

**An Ioway Grammar, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition**

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## FOREWORD

I begin writing this on the same day that the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska lit their fire in honor of the memory of Lance Foster (Igroke), a tribal member and leader in the ongoing battle to preserve Ioway culture and history. Lance was an inspiration to me and many others that desire to reconnect with Ioway culture and preserve it for future generations. Although he no longer resides in the physical plane, I feel his spirit guiding me with each word I learn and each resource I create to help bring the Ioway Language back from the dead. I dedicate this work and my others to him and the ancestors that came before both of us. Without their efforts, sacrifices, and selflessness, I would not be in a position now to continue their work to revitalize our culture.

It has always been a point of great sadness to me that the richness of the Ioway language can only be shared in limited capacity with the world today, as no fluent speakers remain alive. Without the language, culture cannot truly persist, and the Ioway culture is no exception to this grim fact. It has led me over the past several months to begin learning the language in the hopes that one day my children may be fluent, even if I, myself, will never have the honor.

My initial priority was making Ioway terms more accessible in the best way I knew how; with Quizlet flashcards taken from the online resources of Jimm Goodtracks. I look back fondly on that short time ago realizing how naïve I was! Not far into the dictionaries published on that website, I quickly recognized what I perceived to be inconsistencies and turned my attention to other resources.

A few months later, I returned to my mission. This time, however, I chose to start with the lesson books published by Dr. Lila Wistrand-Robinson in 1977 with assistance from Jimm Goodtracks. The lesson books were helpful and my foundation of understanding grew with each passing lesson, but I was still unsatisfied with the material I was working with. This led me to the first works ever published on the Ioway Language by Reverends Hamilton and Irvin. This work, specifically, caught my interest with its detailed explanations of Ioway grammar. I began poring through the photocopies of the Reverends' work, becoming increasingly frustrated by the antiquated format and lack of compatibility with other online resources available to bring this language back from the dead. Which led me to recreating it myself.

Typing out and reformatting this work was a challenge and took many hours, but the ancestors worked through me

each day to allow me the intuition, creativity, and focus necessary to produce a work worthy of use for learning the Ioway language. Finishing the initial draft became an obsession. There were days throughout the completion of this work that I forgot to eat or interact with another human being. With its completion, I knew that I needed to do the same thing with Hamilton and Irvin's other work, *An Elementary Book of the Ioway Language*, and that I would need to do the same with the other original sources from which many of the modern publications on our language are based upon.

The result of this obsession now lies before you in the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of An Ioway Grammar, written 177 years after the initial efforts of the reverends to record our language were completed. Although the contents of this work remain as closely aligned with the original as possible, a few important changes have been made to make this work easier to understand. For one, all rules have been reformatted to fit within a table where applicable: The rule will be found above each table, with examples beneath it. In some cases, the rules were too lengthy to reasonably fit into a table header. Second, most notes that were originally placed just under the rules associated with them are now either found in footnotes or in their own table, depending on the number of notes associated with the rule

and their complexity. Third, due to imperfections in the original print and the at-times low quality of the photocopies used to create this work, some of this work has been created using outside resources. These conjectures are noted when relevant. Additionally, the terms “ye,” and “thou,” have been replaced with their modern counterparts, “you all,” and “you,” where applicable.

- *David Weaver*

## PREFACE

Every language has something peculiar of its own, not only as far as the construction of sentence, and the arrangement of words are concerned, but also in reference to the particular manner of pronouncing many of its words. The different Indian languages have sounds that none of our characters represent, and which an ear, not familiar with the language, can with difficulty detect. In using, therefore, the Roman character, to write an Indian language, and in adopting the different sounds of the letters, to represent, as far as practicable, the different sounds employed by them in the formation of words, it is not to be inferred, that every variety of sound is preserved, or that the combination of letters, as we use them, does in all instances represent the true pronunciation of the different Indian words. As well might it be supposed that an Englishman and Frenchman, in reading Latin or Greek, would always pronounce the words alike. A good degree of exactness, has, however, been attained, and an Indian when taught to read in his own language, will give the different words their correct sound.

The language used by the Ioway, and Otoe and Missouri tribes, is the same: a slight difference is

perceptible in their mode of speaking, and a few words are common to one tribe that are not common to the others; (See Appendix 11) yet the difference is not greater than is often found to prevail among the inhabitants of the different States.

There is so much similarity in the languages of many of the Indian tribes, that it shows them to have had one common origin, while others, again, differ as widely as two languages can differ. This dissimilarity is seen in the Ioway and Sac languages in which no two words are alike.

If the language of the Ioway Indians be taken as the starting point, (though tradition says that they, with many other tribes, were originally Winnebagoes,) then those of the same family would, as far as has been ascertained, stand related to it in the following order;

- |      |               |
|------|---------------|
| 1st. | IOWAY         |
|      | OTOE          |
|      | MISSOURI      |
| 2nd. | WINNEBAGO     |
| 3rd. | Kansas        |
|      | Osage         |
|      | Quapaw        |
|      | <i>Omahaw</i> |
|      | <i>Panca</i>  |

A number of words are common to all these tribes, and not a few words differ only in the accent and the change of a few letters, indicating a common origin; yet time has produced such a change that in conversing together an interpreter is necessary.

The barrenness which is supposed to belong to most Indian languages, does not result from the structure, or nature of the language, but from the want of ideas in those who use it. So far as *they have ideas*, they do not lack *words* to express them, though the mode of expression, among them, is often as different from that in use among us, as their language is from ours.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Illustrative of this remark is the following not, which should have been added to the table of kindred on page 20.

1st: There is no word in Ioway expressive of the relation of cousin.

2nd: UNCLES on the father's side, are called fathers, and their children, brothers and sisters.

3rd: AUNTS on the mother's side, are called mothers, and their children, brothers and sisters.

4th: UNCLES on the mother's side, are called uncles, and their sons sustain the same relation, while their daughters are called mothers.

5th: AUNTS on the father's side are called Aunts, and their children nephews and nieces.

6th: Children of cousins, address the cousins of their parents as uncle and aunt: and vice versa of all of the above



In reducing an unwritten to a written language, difficulties have been surmounted in the present case. But it is believed that, in the attempt here made, a sufficient degree of exactness has been attained to aid those who may wish to acquire a knowledge of the Ioway language.

It will be seen, on examination, that this little work has not been prepared to teach the science of Grammar, but to illustrate the grammatical construct of the language. All definitions of the parts of speech etc. have therefore been omitted, presuming that all whose *interest* or *curiosity* may lead them to examine this, are already acquainted with the *science* of Grammar

IOWAY AND SAC MISSION:  
INDIAN TERRITORY  
1848.

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**ALPHABET**

<b>Letters</b>	<b>Power</b>	<b>Name</b>
A a	As in “far”	a
ae	As in “fate”	ae
C c	As in “ch”at	che
D d	As in “did”	de
E e	As in “me”	e
F f	As in “think”	the
G g	As in “wrong”	ang
H h	As in “hat”	he
J j	As in “she”	she
K k	As in “keep”	ke
M m	As in “man”	me, em
N n	As in “none”	ne, en
O o	As in “note”	o
P p	As in “peep”	pe
R r	As in “reap”	re, er
S s	As in “see”	se, es
T t	As in “tea”	te
U u	As in “true”	u
W w	As in “weep”	we
Y y	As in “ye”	ye

**REMARKS ON THE ALPHABET**

The vowels have always a uniform sound, as represented on the preceding page.

The consonants are signs representing a particular position of the organs of speech, which is shown by pronouncing them in connection with a vowel. This position is *nearly*, but not quite the same, that it is when the vowels and consonants are uttered together in the pronunciation of words or syllables in English.

In speaking Ioway, the larynx is more open than it is in the pronunciation of most words in English, which gives to a very large portion of their words a guttural sound.

C, is sounded like *ch*, in cheer, or church.

D. The pure English sound of *d* is seldom heard, yet the sound is much nearer that of *d*, than *t*.

F. This letter represents the sound produced by the combination of *th* in the words *theft*, *think*, etc. the lips, however, are thrown more open, than they are in general, when we pronounce words of the same class in English

G represents the sound of *ng* in wrong, wing, or the nasal sound of *n* in *uncle*. It is often thrown in between

words for the sake of euphony, or to distinguish the person of verbs

H is aspirate, but expresses in general a stronger breathing than it does in the words *has*, *hoe*, *his*, etc.

K, M, N, P, R, S, and T, have the same power that they have in English, with the exception of *p*, which sometimes partakes slightly of the sound of *b*; and *r*, the sound of which, in some words, so nearly resembles that given to *d* (with which letter it is often interchanged,) that it is difficult to determine, which is intended; as,

Dae-to-hrae-kae, OR raeh-to-hrae-kae, “a strawberry.”

W, and Y, have the same power that they have when used as consonants in such words as *we*, *wan*, *ye*, *you*, etc. S is always followed by another consonant in words purely Ioway.

It might, however, be proper to remark, that *a* sometimes appears to have the short broad sound of *a* in *mad*, *what*, etc. especially when preceded by *n*, and occasionally by *m*, & *n*; but in such situations it so nearly resembles the sound of *a* in *far*, (the difference being about as great as it is in the sound this same letter has in the words *what*, *fall*,) that it is thought expedient to employ a distinct character to represent this sound.

In the first printing done at the station, **ɒ** was used to designate this sound. For a similar reason, *x*, representing the short sound of *u* as in *tub*, has also been omitted.

*I*, as heard in *pin*, has likewise been left out: its place is supplied by *e*

Of the consonants, *q* (*que*) has been omitted, as its power is obtained by using *kw*. In writing the language, to some there may appear to be a need of two more vowels, one to represent the long sound of *I*, as in *time*, and another to represent the sound of *ou* as in *loud*.

These, however, are both compound sounds, as *i* is equivalent to *ae* pronounced quickly, and *ou* (diphthong) to *au*. Instead, therefore, of *i*, long, *a* is written, followed by *w*, as the beginning of the sound of *y*, is *e*; and the beginning of *w*, is *u*, or *oo*:

Thus,

na-yae instead of ni-ae

wa-yae-rae instead of wi-ae-rae

me-nta-wae instead of me-ntou-ae

ra-wae instead of rou-ae

The vowels, in the conjugation of verbs, and in a few other situations have sometimes a strong nasal sound. This sound for the want of proper type, cannot be indicated.



3 In the names given to the consonants, the sound of the vowel is always heard after the consonant, which is not always the case in their English sound; the name, however, does not alter the power of the character.

The reason why this has been done, is, all words, in Ioway, end with a vowel sound; and, in most cases the syllables. Hence the propriety of the change.

**OF READING**

1. In reading, or promoting words, it may be necessary for the learner to spell, as in English; in that case, the consonant may be called by its own appropriate name: but a little practice will enable him to place the organs of speech in such a position as if he were about to pronounce the consonant, or consonants that may precede the vowel, and the correct pronunciation of the vowel will give the correct sound.

2 In speaking, the Ioways frequently drop the final vowel of a word, when the word next following begins with a vowel. Hence, two words in such connection, are frequently produced as if they were but one.

3 Compound words are frequently formed on the same principle; as

No-me-yae, “a floor,” for na o-me-yae

No-ra-fe-na-ha, “fruit, what a tree bears,”

for na o-ra-fe-na-ha

4 In the formation of compounds—the conjugation of verbs—after the first person fragment-pronoun, etc. a letter, for the sake of euphony, is frequently introduced into the word according to the following rule, viz.

*g*, before *k*,

*m*, before *p*,

*n*, before *c, d, f, r, & t*; as,

Pronunciation	English Translation
heg-ke-rokae	I am glad
hem-pre-hae-kae	I am strong
hen-cae-ta-nyae-kae	We will die
an-de-ho-kae-kae	He scolds me
un-ru-hae-kae	She was married to me
men-ta-wae	Mine
hen-fa-pae-ta-kae	I am wise
mem-prae-kae	Strouding, thin bro'd cloth
woj-kam pe	A good disposition
men fae-wae	Black cloth

**PARTS OF SPEECH**

*No. 1: THE NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ARTICLE, ADVERB,  
PREPOSITION, CONJUNCTION, INTERJECTION,  
PRONOUN, VERB, AND PARTICIPLE, OR  
PARTICIPAL-VERB*

*No. 2: Of these, the verb is the most important, and a  
knowledge of its various forms and inflection is  
indispensable to a correct understanding of the language.  
The other parts of speech are simple in their construction,  
and for the most part unvaried.*

**OF NOUNS**

*No. 3: No change is made in the termination of nouns to indicate their case or number: unless we except the occasional change of the final vowel of some nouns, when addressed, making a vocative case.*

### III. OF GENDER

*No. 4-7: There are three ways of distinguishing the genders of nouns:*

<b>I. By the use of different Words:</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
wa-gae	a man
he-na-a-kae	a woman
e-nro	a stone
e-cen-to-cg-ae	a girl, or maiden
<b>II. By the addition of "to-kae" to signify male and "meg-ae" to signify female:<sup>2</sup></b>	
ju-gae	a horse
ju-gk'-to-kae	a stallion
ju-gk'-meg-ae	a mare
<b>III. by adding to words of the masculine gender the feminine termination "-me":<sup>3</sup></b>	

<sup>2</sup> It will be seen that these are contractions for ju-gae to-kae a stallion, and ju-gae me-gae a mare: and so in other examples (page 15, No. 2)

<sup>3</sup> In words of this class, where the feminine termination *me*, is not added, the noun is understood to be of the masculine gender, or that nothing respecting gender is implied; as, (cont'd)

<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
ta	a deer

IV. <i>by adding to words of the masculine gender the feminine termination “-me”:</i>	
Wa-je-kae	A person, a man
wa-je-kae-me	a female person
Pa-hu-cae	an Ioway man
Pa-hu-cae-me	an Ioway woman
cae	a bison
cae to-kae	a bison bull
cae-me	a bison cow

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ju-gko-kae-nye	a dog
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**V. OF CASE**

**No. 7:** *The nominative and objective cases are indicated, in most instances, by their position in the sentence.*  
(See No. 6, 7)

**No. 8:**<sup>4</sup> *The possessive case is known by the following:*

1. By a change in the verb;
2. By the introduction of a particle denoting possession (See: No. 188.IV) or,
3. By adding a pronoun in the possessive case.

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<sup>4</sup> Nouns expressive of kindred, or relation, are exceptions to this rule



## VI. OF NUMBER

*No. 9: The number of nouns is indicated by the singular or plural form of the verb or fragment-pronoun used in its conjugation, not by a change in the noun*

<i>Examples of No. 9</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
ma-he cae a-rae-kae	here is the knife
ma-he cae a-rae-nyae-kae	here are the knives
fe-gae a-rae-kae	it is a squirrel
fe-gae a-rae-nyae-kae	they are squirrels
mu-ncae e-ya a-ta-kae	I saw a bear
mu-ncae wa-ta-kae	I saw (several) bears
e-ce-nce-gae he-gke-cae-kae	my child is dead
e-ce-nce-gae he-gke-cae-nyae-kae	my children are dead

*No. 10: The singular or plural form of the fragment pronoun that assists in the verb's conjugation is employed if the noun is in the objective case*

<i>Examples of No. 10</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
jug-ac a-nye-a-kre-kae	I brought the horse.
jug-ac wa-nye-a-kre-kae	I brought the horses.

*No. 11: The particle “hju,” or “kju,” is sometimes added to nouns to give them force, generality, or universality and can denote plurality when used as a conjunction in place of “ku”*

<b>Examples of No. 11</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
wa-nu-nae	an animal
wa-nu-nae-hju	animals, all kinds of animals
wa-je-kae	a person
wa-je-kae-hju	all, or different kinds of persons.
cae-fka	a cow.
cae-fka-hju	various kinds of cattle.
he-yeg-ae-ku,	my son.
he-yeg-ae-ku-hju,	my sons.

*No. 12: Words denoting kin are modified by prefixing one of the fragments of the personal pronoun, which also indicates the person of the noun of which the relation is affirmed*

<b>Words denoting Kin</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
He-gka	My father
Na-nae	Your father
A-nae	His or her father
A-nae-he	The father

<i>Words denoting Kin</i>	
He-na	My mother
De-hu	Your mother
E-hu	His or her mother
He-ntu-ka	My grandfather, OR father-in-law
De-tu-ka	Your grandfather, OR father-in-law
E-tu-ka	His grandfather, OR father-in-law
He-gku-nycae	My grandmother, OR mother-in-law
De-ku-nycae, or De-ku	Your grandmother, OR mother-in-law
E-ku-nycae, or E-ku	His grandmother, OR mother-in-law
He-ntu-me	My aunt
De-tu-me	Your aunt
E-tu-me	His or her aunt
He-ncae-ka	My uncle
De-cae-ka	Your uncle
E-cae-ka	His or her uncle
He-nto-ska	My nephew
De-to-aka	Your nephew
E-to-ska	His or her nephew
He-nto-ska-me	My niece
De-nto-ska-me	Your niece
E-to-ska-me	His or her niece
He-yu-gae	My daughter
De-yu-gae	Your daughter

<i>Words denoting Kin</i>	
E-yu-gae	His or her daughter
He-ye-gae	My son
De-ye-gae	Your son
E-ye-gae	His or her son
He-nta-kwa	My grandson
De-ta-kwa	Your grandson
E-ta-kwa	His or her grandson
He-nta-kwa-me	My granddaughter
De-ta-kwa-me	Your granddaughter
E-ta-kwa-me	His granddaughter
He-ye-na	My elder brother
De-ye-na	Your elder brother
E-ye-na	His or her elder brother
He-nfu-gae	My younger brother
De-fu-gae	Your younger brother
E-fu-gae	His or her younger brother
He-yu-na	My elder sister
De-yu-na	Your elder sister
E-yu-na	His or her elder sister
He-nta-gae	My younger sister
De-ta-gae	Your younger sister
E-ta-gae	His or her younger sister
He-nta-me	My wife

<i>Words denoting Kin</i>	
De-ta-me	Your wife
E-ta-me	His or her wife
E-ta-ha	His brother-in-law
E-hag-a	His or her sister-in-law
E-je-kae	Her brother-in-law
E-je-ka	Her sister-in-law
E-tun-yae	His or her daughter-in-law

NOTE. *The following are not varied: The personal pronouns are used to express relation.*

<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
wan-to-ha	son-in-law
heg-kru	first born son
hae-na	second son
ha-ka	third, fourth etc. son
he-nu	first daughter
Me-ha	Second daughter
ha-fe-ka, or fe-ka	third, fourth etc. daughter

NOTE 2. These words do not always express the same relation that they do in English

## VII. OF ADJECTIVES

*No. 13: Adjectives always follow the nouns which they qualify*

<i>Examples of No. 13</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
ce pe	a good house
en-fwae ha-nyae	a large axe
ma-ya pe	a Good country

*No. 14: The particle “hju,” or “kju,” is joined to adjectives as well as nouns*

<i>Example of No. 14</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
pro-kae-hee-hju	everyone

*No. 15: “Hju” will generally be joined to the adjective that qualifies a noun instead of being joined to the noun*

<i>Examples of No. 15</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
ma-yae pro-kae-hju	the whole land
ma-nfae-fka krae-pa-na-hju	about ten dollars

*No. 16: The positive and the superlative are the only degrees of comparison. The superlative is expressed by the particles "hee," and "jna," or by "tan-ra"*

<b>Examples of No. 16</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
fa-pae-ta	wise
fa-pae-ta-hee	very wise
fa-pae-ta tan-ra	very wise, or wisest
Fa-pae-ta tan-ra-kae	Exceedingly wise
fa-pae-ta-jna, or e-jna fa-pae-ta	he only, or he alone is wise
pe, or pe-kae	good
pe-hee-kae	very good, or best

<b>NOTES ON RULE No. 16</b>	
<b>I. The superlative degree is also expressed by "wa-yae-ra-fkae-jna" or "wa-yae-rae-fka-jna-yae" (There is none like it, or to which there is nothing equal):</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
pe wa-yae-rae-fkae-jna'	there is none so good
fae-wa wa-yae-rae-fkae-jna'	there is nothing so black, or what is so black
<b>II. "Hee" is also used in connection with verbs to give them force of expression; "jna" is used at the end of both verbs and nouns to limit their signification:</b>	
ha-kun-ta-hee	I greatly desire it
wag-ac-jna	only men
<b>III. Sometimes, "jna," is joined to the fragment-pronouns "ae-," "e-," "ka-," or "a-rae," and proceeds the adjective:</b>	
ae-jna, e-jna, ka-jna pe-kae. a-rae-jna pe.	this, he, is, or that is best. it is very good.

