*)

ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vôskvummi**, *vôskvun*

| NO.TRLAPO.-N.OP1

elk hide

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vuḍḍu**, *vijhi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP1.PR

dust, powder, (fine) sand: *vijhimyt* ‘confused, lost’

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vuggabbi**, *vuokat*

| NO.TRLAPO.-T.OP2

crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*)

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vugṇvis**, *vuḥva*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C

fletching

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vuḡvat** *vuokvava*

| NO.TEL.-AT

wing: *kagak*~ ‘Betelgeuse’, *hamak*~ ‘Rigel’

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vukv-**, *vuḥv-*, *vuḥv-*

| VI

1. to fly 2. (*a*~) to start flying, to get airborne 3. (VUI) to come (of time of day): *ju vukvemi pñu* ‘when dawn comes, at dawn’, *vûekvin ni teulpṇon* ‘then came dusk’

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vukva**, *vûegvi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

1. fly, flight 2. time (of day, usually *vûegvet*): *piijavûegvet* ‘at the break of dawn’, *telnevûegvet* ‘at dusk, nightfall’

ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vukve·nukkun-**, *vukve nukkunn-*, *vukve nukkudn-*

| VAI

to play bird, to be the one that has to escape (in a game), to play hard-to-get, to flirt

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vukvi**, *vuogve*

| NO.BI.HET.ANT.AMP

bird: *vulkna*~ ‘raven’, *vuovo*~ ‘liar, cheat, conniving person’

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vulkkis**, *vulka*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C

carbon, charred material, that which remains after a fire

ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vulkna**, *vûelgni*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

soot: *lûbmat vûelgnit nè na* ‘to bullshit, to exaggerate (lit. to speak soots)’

ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ | (v)**ulkukkit**, *vuolkkut*

| NO.TRLAPO.-T.OP1

ground beetle (*Nebria rufescens*)

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vulma**, *vûeḥmi*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

1. leaf 2. (*skene*~) eyelids: *anitsât ṇikkut skenevûeḥmit* ‘my eyelids are heavy, I am about to fall asleep (lit. my eyeleaves start to fall)’

ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vulmosḥa**, *vuohmus*

| NO.TRLAPO.-S.OP1

tea, (liquid) medicine, medicinal drink, potion

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vunga**, *vûekni*

| NO.BI.HET.SYM.OP2.PR

(large) valley

ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vungolis**, *vungolla*

| NO.TRL.CON.-S.AMP.C

small valley

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vuogv-**, *vuogv-*, *vuokv-*

| VA

to eat (of animals)

ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vuogvava**, *vuokvat*, *vuogvab-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA

nutricious

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vuogvis**, *vuokva*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.AMP.C

fodder, feed, food (for animals)

ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vuogvuvu**, *vuokvû*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.OP1

nutrition

ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vuokk·ûd-**, *vuokk ûdd-*, *vuokk ûtt-*

| V

1. (VT) to negate, to nullify, to void, to cancel 2. (VI, ~*od-*) to negate each other, to nullify each other, to cancel each other out

ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vuorta**, *veyrtten*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.OP2.PR

veil, cover: *veyrttimmyt* ‘hidden, in secret’

ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vuort·od-**, *vuort odd-*, *vuort utt-*

| VT

to veil, to cover, to conceal, to hide

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vuov-**, *vuovv-*, *vuovv-*

| VA

to lie in wait, to hide and wait, to stalk

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vuovu**, *vuovvoga*

| NO.TEL.-U

ambush, trap

ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vuovvit**, *vuovve(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.AMP1

1. horizon (often *nekka*~) 2. (*haija*~) periphery 3. (*gaḡva*~) circumference

ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vuovvonot**, *vuovvonon*, *vuovvonoj-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ONOT

1. horizontal 2. (*haija*~) peripheral

ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vuovv·ôm-**, *vuovv ômm-*, *vuovv ôbm-*

| VAI

1. to backtalk 2. (*keu*~) to conspire

ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ ህላጽ | **vuovvugḡami**, *vuovvoguṇ*, *vuovvoguḡam-*

| ADJ.TEL.-UĞĠAMI
1. safe, without risk, without danger 2. harmless, innocuous, good (jocular): *the vuovvuġġami miġvu* ‘quite good food (lit. quite harmless food)’

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **vuovvuma**, *vuovun*

| NO.TRLAPO.-N.OP1
1. backtalk 2. (*keu*~) conspiracy

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **vuovvun**, *vuovoma*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.OP1
hiding spot

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **vuttava**, *vuoddat*, *vuttaθ-*

| ADJ.TEL.-AVA
precise, incisive, poignant, piercing, perspicacious, detail-oriented: *vuttausset* ‘precisely, exactly’

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **vuttuva**, *vuoddü*

| NO.TRLAPO.-Ġ.OP1
hawk (any species of vulture or raptor bird): *saĶ*~ or *saĶĶ-uttuwa* ‘osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), *kemmo*~ ‘Eurasian goshawk (*Astur gentilis*), *ondu*~, *oddu*~ or *ondu-uttuwa* ‘common buzzard (*Buteo buteo*)

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **vuovi**, *vuoven*~*vüven*

| NO.BI.HOM.ANT.AMP
(hidden) danger, risk: *sekkat vuoven ne na* ‘to take a risk’, *vuovikkut* ‘at risk, at stake’

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **vuvvulit**, *vuvvul*, *vuvvul-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ULIT
dangerous, risky: *vuvvul* ‘dangerously’