*No. 17: When “jna,” is joined to a personal pronoun without an adjective following, it signifies “all,” or “the only one,”*

<i>Examples of No. 17</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
ka jna	that is the only one
cae-jna hae-a-nye-kae	this is all I have

*No. 18: Comparison of two degrees (i.e this is better than that) can be expressed in three ways*

<i>I. By using the superlative form (See No. 16)</i>	
<i>II. By simply affirming some circumstance or quality respecting one object and denying it to the other</i>	
<i>III. By circumlocution, as shown below:</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
ta-na-ha pe cae? <sup>5</sup>	which is the better
cae-jna-pe-kae	this is the only good one
cae pe	this is good
ka-ae pe-jku-nyae	that is bad

<sup>5</sup> The term cae, when placed at the end of a phrase, likely signifies that the sentence is interrogative (See: Hamilton & Irvin, 1842, Ch. VIII).



“We-ru-ka-na mag-kre-ta-me-na-na-ha-ta wa-yae-rae jeg-ae-skae, ae-ae ta-nra-kae, Can ae-ha<sup>6</sup>-ha a-rae e-ke-fkae-jkun-yae-kae.”

*“He that is least in the kingdom of Heaven is greater than he.”* Literally translated, *“He that is little in the kingdom of heaven is great, John himself is not equal to him.”*

Pronunciation	English Translation
ha-re	far, (to a place.)
ae-ta-ke	farther, (on the other side.)

**No. 19:** *Nouns and adjectives sometimes become verbs, and like them, are conjugated<sup>7</sup>*

<b>Examples of No. 19</b>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
wo-ka-fo- <b>nyae</b> -kae	they are just
wo-ka-fo- <b>he</b> -kae	he justified

<sup>6</sup> There is a possibility that this is actually “na.” “Ha,” was chosen because a thorough examination of the original print revealed that no “n” had a stem as long as this particular printed letter, despite the top of it appearing to have been cut off either due to imperfections in printing or imperfections in photocopying

<sup>7</sup> From wo-ka-fo, “just.”

## VIII. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES

*No. 20-21:*

<i>Numerical adjectives are of three kinds</i>			
<i>I. Cardinal numbers (one, two, three...)</i>			
Number	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
1	e-yag-kae		
2	no-wae		
3	ta-nye		
4	to-wae		
5	fa-ta		
6	ja-kwae		
7	ja-hma		
8	krae-ra-pa-ne		
9	jag-kae		
10	krae-pa-na		
11	krae-pa-na	a-ka-ne'	yag-kae
12	krae-pa-na	a-ka-ne'	no-wae
13	krae-pa-na	a-ka-ne'	ta-nye
14	krae-pa-na	a-ka-ne'	to-wae
15	krae-pa-na	a-ka-ne'	fa-ta
16	krae-pa-na	a-ka-ne'	ja-kwae
17	krae-pa-na	a-ka-ne'	ja-hma
18	krae-pa-na	a-ka-ne'	krae-ra-pa-ne
19	krae-pa-na	a-ka-ne'	jag-kae
20	krae-pa-na	no-wae	
21	Krae-pa-na	No-wae	a-ka-ne'ya-gkae
30	krae-pa-na	ta-nye	
40	krae-pa-na	to-wae	
50	krae-pa-na	fa-ta	

60	krae-pa-na	ja-kwae	
70	krae-pa-na	ja-hma	
80	krae-pa-na	krae-ra-pa-ne	
90	krae-pa-na	jag-kae	
100	krae-pa-na	hu-ya	
500	krae-pa-na	hu-ya	fa-ta
1000	krae-pa-na	han-yao	

**II. Ordinal Numbers (first, second, third...)**

Number	Term
1	e-yag-kae-na-ha
2	e-no-wae-na-ha
3	e-ta-nye-na-ha
4	e-to-wae-na-ha
5	e-fa-ta-na-ha
6	we-ja-kwae-na-ha
7	we-ja-hma-na-ha
8	we-krae-ra-pa-ne-na-ha
9	we-ja-gkae-na-ha
10	we-krae-pa-na-na-ha
11	we-krae-pa-na a-ka-ne' e-yag-kae-na-ha

\*Sometimes the termination *ta-ha*, instead of *na-ha* is employed; which signifies the same thing.

**III. Numerical Adverbs (once, twice, thrice...)\***

Number	Term 1
1	e-yag-kae-ha
2	no-ha
3	ta-nye-ha
4	to-ha

5	fa-ta-ha
6	we-ja-kwae-ha
7	we-ja-hma-ha
8	we-krae-ra-pa-ne-ha
9	we-jag-kae-ha
10	we-krae-pa-na-ha
11	we-krae-pa-na a-ka-ne' e-yag-kae-ha
12	we-krae-pa-na a-ka-ne' no-ha

## IX. OF THE ARTICLE

*No. 22: There is but one article, the indefinite, “eya,” (a, an, one); from “e-ya-gkae,”<sup>8</sup> applied to nouns in the singular number only*

<i>Examples of No. 22</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
daer-hae e-ya a-jne-cae?	have you a bucket?
ta e-ya ha-ku-cae-kae	I shot a deer

*No. 23: Sometimes the noun is understood and the article alone is expressed<sup>9</sup>*

<i>Examples of No. 23</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
ta ta-na wa-ra-sta-cae?	How many deer did you see?
e-ya a-ta-jku-nyae	I did not see any; or, I did not

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<sup>8</sup> See: Numerical adjectives, Number 1

<sup>9</sup> The article follows the noun to which it belongs.

*No. 24: The particle “na-ga,” (at, there, etc.) is sometimes joined to the end of the noun with reference to place<sup>10</sup>*

<i>Example of No. 24</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
wa-gae-ka-he-na-ga	The chief, or the chiefs

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10

<i>The Indefinite article can also be omitted, by which it is understood that a particular object is referred to:</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
e-cen-ceg' a-kwe-ra-rae	go and bring the child
wa-ka a-ta-ka-rae	see the snake

## X. OF ADVERBS

*No. 25: Adverbs precede the verbs which they qualify*

<i>Examples of No. 25</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
<b>o-mae-re</b> e-wa-rae <sup>11</sup>	he went above, (i.e., up the country.)
<b>o-hrae</b> ra-kre <sup>12</sup>	you soon returned

*No. 26: adding the particle “hce,” increases or diminishes the signification of some adverbs (like adjectives)*

<i>Example of No. 26</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
a-skae	near
a-skae- <b>hce</b>	very near

*No. 27-29: A List of the Principal Adverbs*

<i>List of Adverbs</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
a-skae	Near, high
a-rae-ku-u	So, likewise, in like manner
a-ke-ta-kae	Afterwards
a-ru-cae	Crosswise
e-ya-mo	Always, forever
e-ya-ha	Never, ever

---

<sup>11</sup> Lit. “above, he went.”

<sup>12</sup> Lit. “Soon, you returned.”

<i>List of Adverbs</i>	
e-nu-ha	Again, once more
ef-kae	Like, alike, so
e-ro-ma-ha	Above (on a stream)
e-kae	So, also, likewise
Ef-kae-a-sku	Perhaps, it may be
e-ke-na-ga	Here, it is here
Fe-ta	Long ago
Fe-eg-ae	A good while
e-ke-ru-tu	In exchange
Ha-ug-kae	While
Hae-ro-ta	Early, in the morning
Ha-nro-ta	Tomorrow
Ha-re, or ha-re-ta	Far, at a distance
Hun-cae	Yes
Je-kae	Again, a second time
Ka-ju, or ka-jug-ke	Now
Ka-ju-gkae	Enough
Ka-hae-ta	At last, thus far
Ko-o	Lately, a little while ago, or just now
Ku-han-ta	Down
Ko-je-ta	There, yonder
Ko-je-nag-a	Yonder
Ka-e-ta	There, in that place
Ka-ku-ug-kae	Often, just so
Mag-kre-ta	Upwards, above
Neg-ae-ko	No
o-mae-re-ta	Above, (in the country)
o-hrae	Soon, quickly
Pa-kra or pa-kra-nta	Formerly, at the first



<i>List of Adverbs</i>	
Po-fra-cae	Lengthwise
Ro-ho	Much, plenty
Ta-ta?	Much, plenty
Tan-ta?	When, at what time?
Ton-to, ton to-a?	Where, in what place?
To-re-kae	Hereafter
To-re-ke	On this side, hither
Ta-tag-kju	Sometime
Tan-ta-kju	Anywhere
Tag-kre-ta <sup>13</sup>	Outdoors
Ta-ke-ra	A little
Ton-ce-rae-fkae-hce	With great difficulty
Ton-ro-kju	In any manner
u-kaen-ye	None
u-re-ku-re-ta	Below, (on a stream)
Wo-mag-kae	Easily
Wo-han-yae	As soon as
Ce-keh-ce	Early, soon
e-ro-twa-nye	Not enough, not full
Ka-nye	More
To-ke-ra-fkae	Less
Ta-na-nye-ta	Yesterday
Ta-ku-ra-u-na?	why
e-ke-ta-ha	Here, he is here
Tan-ta-nag-a-jkun-yae	Nowhere
Ju	Merely, for no purpose

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<sup>13</sup> See note I on the Adverbs

<i>List of Adverbs</i>	
To-re-ah-ka	After awhile
a-kre-ta	On the opposite side
Ae-ko-kos-cae	Together, in company
<i>28. Affixes</i>	
e-ta-	There
u-kae-	Merely, only
Ka-ju-	So, in like manner
Ha-pa-	Still, quiet
<i>29. Suffixes</i>	
-a-sku	It may be
-ta	When, where
-jku-nyae	Not
-jra-yae	Not
-na-ga	There, at
-ku-u	so

<b>NOTES ON THE ADVERBS</b>	
<i>I. Prepositions and adjectives are sometimes used as adverbs. When thus used, the particle "ta," is mostly added to the end of the word:</i>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Tag-kre	out
Tag-kre-ta	Out of doors.
<i>II. Then the termination "kae," is joined to the end of an adverb (as is often done for other words of like character), it gives the additional idea or force of the verb "to be,":</i>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
e-ke-nag-a-kae	It is here.
Ro-ho-kae	There is an abundance
Ku-ha-na-ga-kae	He is below

## XI. OF PREPOSITIONS

*No. 30: Prepositions, like other particles, are either distinct, simple words or affixes and suffixes. Prepositions will follow the nouns they govern*

<i>Example of No. 30</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Ma-ha ro-ta-ta	In the ground
Ce a-ha-ta-ta	On top of the house

*No. 31-33 The following contains most of the prepositions*

<i>List of Prepositions</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
a-re-ftu-ta	About
a-ha-ta-ta	On the top
a-kre	Across, over
Ae-ta-kae	Over, beyond
a-ra-ka-na	By
Kun-ta	Towards
Kra-to-krae <sup>14</sup>	In company
Ku-ha	Down, under

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<sup>14</sup> Kra-to-kae is translated twice in this table, with the former (the entry to which this footnote is attached) meaning “in company,” and the latter meaning “with.”

<i>List of Prepositions</i>	
Mag-kre	Above
o-ke-nan-fae-ta	In the middle
o-ta-na-nta	Between
o-twa-nye	Below, in size
Ru-hae-ta	From
Tag-kre	Out, outside
Ro-ta-ta	In, within
To-krae	With, along with
Kra-to-krae	With
Wo-yo-kae	In company. (a verb)
Ae-ko-scae	With, together
Re-ho-cae	Through (as in through a hole)
<i>Affixes</i>	
a-	On, upon
o-	In, into
e-nu-	With
To-krae-	With
e-ta-	There, from
<i>Suffixes</i>	
-ta	At, in, upon
-na-ga	At, in, there
-ke	For, from, against

NOTES ON THE PREPOSITIONS	
I. “Ta,” and “na-ga,” added to nouns, are prepositions that govern the noun. When joined to verbs, they become adverbs and qualify the verbs to which they are attached <sup>15</sup>	
II. “Ke,” is generally placed between the fragment-pronoun and the verb and has different significations according to the connection in which it is used:	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Heg-ke-ru-fae-kae	He took it from me
Heg-ke-tof-kae-kae	He lied against me
Heg-ke-ru-jae-kae	Open it for me
o-ke-ra-kae	He told (it to) him
Heg-ke-cae-kae	It died for me, i.e. mine is dead
(e-ya) heg-ke-ug-ka-kae	Do it for me, make me one
III. “E-nu,” and “to-krae,” are used at the beginning of verbs and often govern the fragment-pronoun to which the verb is joined or which forms a part of the verb:	
e-nu-hen-rae-to	Let us two go with him, or them
E-nu-wa-rae-ka-kae	Go with them
To-krae-ra-kae	Go with him
Wa-to-krae-ra-kae	Go with them
De-hu e-nun-ra-kre-cae? <sup>16</sup>	Did you come home with your mother?
De-hu e-nu-re-kre-cae?	Did your mother come home with you?

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<sup>15</sup> See No. 27-29, “Notes on the Adverbs.”

<sup>16</sup> Lit. “Your mother with you go?”

## XI. OF CONJUNCTIONS

*No. 34: Many of the conjunctions are only enclitics, consequently, they are joined to the end of the word which, in English, they would precede. The other conjunctions precede the latter of two words or sentences, which they connect, except “hae-ta.”*

*No. 35: List of Conjunctions*

<b>List of Conjunctions</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Ae-ta	And, then
Ag-ae <sup>17</sup>	And, then
Je-kae	Also (again, adv.)
Hae-ta <sup>18</sup>	And, also

<sup>17</sup>*Ag-ae* is used by children, and others, when there is a hesitancy in speaking, for want of words, or, of a clear perception of the idea they wish to communicate, and is equivalent to, *and, then, well*, or some such phrase, but does not properly connect sentences or words.

<sup>18</sup>*hae-ta* is used at the close of the sentence, or after both the words which it is designed to connect; as,

<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Me-ae de-ae hae-ta	I and you: or I, you also

<i>List of Conjunctions</i>	
Nug-ka <sup>19</sup>	But
e-kae	Also (mostly an adverb)
Ju	Notwithstanding
Ta-fkae	whether

*No. 36: List of Enclitical Conjunctions*

<i>List of Enclitical Conjunctions</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
-ku, or kae	And
-ke	And
-skae	Though, if
-nug-ka	But
-kju	Or
-nye	To the end that
-ce	because

---

<sup>19</sup> <sup>2</sup>*Nug-ka*, (but) is not often used at the beginning of a sentence, as in English: hence it is usually an enclitic

*No. 37: "Ku," and "Kae," are used at the end of the latter of the two words which they connect*

<i>Example of No. 37</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Wag-ae-ka-he wag-kwa-jo-jae-ku	Chiefs and braves

*No. 38: "Hju," or "kju," when a conjunction, is used in the same way as seen in No. 37; as "no-wae ta-nye-kju," (two or three). "-skae," and "-nye," are placed at the end of verbs*

<i>Examples of No. 38</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
o-re-ku-skae	If he gave you
Pe-skae	If it is good
Hae-kra-he-tan-nye	That I may love, If I love



*No. 39: “Nug-ka,” is placed at the end of that part of a sentence to which there is an exception that follows*

<i>Examples of No. 39</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
e-wa-cae-hne-yae-nug-ka, ta-ku-ra-kju ha-ta-me-jku-nyae-hne-yae-kae	I will go, but I will not purchase anything
Fa-pae-ta a-rae-nug-ka, wo-ka-fo-jkun-yae-kae <sup>20</sup>	He is wise, but not just

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<sup>20</sup> Lit. “wise he is, but just not he is.”

**XII. OF INTERJECTIONS***No. 40: List of Interjections*

<i>List of Interjections</i>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Ca'! (male usage)	Tush, pshaw
Aeh, kuaeh (female usage)	Beware
a-nanc'	What! How!
Wah (male usage)	Is it possible!
Cae-aeh (female usage)	Is it possible!
Ho-ho-o! (male usage)	Alas! Is it indeed!
He-na-a (female usage)	I am afraid, alas
He-e-e (female usage)	Oh dear, I wonder
He!	Say! Is it not so?
Jek'	Who believes it?

**No. 41:** “Ca’ah,” and similar express disapprobation or contempt; “a-nane’,” expresses wonder or astonishment

<i>Examples of No. 41</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Wa-je-kae a-nane’! <sup>21</sup>	What a person!
Ta-ku-ra a-nane’!	What can it be!

**No. 42:** “Wah!” & “cae-ae” express surprise; “jek” contempt; “ho-ho-o he-e-e,” & “he-na-a” are expressive of something very unexpected and strange.

**No. 43:** To the foregoing may be added “jwe-rae” or “ju-he-we-rae (v.),” “hush, be still,” and “wae?,” “What did you say?”

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<sup>21</sup> Lit. “Person,” with “a-nane’” serving as a term of disbelief or astonishment. Theoretically an exclamation point is not needed to convey the exclamation as “a-nane’” itself is the exclamation.

### XIII. OF PRONOUNS

**No. 44:** *Pronouns are of two kinds; the simple, and the fragment pronoun. The simple pronouns are complete in themselves; the fragment-pronoun is a part, or fragment of the simple pronoun, and found only in connection with other words.*

**No. 45:** *The fragment-pronouns are used in the conjugation of verbs, and are placed either at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of the word, as the form and conjugation of the verb may seem to require.*

**No. 46:** *List of Simple Personal Pronouns*

<b>List of Simple Personal Pronouns</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Me-ae or men-rae	I
De-ae or de-rae	You
Ae-ae	He
He-ae	We
De-we or de—we	You all
Ae-ae or ae-we	They

*No. 47-51: Declension of personal pronouns*

*There are but two cases, the nominative and possessive: The objective is expressed by the fragment-pronoun*

<b>First Person</b>				
	<b>Singular</b>		<b>Plural</b>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Me-ae or men-rae	I	he-ae or he—we	We
<i>Poss.</i>	Men-ta-we	Mine	hen-tae-we	Ours
<b>Second Person</b>				
	<b>Singular</b>		<b>Plural</b>	
<i>Nom.</i>	De-rae	You	De-ae or de-rae-wae	You all
<i>Poss.</i>	De-ta-we	Yours	De-tae-we	Yours
<b>Third Person</b>				
	<b>Singular</b>		<b>Plural</b>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Ae-ae	He, she, it	Ae-ae	They
<i>Poss.</i>	Ae-ta-wae	His, hers, its	Ae-tae-we or ae-we-ta-wae	Theirs

## REMARKS

**No. 52:** *The objective case is lacking in the declension of pronouns. (See No. 48) What would sometimes appear to be the objective case is nominative to a verb understood, as the objective case is always contained in the fragment-pronoun employed in the verb, except in the third person singular, this being the ground form of the verb, the objective case is understood, when no other form is expressed; as,*

<i>Examples of No. 52</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Me-jna, <sup>22</sup> or, me-ae un-ra-ku-jkun-yae-kae	You did not give any to me
Me-jna, or, me-ae &c.	I am the one, or the only one too whom you gave none

Me-ae is nominative to the substantive verb understood; men-rae-kae *it is I* (nye, *I am*, is not used with me-ae) *u* is the objective fragment-pronoun. (See No. 188.IV)

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<sup>22</sup> See No. 16

The foregoing form is more emphatic than, *e-ya un-ra-ku-jkun-yae-kae*; but the meaning is the same. So also in the following examples, the sentiment is the same either with, or without the pronoun.

Pronunciation	English Translation
<b>De-ac</b> o-re-kug-kae	He gave you
o-re-kug-kae	He gave you
<b>Me-ac</b> u-re-kug-kae	I gave you
u-re-kug-kae	I gave you

*No. 53: The use of personal pronouns in situations described in No. 52 does not prevent the necessity of its introduction into the verb*

<i>Examples of No. 53</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
<b>Ha</b> -kun-ta-kae, or, <b>me-ac</b> ha-kun-ta-kae	I want
De-ac a- <b>ra</b> -sta-cae?	Do you see?
De-ac a- <b>re</b> -ta-cae?	Does he see you?
<b>Ae-ac</b> kra-he-kae	He loves
ae-wug-kug-kae	He gave it to me
Cae-wa-he-kae	He killed them
<b>Ae-wa-cae</b> -he-kae	He killed them

*No. 54: In the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular (the ground form of the verb), the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular of the personal pronoun in both its nominative and objective cases is understood as the following*

<i>Example of No. 54</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Cae-he-kae	He killed him/her/it
<i>Its fragment is often used to give emphasis to the expression in the nominative case:</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Ae-ae cae-kae	He is dead
Ae-wug-kug-kae	He gave me
Ae-ae cae-wa-he-kae	He killed them



**XIV. FRAGMENTS**

## Of Personal Pronouns

*No. 55: The Fragment-Pronouns have a signification only when used in connection with other words. They are as follows<sup>23</sup>*

<i>Examples of No. 55</i>			
<b>Singular</b>		<b>Plural</b>	
Ha-	I	He—we-	We
Ra-	you	De—we-, or, ra—we	You all
Ae-	He, she, it	Ae-	they

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<sup>23</sup> These change their vowels according to the form of the word, or particular vowel with which they stand connected.

**No. 56-58: Declension of personal Fragment-pronouns<sup>24</sup>**

<b>First Person</b>				
	Singular		Plural	
<i>Nom.</i>	ha, hae	I	He—we, he-we	We
<i>Poss.</i>	ha-ke, hae-kra, hae-kru	mine	heg-ke, heg-kra, hae-kra	Ours
<i>Obj.</i>	he, u, a, me, we	me	wa-wa, wae-wae, wo-wa, we-wa	us
<b>Second Person</b>				
	Singular		Plural	
<i>Nom.</i>	Ra-, rae-, dae-	You	Ra-we, rae-we, de-we	You all
<i>Poss.</i>	Ra-ke, rae-kra, rae-kru	Yours	Ra-ke-we, rae-kra-we	Yours
<i>Obj.</i>	Re, de	Thee	Re-we, de-we	you
<b>Third Person<sup>25</sup></b>				
	Singular		Plural	
<i>Nom.</i>	Ae-	He, she, it	Ae-	They
<i>Poss.</i>	Ae-kra, ke-kra, kru	His, hers, its	Wa-ke, wae-kru	Theirs
<i>Obj.</i>	N/A (See: No. 54)		Wa, wae, we, wo	Them

<sup>24</sup> In some verbs the possessive case is formed from the objective, instead of the nominative fragment. (See No. 4)

<sup>25</sup> *We*, which in the first and second persons forms the plural, is not always in immediate connection with the singular fragment. (See No. 17)

**XV. ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS***No. 59: Distributive adjective Pronouns*

<i>List of Distributive adjective Pronouns</i>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Pro-kae	Each, every
Ta-na-ha	Which
Ta-na-ha-jku-nyae	Neither
Ta-na-ha a-rae-kju	Either, anyone

*No. 60: Demonstrative adjective Pronouns*

<i>List of Demonstrative adjective Pronouns</i>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Cae-ae	This, these
Kae-ae	That, those

*No. 61: Indefinite adjective Pronouns***List of Indefinite adjective Pronouns***\*These follow the nouns which they point out*

Pronunciation	English Translation
o-ta	Some, the rest
Kae-hna-ha	The other
Wa-yae-rae-jku-nyae	No one
e-tan-ta	Another
e-tan-ta-we-ta-wae	Another's
e-nu-gkae	Both
Ju-a-rae	The same
Pro-kae-kju	All such
Wa-yae-rae-kju	Anyone
Ta-ku-ra	What
<i>Affixes</i>	
Hae-	Some, a part
To-	Some, a part
Ef-kae-	Some, a part
Ta-ku	what

*No. 62: Interrogatives***List of Interrogatives**

Pronunciation	English Translation
Ta-na-ha, or, ta-na-ha-cae	Which?
Wa-yae-rae, or, wa-yae-rae-cae	Who?
<i>Affixes</i>	
Wa-yae-	Who?
Ta-ku-	What?

**No. 63: Relative Pronouns**<sup>26, 27</sup>

<b>List of Relative Pronouns</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Wa-yae-rae	Who, whoever
<b>Affixes</b>	
Wa-yae-	Who &c.
<b>Suffixes</b> <sup>28</sup>	
-na-ha	Who, what, that which
-ta-ha	What, the thing which

**No. 64: Wa-yae-rae is thus declined in the possessive form**

<b>Example of No. 64</b>		
<i>Nom.</i>	Wa-yae-rae	Who, what
<i>Poss.</i>	Wa-yae-we-ta-wae	Whose &c.

<sup>26</sup> The same general rules are applicable to the relative and personal pronouns. (See No. 52).

<sup>27</sup> Pronouns, and their fragments, which want the plural are, like nouns, known to be in the plural number, by the verbs, with which they are associated, assuming the plural form.

<sup>28</sup> *Na-ha* & *ta-ha* usually include both the antecedent and the relative

## XVI. OF VERBS

**No. 65:** VERBS, IN IOWAY, HAVE FOUR VOICES;  
THE ACTIVE, PASSIVE, MIDDLE, AND RECIPROCAL

**No. 66:** In the Active Voice, the subject acts upon some  
object, expressed or understood as the following

<i>Example of No. 66 (active voice)</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Wa-je-kae hae-kra-he-kae <sup>29</sup>	I love the people

**No. 67:** In the Passive Voice, the subject is acted upon by  
some object expressed or understood as the following

<i>Examples of No. 67 (passive voice)</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Hen-kra-hen-ya-e-kae	I am loved
Wa-je-kae heg-kra-he-nyae-kae <sup>30</sup>	I am loved by the people

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<sup>29</sup> Lit. "people he loves."

<sup>30</sup> Lit. "People they love me."

*No. 68: In the Middle Voice, the subject acts upon itself*

<b>Examples of No. 68 (Middle Voice)</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Ha-ke-kra-he-kae	I love myself
a-ke-ta-kae	He sees himself

*No. 69: The Reciprocal voice contains both the subject and object, under the form of fragment-pronouns and presents five principal views of reciprocal action, according to the different persons, 1st, 2nd, & 3rd persons plural. The 3rd person singular is wanting, as it is the ground form, and has its subject and object always implied.*

<b>Examples of the Reciprocal Voice</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Hen-dae-kra-he-kae <sup>31</sup>	You love me
De-kra-he-kae	I love you
wae-wae rae-kra-he-kae <sup>32</sup>	You love us
De-kra-he-we-kae	I love you all
Wae-hae-kra-he-kae	I love them

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<sup>31</sup> Lit. "I you love."

<sup>32</sup> Lit. "Us you love."

NOTE 1. Besides the above, there are several other forms comprehended in this voice, denoting possession, causation, &c. as will be seen by a reference to the conjugations under this voice.

NOTE 2. Some of the forms of the reciprocal voice, are like those of the passive voice, but in the reciprocal voice the subject is more particularly defined, than it is in the passive; as in the table below:

	Pronunciation	English Translation
<i>Passive</i>	Heg-kra-he-nyae-kae	I am loved
<i>Reciprocal</i>	Heg-kra-he-nyae-kae	They love me

i.e. the persons spoken of in the discourse



## XVII. OF MOODS

*No. 70: There are, in Ioway, seven moods, viz: The Indicative, Subjunctive, Potential, Causal, Optative, Imperative, and Infinitive.*

*No. 71: The INDICATIVE MOOD declares the certainty of anything*

<i>Example of No. 71 (Indicative Mood)</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Hae-kra-he-kae	I love

*No. 72: The SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, which is formed from the indicative,<sup>33</sup> by subjoining to it the conjugation skae, (if) expresses an action or event.*

<i>1. Example of the Conditional use of Subjunctive</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Hae-kra-he-skae	If I love

The subjunctive is also used in a passive sense, or to express an action has having taken place, while some other action, or event occurred; and may be rendered into

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<sup>33</sup> *Kae*, at the end of words, is not properly a part of them, but only a termination

English by the present participle, and imperfect tense of the verb “to be”; as,

<b>2. Example of the Imperfect Subjunctive Mood</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Ce-o-kae ha-nan-fae-skae a-pa-fun-cae	I was shutting the door and pinched him: OR, while [I was] shutting the door I pinched him

The Subjunctive is used for the imperfect or pluperfect of the Indicative, when followed by another verb in the indicative mood; as,

<b>3. Example of the imperfect/pluperfect of the Indicative in Subjunctive Mood</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Pa-nto-eg-ae, u-hae-kru-hwa-nye-skae ag-ke-kwa-me-na-kae	She kept [from me] my patches that I dropped/had dropped

*No. 73: The POTENTIAL MOOD implies a possibility that an act may be done, or an event take place; as,*

<b>Example of No. 73 (Potential Mood)</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Hae-kra-he-a-sku	I may love
Hae-kra-he-hne <sup>34</sup> -nye	Perhaps I will love

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<sup>34</sup> “hne,” is conjecture here based on the Otoe-Missouria language, in which “hnye,” translates as “will.”

**No. 74:** *The potential mood does not express power, or ability to do an act, as its name might seem to imply. Ability, expressed by can, in English, is not properly expressed by any one of the moods, but generally by the subjunctive and potential together; as,*

<b>Example of the subjunctive and potential together to express "can"</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Ha-u, e-ha-tu-ka-na-skae, ha-u-hna-sku	If I willed it, I would do it (lit., "I do, if I will it, I may do it")

**No. 75:** *The CAUSAL MOOD implies that there is a cause or reason why any thing is done and depends on another verb to express that reason*

<b>Example of No. 75 (The Causal mood)</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Wa-kan-ta E-ye-gae rae-kra-he-tan-ye, ta-ku-ra re-ke-u-na-ha e-re-kae-kae	I tell you what the Son of God has done for you, that you may love him

**No. 76:** *The causal mood sometimes answers to the infinitive, and can be translated into the English by the infinitive mood.*

*No. 77: The OPTATIVE MOOD expresses a wish or desire that a thing may be done<sup>35</sup>*

<b>Examples of No. 77 (Optative Mood)</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Hae-kra-he-to	May I, let me love
Ma-he u-re-ke-yan-cae-to	Lend me your knife

*No. 78: The IMPERATIVE MOOD commands, or asks an action to be done*

<b>Examples of No. 78 (Imperative Mood)</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Kra-he-rae	Love thou
Ru-cae-rae	Eat it, eat thou

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<sup>35</sup> i.e. "Let me borrow it from you." It is used in entreating, or supplication

*No. 79: The INFINITIVE MOOD expresses an action indefinitely, though is mostly of the same mood and tense with the verb governing it*

<b>Examples of No. 79 (Infinitive Mood)</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Kra-he kun-ra-kae <sup>36</sup>	He wants to love
Wa-‘ce ha-kun-ta-kae	I want to eat
“Wae-ce” for “wa-ha-ce,” e- wa-jrae ra-kun-jra-skae	If you wish to go

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<sup>36</sup> Lit. “to love he wants.”

## XVIII. OF TENSES

*No. 80: There are six tenses:*

I. THE PRESENT TENSE	
<i>Example of The Present Tense</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Hae-kra-he-kae	I love
II. THE IMPERFECT TENSE	
<i>Example of The Imperfect Tense</i>	
Hae-kra-he e-kae-a-rae-kae	I did love
III. THE PERFECT TENSE	
<i>Example of the Perfect Tense</i>	
Hae-kra-he a-rae	I have loved
IV. THE PLUPERFECT TENSE	
<i>Example of the Pluperfect Tense</i>	
Hae-kra-he a-rae e-kae-a-rae-kae	I had loved
V. THE FUTURE TENSE	
<i>Example of the Future Tense</i>	
Hae-kra-he hne-yae-kae	I shall love
VI. THE IMPERFECT FUTURE TENSE	
<i>Example of the Causal Mood</i>	
Hae-kra-he hne-yae; e-kae-a-rae-kae	I was going to love; I was about to love

*No. 81: The present tense not only denotes present time, but can be employed to denote past time, "a-rae," is used in this situation*

<i>Examples of No. 81</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Hae-kra-he-kae	I have loved, OR I loved
u-re-kug-kae <sup>37</sup>	I gave it to you

*No. 82: This use of the present tense in a past sense, is quite common in conversation where, from attending circumstances, the time is known to be past, as in the second of the above examples;*

Owing to this is of the present tense the imperfect is not so much used; and the imperfect has, occasionally, in the indicative mood, the signification of the pluperfect; as,

<i>Example of the the imperfect having the signification of the Pluperfect in the Indicative</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Hae-kra-he e-kae-a-rae-kae	I loved, i.e. I had loved: at some time referred to
Ha-tu-jta <sup>38</sup> e-kae-a-rae-kae	I had finished it

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<sup>37</sup> Kug, "to give."

<sup>38</sup> Tu-jta, "to finish."

**No. 83:** *The pluperfect tense of the indicative is seldom used:*

**No. 84:** *The future tense of the indicative and subjunctive answer to the first future in English. In the potential mood, it expresses contingency or doubt*

*Example of No. 84*

Pronunciation	English Translation
Hae-kra-he-hna <sup>39</sup> -sku	Perhaps I will love

**85.** *The future imperfect refers to a past time, and expresses what was future at that time. It is the future tense, with the auxiliary, or ending of the imperfect, and is equivalent to the English phrase was going, or, was about:*

*Example of No. 85 (Future Imperfect)*

Pronunciation	English Translation
o-ha-ce-hne-yae e-kae-a-rae-kae	I was going to strike him

**86.** *There are six tenses in the indicative subjunctive and potential moods:*

The causal mood has two tenses: the present and imperfect.

The optative, imperative, and infinitive moods have only the present tense.

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<sup>39</sup> Take note the slight modification of hne-a-sku to hna-sku



The perfect infinitive is expressed by a past tense of the governing word.

#### Of Number and Person

*No. 87: There are two numbers, except in the optative mood, which has also a dual in some instances.*

In each number, there are three persons, known by the fragment-pronouns and form of the verb.

**XIX. OF PARTICIPLES,**

Or, Participial Verbs

*No. 88: The participle, or participial form of the verb is known by its ending in “-na.”*

*No. 89: The present or perfect participle is formed from the present or past tense of the indicative by adding “-na,” to the end of the verb or by changing the termination “-kae,” into “-na,”*

<i>Example of No. 89</i>	
Present tense	Present/perfect participle
Hae-kra-he-kae, “I love”	Hae-kra-he-na, “I am loving”

*No. 90: The future participle is formed from the future tense by changing “-ne-yae,” into “-na,”*

<i>Example of No. 90</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Un-ra-kuh-ne-yae-kae <sup>40</sup>	You will give it to me
Un-ra-kuh-na	You are about to give it to me

NOTE. The termination -kae, is not part of the verb, and is never joined to the participle.

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<sup>40</sup> Take note that kug, “to give,” has been modified to kuh

*No. 91: The participial form of the verb is used in the following scenarios*

<i>I. Making an inquiry</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Jrae-hna, OR jrae-hna-cae?	Are you going?
Ra-u-hna-cae?	Do you intend doing it?
<i>II. When two or more words are used in one sentence the first is often used in the participial form to show the sentence is not complete:</i>	
Tag-kre-ta oh-tae-na-ra-na o-ra-kwae-cae	Did you hang it out of doors and then come in?
Wa-wa-ka-hae-nyae-na me wa-ka-hae-nyae-kae	They are getting blankets on credit
e-ke-kro-ra-fe-na wa-na-gkae, wo-ku ju u-nyae	He made himself large (because) he received a present
<i>III. To express what in English would require several words with a preposition or adverb:</i>	
Wa-ra-cae-na ra-ce?	Did you eat before you came? (literally, "having eaten, did you come?")

**XX. OF THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS**

**No. 92:** *There are seven conjugations of verbs, designated by the following marks.*

**No. 93:** *The First conjugation includes all verbs (except those which are irregular,) which have not the characteristic of any of the other conjugations, and forms its first, and second persons singular of the Present Indicative, by the fragment-pronouns ha & ra, introduced into the verb, or, as an affix, or suffix.*

**No. 94:** *The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th conjugations comprehend verbs in r, or d.*

**No. 95:** *The 7th conjugation contains verbs in w with their appropriate characteristic.*

**No. 96:** *The characteristic of the conjugation of verbs in r, [or d] is the vowel which follows that letter in the ground form and is retained in all numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.*

**No. 97:** *In the 7th conjugation, there are two characteristic letters following [???], viz. ah, or af. If a alone follows w without the h, or f, the verb is of the 1st conjugation*

NOTE. These characteristic letters are so called, not because they are the only ones in the word that are retained in all the moods and tenses, but because in the position mentioned above, they indicate a particular conjugation

*No. 98: Verbs of the first conjugation have no particular vowel or consonant as a distinctive mark. The natural place of the fragment-pronouns of the 1st, & 2nd persons Sing. is at the beginning of the words, but their place is often changed according to certain rules mentioned in section XXIV.*

*No. 99: The different conjugations may also be known by the formation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> (or 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>) person singular Present Indicative*

<b>Example of No. 99 (formation of the different conjugations)</b>				
<i>Conj.</i>	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	Verb	English Translation
<i>I.</i>	ra-	ha-	ma-nyae	He walks
<i>II.</i>	jra-	ha-ta-	ra-wae	He counts
<i>III.</i>	jrae-	ha-cae-	rae-kae	He goes
<i>IV.</i>	jre-	ha-ce-	de-ho-kae	He is angry
<i>V.</i>	jro-	ha-to-	e-ro-je-kae-kae	He is ashamed
<i>VI.</i>	jru-	ha-tu-	ru-tfae-kae	He takes
<i>VII.</i>	jwa-	ha-pa-	e-wa-hug-a-kae	He knows

*No. 100: Besides the foregoing regular conjugations, there are several conjugations which receive the fragment-pronoun, or its equivalent in more than one place; also a few irregular verbs*

## XXI. OF THE FORMATION OF MOODS

*No. 101: Taking the 3rd person singular of the indicative mood present tense, as the first form of the verb, the other moods are formed from the indicative according to the following rules.*

- I. The subjunctive adds to the verb, *ska*<sup>41</sup>
- II. The Potential adds to the verb, *a-sku*, or *nu-a-ra*
- III. The Causal adds to the verb, *ta-nye*, or *ta-na*
- IV. The Optative adds to the verb, *to* or *ta-ho*
- V. The Imperative adds to the verb, *rae*, *ka-rae*, or *ho*
- VI. The Infinitive mood is the indicative used in an indefinite sense, yet, when necessary, retaining the fragment-pronoun indicating a person and number.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> Ce, "because," is added to the different moods, to express the reason why a thing has been done. *Skae* is also used in connection with other words, when doubt is implied

<sup>42</sup> No. 79, 3rd line, for "mostly of the same mood and tense," read often of the same person and number

<i>Examples of rules I-VI</i>	
I. The Indicative	kra-he "to love."
I. The Subjunctive	kra-he—skae
II. The Potential	kra-he—a-sku, OR -nu-a-rae
III. The Causal	kra-he—ta-nye, OR -ta-na
IV. The Optative	kra-he—to, OR -ta-ho
V. The Imperfect	kra-he—rae, -ka-rae, or -ho
VI. The Infinitive	Kra-he



**XXII. OF THE FORMATION OF TENSES**

*No. 102: Of the tenses of the indicative mood are thus formed through the following additions*

<b>Examples of No. 102 (Formation of the tenses)</b>	
The Present	No addition
The Imperfect	-e-kae-a-rae
The Perfect	-a-rae
The Pluperfect	a-rae e-kae-a-rae
The Future	-hne-yae
The Imperfect Future	Hne-yae e-kae-a-rae
The Subjunctive <sup>43</sup>	-skae

*No. 103: The several tenses of the Potential Mood are formed from the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood*

<b>Example of No. 103 (Formation of the Potential Mood)</b>	
The Present	-a-sku
The Imperfect	e-kae-a-ra-sku
The Perfect	-nu-a-sku, OR, -nu-a-rae
The Pluperfect	e-kae-a-rae-nu-a-sku
The Imperfect Future	e-kae-a-ra-sku

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<sup>43</sup> The tenses of the subjunctive mood are formed in the same way as the indicative, with the addition of skae.

*No. 104: The tenses of the causal mood are formed from the present indicative by adding to the present, tan-nye or ta-na, and to the imperfect, e-kae-a-rae-ta-nye, OR e-kae-a-rae-ta-na*

*No. 105: The present tense of the optative mood is formed by adding to the Present Indicative to or ta-ho.*

*No. 106: For the formation of the tenses of the Imperative and Infinitive moods, see No. 101 V-VI*

## XXIII. OF NUMBER

*No. 107: The 1<sup>st</sup> person plural is formed from the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular by adding to it the 1<sup>st</sup> plural fragment-pronoun, and, when necessary, adding to the first part of the fragment its euphonic letter:*

<i>Examples of No. 107 (formation of 1<sup>st</sup> person plural)</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
<i>Ha-kra-he-kae</i>	I love
<i>Heg-kra-he-we-kae</i> <sup>44</sup>	We love

*No. 108: The 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural is formed in the same way as seen in No. 107*

<i>Examples of No. 108 (formation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural)</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
<i>Rae-kra-he</i>	You love
<i>Rae-kra-he-we</i>	You all love

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<sup>44</sup> See No. 58, Rule 17

**No. 109:** The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> persons plural of the future tense are exceptions to the foregoing rule—Instead of the latter part of the fragment, “we,” they take “tan-yae,”

<b>Example of No. 109 (Exception to rule No. 108)</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Heg-kra-he-tan-yae	We will love
Rae-kra-he-tan-yae	You all will love

\*Instead of *heg-kra-he-hne-yae-we-kae* and *rae-kra-he-we*

**No. 110:** The 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural is formed from the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular by adding “-nyae,”

<b>Example of No. 110 (formation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural)</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Kra-he-kae	He loves
Kra-he-nyae-kae	They love

## XXIV. OF PERSON

AND THE CHANGES OF VERBS IN THE  
FRAGMENT-PRONOUN

*No. 111: The natural place of the fragment-pronouns “ha,” and “ra,” in the first conjugation is at the beginning of the word (see: No. 98), but a regard to euphony and other attending circumstances make it necessary to place them, sometimes, in a different situation; in doing which, the following rules are observed*

<b>Examples of exceptions to No. 111</b>	
<b><i>I. If a verb begins with “e,” “o,” or, “u,” the fragment-pronoun follows these letters:</i></b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
u- <b>ha</b> -kug-kae	I gave it to him
o- <b>ha</b> -hvae-kae <sup>45</sup>	I follow
e- <b>ra</b> -hja-gkae <sup>46</sup>	You laugh
<b><i>II. If a verb begins with “a,” or “w,” followed by “a,” this vowel coalesces with the vowel of the fragment-pronoun (dropping “h,”) in the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular and the accent falls upon it, to distinguish it from the 3<sup>rd</sup> person:</i></b>	
<i>Wa</i> -ke-kun-fae-kae	I teach
*But in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> person, the fragment generally follows “a,” especially if “a,” is a prefix:	

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<sup>45</sup> Hvae, “To follow.”