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **vuovvat**, *vuovava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
hunting blind, hunting tower: *vuovat vuovaumut vüvun vuoknuĶĶen vuokuit vuogüven vuoksen ne na* (common Pine tongue twister, lit. ‘to lie in wait in the hunting blind for the northern lapwing’s hatchling eating crowberries heard in the distance’)

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **vuvvudni**, *vuovun*~*vüvun*

| NO.TRLAPO.-N.OP1
northern lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*)

Y y

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **ybbyn**, *ybban*, *ybb-*

| ADJ.TEL.-BBYN
nippy, cold

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yddat**, *yhava*

| NO.TEL.-AT
repellant

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **ydden**

| ADV/POSTP
(INESS) at bay, off

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yddet**

| ADV/POSTP
(ILLAT) at bay, off

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **ydd-ig-**, *ydd-ig-*, *ydd-ikk-*

| VT
1. to repel 2. (*geg*~) to drive off, away, to fend off, to put off

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **ygyr**, *yġüra*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.PR
sun, sunny weather (in the winter time): *~piggut* ‘blinded by snow’

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yh-eg-**, *yh-egg-*, *yh-ikk-*

| VT
to disgust, to put off: *yhegge(mi)* ‘disgusting’

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yhekky~yhykky**, *yh(e~y)ġün*, *yh(e~y)kk-*

| ADJ.TEL.-KKY

disgusting, yucky, offputting (also *yhyli*)

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yhylit**, *yhyl*, *yhyl-*

| ADJ.TEL.-YLIT
disgusting, yucky, offputting (also *yhekky*~*yhykky*)

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yiii**, *iüiü*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP
spike, prick, thorn, prong

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yķĶi**, *yġĶün*~*iüġĶon*

| NO.BI.ENT.SYM.AMP.PR/NO.BI.ENT.PR.IRR
autumn, fall

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yķĶ-isĶyn**, *yķĶ-isĶüma*

| NO.TEL.-ISLYN
arrival of fall

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yķĶ-isĶyθ-**, *yķĶ-isĶymm-*, *yķĶ-isĶy-* | VUI
for fall to arrive

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yĶkys**, *yķa*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.PR.C
cavity, pit, void: (*nüirr*~) nasal cavity

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yĶüt**, *yĶykka*, *yĶüg-*

| ADJ.TEL.-ÜT
1. hollow, void, empty (in the centre) 2. *nä nikkut aikka yĶüt nukva* ‘I am running on empty, I can’t think (from exhaustion, lit. I have a completely hollow head)’

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yĶiügi**, *yĶiyt*

| NO.BI.ENT.PR(PL)
1. gills 2. (fig.) lungs, face, mind

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yrd-~yrryrd-**, *yrdv-*~*yrrydd-*, *yrtt-*~*yrrytt-*

| VUI
1. (VUI) to tremble, to shake (from a very loud noise), to rumble: *yrry(dattit)~yrdattit hikva* ‘tremendous, fantastic’ 2. (VUT) to disrupt, to revolutionise, to completely change

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yrgġa**, *yrgün*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2.PR
1. bud (especially of deciduous trees): *meiskehat yrgyngit nin ai* ‘to come out one one’s shell (lit. to bud out of buds)’ 2. (affectionate) child

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yrgġys**, *yrga*

| NO.BI.CON.-S.PR.C
foetus

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yrm**, *yrbmün*

| NO.BI.ENT.PR
flatbread

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yrbmam-**, *yrbmam-*, *yrbmabm-*

| VAI
to bake (flatbread)

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yrry**

| ADV
tremendously, greatly, enormously, immensely

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yrr-im-**, *yrr-imm-*, *yrr-ibm-*

| VIMP
for there to be (fine) mist

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yss-yθ-**, *yss-ymm-*, *yss-ybb-*

| VUI
to be frozen

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **yty**, *yġġün*

| NO.BI.ENT.PR
disgust, abomination:

ⵎⵓⵔⵓⵎⵓ | **ytsĶy**, *ytsĶün*

| NO.BI.ENT.PR
floating ice, ice in river (often plural, which leaves in the spring): *gegesĶuwaal ytsĶyt* ‘the ice loosens, starts to flow out of the river’

ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ | **yttśyn~yttśyr**, *yttśūma~yttśūra*

| NO.BI.CON.-N.PR/NO.BI.CON.-R.PR
rocky cliffside, elevated rocky seashore

ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦ | **yvvyt**, *yvvū(n)*

| NO.BI.CON.-T.PR1
lip

Ÿ Ÿ

ᐃᑦᑦᑦ | **Ÿ**, *yvvyy*

| NO.MO.GEM.PR1
ice (also *hy~hygy*): (*h*)*yvvyy**syt* ‘frozen over’

ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦ | **Ÿlda**, *Ÿltdūn*

| NO.BI.ENT.ANT.OP2.PR
hip bone

ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦ | **Ÿśśyr**, *Ÿśśūra*

| NO.BI.CON.-R.PR
gums, gingiva

ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦ | **Ÿśś-**, *Ÿśśv-*, *Ÿśś-*

| VUI
to freeze over (of water)

ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦ | **Ÿst·eg-**, *Ÿst·egg-*, *Ÿst·ikk-*

| VT
to freeze

ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦ | **Ÿvv·ed-**, *Ÿvv·ed-*, *Ÿvv·ed-*

| VUI
to freeze (of ground, plants, meat)

ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦ | **Ÿvvits**, *Ÿvvēva*

| NO.BI.CON.-TS.AMP.PR
freezing, frost