<sup>46</sup> Hja-gkae, “to laugh.”

<i>Examples of exceptions to No. 111</i>	
a- <i>ra</i> -me-na-ke <sup>47</sup>	You sit upon
a- <i>ra</i> -hae-wae-kae	You go out
<b>III. In compound verbs, the fragment-pronoun generally precedes that part which represents the verb in its most simple form:</b>	
a-to-kra- <i>ha</i> -hu-hae <sup>48</sup>	I come down
Hu-kae	He comes
Wa-ken-cae-ta- <i>ra</i> -keg-kae <sup>49</sup>	You are heavy laden
<b>IV. When adjectives become verbs (in which case they almost always, in the ground form receive “he,” at the end of the word, especially when used in an active sense), “ha,” and “ra,” become suffixes instead of affixes:</b>	
Wo-ka-fo- <i>ha</i> -kae	I justify
Pej-kun-yae- <i>ra</i> -kae <sup>50</sup>	You spoil it

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<sup>47</sup> Me-na, “to sit.”

<sup>48</sup> While the original text is printed clearly, it is possible that hae was a mistake, and should be kae. Hae may also be a fragment indicating something not yet studied by the editor.

<sup>49</sup> From wa-ke, “a load,” cae-ta, “heavy,” and keg-kae, “he carries.”

<sup>50</sup> From pej-kun-yae, “bad.”

*No. 112: The 1<sup>st</sup> person plural is formed from the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular by adding to it the fragment-pronoun “he—we” (see Rule No. 107)*

<b>Example of No. 112 (formation of the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural)</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Kra-he	He loves
<b>He</b> -gkra-he- <b>we</b>	We love

*No. 113: To rule No. 112, there are the following exceptions*

<b>Exceptions to No. 112:</b>	
<b>Exception I: Verbs beginning with e, drop the e of the 1<sup>st</sup> syllable of the fragment-pronoun</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
e-wa-hug-ae-kae	He knows
<b>He</b> -wa-hug-ae- <b>we</b> -kae	We know
<b>Exception II: For verbs beginning with “a,” instead of “he” in the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural, have “ha”; except in the reciprocal voice</b>	
a-ta-kae	He sees
<b>Ha</b> -ta-kae	We see
<b>Exception III: Verbs beginning with “o” also frequently drop “e”<sup>51</sup></b>	
O-hrae-kae	He follows
<b>Ho</b> -hrae-we-kae	We follow

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<sup>51</sup> In the reciprocal voice, “e” will be retained: he-wo-hrae-we-kae, “we follow them.”

<b>Exceptions to No. 112:</b>	
<b>Exception IV: If a verb begins with “w” followed by “o”; “w” is dropped and “h” substituted in its place in the case of reference to a single object</b>	
Wo-ke-cae-kae	He preaches, OR, He talks
Ho-ke-cae-we-kae	We preach, OR, we talk

**No. 114:** *If in reference to a plural object, “w” is retained, or what is the same thing, “wo” is used in its proper place (No. 113.IV)*

<b>Example of No. 114</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
o-ku, OR, wo-ku	He gives, or gives away
He-wo-ku-we-kae	We give them

VI. Verbs ending in *he* (No. 110.V) and receiving fragments *ha* & *ra* at the end, instead of taking an additional *he*, receive only *we*, or what is equivalent, they drop the *he* of the ground form, and receive the fragment-pronoun *he-we* at the end of the word:

<b>The use of “he-we”</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Wo-pa-ra-he-kae	He understands
Wo-pa-ra-he-we-kae	We understand
Wo-pa-ra-ta	You understand



*No. 115: The 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural is formed from the 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular by substituting the plural of the fragment-pronoun for the singular*

<i>Example of No. 115 (formation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural)</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Man-yae-kae	He walks
Ra-man-yae-kae	You walk
Ra-man-yae-we-kae	You all walk

*No. 116: The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural of the future tense are exceptions to rule 115 (see No. 108)*

<i>Exception to rule 115</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
He-man-yae-tan-yae-kae	We will walk

*No. 117: The 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural is formed from the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular by the addition of “nyae”*

<i>Example of No. 117 (Formation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural)</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Kra-he-kae	He loves
Kra-he-nyae-kae	They love

*No. 118: Verbs in “r,” “d,” and “w” [consonants that precede the vowels indicating the different conjugations] form their 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular from the 3<sup>rd</sup> by prefixing “j.”*

<i>Example of No. 118 (formation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular for verbs beginning with “r,” “d,” and “w.”</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Ra-wae	He counts
Jra-wae	You count

*No. 119: But if a verb begins with d, as it frequently does in the 4th conjugation, this letter is dropped, and r substituted in its place in the 2nd persons singular and plural.*

**No. 120:** In the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup> conjugations, the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular is formed from the 3<sup>rd</sup> by changing “r” into “t,” retaining the syllable(s) that precede “r” in the ground form and in some cases prefixing the fragment-pronoun “ha”

<b>Example of No. 120</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Ra-ae-tfae-kae	He devours
Ha-ta-ae-tfae-kae	I devour
Wa-ro-hae-kae	He prays, entreats
Wa-to-hae-kae	I pray, entreats

**No. 121:** In the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> conjugations, the first person singular is formed as **No. 120**, except that “c” is substituted in place of “r” or “d”

<b>Examples of No. 121</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Rae-kae	He goes
Ha-cae-kae	I go
De-hu-tfae-kae	He shakes
He-ce-hu-tfae-kae	I shake

**No. 122:** In the 7th conjugation, “w” is mostly followed by “ah,” or “af,” which, [like the vowels peculiar to the other conjugations.] is retained in all the numbers, persons, moods and tenses.

**No. 123:** In the conjugation referred to in No. 122, the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular is formed from the 3<sup>rd</sup> by changing “w” into “p”, retaining the vowels/syllables that precede “w”

<b>Example of No. 123</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
a-wa-hta-kae-kae	He patches
a-pa-hta-kae-kae	I patch

**No. 124:** The various persons of the plural are formed according to the rules laid down in relation to the 1<sup>st</sup>, conjugation

**No. 125:** Compound verbs are governed by the same general rules that govern the simple verbs, as may be seen by a reference to the examples conjugated

**No. 126:** *When a particle or syllable is introduced into a verb not of the first conjugation, it often becomes such and is conjugated as*

<b>Example of No. 126</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Wa-ha-kae	He stretches out
Kwa-ha-kae	He stretches out his own
(2 <sup>nd</sup> . P.) jwa-ha-kae	You stretch out
(2 <sup>nd</sup> . P) rae-kwa-ha-kae	You stretch out on your own

**No. 127:** *“A” of the fragment-pronouns is changed into “ae” before “kra,” “kru,” “kwa,” and “fk.”*

<b>Examples of No. 127</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Ha-pae	I throw away
Hae-kra-pae	I throw mine away
Ha-tu-tfae	I take
Hae-kru-tfae	I take mine

*No. 128: Compound verbs composed of simple ones of the different conjugations generally retain the peculiarity of the conjugations to which the simple verb belongs.*

***Example of No. 128 (the formation of compound verbs)***

Pronunciation	English Translation
<i>Ha-u<sup>52</sup>-ha-ce-cae-kae<sup>53</sup></i>	I begin
<i>Ra-un-ra-ce-jrae-kae</i>	You begin
<i>Wa-ha-ke-tu-jtan-dae-ha-kae</i>	I forgive
<i>Wa-ra-ke-jru-jtan-dae-ra-kae</i>	You forgive

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<sup>52</sup> From u, "he does."

<sup>53</sup> From ce-rae-kae, "he has started."

**No. 129: In the passive and reciprocal voices, the following rules are to be observed:**

I. Ha becomes <i>he</i> II. Ra becomes <i>re</i> III. He-we becomes <i>wa-wa</i> IV. Ra-we becomes <i>re-we</i> V. Ae—(understood) <i>wae</i> ; as	
<b>Examples for the rules expressed in No. 129</b>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
<i>Ha</i> -na-ug-kae	I hear
<i>He</i> -na-u-nyae-kae	I am heard (They hear me)
<i>Ra</i> -na-ug-kae	You hear
<i>Re</i> -na-un-nyae-kae	You are heard (They hear you)
<i>He</i> -na-u-we-kae	We hear
<i>Wa-wa</i> -na-u-nyae-kae	We are heard (They hear us)
<i>Ra</i> -na-u-we-kae	You all hear
<i>Re</i> -na-u-we-kae	You all are heard

\*See Rules 56-58

**No. 130:** *In the reciprocal voice, the objective forms of the fragment-pronouns are the same; but the verb, when in this voice, contains also the nominative fragment, the same as in the active voice:*

<b>Example of No. 130</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Hen- <b>ra</b> -na-ug-kae <sup>54</sup>	You hear me
Wa-wa- <b>ra</b> -ug-kae <sup>55</sup>	You hear us

**No. 131:** *Exceptions to No. 129 and No. 130*

<b>Exceptions to No. 129-130</b>	
<b>Exception I:</b> <i>Verbs beginning with “kra,” “kru,” “k?a,” “kfu,” or “yae,” [see No. 127] or undergoing a change by which any of these particles are introduced into them have “ae,” instead of “a,” in the fragment-pronouns both singular and plural viz. “hae,” “?ae,” “dae,” “wae-wae,” &amp; “???”:</i>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Wae-wae-kra-he-kae	He loves us
Wa-ke-wag-kae	He called them
Wae-kra-wag-kae	He called his own
<i>*This change is not made in some words, when by so doing the form would become like that of another word as the following:</i>	
Wa-krug-kae	He calls names
Wa-kru-nyae	He forgets
Wae-wae-kru-nyae-kae	He forgets us

<sup>54</sup> Lit. “I you hear.”

<sup>55</sup> Lit. “Us you hear.”



<b>Exceptions to No. 129-130</b>	
Wa-wa-kru-nyae-kae	They speak evil of us, call us names
<b>Exception II: If a verb begins with “o,” or “u,” or “w,” followed by “o,” the objective case of “ha,” is “u,” instead of “he,”:</b>	
o-ke-je-kae-kae	He is sick
Ug-ke-je-kae-kae	I am sick
o-hrae-kae	He follows
u-hrae-kae <sup>56</sup>	He follows me
<b>*In the plural, “wa,” becomes “wo,” and “wa-wa,” becomes “wo-wa,”:</b>	
Wo-hrae-kae	He follows them
Wo-wa-ke-je-kae-we-kae	We are sick
<b>Exception III: If a verb begins with “e,” or “w,” followed by “e,” “wa,” of the 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural objective becomes “we,”:</b>	
e-wa-hug-ae-kae	He knows
We-wa-hug-ae-kae	He knows them
<i>*This exception has reference to the verbs of the 7<sup>th</sup> conjugation; because verbs of this conjugation always have “w,” at or near the beginning of the word, it becomes necessary to change “wa,” into “we,” as “wa,” of the fragment pronoun, followed by “wa,” of the verb, would make “wa-wa,” “us,” instead of “them.”</i>	
<i>To form the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural objective in the passive or reciprocal voice and preserve euphony, “we,” is used at the end of the word as in the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural active voice:</i>	
We-wa-hug-ae-we-kae	He knows us

<sup>56</sup> If a verb begins with *u*, to distinguish the first person from the third in the reciprocal voice, they give to *u*, the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular a strong nasal sound

<i>Exceptions to No. 129-130</i>	
<i>Exception IV: If a verb receives the fragment-pronoun at its end instead of its beginning, the objective fragment "he," becomes "me,":</i>	
Cae-ha-kae	I kill
Cae-me-kae	He kills me
Jwae-me-ka-rae	Doctor me
<i>This serves to distinguish it from the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular which ends in "he," [see No. 111, IV.]:</i>	
Hu-he-kae	He sends
Hu-me-kae	He sends me
<i>Exception V: Verbs beginning with "a," and "w," followed by "a," have the objective fragment "a," (nasal) instead of "he,":</i>	
a-ta-kae	He sees
An-ta-ka	He sees me
Wa-de-ho-kae-kae	He scolds
An-de-ho-kae-kae	He scolds me

*No. 132: By the addition of "he," to the end of verbs (which changes also the position of the fragment-pronouns), their signification is often changed; and neater, or intransitive verbs become active or transitive*

<i>Examples of No. 132</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
C'ae-kae	He dies
C'ae-he-kae	He kills
Hu-kae	He comes
Ha-hu-kae	I come
Hu-ha-kae	I send

*No. 133: When adjectives are used as verbs, if the fragment-pronoun is employed instead of the verb "to be," the personal pronoun of the nominative case in English becomes an objective personal fragment-pronoun in Ioway:*

<i>Examples of No. 133</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Pej-kun-yae	Bad
Hem-pe-jkun-yae-kae	I am bad
De-pe-jkun-yae-kae	You are bad, OR badness is to you
<i>*But if the nominative fragment is used after the adjective, it makes it an active verb:</i>	
Pe-jkun-yae-ha-kae	I make bad

*No. 134: When adjectives receive the fragment-pronoun and become verbs, they are conjugated as verbs, taking the various moods, tenses, numbers, and persons [see No. 19]*

<b>Examples of No. 134 (formation of a verb from an adjective)</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Pe	Good
Pe-kae	It is Good
Pe-ha-kae	I made it good
De-pe-kae	You are good
Pe-re-hne-yae-kae	He will make you look good
Pe-nu-a-sku	It would be good
<i>NOTE: The termination "kae," joined to words that are not verbs, has generally the force of the 3rd person singular of the verb "to be,":</i>	
Pe-kae OR pe a-rae	It is good
Wa-ho-ne-tag-kae	It is holy

*No. 135: When an adjective becomes a verb and begins with “wa,” the objective fragment-pronoun of the first-person singular is “we,”:*

<b>Example of No. 135 (formation of 1<sup>st</sup> person singular in the case of an adjective becoming a verb)</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Wa-jo-jae	Brave
We-jo-jae-kae	I am brave
Wa-hwa-tag-kae	He is poor
We-hwa-tag-kae	I am poor

*No. 136: The 1<sup>st</sup> person plural is formed by adding to the adjective the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural of the verb “to be,”*

<b>Example of No. 136 (formation of 1<sup>st</sup> person plural in the case of an adjective becoming a verb)</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Wa-hwa-tan-ye-we-kae	We are poor
Wa-jo-jae-nye-we-kae	We are brave

*No. 137: The 2<sup>nd</sup> persons, singular and plural, are formed according to rules under No. 111 except that the objective fragment is used in place of the nominative*

***Example of No. 137 (formation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> person in the case of an adjective becoming a verb)***

Pronunciation	English Translation
Wa-re-jo-jae-kae	You are brave
Wa-re-jo-jae-we-kae	You all are brave

*No. 138: The 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural is formed like regular verbs*

**Example of No. 138 (Formation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural in the case of an adjective becoming a verb)**

Pronunciation	English Translation
Wa-ho-ne-ta-nyae-kae	They are holy

*No. 139: Other adjectives become verbs by having the verb "to be," added to them in all their persons:*

**Example of No. 139**

Pronunciation	English Translation
Wo-ka-fo-nye-kae	I am just
Wo-ka-fo-jne-kae	You are just
Wo-kae-fo-kae	He is just

*No. 140: Adjectives of this class become active verbs according to rules already given (see: No. 111.IV; No. 132, and No. 133)*

**Example of No. 140 (formation of verbs from adjectives)**

Pronunciation	English Translation
Wa-ho-ne-ta-he-kae	He sanctifies
Wo-ka-fo-he-kae	He justifies



*No. 141: Other adjectives, again, become verbs, by being conjugated according to rules under No. 111 and No. 136; or according to the rule under No. 137:*

<b>Examples of No. 141 (formation of verbs from adjectives)</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Fa-pae-tan-ye-kae	I am wise
Hen-fa-pae-ta-kae	I am wise
Fa-pae-ta-jne-kae	You are wise
De-fa-pae-ta-kae	You are wise
Fa-pae-ta-kae	He is wise
Fa-pae-ta a-rae	He is wise

*No. 142: Nouns, pronouns, adverbs, etc. in addition to their original signification have the signification of the verb "to be," by being conjugated, or by having the terminations of the tenses added to them*

<b>Example of No. 142</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
De-ta-wae	Yours
De-ta-wae-to	Let it be yours
De-ta-wae-un-a-sku	It may, would be yours
Wo-mag-kae	Easily, OR soon
Cae-he wo-mag-kae-nyae-kae	They are soon killed

## XXV. "TO BE"

*No. 143: The verb to be, in most of its forms, is rather a suffix, than an independent word, as it can seldom be used alone, like the same word in English.*

**No. 144: Conjugation of the verb "TO BE."**

<b>Conjugation of the verb "TO BE,"</b>		
<b>Indicative Mood, Present Tense</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	-nye-kae	I am
	-jne-kae	You are
	-kae OR a-rae-kae	he, she, or it is
<i>Plural</i>	-nye-we-kae OR rae-kae-we-kae	We are
	-jne-we-kae	You all are
	-nyae-kae OR a- rae-nyae-kae	They are
<b>Imperfect Tense</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	-nye e-kae-a-rae- kae	I was
	-jne e-kae-a-rae- kae	You were
	e-kae-a-rae-kae	He, she, or it was
<i>Plural</i>	-nye-we e-kae-a- rae-kae	We were

<i>Conjugation of the verb “TO BE,”</i>		
	-jne-we e-kae-a-rae-kae	You all were
	e-kae a-rae-kae	They were
<i>Future Tense</i>		
<i>Singular</i>	-nye-hne-yae-kae	I will
	-jne-hne-yae-kae	You will
	a-rae-hne-yae-kae	He, she, it will
<i>Plural</i>	-nye-tan-yae-kae	We will
	-jne-tan-yae-kae	You all will
	a-rae-nyae-hne-yae-kae	They will

**145.**     *The other tenses are formed like those of regular verbs*

**146.**     *Rule to find the simple, or ground form of a verb:*

Take from the verb the fragment-pronoun, or pronouns, used in its conjugation—except the vowel, or vowels and consonants retained in place of, or, exchanged for those of the fragment-pronoun [see XIV, XXIV]—the particle or particles if there be any, and the syllables added for forming the moods and tenses [see XXI, XXII]—the remainder is the ground form:

Wo-wa-ke-yu-ho, “Implant in us.” (see **No. 115**; **No. 101.V**)

FORMATION OF MOODS AND TENSES						
Moods	Present tense	Imperfect tense	Perfect Tense	Pluperfect tense	Future Tense	Imperfect Tense
Indicative	ground form	E-kae-a-rae-kae	A-rae	A-rae e-kae-a-rae-kae	Hne-yae-kae OR tan-yae	Hne-yae e-kae-a-rae-kae
Subjunctive	-skae	E-kae-a-rae-skae	A-rae-skae	A-rae e-kae-a-rae-skae	Hne-yae-skae OR tan-yae-skae	Hne-yae e-kae-a-rae-skae
Potential	-a-sku	E-kae-a-rae-sku	Nu-a-sku OR nu-a-rae	E-kae-a-rae-nu-a-sku	Hna-sku OR hna-rae	Hne-yae e-kae a-rae-hna-sku
Causal	-ta-na OR -ta-nye	E-kae-a-rae-ta-nae OR nye	-	-	-	-
Optative	-to, OR ta-ho	-	-	-	-	-
Imperfect	-rae, ho, or -ka-rae	-	-	-	-	-
Infinitive	Same as indicative present	-	-	-	-	-

participial	-na	E-kae-rae- na	A-rae- na	A-rae e- kae-a- rae-na	-hna	Hne-yae e-kae-a- rae-hna
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## XXVI. CONJUGATION OF VERBS

*No. 147-148: conjugation of “kra-he-kae” in the different tenses*

<b>147-148. First conjugation: Indicative mood, using “kra-he-kae,”</b>		
<b>Present Tense (No. 81 and 82): “He loves,” “he is loving,” or in a past sense, “he loved”:</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he-kae	I love
	Rae-kra-he-kae	You love
	Kra-he-kae	He loves
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-we-kae	We love
	Rae-kra-he-we-kae	You all love
	Kar-he-nyae-kae	They love
<b>Imperfect Tense: “He loved,” “He was loving,” or “He had loved”:</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he e-kae-a-rae-kae	I loved/was loving/had loved
	Rae-kra-he e-kae-a-rae-kae	You loved/were loving/had loved
	Kra-he e-kae-a-rae-kae	He/she/it loved/were loving/had loved
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-wae e-kae-a-rae-kae	We loved/were loving/had loved
	Rae-kra-he-we e-kae-a-rae-kae	You all loved/were loving/had loved
	Kra-he-nyae e-kae-a-rae-kae	They loved/were loving/had loved

<b><i>Perfect Tense (see No. 80, III): “He has loved,” “he has been loving,” and as the present tense, “he loves”:</i></b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he a-rae	I have loved/been loving
	Rae-kra-he a-rae	You have loved/been loving
	Kra-he a-rae	He has loved/been loving
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-we a-rae	We have loved/been loving
	Rae-kra-he-we a-rae	You all have loved/been loving
	Kra-he-nyae a-rae	They have loved/been loving
<b><i>Pluperfect Tense (see No. 83): “He had loved,” or, “That is what he had loved,” etc.</i></b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he a-rae e-kac-a-rae-kae	I had loved
	Rae-kra-he a-rae e-kac-a-rae-kae	You had loved
	Kra-he a-rae e-kac-a-rae-kae	He/she/it had loved
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra he-we a-rae c-kae-a-rae-kae	We had loved
	Rae-kra-he-we a-rae c-kae-a-rae-kae	You all had loved
	Kra-he-nyae a-rae e-kae-a-rae-kae	They had loved
<b><i>Future Tense (see No. 84): “He will love”:</i></b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he-hne-ya-e-kae	I will love
	Rae-kra-he-hne-ya-e-kae	You will love
	Kra-he-hne-ya-e-kae	He/she/it will love

<i>Plural</i>	Keg-kra-he-tan-yae-kae	We will love
	Rae-kra-he-tan-yae-kae	You all will love
	Kre-he-nyae-hne-yae-kae	They will love
<b><i>Imperfect Future Tense (see No. 85): “He was going to love,” “he was about to love”:</i></b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he-hne-yae e-kae-a-rae-kae	I was going/about to love
	Rae-kra-he-hne-yae e-kae-a-rae-kae	You were going/about to love
	Kra-he-hne-yae e-kae-a-rae-kae	He/she/it was going/about to love
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-tan-yae e-kae-a-rae-kae	We were going/about to love
	Rae-kra-he-tan-yae e-kae-a-rae-kae	You all were going/about to love
	Kra-he-nyae-hne-yae e-kae-a-rae-kae	They were going/about to love
<b><i>Conjugation of the Subjunctive Mood in the various Tenses</i></b>		
<b><i>Present Tense (see No. 72): “If he loves,” “when he loves,” “while he loves/is loving”:</i></b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he-skae	If/when/while I love/am loving
	Rae-kra-he-skae	If/when/while you love/are loving
	Kra-he-skae	If/when/while he/she/it loves/is loving
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-we-skae	If/when/while we love/are loving



	Rae-kra-he-we-skae	If/when/while you all love/are loving
	Kra-he-nyae-skae	If/when/while they love/are loving
<b><i>Imperfect Tense: "If he loved," "while he loved," "while he was loving":</i></b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he e-kae-a-rae-skae	If/while I loved/was loving
	Rae-kra-he e-kae-a-rae-skae	If/while you loved/were loving
	Kra-he e-kae-a-rae-skae	If/while he/she/it loved/was loving
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-we e-kae-a-rae-skae	If/while we loved/were loving
	Rae-kra-he-we e-kae-a-rae-skae	If/while you all loved/were loving
	Kra-he-nyae e-kae-a-rae-skae	If/while they loved/were loving
<b><i>Perfect Tense: "If he has loved," "if he was loving":</i></b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he a-rae-skae	If I have loved/was loving
	Rae-kra-he a-rae-skae	If you have loved/were loving
	Kra-hae a-rae-skae	If he/she/it has loved/was loving
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-we a-rae-skae	If we have loved/were loving
	Rae-kra-he-we a-rae-skae	If you all have loved/were loving
	Kra-he-nyae a-rae-skae	If they have loved/were loving
<b><i>Pluperfect Tense: "If he had loved," "when he had loved," etc.:</i></b>		

<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he a-rae e-kae-a-rae-skae	If/when I had loved
	Rae-kra-he a-rae e-kae-a-rae-skae	If/when you had loved
	Kra-he a-rae e-kae-a-rae-skae	If/when he/she/it had loved
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-we a-rae e-kae-rae-skae	If/when we had loved
	Rae-kra-he-we a-rae e-kae-a-rae-skae	If/when you all had loved
	Kra-he-nyae a-rae e-kae-a-rae-skae	If/when they had loved
<b><i>Imperfect Future Tense: “If he were going to love,” “when he was about to love”:</i></b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he-hne-yae e-kae-a-rae-skae	If/when I was going/about to love
	Rae-kra-he-hne-yae e-kae-a-rae-skae	If/when you were going/about to love
	Kra-he-hne-yae e-kae-a-rae-skae	If/when he/she/it were going/about to love
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-tan-yae e-kae-a-rae-skae	If/when we were going/about to love
	Rae-kra-he-tan-yae e-kae-a-rae-skae	If/when you all were going/about to love
	Kra-he-nyae-hne-yae e-kae-a-rae-skae	If they were going/about to love

<i>Conjugation of the Potential Mood in the various Tenses<sup>57</sup></i>		
<i>Present Tense: "He may/can love," "Perhaps he loves," "he may be loving":</i>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hac-kra-he-a-sku	I may love/be loving
	Rac-kra-he-a-sku	You may love/be loving
	Kra-he-a-sku	He/she/it may love/be loving
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-we-a-sku	We may love/be loving
	Rac-kra-he-we-a-sku	You all may love/be loving
	Kra-he-nyae-a-sku	They may love/be loving
<i>Imperfect Tense: "He might love," "he might have loved":</i>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hac-kra-he e-kae-a-ra-sku	I might/might have love/loved
	Rac-kra-he e-kae-a-ra-sku	You might/might have love/loved
	Kra he e-kae-a-ra-sku	He/she/it might/might have love/loved
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-we e-kae-a-ra-sku	We might/might have love/loved
	Rac-kra-he-we e-kae-a-ra-sku	You all might/might have love/loved
	Kra-he-nyae e-kae-a-ra-sku	They might/might have love/loved

<sup>57</sup> The termination *nu-a-sku*, in this mood expresses a thing in rather a doubtful manner. *Nu-a-rae*, has something of the sense of obligation as seen in the following:

Pe-nu-a-rae, "It would be good."

<b><i>Perfect Tense: “He may have loved,” “he would have loved,” “perhaps he may have loved”:</i></b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-krae-he-nu-a-sku/nu-a-rae	I may/would have loved
	Rae-krae-he-nu-a-sku/nu-a-rae	You may/would have loved
	Kra-he-nu-a-sku	He/she/it may/would have loved
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-we-nu-a-sku	We may/would have loved
	Rae-kra-he-we-nu-a-sku	You all may/would have loved
	Kra-he-nyae-nu-a-sku	They may/would have loved
<b><i>Pluperfect tense: “He might/could/would have loved,” or “Perhaps he would have loved”:</i></b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he e-kae-a-rae-nu-a-sku	I might/could/would have loved
	Rae-kra-he e-kae-a-rae-nu-a-sku	You might/could/would have loved
	Kra-he e-kae-a-rae-nu-a-sku	He/she/it might/could/would have loved
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-we e-kae-a-rae-nu-a-sku	We might/could/would have loved
	Rae-kra-he-we e-kae-a-rae-nu-a-sku	You all might/could/would have loved
	Kra-he-nyae e-kae-a-rae-nu-a-sku	They might/could/would have loved
<b><i>Future Tense: “He may yet love,” “Perhaps he will love”:</i></b>		

<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he—hna-sku/hna-rae	I may yet love, perhaps I will love
	Rae-kra-he—hna-sku/hna-rae	You may yet love, perhaps you will love
	Kra-he-hna—sku	He/she/it may yet love, perhaps he/she/it will love
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-tan-yae—hna-sku	We may yet love, perhaps we will love
	Rae-kra-he-tan-yae—hna-sku	You all may yet love, perhaps you all will love
	Kra-he-nyae—hna-sku	They may yet love, perhaps they will love
<b><i>Imperfect Future Tense: “He may have been about to love,” “perhaps he was going to love”:</i></b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he-hne-yae e-kae-a-ra-sku	I may have been about to love, perhaps I was going to love
	Rae-kra-he-hne-yae e-kae-a-ra-sku	You may have been about to love, Perhaps you were going to love
	Kra-he-hne-yae e-kae-a-ra-sku	He/she/it may have been about to love, perhaps he/she/it was going to love
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-tan-yae e-kae-a-ra-sku	We may have been about to love, perhaps we were going to love
	Rae-kra-he-tan-yae e-kae-a-ra-sku	You all may have been about to love, perhaps you all were going to love

	Kra-he-nyae-hne-yae e- kae-a-ra-sku	They may have been about to love, perhaps they were going to love
<b><i>Another form of the Future Tense: "I may yet love," "I think I shall love":</i></b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he-k'a-rae-hna- sku	I may/think I shall yet love
	Rae-kra-he-k'a-rae-hna- sku	You may/think you shall yet love
	Kra-he-k'a-rae-hna-sku	He/she/it may yet love
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-ta-nyae-k'a- rae-hna-sku	We may/think we shall yet love
	Rae-kra-he-ta-nyae-k'a- rae-hna-sku	You all may/think you all shall yet love
	Kra-he-nyae-k'a-rae- hna-sku	They may/think they shall yet love
<b><i>Conjugations of the Causal Mood in the various Tenses (see No. 75, 76)</i></b>		
<b><i>Present Tense (see No. 86): "That he may love," and as the infinitive, "To love":</i></b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he—ta-na/ta- nye	I may love
	Rae-kra-he-ta-na	You may love
	Kra-he-ta-na	He may love/to love
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-ta-na	We may love
	Rae-kra-he-ta-na	You all may love
	Kra-he—ta-na/ta-nya	They may love
<b><i>Imperfect Tense: "That he might love," "That he might have loved," "To have loved"</i></b>		

<i>Singular</i>	Hac-kra-he e-kae-a-rae-ta-na/ta-nye	That I might/might have loved
	Rae-kra-he e-kae-a-rae-ta-na	That You might/might have loved
	Kra-he e-kae-a-rae-ta-na	That he/she/it might/might have loved
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-we e-kae-a-rae-ta-na	That we might/might have loved
	Rae-kra-he-we e-kae-a-rae-ta-na	That you all might/might have loved
	Kra-he-nyae e-kae-a-rae-ta-na	That they might/might have loved
<b><i>Conjugations of the Optative Mood in the Various Tenses</i></b>		
<b><i>Present Tense: "May he love," "Let him love":</i></b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hac-kra-he-to	May I love, let me love
	Rae-kra-he-to	May you love
	Kra-he-to	May he/she/it love, let he/she/it love
<b><i>Dual: "may they love," or "Let them love"</i></b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Heg-kra-he-to	
	Rae-kra-he-to	
	Kra-he-we-to	
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he—we-to/ta-ho	
	Rae-kra-he—we-to/ta-ho	

Kra-he—nyae-to/ta-ho		
<p><i>NOTE: When the person supplicated is included with the one who supplicates, the dual form is used.</i></p> <p>I.E.: hen-rae-to, “let us two go.”</p> <p><i>The same form is also used when supplication is made in behalf of a number, but excluding the person supplicated.</i></p> <p><i>The plural form is used when supplication is made in behalf of a number, including also the person entreated, and sometimes also when he is not included</i></p> <p>I.E.: hen-rae-ta-ho, “let us (all) go.”; he-wen rae-ta-ho, “let us go there.”</p>		
<p><b><i>Conjugations of the Imperative Mood in the various Tenses (See No. 78; 101, V)</i></b></p>		
<b><i>Present Tense</i></b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Kra-he-rae, kra-he-ka-rae, or kra-he-ho	Love thou, or do thou love
<i>Plural</i>	Kra-he-we-rae or kra-he-we-ho	Love ye, or do ye love
<p><b><i>148. The various terminations are often used indiscriminately; but “-ho,” has less of the idea of commanding than “-rae,” and “-ka-rae,” has more. “Ho,” is sometimes used in a defying sense:</i></b></p> <p><i>Hu-ho, “let him come,” i.e. “if he dare”; but in this instance reference is had to a third person, and not to the one addressed, and this third person is the one defied</i></p>		
<p><b><i>Conjugations of the Infinitive Mood in the various Tenses (See No. 79; 101, VI)</i></b></p>		



<i>Kra-he, “to love,” or, “he loves”:</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Kra-hae e-jta-jku-nyae	He is unwilling to love
Kra-he-rae o-ke-ra-ka-rae	Tell him to love
Rae-kra-he ha-kun-ta-kae	I want you to love
Rae-kra-he ra-kun-jra-cae?	Do you want to love?
Rae-kra-he kun-ra-kae	He wants you to love
Hae-kra-he ha-kun-ta-kae	I want to love
Hae-kra-he ra-kun-jra-kae	You want me to love
Kra-he-nyae kun-ra-kae	He wants them to love
De-kra-he kun-ra-kae	He wants to love you

*No. 149: As fragment-pronouns are used in connection with verbs (making a reciprocal voice), instead of simple independent pronouns, a necessity arises for employing these fragments in the infinitive mood to distinguish the persons intended. Otherwise, the meaning could not be known. The literal translation of the examples provided under “Conjugations of the Infinitive Mood in the various Tenses,” would be:*

Kra-hae e-jta-jku-nyae, “he loves he is unwilling.”

Kra-he-rae o-ke-ra-ka-rae, “love thou tell him.”

*No. 150: The termination “kae,” so often added to the end of verbs, is not joined to verbs in the infinitive mood*

*No. 151: The infinitive in English is often translated into Ioway by the causal mood and governed by the word that would have governed it in the infinitive:*

Wa-ra-ke-un-ta-na ha-kun-ta-kae, "I want you to do it for them."

## XXVII. PARTICIPLES (See No. 88-91)

*No. 152: Participles of Kra-he-kae*

<i>Present Tense (Loving, he is loving, etc)</i>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he-na	I am loving
	Rae-kra-he-na	You are loving
	Kra-he-na	He, she, or it is loving
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-we-na	We are loving
	Rae-kra-he-we-na	You all are loving
	Kra-he-nyae-na	They are loving
<i>Past tense (loved, having loved, he was loving)</i>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he e-kae-a-rae-na	I was loving
	Rae-kra-he e-kae-a-rae-na	You were loving
	Kra-he e-kae-a-rae-na	He was loving
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-we e-kae-a-rae-na	We were loving
	Rae-kra-he-we e-kae-a-rae-na	You all were loving
	Kra-he-nyae e-kae-a-rae-na	They were loving
<i>Future Tense (Being about to love, etc)</i>		
<i>Singular</i>	hae-kra-he-hna	I will be loving
	Ra-kra-he-hna	You will be loving
	Kra-he-hna	He/she/it will be loving
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-we-hna	We will be loving

	Rae-kra-he-we-hna	You all will be loving
	Kra-he-nyae-hna	They will be loving

*No. 153: Participles may be translated either by verbs or participles. The use of the participle in Ioway is not a little unlike the use of the same part of speech in Greek.*

**XXVIII. PASSIVE VOICE (See No. 67)**

**No. 154:** *The Passive Voice is formed from the active by using the objective fragment-pronouns instead of the nominative, with the plural form of the verb in the active voice*

<b>Example of No. 154 (conjugation of the passive voice)</b>		
<b>Indicative Mood, Present Tense (He is loved, OR they love him)</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Heg-kra-he-nyae-kae	I am loved/They love me
	De-kra-he-nyae-kae	You are loved/They love you
	Kra-he-nyae-kae	He is loved/They love him
<i>Plural</i>	Wae-wae-kra-he-nyae-kae	We are loved/They love us
	De-krae-he-nyae-we-kae	You all are loved/They love all of you
	Wae-kra-he-nyae-kae	They are loved/they love them
<b>Imperfect Tense (He was loved, he had been loved)</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Heg-kra-he-nyae e-kae-a-rae-kae	I was loved, I had been loved
	De-kra-he-nyae e-kae-a-rae-kae	You were loved, you had been loved
	Kra-he-nyae e-kae-a-rae-kae	He/she/it was loved/had been loved

<i>Example of No. 154 (conjugation of the passive voice)</i>		
<i>Plural</i>	Wae-wae-kra-he-nyae e-kae-a-rae-kae	We were loved/had been loved
	De-kra-he-nyae-we e-kae-a-rae-kae	You all were loved/had been loved
	Wae-kra-he-nyae e-kae-a-rae-kae	They were loved/had been loved

\*The remaining moods and tenses are formed in the same way

**XXIX. MIDDLE VOICE (See No. 68)**

*No. 155: The particle “ke,” by which the Middle voice is formed, does not always, when introduced into a verb, make that verb in the Middle voice. It is used also in the reciprocal voice*

<b>Example of No. 155 (conjugation of the middle voice)</b>		
<b>Indicative Mood, Present Tense: KE-KRA-HE-KAE, “He loves himself”</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Ha-ke-kra-he-kae	I love myself
	Ra-ke-kra-he-kae	You love yourself
	Ke-kra-he-kae	He loves himself
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-ke-kra-he-we-kae	We love ourselves
	Ra-ke-kra-he-we-kae	You all love yourselves
	Ke-kra-he-nyae-kae	They love themselves
<b>Imperfect Tense (He loved himself, OR he had loved himself)</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Ha-ke-kra-he e-kae-a-rae-kae	I loved/had loved myself
	Ra-ke-kra-he e-kae-a-rae-kae	You loved/had loved yourself
	Ke-kra-he e-kae-a-rae-kae	He loved/had loved himself
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-ke-kra-he-we e-kae-a-rae-kae	We loved/had loved ourselves
	Ra-ke-kra-he-we e-kae-a-rae-kae	You all loved/had loved yourselves
	Ke-kra-he-nyae e-kae-a-rae-kae	They all loved/had loved themselves

\*The other moods and tenses for this voice are run through in the same way



**XXX. RECIPROCAL VOICE**

*No. 156: Of the reciprocal voice there are various forms according to the person, number, and different positions of the fragment-pronoun, introduced into verbs in this voice.*

*No. 157: As the terminations of the moods and tenses are the same in all the conjugations and voices, it is only necessary, hereafter, to give the indicative present, from which the other moods and tenses can be easily formed*

<b>I. Objective fragment-pronoun, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, "he," (me)</b>		
- Indicative Mood, present tense		
<i>Singular</i>	Ha-ke-kra-he-kae	I love myself
	Hen-dae-kra-he-kae	You love me (me you love)
	Heg-kra-he-kae	He loves me (me he loves)
<i>Plural</i>	N/A	N/A
	Hen-dae-kra-he-we-kae	You all love me (me you all love)
	Heg-kra-he-nyae-kae	They love me (me they love)
<b>II. Objective fragment-pronoun, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular; "de," OR, "re," (you)</b>		

<i>Singular</i>	De-kra-he-kae, OR me-ae de-kra-he-kae <sup>58</sup>	I love you
	Ra-ke-kra-he-kae	You love yourself
	De-kra-he-kae	He loves you
<i>Plural</i>	Hen-de-kra-he-kae	We love you
	N/A	N/A
	De-kra-he-nyae-kae	They love you
<b>III. Objective fragment pronoun, 3rd person singular: As this is the ground form, and has its fragment-pronoun understood, it is the same as the active voice</b>		
<b>IV. Objective fragment-pronoun, 1<sup>st</sup> person plural; “wa-wa,” (us) (see No. 131.I)</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	N/A	N/A
	Wae-wae-rae-kra-he-hae	You love us
	Wae-wae-kra-he-kae	He loves us
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-ke-kra-he-we-kae	We love ourselves
	Wae-wae-rae-kra-he-we-kae	Ye love us
	Wae-wae-kra-he-nyae-kae	They love us
<b>V. Objective fragment-pronoun, 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural; “de—we,” (us)</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	De-kra-he-we-kae, OR me-ae de-kra-he-we-kae	I love you

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<sup>58</sup> When the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> persons singular are alike in form, the first person is distinguished from the third by having its accent on the first syllable: In the third person the accent falls on the second or third syllable. For want of proper type these accents are not marked

	N/A	N/A
	De-kra-he-we-kae	He loves you
<i>Plural</i>	Hen-de-kra-he-we-kae	We love you
	Ra-ke-kra-he-we-kae	You all love yourselves
	De-kra-he-nyae-we-kae	They love you
<b>VI. Objective fragment-pronoun, 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural; “wa,” (them)</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Wae-hae-kra-he-kae	I love them
	Wae-rae-kra-he-kae	You love them
	Wae-kra-he-kae	He loves them
<i>Plural</i>	He-wae-kra-he-we-kae	We love them
	Wae-rae-kra-he-we-kae	You all love them
	Wae-kra-he-nyae-kae	They love them

**No. 158: Possessive fragment-pronouns in the various tenses**

<b>I. Possessive fragment-pronoun, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, “heg-ke,” (mine) (See No. 56-58)</b>		
	N/A	N/A
<i>Singular</i>	Hen-ra-ke-kra-he-kae	You love mine
	Heg-ke-kra-he-kae	He/she/it loves mine
	N/A	N/A
<i>Plural</i>	Hen-ra-ke-kra-he-we-kae	You all love mine
	He-ke-kra-he-nyae-kae	They love mine
<b>II. Possessive fragment-pronoun, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular; “re-ke” (yours, thine)</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Re-ke-kra-he-kae	I love yours

	N/A	N/A
	Re-ke-kra-he-kae <sup>59</sup>	He/she/it loves yours
<i>Plural</i>	Hen-re-ke-kra-he-we-kae	We love yours
	N/A	N/A
	Re-ke-kra-he-nyae-kae	They love yours
<b>III. Possessive fragment-pronoun, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular</b> - This form is the same as the individual present Middle voice and is translated accordingly, except when used with a noun requiring a possessive case:		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
Hen-cae-ka cen-ceg-ae ha-ke-kra-he-kae		I love my uncle's child (Uncle's child I love)
Hen-cae-ka-cen-ceg ae-ta-wae hae-kra-he kae		I love this (this I love)
<i>Singular</i>	Ha-ke-kra-he-kae	I love his/hers/its
	Ra-ke-kra-he-kae	You love his/hers/its
	Ke-kra-he-kae	He/she/it loves his/hers/its
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-ke-kra-he-we-kae	We love his/hers/its
	Ra-ke-kra-he-we-kae	You all love his/hers/its
	Ke-kra-he-nyae-kae	They love his/hers/its
<b>IV. Possessive fragment-pronoun, 1<sup>st</sup> person plural; "wa-wa-ke," (ours)</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	N/A	N/A
	Wa-wa-ra-ke-kra-he-kae	You love ours (ours you love)

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<sup>59</sup> See footnote 19

	Wa-wa-ke-kra-he-kae	He/she/it loves ours (ours he loves)
Plural	N/A	N/A
	Wa-wa-ra-ke-kra-he-we-kae	You all love ours (ours you all love)
	Wa-wa-ke-kra-he-nyae-kae	They love ours (ours they love)
<b>V. Possessive fragment-pronoun, 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural; “re-ke-we,” (yours)</b>		
Singular	Re-ke-kra-he-we-kae	I love yours
	N/A	N/A
	Re-ke-kra-he-we-kae	They love yours
Plural	Hen-re-ke-kra-he-we-kae	We love yours
	N/A	N/A
	Ke-kra-he-nyae-we-kae	They love yours
<b>VI. Possessive fragment-pronoun, 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural; “wa-ke,” (theirs)</b>		
Singular	Wa-ke-kra-he-kae	I love theirs
	Wa-ra-ke-kra-he-kae	You love theirs
	Wa-ke-kra-he-kae	He/she/it loves theirs
Plural	He-wa-ke-kra-he-we-kae	We love theirs
	Wa-ra-ke-kra-he-we-kae	You all love theirs
	Wa-ke-kra-he-nyae-kae	They love theirs

*No. 159: The conjugation of the indicative present of  
"kra-he," when the action is caused to be done by  
someone:*

<i>Example of No. 159</i>		
Pronunciation		English Translation
Kra-he-ke-gkae		He makes himself love (Middle voice)
Conjugation		
<i>Singular</i>	Kra-he-ha-ke-kae	I make myself love
	Kra-he-ra-ke-kae	You make me love
	Kra-he-ke-kae	He/she/it makes me love
<i>Plural</i>	Kra-he-he-gke-we-kae	We make me love
	Kra-he-ra-ke-we-kae	You all make me love
	Kra-he-ke-nyae-kae	They make me love

**No. 160: Conjugation of the Reciprocal Voice****Conjugation of the Reciprocal Voice**

<b>I. Objective fragment-pronoun, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular; “he,” OR, “me,” (me)</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	N/A	N/A
	Kra-he-he-nra-kae	You make me love
	Kra-he-me-kae	He/she/it makes me love
<i>Plural</i>	N/A	N/A
	Kra-he-he-nra-we-kae	You all make me love
	Kra-he-me-nyae-kae	They make me love
<b>II. Objective fragment-pronoun, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular; “re,” (you)</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Kra-he-re-kae	I make you love
	Ra-ke-kra-he-kae	You love yourself
	Kra-he-re-kae	He/she/it makes you love
<i>Plural</i>	Kra-he-he-nre-we-kae	We make you love
	N/A	N/A
	Kra-he-re-nyae-kae	They make you love
<b>III. Objective fragment-pronoun, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular (him)</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Kra-he-hae-kae	I make him/her/it love
	Kra-he-ra-kae	You make him/her/it love
	Kra-he-he-kae	He/she/it makes him/her/it love
<i>Plural</i>	Kra-he-he-he-we-kae	We make him/her/it love
	Kra-he-ra-we-kae	You all make him/her/it love
	Kra-he-he-nyae-kae	They make him/her/it love
<b>IV. Objective fragment-pronoun, 1<sup>st</sup> person plural, “wa-wa,” (us)</b>		

<i>Conjugation of the Reciprocal Voice</i>		
<i>Singular</i>	N/A	N/A
	Kra-he-wa-wa-ra-kae	You make us love
	Kra-he-wa-wa-he-kae	He/she/it makes us love
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-ke-kra-he-we-kae	We love ourselves
	Kra-he-wa-wa-ra-we-kae	You all make us love
	Kra-he-wa-wa-he-nyae-kae	They make us love
<i>V. Objective fragment-pronoun, 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, "re-we," (you)</i>		
<i>Singular</i>	Kra-he-re-we-kae	I make you all love
	N/A	N/A
	Kra-he-re-we-kae	He/she/it makes you all love
<i>Plural</i>	Kra-he-he-nre-we-kae	We make you all love
	Ra-ke-kra-he-we-kae	You all love yourselves
	Kra-he-re-nyae-we-kae	They make you all love
<i>VI. Objective fragment-pronoun, 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural, "wa," (them)</i>		
<i>Singular</i>	Kra-he-wa-ha-kae	I make them love
	Kra-he-wa-ra-kae	You make them love
	Kra-he-wa-he-kae	He/she/it makes them love
<i>Plural</i>	Kra-he-he-wa-he-we-kae	We make them love
	Kra-he-wa-ra-we-kae	You all make them love
	Kra-he-wa-he-nyae-kae	They make them love



**No. 161:** *When continued or habitual action or position is expressed, the verb is compounded with, “me-na-kae,” (he sits), “na-yae-kae,” (he stands), or “ma-nyae-kae,” (he walks). The first two refer to place or position and the last, when forming a part of the verb, always implies continuation or perpetuity*

<b>Examples of No. 161</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Un-ce-me-na-kae	He keeps striking me; i.e., while he is sitting
Jka-cae-na-yae-kae	He continues playing; i.e., while he is standing
u-ma-nyae-kae	He always does so
e-ha-ha-ha-ma-nyae-skae	As long as I live
Hae-kra-he-ha-ma-nyae-kae	I always love

**No. 162:** *When verbs are conjugated as in No. 161, the fragment-pronouns are applied to each of the simple verbs which compose the compound, except that the plural fragments are used, in most instances, only in the last one*

<b>Example of No. 162</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Ju ha-u-ha-ma nyae	I always do so

*No. 163: The following is the method of conjugating a verb of this class (as described in No. 161-162) in the present tense, indicative mood*

<b>Example of No. 163</b>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
Kra-he-ma-nyae		He always loves
<b>Conjugation</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he-ha-ma-nyae-kae	I always love
	Rae-kra-he-ra-ma-nyae-kae	You always love
	Kra-he-ma-nyae-kae, OR kra-he-ma-fe-nyae	He always loves
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-he-ma-nyae-we-kae, OR heg-kra-he-ma-nyae-we-kae	We always love
	Rae-kra-he-ra-ma-nyae-we-kae	You all always love
	Kra-he-ma-nyae-nyae-kae, OR kar-he-ma-nfe-nyae-kae	They always love

*No. 164: To increase the signification of a word, the enclitic, "hce," or the adverb, "tan-ra," is used (see No.*

*16, Note 2):*

<b>Example of No. 164</b>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
Kra-he-hce-kae		He loves very much
Kra-he-ta-nra-kae		He greatly/ardently loves
<b>Conjugation</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he-he-nta-nra-kae, OR hae-kra-hc-he-nta-nra-hce-kae	I love greatly, OR I greatly/ardently love
	Rae-kra-he-de-ta-nra-kae	You greatly/ardently love
	Kra-he-tan-ra-kae	He/she/it greatly/ardently loves
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-hen-tan-ra-we-kae	We greatly/ardently love
	Rae-kra-he-de-tan-ra-we-kae	You all greatly/ardently love
	Kra-he-tan-ra-nyae-kae	They greatly/ardently love

*No. 165: Instead of “ke,” denoting possession, “kra,” (see No. 56) is often used;--but as the syllable “kra,” is already in “kra-he,” this possessive fragment is not found in this verb*

<b>Example of No. 165</b>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
Pae-kae		He throws away
Ha-pae-kae		I throw away
<b>Conjugation</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-pae-kae	I throw mine away (See: No. 131.I)
	Rae-kra-pae-kae	You throw yours away
	Kra-pae-kae	He/she/it throws his/hers/its away
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-pae-we-kae	We throw ours away
	Rae-kra-pae-we-kae	You all throw yours away
	Kra-pae-nyae-kae	They throw theirs away

*No. 166: The remaining moods and tenses of verbs of this class (as seen in No. 165) are formed according to rules already given*

*No. 167: In addition to the rules given in XXIV for the formation of the persons of verbs by the use of fragment pronouns, the following may be noted as having more particular reference to the conjugations which follow*

<b>I. When verbs of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> conjugations begin with “a,” instead of forming their first person singular by “ha-ta,” and “ha-pa” (see No. 99), “á,” alone precedes “ta,” or “pa,”:</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Á-pa-hug-kae	I pour on (from a-wa-hug-kae)
Ha-pa-hug-kae	I pour (from wa-hug-kae)
<i>The 1<sup>st</sup> person plural is formed according to No. 113.II:</i>	
Ha-wa-hug-ae-we-kae	We pour on
<b>II. In the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> conjugations, when a verb begins with “wa,” this syllable, accented, is used before “to,” or “tu,” in place of “ha,”:</b>	
Wa-tu-fag-ae-kae	I am sinful (see: No. 120)
This accenting of the 1 <sup>st</sup> syllable in the 1 <sup>st</sup> person singular shows that the fragment pronoun “ha,” has been dropped. It is, however, sometimes retained	
<b>III. Verbs beginning with “e,” in the 7<sup>th</sup> conjugation sometimes drop the two characteristic letters, “ah,” in the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular:</b>	
e-ha-p’ug-ae-kae	e-ha-pa-hug-ae-kae <sup>60</sup>
<b>IV. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation (1<sup>st</sup> person singular), “a,” in some of its forms is frequently substituted for “ae,”:</b>	
Jrae-we-kae, OR jra-we-kae	He goes

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<sup>60</sup> From e-wa-hug-ae-kae, “he knows”

*No. 168: When the possessive part of the fragment-pronoun, "kra," is introduced into a verb, the following changes occur*

<b>I. In the first conjugation, "kra," is prefixed to the ground form of the verb, or to that part of it to which the fragment-pronoun is always assigned (See: No. 93, 98):</b>		
	<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
	Mo-no-kae	He stole, OR he steals
	Kra-mo-no-kae	He stole his own
	o-cae-kae	He seeks
	o-kra-cae-kae	He seeks his own
<b>II. In conjugations 2-5 (verbs in "r,"), the vowel that follows "r," is always retained in place of "a," in "kra,"; or what is equivalent, the two last letters of "kra," are dropped, and "k," alone prefixed to the verb, or to that part of it beginning with "r," (See: No. 94, 96):</b>		
	Ru-tfae-kae	He takes
	Kru-tfae-kae	He takes his own
	e-ro-krae-kae	He finds
	e-kro-krae-kae	He finds his own
<b>III. In Conjugation 7, "k," is prefixed to "w," (See: No. 95, 97) making "kwa," instead of "kra,":</b>		
	a-wa-hta-kae-kae	He patches
	Ae-kwa-hta-kae-kae	He patches his own (See: No. 127; 131.I)
<b>IV. As the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular cannot be formed in the usual way, when this possessive particle is used, they are formed by prefixing the fragment pronouns "ha," and "ra," (See: No. 131, I) as in the 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation:</b>		
1.	Hae-kra-mo-no-kae	I steal mine
	Ha-mo-no-kae	I steal

	o-hae-kra-cae-kae	I seek mine
2.	Hae-kra-wae-kae	I count mine
	Ha-ta-wae-kae	I count
3.	Ha-krae-kae	I go home
	Ha-cae-kae, OR e-wa-cae-kae <sup>61</sup>	I go
4.	Ae-kre-ho-kae-kae	I scold mine
	Wa-ce-ho-kae-kae	I scold
5.	Wae-kro-hae-kae	I worship mine
	Wa-ro-hae-kae	I worship
6.	Hae-kru-fae-kae	I take mine
	Ha-tu-fae-kae	I take
7.	e-hae-kwa-hug-ae-kae	I know mine
	e-hae-pug-ae-kae, for e-ha-pa-hug-ae-kae	I know

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<sup>61</sup> There are but few verbs of this conjugation, and nearly all seem to be compounds of rae-kae, “he goes.”

*No. 169: The other persons are formed in the same way as No. 168, and according to rules already given, as are also the different forms of the reciprocal voice*

<b>Examples of No. 169</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Hae-kru-tfae-kae	I take mine
Wae-kru-tfae-kae	I take mine (plural)
Heg-kru-tfae-we-kae	We take ours
He-wae-kru-tfae-we-kae	We take ours (plural)
Rae-kru-tfae-we-kae	You all take yours
Wae-rae-kru-tfae-we-kae	You all take yours (plural)
Heg-ke-ru-tfae-kae	He takes mine
Re-ke-ru-tfae-kae	He takes yours
Re-ke-tu-tfae-kae	I take yours
We-hae-kwa-hug-ae-kae	I know mine
We-rae-kwa-hug-ae-kae	You know yours



### XXXI. EXAMPLES OF THE DIFFERENT CONJUGATIONS

*No. 170: Verbs in “r,” and “w,” (See: No. 94-97) have their fragment-pronouns immediately before these letters, without regard to the letters or syllables that may precede them in the ground form*

Conjugation 1: the indicative mood, present tense; 2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, “ra” (See: No. 99.I)		
Pronunciation		English Translation
Man-yae-kae		He walks
<i>Singular</i>	Ha-man-yae-kae	I walk
	Ra-man-yae-kae	You walk
	Man-yae-kae	He/she/it walks
<i>Plural</i>	He-man-yae-we-kae	We walk
	Ra-man-yae-we-kae	You all walk
	Man-yae-nyae-kae	They walk
<i>Examples</i>	Tof-kae-kae	He lies
	Na-ug-kae	He hears
	Cae-he-kae	He kills
Conjugation 2: The indicative mood, present tense; 2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, “jra,” (See: No. 99.II)		
Pronunciation		English Translation
Ra-wae-kae		He counts
<i>Singular</i>	Ha-ta-wae-kae	I count

	Jra-wae-kae	You count
	Ra-wae-kae	He/she/it counts
<i>Plural</i>	Hen-ra-wae-we-kae	We count
	Jra-wae-we-kae	You all count
	Ra-wae-nyae-kae	They count
<i>Examples</i>	a-ra-kae-kae	He covers
	Ra-ae-tfae-kae	He devours
	e-ra-wae-ta-kae	He goes round
	Wo-ra-kae-kae	He tells/relates
<b>Conjugation 3: The indicative mood, present tense; 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, “jrae,” (See: No. 99.III)</b>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
Rae-kae		He goes
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-cae-kae	I go
	Jrae-kae	You go
	Rae-kae	He/she/it goes
<i>Plural</i>	Hen-rae-we-kae, OR hen-ra-we-kae	We go
	Jrae-we-kae, OR jra-we-kae	You all go
	a-ra-nyae-kae	They go
<i>Examples</i>	e-wa-rae-kae	He has gone there
	He-rae-kae	He has started
<b>Conjugation 4: The indicative mood, present tense; 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, “jre,” (See: 99.IV)</b>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>

De-to-wae		He breaks
<i>Singular</i>	Ha-ce-to-yae-kae	I break
	Jre-to-yae-kae	You break
	De-to-yae-kae	He/she/it breaks (See: No. 119)
<i>Plural</i>	Hen-de-to-yae-we-kae	We break
	Jre-to-yae-we-kae	You all break
	De-to-yae-nyae-kae	They break
<i>Examples</i>	De-ho-kae-kae	He scolds
	Wa-de-ho-kae-kae	He is angry
<b>Conjugation 5: The indicative mood, present tense; 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, “jro,” (See: No. 99.V)</b>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
e-ro-je-kae-kae		He is ashamed
<i>Singular</i>	e-ha-to-je-kae-kae	I am ashamed
	e-jro-je-kae-kae	You are ashamed
	e-ro-je-kae-kae	He/she/it is ashamed
<i>Plural</i>	Hen-ro-je-kae-we-kae	We are ashamed
	e-jro-je-kae-we-kae	You all are ashamed
	e-ro-je-kae-nyae-kae	They are ashamed
<i>Examples</i>	Wa-ro-hae-kae, OR wa-ke-ro-hae-kae	He asks, OR he worships
	e-ro-krae-kae	He finds
<b>Conjugation 6: The indicative mood, present tense; 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, “jru,” (See: No. 99.VI)</b>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
Wa-ru-fag-ae-kae		He sins, does wrong

<i>Singular</i>	Wa-tu-fag-ae-kae	I sin, do evil
	Wa-jru-fag-ae-kae	You sin, do evil
	Wa-ru-fag-ae-kae	He/she/it sins, does evil
<i>Plural</i>	He-wa-ru-fag-ae-we-kae	We sin, do evil
	Wa-jru-fag-ae-we-kae	You all sin, do evil
	Wa-ru-fag-ae-nyae-kae	They sin, do evil
<i>Examples</i>	Ruf-ke-cae-kae	He ties
	e-ru-ka-na-kae	He plans
	Wa-ru-pe-kae	He does well
<b>Conjugation 7: The indicative mood, present tense; 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, “jwa,” (See: No. 99.VII)</b>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
a-wah-ta-kae-kae		He patches
<i>Singular</i>	a-pah-ta-kae-kae	I patch
	a-jwa-ha-kae-kae	You patch
	a-wah-ta-kae-kae	He/she/it patches
<i>Plural</i>	Ha-wa-ha-kae-we-kae	We patch
	a-jwa-ha-kae-we-kae	You all patch
	a-wa-ha-kae-nyae-kae	They patch
<i>Examples</i>	Wa-hug-kae	He pours out
	a-wa-hug-kae	He pours upon

*No. 171: The following are examples of the conjugations in the reciprocal voice of verbs in “r.”*

<b>I. Conjugation 6; possessive fragment pronoun “kra,” (our, his)</b>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
Re-tfae-kae		He takes
Kru-tfae-kae		He takes his
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kru-tfae-kae	I take mine
	Rae-kru-tfae-kae	You take yours
	Kru-tfae-kae	He takes his
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kru-tfae-we-kae	We take ours
	Rae-kru-tfae-we-kae	You all take yours
	Kru-tfae-nyae-kae	They take theirs
<b>II. Possessive and objective fragments “wae,” (them) and “kra,” (ours)</b>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
Wae-kru-tfae-kae		He takes (them) his own
<i>Singular</i>	Wae-hae-kru-tfae-kae	I take (them) my own
	Wae-rae-kru-tfae-kae	You take (them) your own
	Wae-kru-tfae-kae	He/she/it takes (them) his own
<i>Plural</i>	He-wae-kru-tfae-we-kae	We take (them) our own
	Wae-rae-kru-tfae-we-kae	You all take (them) your own
	Wae-kru-tfae-nyae-kae	They take (them) their own
<b>III. Possessive Fragment-pronoun particle, “ke,” or “heg-ke,” (mine)</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	N/A	N/A
	Hen-ra-ke-jru-tfae-kae	You take mine
	Heg-ke-ru-tfae-krae	He/she/it takes mine

<i>Plural</i>	N/A	N/A
	Hen-ra-ke-jru-tfae-we-kae	You all take mine
	Heg-ke-ru-tfae-nyae-kae	They take mine
<b>IV. Possessive Fragment-pronoun “re-ke-,” (yours)</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Re-ke-tu-tfae-kae	I take yours
	N/A	N/A
	Re-ke-ru-tfae-kae	He/she/it takes yours
<i>Plural</i>	Hen-re-ke-ru-tfae-we-kae	We take yours
	N/A	N/A
	Re-ke-ru-tfae-nyae-kae	They take yours
<b>V. Possessive Fragment-pronoun, with an objective fragment</b>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
Wa-re-ke		They belong to you
<i>Singular</i>	Wa-re-ke-tu-tfae-kae	I took yours
	N/A	N/A
	Wa-re-ke-ru-tfae-kae	He/she/it took yours
<i>Plural</i>	He-wa-re-ke-ru-tfae-we-kae	We take them from you
	N/A	N/A
	We-re-ke-ru-tfae-nyae-kae	They took those belonging to you
<b>VI. Possessive Fragment-pronoun “wa-,” (them)</b>		
<i>Singular</i>	Wa-tu-tfae-kae	I take them
	Wa-jru-tfae-kae	You take them
	Wa-ru-tfae-kae	He/she/it took them
<i>Plural</i>	He-wa-ru-tfae-we-kae	We took them

	Wa-jru-tfae-we-kae	You all took them
	Wa-ru-tfae-nyae-kae	They took them
<b>VII. Possessive Fragment-pronoun, “heg-ke,” (mine), with an objective plural fragment</b>		
	N/A	N/A
<i>Singular</i>	Wen-ra-ke-jru-tfae-kae	You took mine
	Weg-ke-ru-tfae-kae	He/she/it took mine
	N/A	N/A
<i>Plural</i>	Wen-ra-ke-jru-tfae-we-kae	You all took mine
	Weg-ke-ru-tfae-nyae-kae	They took mine

## XXXII. IRREGULAR VERBS

*No. 172: A List of Irregular verbs and their Conjugations*

I. The Indicative mood, present tense; 2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, "raj,"		
Pronunciation		English Translation
a-ta-kae		He sees
<i>Singular</i>	a-ta-kae	I see
	a-raj-ta-kae	You see
	a-ta-kae	he/she/it sees (See Footnote 7)
<i>Plural</i>	Ha-ta-we-kae	We see
	e-ra-jta-we-kae	You all see
	a-ta-nyae-kae	They see
II. The indicative mood, present tense; 2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, "jae,"		
Pronunciation		English Translation
Ae-kae		He says, or said
<i>Singular</i>	e-hae-kae	I say
	e-jae-kae	You say
	Aek-ae, OR a	He/she/it says
<i>Plural</i>	He-hae-we-kae, OR he-ha-we-kae	We say
	E-jae-we-kae	You all say
	N/A	a-nyae-kae



III. The indicative mood, present tense, “C’ae,” <sup>62</sup>		
Pronunciation		English Translation
C’ae		He dies
<i>Singular</i>	Ha-cae-kae	I die
	Ra-cae-kae	You die
	Cae-kae	He dies
<i>Plural</i>	Hen-cae-we-kae, OR hen-ta-we-kae	We die
	Ra-cae-we-kae, OR ra-ta-we-kae	You all die
	Cae-nyae-kae, OR ta-nyae-kae	They die
IV. The indicative mood, present tense; 2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, “jne,”:		
Pronunciation		English Translation
a-ne-kae		He has
<i>Singular</i>	a-nye-kae	I have
	a-jne-kae	You have
	a-ne-kae	He/she/it has
<i>Plural</i>	Ha-nye-we-wae	We have
	a-jne-we-kae	You all have
	a-ne-nyae-kae	They have

<sup>62</sup> This word is of one syllable, but there is a peculiar stoppage of the voice between “c,” and “ae,” as if there were between them a short vowel

V. The indicative mood, present tense; 2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, “ra, --jra,” (1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> conjugations united)		
Pronunciation		English Translation
Kun-ra-kae		He wants
<i>Singular</i>	Ha-kun-ta-kae	I want
	Ra-kun-jra-kae	You want
	Kun-ra-kae	He/she/it wants
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kun-ra-we-kae	We want
	Ra-kun-jra-we-kae	You all want
	Kun-ra-nyae-kae	They want
VI. The indicative mood, present tense; 2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular, “ra,”:		
Pronunciation		English Translation
Ru-cae-kae		He eats
<i>Singular</i>	Ha-ce-kae, <sup>63</sup> OR wa-ce-kae	I eat
	Ra-ce-kae	You eat
	Ru-cae-kae	He/she/it eats
<i>Plural</i>	Hen-ru-cae-we-kae	We eat
	Ra-cea-we-kae	You all eat
	Ra-cae-nyae-kae	They eat

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<sup>63</sup> Accent the 1<sup>st</sup> syllable to distinguish it from ha-ce-kae, “I have come.”

*No. 173: Examples in which the Fragment-pronouns are elsewhere than at the beginning of the verb*

<b>Examples in which the Fragment-pronouns are elsewhere than at the beginning of the verb</b>		
<b>I. Wo-pa-ra-he-kae (See: No. 111.IV; 132)</b>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
Wo-pa-ra-he-kae		He understood
<i>Singular</i>	Wo-pa-ra-ha-kae	I understand
	Wo-pa-ra-ra-kae	You understand
	Wo-pa-ra-he-kae	He/she/it understands
<i>Plural</i>	Wo-pa-ra-he-we-kae	We understand
	Wo-pa-ra-ra-we-kae	You all understand
	Wo-pa-ra-he-nyae-kae	They understand
<b>II. Wa-ye-a-krae-kae</b>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
Wa-ye-a-krae-kae		He hopes/earnestly desires
<i>Singular</i>	Wa-ye-a-krae-kae	I hope/earnestly desire
	Wa-ye-a-ra-krae-kae	You hope/earnestly desire
	Wa-ye-a-krae-kae	He hopes/earnestly desires
<i>Plural</i>	Wa-ye-ha-krae-we-kae	We hope/earnestly desire
	Wa-ye-a-ra-krae-we-kae	You all hope/earnestly desire
	Wa-ye-a-krae-nyae-kae	They hope/earnestly desire
<b>III. Nan-tu-tag-kae</b>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
Nan-tu-tag-kae		He pities

<i>Examples in which the Fragment-pronouns are elsewhere than at the beginning of the verb</i>		
<i>Singular</i>	Nan-tu-ha-tag-kae	I pity
	Nan-tu-ra-tag-kae	You pity
	Nan-tu-tag-kae	He pities
<i>Plural</i>	Nan-tu-hun-ta-we-kae	We pity
	Nan-tu-ra-ta-we-kae	You all pity
	Nan-tu-ta-nyae-kae	They pity
<i>Examples with other fragment pronouns</i>	Nan-tu-wo-ha-tag-kae	I pity them
	Nan-tu-wo-hae-kra-tag-kae	I pity mine
	Nan-tu-hen-ta-nyae-kae	I am pitied
	Nan-tu-heg-kra-ta-nyae-kae	I am pitied by my own

*No. 174: Examples of the conjugation of verbs derived from adjectives (See No. 133)*

<i>Examples of the conjugation of verbs derived from adjectives</i>		
<b>I. U-ke-je-kae, "sick," (See Note on No. 134)</b>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
u-ke-je-kae-kae		He is sick
<i>Singular</i>	Ug-ke-je-kae-kae	I am sick
	u-re-ke-je-kae-kae	You are sick
	u-ke-je-kae-kae	He/she/it is ha
<i>Plural</i>	Wo-wa-ke-je-kae-we-kae	We are sick
	u-re-ke-je-kae-we-kae	You all are sick
	u-ke-je-kae-kae	They are sick

II. Wa-jo-jae, "brave," (See No. 135-137)		
Pronunciation		English Translation
wa-jo-jae-kae		He is brave
<i>Singular</i>	We-jo-jae-kae	I am brave
	Wa-re-jo-jae-kae	You are brave
	Wa-jo-jae-kae	He/she/it is brave
<i>Plural</i>	Wa-jo-jae-nye-we-kae	We are brave
	Wa-re-jo-jae-we-kae	You all are brave
	Wa-jo-jae-nyae-kae	They are brave
III. Pe-jku-nyae, "bad,"		
Pronunciation		English Translation
Pe-jku-nyae-kae		He is bad
<i>Singular</i>	Hem-pe-jku-nyae-kae	I am bad
	Re-pe-jku-nyae-kae	You are bad
	Pe-jku-nyae-kae	He/she/it is bad
<i>Plural</i>	Wa-wa-pe-jku-nyae-kae	We are bad
	Re-pe-jku-nyae-we-kae	You all are bad
	pe-jku-nyae-nyae-kae	They are bad
IV. Pe-jku-nyae-he-kae, "he makes bad,"		
Pronunciation		English Translation
Pe-jku-nyae-he-kae		He makes bad/spoils
<i>Singular</i>	Pe-jku-nyae-ha-kae	I spoil
	Pe-jku-nyae-ra-kae	You spoil
	Pe-jku-nyae-he-kae	He/she/it spoils
<i>Plural</i>	Pe-jku-nyae-he-we-kae	We spoil

	Pe-jku-nyae-ra-we-kae	You all spoil
	Pe-jku-nyae-he-nyae-kae	They spoil
<b>V. Wo-ka-fo, “just,” or “true,”: (See No. 189)</b>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
Wo-ka-fo-kae		He is just/honest
<i>Singular</i>	Wo-ka-fo-nye-kae	I am just/honest
	Wo-ka-fo-jne-kae	You are just/honest
	Wo-ka-fo-kae	He/she/it is just/honest
<i>Plural</i>	Wo-ka-fo-nye-we-kae	We are just/honest
	Wo-ka-fo-jne-we-kae	You all are just/honest
	Wo-ka-fo-nyae-kae	They are just/honest

## XXXIII. OF COMPOUND VERBS

No. 175: The conjugation of some compound Verbs

<i>The conjugation of some compound Verbs</i>		
I. Wa-ke-ru-jta-ndae-he-kae		
Pronunciation		English Translation
Wa-ke-ru-jta-ndae-he-kae		He forgives
<i>Singular</i>	Wa-ke-tu-jta-ndae-ha-kae	I forgive
	Wa-ra-ke-jru-jta-ndae-ra-kae	You forgive
	Wa-ke-ru-jta-ndae-he-kae	He/she/it forgives
<i>Plural</i>	He-wa-ke-ru-jta-ndae-he-we-kae	We forgive
	Wa-ra-ke-jru-jta-ndae-ra-we-kae	You all forgive
	Wa-ke-ru-jta-ndae-he-nyae-kae	They forgive
II. Un-ce-rae-kae		
Pronunciation		English Translation
Un-ce-rae-kae		He begins
<i>Singular</i>	Ha-u-ha-ce-cae-kae	I begin
	Ra-u-ra-ce-jrae-kae	You begin
	Un-ce-rae-kae	He/she/it begins
<i>Plural</i>	He-u-hen-ce-ra-we-kae	We begin
	Ra-u-ra-ce-jra-we-kae	You all begin
	Un-ce-a-ra-nyae-kae	They begin
III. A-neg-kre (from a-ne, "he has," and kre, "he comes")		

<i>The conjugation of some compound Verbs</i>		
Pronunciation		English Translation
a-neg-kre		He brings
<i>Singular</i>	a-nye-a-kre-kae	I bring
	a-jne-ra-kre-kae	You bring
	a-neg-kre-kae	He/she/it brings
<i>Plural</i>	Ha-nye-grke-we-kae	We bring
	a-jne-ra-kre-we-kae	You all bring
	a-ne-a-kre-nyae-kae	They bring
IV. Ke-ru-hta-kae		
Pronunciation		English Translation
Ke-ru-hta-kae		He touches his
<i>Singular</i>	Ha-ke-tu-hta-kae	I touch his
	Ra-ke-jru-hta-kae	You touch his
	Ke-ru-hta-kae	He touches his
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-ke-ru-hta-we-kae	We touch his
	Re-ke-jru-hta-we-kae	You all touch his
	Ke-ru-hta-nyae-kae	They touch his



*No. 176: When a verb in its ground form begins with "ke," this syllable is dropped in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular and plural and the vowel of the fragment-pronoun is "ae," instead of "a,"<sup>64</sup>*

<i>Example of No. 176</i>			
Pronunciation		English Translation	
Ke-ce-kae-kae		He sweeps	
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-ce-kae-kae	I sweep	
	Ra-ce-kae-kae	You sweep	
	Ke-ce-kae-kae	He/she/it sweeps	
<i>Plural</i>	Hen-ce-kae-we-kae	We sweep	
	Ra-ce-kae-we-kae	You all sweep	
	Ke-ce-kae-nyae-kae	They sweep	
<i>Examples</i>			

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<sup>64</sup> This rule should be placed after No. 131.I, per the original author's notes. It remains here to preserve the numbered list in which the grammar rules are formatted

*No. 177: If "ke," is not in the ground form of the verb the change stated in No. 176 does not take place*

<b>Example of No. 177 (exception to rule 176)</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Ke-kra-he-kae	He loves himself
Ha-ke-kra-he-kae	I love myself

*No. 178: In English, the present participle with the verb "to be," or the present tense in the participial form is expressed in Ioway by introducing "ta-ha,"*

<b>Example of No. 178 (formation of the present tense participial form)</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Wa-ru-cae-nyae-kae	They eat
Wa-ru-cae-ta-ha-nyae	They are eating

**No. 179:** When a verb or adjective used as a verb has the suffix adverb “jku,” “nyae,” “jra-ya,” or “na-ga,” connected with it, it is still conjugated as if it were a simple word, and the terminations of the verb, indicating mood, tense, etc., are annexed to the adverb:

<b>Example of No. 179</b>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
kra-he-jku-nyae-kae <sup>65</sup>		He does not love
<i>Singular</i>	Hae-kra-he-jku-nyae-kae	I do not love
	Rae-kra-he-jku-nyae-kae	You do not love
	Kra-he-jku-nyae-kae	He/she/it does not love
<i>Plural</i>	Heg-kra-he-jku-nyae-we-kae	We do not love
	Rae-kra-he-jku-nyae-we-kae	You all do not love
	Kra-he-jku-nyae-nyae-kae	They do not love

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<sup>65</sup> From kra-he-kae, “he loves.”

*No. 180: When an adverb is used after a verb, the terminations of the third 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular and plural are frequently annexed to the adverb instead of the verb*

<i>Example of No. 180</i>		
Pronunciation		English Translation
Cae-he wo-mag-kae-kae		He easily kills
<i>Singular</i>	Cae-ha wo-mag-kae-kae	I easily kill
	Cae-ra wo-mag-kae-kae	You easily kill
	Cae-he wo-mag-kae-kae	He/she/it easily kills
<i>Plural</i>	Cae-he-we wo-mag-kae-kae	We easily kill
	Cae-ra-we wo-mag-kae-kae	You all easily kill
	Cae-he wo-mag-kae-nyae-kae	They easily kill

**XXXIV. Of the Verb U, “to do, make, etc.”**

*No. 181: The verb U is used in a variety of ways, and consequently has different shades of meaning*

<b>I. Used in connection with another verb, it modifies the signification of that verb:</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Wa-ru-tfae-kae	He takes them
Wa-ru-tfae-jna ug-kae	He receives them
Wa-ru-fag-ae-kae	He sins, does wrong
Wa-ru-fag-ae-jna ug-kae	He always sins
e-ku u-jna ug-kae	He always does so
<b>II. When used with a noun or an adjective immediately preceding it, that preceding word determines its signification:</b>	
Pa-hu-cae ha-ug-kae	I am, or act, the Ioway
e-cen-to-eg-ae u kun-ra-kae	He wants to be a boy, or like a boy
Ta-kfa-kae-kae	It is windy, cold
Ta-kfa-kae ha-ug-kae	I have the ague
u-ke-je-kae ta-ku-ra ra-un-cae?	What is your sickness?
Mag-kae ha-ug-kae	I am making medicine
Ma-yae-pe ug-kae	He made peace
<b>III. Used in connection with nouns or with adjectives that cannot be conjugated, it gives to these words the sense of verbs, and they are translated accordingly:</b>	
Ma-‘ ha-ug-kae	I am farming
o-ke-ke-kna un-yae-kae	They are wrestling
<b>IV. U may be used in connection with another word, either with or without, the variation of the preceding word:</b>	
Pe-jku-nyae ra-u-we-kae	You misbehave

Wa-jru-pe-jku-nyae ra-u-we-kae	You misbehave
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**XXXV. GENERAL REMARKS**

*No. 185: Some words have several different meanings, owing to the manner of using them, or other attending circumstances; as,*

To, “a potato,” (of the wild kind) and as an adjective qualifying a noun it signifies “blue,” or, “green”; before a verb as a prefix—a part of the whole, and when conjugated it means “plenty,” or, “abundance,”

<i>Examples of No. 185</i>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
To re-neg-ae-cae?	Have you no potatoes?
Pa-fka to keg-kae	He has on a blue blanket
Ne to-ra-ta-gka-rae	Drink some water
Ha-to, OR ha-to-hce	I have plenty
Ra-to	You have plenty
Pa	The nose, head of an animal, snow
“ as an adg.	Sharp, or bitter

In reference to some of these words, it may be proper to remark, that when they try to speak them distinctly, a slight difference is sometimes perceptible; but not in common conversation, especially to one not familiar with their language

*No. 186: The same word in English often requires a different corresponding word in Ioway, owing to the different senses in which it is used*

<i>Examples of No. 186</i>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
We-ro-krae-kae	He finds (I.e., when he seeks)
e-ke-rae-kae	He finds (i.e., without seeking)
Maj-cae	Warm (applied to the weather)
Ta-ha-na	Warm (applied to any substance)
Ta-jta-kae	Warm (applied to water)



*No. 187: Two adverbs coming together often lose their primitive signification and take a different one:*

<i>Examples of No. 187</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Ko-o	Not yet, just now, a while ago
o-twa-nye	Below, on this side
Ko-o ot-wa-nye	Before the time <sup>66</sup>

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<sup>66</sup> There is no word in Ioway answering to the word "time."

**XXXVI. RULES**

*No. 188: The substance of some of these rules will be found in the preceding part of this work, but for convenience's sake, some general principles in regard to the construction of the language are placed here together*

- I. Verbs in *o* or *u* take *ha* and *ra* of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> persons singular after *o*; drop *e* of *he* in the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural: have the objective case of the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, Reciprocal voice, in *u*, (nasal) instead of *he*; the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural in its objective form *wo-wa* instead of *wa-wa*; and the 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural of the objective fragment *wo* instead of *wa*:

<i>Examples of 188.I</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
o-cae-kae	He seeks
o-ha-cae-kae	I seek
Ho-cae-we-kae	We seek
o-ce-kae, OR u-ce-kae	He whips or strikes
Un-ce-kae	He whips me
Wo-wa-ke-je-kae-we-kae	We are sick
Wo-ha-kug-kae	I gave them
Jug-ae o-hae-kra-cae-kae (jug-k'o o-hae-kra-cae-kae)	I was hunting my horse
Jug-ae wo-hae-kra-cae-kae	I was hunting my horses

- II. Verbs of the first conjugation that have *kra*, either in the ground form, or as a possessive fragment-pronoun in any of their variations, change the *a* of the fragment-pronoun into *ae* before *kra*; but if another syllable comes between the fragment-pronoun and *kra*, *a* is retained, provided that intervening syllable has not *ae* in it:

<i>Examples of 188.II</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Hae-kra-he-kae	I love
Ha-ke-kra-he-kae	I love myself
o-ha-yeg-ae-kae	I hate
o-hae-kra-yeg-ae-kae	I hate mine
Wae-wae-rae-kra-he-kae	You love us
Wae-kra-pae-kae	He threw his away

- III. Although the fragment-pronoun may have its place after the first or second syllable in the singular number, in the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural it *generally* becomes the first syllable:

<i>Examples of 188.III</i>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
Wo-ha-kug-kae	I gave them
He-wo-ku-we-kae	We gave them
Wa-ke-ta-pe-jku-nyae-kae	I speak against
He-wa-ke-ra-pe-jku-nyae-we-kae	We speak against

- IV. The possessive case is expressed by a personal pronoun in the possessive case, but if the verb will admit of it, it is more correctly expressed by the use of the possessive fragment-pronoun in connection with the verb:

<i>Examples of 188.IV<sup>67</sup></i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
e-cen-ceg-ae ug-ke-ke-je-kae-kae, INSTEAD OF e-cen-ceg-ae men-ta- wae u-ke-je-kae-kae	My child is sick
Jug-ae we-hae-kru-me-kae	I sold my horse
Pah-fka rae-kra-pae-cae?	Did you throw away your blanket?

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<sup>67</sup> Observations on Rule IV:

1. In expressions like the foregoing, some of the vowels of the verb are often dropped, thereby contracting it:

Pronunciation	English Translation
e-cen-ceg-ae-caeg-ke-nyae-kae	They killed my child

\*ceg-kea-yae-kae put for c'ae heg-ke-nyae-kae

2. When contractions take place, the sound of a character, not otherwise heard, is sometimes introduced for the sake of euphony:

Pronunciation	English Translation
Ne twa-nye-ku-rae, INSTEAD OF ne to-a-ne- ku-rae	Bring some water

3. The possessive particles *ke*, *kra*, etc. do not always denote possession. Their signification varies according to the connection in which they are used:

Pronunciation	English Translation
Re-ke-to-fkae-kae	He lied to you
e-ya heg-ke-ug-kae-rae	Make one for me
Hae-kru-tfae-kae	I took it back
Wa-ke-ru-tfae-rae	Take them from him

- V. Adjectives follow the nouns with which they agree:

<i>Examples of 188.V</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Cae ha-nyae	A large bison
a-hae ma-kje	A high mountain
Wa-je-kae wo-ka-fo	An honest man

- VI. A noun in the objective case precedes the verb which governs it in that case:

<i>Examples of 188.VI</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Me-jrae-kae e-ya ha-tu-tfae-kae	I caught a fox
Cae-fka a-kwe-ra-we-rae	Go and bring the cow

- VII. When two nouns are used together, one of which is nominative to the verb, and the other in the objective case governed by that verb, the noun in the nominative case stands first, that in the objective case next, and the verb which governs follows:<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>68</sup> Observations on Rule VII:

1. The rule is sometimes violated, especially by children, when to make themselves understood, they will repeat the nominative case with the verb in the active voice, and the objective case with the verb in the passive voice:

Pronunciation	English Translation
Sraetar chares o-ce-kae	Charles struck Slater
Chares o-ce	Charles struck
Sraetar o-ce-nyae	Slater was struck

2. If a pronoun is employed, it follows the same rule with regard to its position, as the noun, though it is not always necessary, as the fragment-pronoun used in the verb indicates the case of the noun for which it stands:

Pronunciation	English Translation
Me-ae jug-ae-u-re-ku-hne-yae-kae	I will give you a horse



<i>Examples of 188.VII</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Wa-kan-ta wa-je-kae ae-wa-ug-kae	God created man
Ce-sas wa-ru-fag-ae-kae-na-ha wa-ke-cae-kae	Jesus died for sinners

- VIII. If the nominative case is indicated by a fragment-pronoun, it becomes a part of the verb, and the objective case precedes the verb according to Rule VI.<sup>69</sup>

<i>Examples of 188.VIII</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Wa-ru-cae to-un-ra-ku-jku-nyae-hna-cae?	Are you not going to give me some food?

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<sup>69</sup> Observations on Rule VIII:

1. The use of a simple pronoun does not prevent the necessity of using the fragment-pronoun in connection with the verb:

Pronunciation	English Translation
De-ae u-re-ke-je-kae-cae, OR u-re-ke-je-kae-cae	Are you sick

- IX. Prepositions follow the nouns which they govern in the objective case; if enclitics, they are joined to the end of the word they govern:

<i>Examples of 188.IX</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Ma-ha ro-ta-ta	In the ground
Ma-ya-ta	Upon the earth
Ce-na-ta	At the village

- X. If a pronoun follows a noun governed by a preposition, the preposition is placed after the pronoun; or if an enclitic it is annexed to it.<sup>70</sup>

<i>Examples of 188.X</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Ce ae-ta-we-ta	At his house
Ce ae-ta-wae a-ha-ta-ta	On the top of his house

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<sup>70</sup> Observations on Rule X:

1. Sometimes the noun and pronoun are combined, and with the preposition form but one word:

Pronunciation	English Translation
o-re-ce-we-ta	At your house

2. Prefix prepositions also follow the nouns they govern, in as much as the noun precedes the verb according to Rule VI:

Pronunciation	English Translation
Can to-krae-ra-rae	Go with John

- XI. Enclitical adverbs are always joined to the end of the words which they qualify:<sup>71</sup>

<i>Examples of 188.XI</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Un-ta	When he made
e-wa-jrae-ta	When you go there

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<sup>71</sup> Observations on Rule XI:

1. The conjunction *skae*, by which the subjunctive mood is formed, is often used in the sense of *ta*, or in connection with *ta*:

Pronunciation	English Translation
Kre-skae, OR kre-skae-ta	When he comes home
Ha-u-skae	When I was doing it

- XII. A noun in the possessive case is not always immediately followed by the pronoun indicating possession, but the word denoting the thing possessed is placed between the possessor and the possessive pronoun:

<i>Examples of 188.XII</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Wa-kun-fae ce ae-ta-wae-ta	At the teacher's house
Jun-ta-eg-ae jug-ae ae-ta-wae wa-ke-mo-no-kae	He stole Little Wolf's horses

- XIII. When possession is indicated by a fragment-pronoun in connection with a verb, the same arrangement is observed as in the preceding rule (Rule XII):

<i>Examples of 188.XIII</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Far-a-man-yae e-cen-ceg-ae kra-ta kun-ra-kae	Swift-Walker wants to see his child

- XIV. A noun is known to be in the plural number, if in the nominative case, by the plural form of the verb with which it agrees; and if in the objective case, by the objective fragment-pronoun employed in the verb, which governs it in that case:

<i>Examples of 188.XIV</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Cae-fka a-ra-jta-cae?	Did you see the cow?
Cae-fka wa-ra-jta-cae?	Did you see the cows?

- XV. Possessive fragment-pronouns are used with verbs instead of simple pronouns, when the person speaks of anything belonging to himself:

<i>Examples of 188.XV</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Wa-tu-tfae-kae	I took them
Wae-hae-kru-tfae-kae	I took them (i.e., those that were mine)

- XVI. Most neuter verbs, and verbs formed from adjectives take the objective case of the fragment-pronouns instead of the nominative, when, in English, the pronouns which they represent are in the nominative case:

<i>Examples of 188.XVI</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
He-hra-nye-kae	I am hungry
Wa-wa-hran-ye-we-kae	We are hungry

- XVII. The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> persons plural of the fragment-pronouns, in both their nominative and objective cases, are formed by the addition of *we*, except in the future tense, though *we* is not always used in immediate connection with the singular form:

<i>Examples of 188.XVII</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
e-jae-jku-nyae-we-kae	You all did not say it
e-re-kae-kae	He said to you all
e-re-kae-we-kae	He said to you
Ka-we-kae-kae	He told them

- XVIII. The particle *ke*, “of, belonging to, from...” signifies *to*, when used in place of *he* in verbs receiving their fragment-pronouns at the end of the word:<sup>72</sup>

<i>Examples of 188.XVIII</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Ade-wa-he-kae	He sent them
Dae-wae-ke-kae	He sent them to him
Hu-wa-ke-kae	He sent them here to him

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<sup>72</sup> Observations on Rule XVIII:

1. In the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> persons, *ke* follows the fragment-pronoun:

Pronunciation	English Translation
Wa-je-kae kae-ae ta-ku-ra-hju dae-ha-ke-hne-yae-kae	I will send that person a present



- XIX. Verbs in the middle voice have frequently a different signification from what they have in the active voice:

<i>Examples of 188.XIX</i>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	English Translation
Re-ko-kae-kae	He takes out, cleans out
Wa-ke-re-ko-kae-kae	He gives place, or makes room for them
Ke-mo-no-krae	He ran away
Ke-mo-no	He stole himself; krae, he went

- XX. Compound words often drop one or more letters from the simple words of which they are compounded, and sometimes receive a letter.<sup>73</sup>

<i>Examples of 188.XX</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Pae-hne <sup>74</sup>	Whiskey
Wag-kwa-jo-jae <sup>75</sup>	A brave

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<sup>73</sup> Observations on Rule XX:

1. Two words are often, by contraction, made to sound like one, and in effect become one word:

Pronunciation	English Translation
Jug'-ku-cae-kae	He hunts horses
Ju-gk'o-ha-c'a-cae-kae	I Hunt horses

2. If a vowel is dropped after g, k is frequently substituted in its place, as in the foregoing examples

<sup>74</sup> From pae-cae, "fire," and ne, "water."

<sup>75</sup> From wag-ae, "a man," and wa-jo-jae, "brave."

- XXI. Rae, “he goes,” is often connected with a verb, to express an action as in progress, or as about to be begun; in which case the fragment-pronoun may be joined to the preceding verb or to rae:<sup>76</sup>

<i>Examples of 188.XXI</i>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	English Translation
Ke-nae-kra-rae-kae	He has gone hunting
Ha-ke-nae-kra-cae-kae	I am going to Hunt
Jug-ae o-cae-rae-kae	He is gone to Hunt horses

---

<sup>76</sup> When two words are thus used together, the accent is not the same that it would be if each word was used as a simple word

- XXII. To express action as going on at the present time, instead of using the present participle, *ta-ha*, or *na-hae* is joined to the word:<sup>77</sup>

<i>Examples of 188.XXII</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Wa-u-ha-ta-ha-kae	I am working
Wa-ra-cae-jna-hae-kae	You are eating

---

<sup>77</sup> Observations on Rule XXII:

1. The participle is only used in connection with another verb, and when it does occur, it indicates that the sentence is not yet completed:

Pronunciation	English Translation
Wa-na-hae-pe-jku-nyae ha-nyae ae-wa-u-na E-ha ke-jta-gkae-na, ae-ta n'-o-ra-fe-na-ha Adam ef-kae wo-kug-kae	The devil tempted Eve, and she gave the fruit to Adam

2. When past time is referred to, the subjunctive mood is often used instead of the participle

- XXIII. Words compounded with na, “Wood,” mostly change na into nae, unless the word with which it is compounded begins with a vowel, in which case *a* is dropped:

<i>Examples of 188.XXIII</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Nae-ru-me	An auger
Nae-wa-kru-nae	A saw

- XXIV. The place for the fragment-pronoun in verbs in *r*, is always before this letter, or before the characteristic letter of the conjugation:

<i>Examples of 188.XXIV</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Ru-me	He buys
Ha-tu-me	I buy

- XXV. In verbs of the first conjugation (1<sup>st</sup> person singular), as there is no particular characteristic letter, the fragment-pronoun has its place generally at the beginning of the word, but if a verb of this conjugation begins with a vowel the fragment-pronoun follows the vowel, subject to the changes already noticed.<sup>78</sup>

<i>Examples of 188.XXV</i>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	English Translation
Nag-kwa-kae	He fears
Ha-nag-kwae-kae	I fear
o-ra-kwae-kae	You enter in

---

<sup>78</sup> Compound verbs, and those which receive their fragment-pronoun at the end, are exceptions to Rule XXV

- XXVI. When two nouns precede a verb both of which are in the objective case, and one of them is governed by a preposition expressed or understood, (like the dative in Latin or Greek) that which is governed by the verb has the second place in the sentence while the noun, governed by the preposition, occupies the first.<sup>79</sup>

<i>Examples of 188.XXVI</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Hen-fug-ae wo-na-yae cae o-ha-ku-hne-yae-kae	I will give this coat to my (younger) brothers

---

<sup>79</sup> In compound verbs, both the preceding nouns are frequently objects of the verb; one governed by the first, and the other by the second part of the verb

XXVII. To a place is expressed by *e-ta* or *e-wa* in connection with a verb expressive of going:<sup>80</sup>

<i>Examples of 188.XXVII</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Rae-kae	He goes
e-wa-rae-kae, OR e-t'o-wa-rae-kae	He has gone there
e-ta-he-he-na-ha-ta	Where we have been
e-wa-he-nyae-kae	They have been there

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<sup>80</sup> From a place absent, to a place present, e-ta-wa is prefixed to the verb:

Pronunciation	English Translation
Hu-kae	He comes
e-ta-wa-hu-kae	He comes from there to here



- XXVIII. From one place to another is expressed by naming the place from which the object departs, with an enclitical preposition or adverb, and then the place to which the object is proceeding, followed by a verb according to rule XXVII:

<i>Examples of 188.XXVIII</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Cae-ke-nag-a To-pyo-kae 'wa-rae-kae	He went from here to the Kansas River
Na-wa-ta ta-nag-a-na Kan-fa ce-na 'wa-rae-kae	He went from teh Garrison to the Kansas village

- XXIX. *In, or into a place*

Rest in place is expressed by ro-ta-ta, "in, within, in the inside," but motion into a place is expressed by prefixing o- to the verb, and sometimes -ta is joined to the noun, to which, or with which the motion is expressed:

<i>Examples of 188.XXIX</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Ce-na ro-ta-ta-na-hae-kae	He is in the village
Pae-cea o-pae-kae	He threw it in the fire
Ma-ha-ta o-pae-kae	He threw it in the mud
Ne-t' o-o-hwa-nye-kae	He fell into the water

XXX. *Out of a place*

This motion is expressed by connecting with the verb and preposition, according to Rule XXVII the verb a-hae-wae, “he rises up, or out,”:

<i>Examples of 188.XXX</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Ne e-ta-a-hae-wae-rae-kae	It came out of the water
Ce e-ta-a-hae-wae-rae-kae	He went out of the house
Ce ku-hna-ha-ta a-hae-wae-he-kae	It came out from under the house

XXXI. *Through a place*

As there is no preposition answering to “through”; motion through a place is expressed, by the preposition ro-ta-ta, “in,” followed by a verb expressing continued motion:<sup>81</sup>

<i>Examples of 188.XXXI</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Ma-hae ro-ta-ta o-nag-ae-rae-kae	It ran through the field
Ma-hae-t'o o-nag-ae-rae-kae	It runs into the field

XXXII. *By a place*

By a place is expressed by a-ra-kran-ta, “by,” followed by a verb of motion:

<i>Examples of 188.XXXII</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Ce-na a-ra-kra-nta o-wae-rae-kae	He passed by the village
Wo-kun-fae ce a-ra-kra-nta o-wae-rae-ka-kae	Go by the school house

---

<sup>81</sup> Sometimes “through,” is expressed by circumlocution:

Pronunciation	English Translation
Na-para-fkae e-ya ku-cae-skae man-fae-me ro-ta-ta a-hae-wae-kae	He shot a board and the bullet went out on the other side

XXXIII. *On a place, or thing*

This position is expressed by prefixing *a* to the verb, and sometimes by adding *ta* to the noun:

<i>Examples of 188.XXXIII</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Na-wa-ta a-man-yae-kae	He walks on the fence
Ma-ya-ta man-yae-kae	He walks on the ground
Fe e-ya cae-ta a-kra-na-yae-kae e-yae ma-ha-ta a-kra-na-yae-kae	He stood with one foot upon the sea, and the other upon the land

XXXIV. *For a person, or thing*

For a person or thing is expressed by *ke* when possession is understood:

<i>Examples of 188.XXVI</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
e-yeg-ae jug-ae e-ya ke-ru-me-kae <sup>82</sup>	He bought a horse for his son

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<sup>82</sup> This expression may also mean, "he bought one of his son's horses." If the connection did not show the meaning, the expression would be e-yeg-ae jug-ae ae-ta-wae, e-ya ru-me-kae, "he bought one of his son's horses."

XXXV. “For,” denoting “desire of,” is expressed by prefixing “a,” to the verb:

<i>Examples of 188.XXXV</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Jae-han-yae a-hre-kae	He is crying for an apple
e-hu a-hre-ma-nyae-kae	He is always crying for his mother

XXXVI. *With, in company*

This is expressed by *to-krae*, or *e-nu-* prefixed to the verb:

<i>Examples of 188.XXXVI</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
To-krae-ra-rae	Go with him
An-cae e-nu-rae-kae	He went with his father

XXXVII. “With,” denoting the means or the instrument, is expressed by using the participle of the verb *u*, or by circumlocution; and sometimes by *ke*:

<i>Examples of 188.XXXVII</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Mae-kae u-na ma-ha-kae-kae <sup>83</sup>	He dug the ground with a hoe
Na e-ke-jka-cae-kae	He is playing with a stick

XXXVIII. “before,” in place, or time, when past time is referred to, is expressed by *to-re-ta*, or *pa-kra* but when the events spoken of are yet future, “before,” is expressed by *ke*, joined to the end of the verb expressing the action negatively:

<i>Examples of 188.XXXVIII</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Ce o-ra-kwae-jku-nyae-we-ke fe wa-nag-ko-we-rae	Clean your feet before you come into the house

---

<sup>83</sup> Literally translated: “using a hoe he dug the ground” (See No. 182).

XXXIX. Nouns denoting instruments or means may be formed from verbs by prefixing “we,” to the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular:

<i>Examples of 188.XXXIX</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
We-u	Tools, armour, instruments
Jka-cae	He plays
We-kja-cae	Playthings (toys)
Ru-me	He buys
We-ru-me	Something to buy with

XL. A verb of the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, with a prefix preposition, is used as an adjective or noun:

<i>Examples of 188.XL</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Ya	he sleeps
o-ya ce	A sleeping room
o-me-yac <sup>84</sup>	A bed

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<sup>84</sup> From: me, “a blanket,” and o-ya, “he sleeps in it.”

- XLI. The relative pronouns, “who,” “which,” and “that,” are always expressed in Ioway by na-ha or ta-ha, joined to the end of the verbs to which it is nominative, or which govern it in the objective case:

<i>Examples of 188.XLI</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
Wa-je-kae c’ae-he-nyae-na-ha	The man who was killed
Dae-he-na-ha	The one whom he sent
Ta-ku-rae pe <sup>85</sup> -ta-ha-kju-u-ma-nyae-rae	Do always the things that are good

- XLII. When the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> persons singular of verbs are alike, the distinction is made by placing a full accent on the first syllable of the first person:

<i>Examples of 188.XLII</i>	
Pronunciation	English Translation
De-kra-he-kae	He loves you
De-kra-he-kae	I love you

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<sup>85</sup> The verb “to be,” is understood after pe; in as much as adjectives are used as verbs, it is not often expressed. (See No. 134; No. 143)



### APPENDIX

The following example represents the conjugation of a verb with na-hae or ta-ha annexed (Rule No. 22)<sup>86</sup>

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<sup>86</sup> Observations on the Appendix:

1. The remaining moods and tenses are conjugated in the same way:

Pronunciation	English Translation
Wa-u-a-ta-han-yae-hne-yae-kae	They will be at work
Na hae-wae-tfac-ha-ta-hae-hne-yae-kae	I will be chopping wood

2. Vowels are often dropped and consonants and vowels substituted to shorten a word:

Pronunciation	English Translation
u-re-k`wa-na-ha, instead of u-re-ku-we-na-ha	What I gave you

<i>Example presented by the Appendix</i>		
<b>Pronunciation</b>		<b>English Translation</b>
Wa-u-na-hae-kae		He/she/it is busy/engaged
<i>Singular</i>	Wa-u-ha-ta-ha-kae	I am busy/engaged
	Wa-ra-u-jna-hae-kae	You am busy/engaged
	Wa-u-na-hae-kae	He/she/it is busy/engaged
<i>Plural</i>	He-wa-u-a-na-hae-kae	We are busy/engaged
	Wa-ra-u-jna-hae-we-kae	You all are busy/engaged
	Wa-u-a-na-hae-nyae-kae, OR wa-u-a-ta-ha-nyae	They are busy/engaged

## EXAMPLES

Of a few words in Ioway of which the corresponding words in Otoe are different

Ioway	Otoe	English
Jeg-ae	a-rae-hoe-eg-ae	Small, or of middle size
Jek'!	Tan-rah!	Incredible
Frae-cae	Frae-hwa-hae-jku-nyae <sup>87</sup>	Long
Ag-ae	Ag-kae	And then, etc.
Kwa-yeg-ae	u-kwa-yeg-ae	Hazel-nut
Wo-na-yae	Wa-mo=hae	Shirt, coat
To-re-wa-kra	Wa-to-re-wa-kra	Apron
Han-yae	Han-cae	Large
Ha-re	We-he-hwa-hae-jku-nyae	Far
An-fa-hce	Kan-fa-kae	Swift
Me-jrae-kae	Ut-ka-?o-cae	A fox

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<sup>87</sup> Wa-hae-rae-jku-nyae joined to the end of an adjective increases its signification and answers to the adverb “pretty,” or “very,” as it is often used in connection with adjectives: as, pe-wa-hae-rae-jku-nyae, “it is pretty good.”