GRAMMAR

OF

THE TSONECA LANGUAGE

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TEHUELCHE GRAMMAR

The alphabet of the Tehuelche language may be said to consist of the following letters and sounds: *a, b, c, ch, d, e, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, sh, t, th, u, w, y, z.*

The vowels are: *a, e, i, o, u.*

The double vowels or diphthongs are: *ai, au, eï, ei, eu, oi, ou.*

The pronunciation of the letters

1. The vowels :

$\bar{a}$, long as in *father, tar;* french sounds, *face;* spanish sounds, *caro.*

a, the same open sound but shorter; french sounds, *pas ;* spanish sounds, *carro.*

$\bar{e}$, long as *a* in *cane, fate;* french sounds, *fée;* spanish sounds, *pero, feo.*

e, short as in *bed, met;* french sounds, *mettre;* spanish sounds, *perro.*

$\breve{e}$ ([1]), short as *e* in *places, songster.*

i, always as *i* in *pit, lid;* french sounds, *fils;* spanish sounds, *hijo.*

$\bar{o}$, long as in *note, throne;* trench sounds, *globe;* spanish sounds, *hora.*

o, shorter, but still open, as in the french word, *gotte;* spanish sounds, *con.*

u, as in *full, pull;* french sounds, *boule;* spanish sounds, *útil.*

([1]) $\breve{e}$ has this short sound before an *r*, as *cmĕr, bakĕr.*

2. *The double-vowels or diphthongs :*

Each single vowel of a diphthong must be pronounced by its own sound but so that the diphthong form but one syllable, viz:

ai in *aic, bai, cai,* etc., is pronounced as $\widehat{a\text{-}\breve{e}}$ or like *ay* (a sailor's word for *yes).*

au in *aur, cau,* etc., is pronounced *ah-oo.*

aeï, occuring in but few words, sounds like $\bar{a}\text{-}\ddot{e},$ or.

ei, is the only diphthong properly so called and is equivalent to *i,* in *rice, price.*

eu, forms an exception to this rule and cannot be pronounced as one syllable : $\bar{e}\text{-}oo.$

oi, as in *hoibenc,* sounds like $\widehat{o\text{-}\bar{e}}.$

ou, as yet occurs but once viz. in the word $\widehat{hou\breve{s}h}.$

3. *The consonants :*

c and *g* have always the hard sound ; *c* therefore, represents the letter *k* or *c* english as pronounced before *a, o, u* ; *g* is sounded more guttural, than in *gave, get, goal.*

k is equivalent to the german *ch* in *mich,* etc., or the spanish *j, jardín, jaula.*

j and *ch* at the end of words, is pronounced like *ch* in *such, much,* etc.

z sounds like *ts,* but rather more hissing.

The rest of the consonants needs no explanation, as they are pronounced the same as in English.

When *n* is followed by a *c* as in the words *haugenc, malenc, yanco, genco,* the sounds of the two letters do not co-alesce as in the word *rancour,* but remain distinct, thus *haugen-c, ma-len-c, yan-co, gen-co.*

The accent

The accent presents no difficulties, since it rests almost invariably on the first syllable, if a word consists of two, three or more syllables.

Verbs commencing with the syllable *cŏm, că, cĕ,* as *cŏm areshc, că-abeshc, cĕ-nashc,* are accented on the second syllable.

Exceptions to these two rules will be found accented in the vocabulary.

Nouns

Some of the nouns, beginning with *c, g, h* and *w,* drop their initial when governed by possessive pronouns which are joined to the noun in the form of prefixes.

Can, mother.　　　　*Canco,* father.

Singular

Yan, my mother.　　　　*Yanco,* my father.
Man, thy mother.　　　　*Manco,* thy father.
Dan, his or her mother.　　　　*Danco,* his or her father.

Dual

Ucwan, our mother.　　　　*Ucwanco,* our father.
Mĕcman, your mother.　　　　*Mĕcmanco,* your father.
Decdan, their mother.　　　　*Dĕcdanco,* their father.

Plural

Ushwan, our mother.　　　　*Ushwanco,* our father.
Mĕshman, your mother.　　　　*Mĕshmanco,* your father.
Dēshdan, their mother.　　　　*Dĕshdanco,* their father.

Heno, friend.　　　　*Waucen,* bed, seat, etc.
Yeno, my friend.　　　　*Yaucen,* my bed.
Meno, thy friend.　　　　*Maucen,* thy bed.
Deno, his or her friend.　　　　*Daucen,* his or her bed.
Ucweno, our friend.　　　　*Ucwaucen,* our bed.
Mĕcmeno, your friend.　　　　*Mĕcmaucen,* your bed.
Dĕcdeno, their friend.　　　　*Dĕcdaucen,* their bed.

Ushweno, our friend.	*Ushwaucen,* our bed.
Mĕshmeno, your friend.	*Mĕshmaucen,* your bed.
Dĕshdeno, their friend.	*Dĕshdaucen,* their bed.

The following nouns undergo the same changes :

Hecenicen, things, property.	*Gaticen,* waist.
Hicecen, prince, ruler, chief.	*Weucen,* lodgings, home.
Hicecenon, princess, female ruler.	*Weurnicen,* will.
Cauelecen, relations, relatives.	*Wuliken,* servant.
Curcen, border, rim.	

Nouns ending in *enc* denote the actor or doer of what the verbs from which they are formed, expresses, viz.

Haugenc, a hunter, from *haugeshc,* to hunt.

Hoibenc, leader, director, from *hoibeshc,* to lead, direct, etc.

Hakenc, writer, from *hake,* to write.

Hakenhaimenc, reader, from *hakenhaimeshc,* to read.

Mālenc, thief, from *māleshc,* to steal.

Hobenc, cook, from *hobeshc,* to cook.

I subjoin a few more nouns ending in *enc* which are derived from verbs :

Jirjenc, momcenc, temhaienc, weshenc, kolenc, cōtenc.

Nouns ending in *ue* are also derived from verbs and indicate the tool or instrument with which the act, expressed by the verbs is performed.

Aicue, eye, from *aiceshc,* to see, look.

Caumcenue, ruler, from *caumceshc,* to mark out, draw lines, etc.

Cortmenue, needle, from *cortmeshc,* to sew.

Cotenue, key, from *coteshc,* to undo, take off.

Dokenue, spit for roasting meat, from *dokeshc,* to roast.

Gashaicenue, spyglass, telescope, from *gashaiceshc,* to look through.

The following is a list of such nouns: *Gotenue, gaimenue, gamelenue, gekenue, girkenue, catenue, eshayue, carocăzeyue, cēzenue, damenue, hamekenue, habenue, hongokenue, haimenue, hemenue, hemekenue, hashkemenue, harshenue, hakenue, haikenue, jirjenue, kelenue, kalonue, shamenue, shabenue, sankenue, mgabenue, mgetenue, mdolenue, nayue, temhaienue, wakenue, winemgekenue, wiskenue, wircitenue, wanue, wecelenue.*

Some nouns have different endings and thus make a distinction between masculine and feminine genders :

Hicecen, ruler, sovereing; *hicecenon,* female ruler, sovereign.

Elcecen, grandson; *elcecenon,* granddaughter.

Waioncencen v. vocab. *waioncencon.*

Cenicencen, sun; *cenicencon,* moon.

Meka, nephew; *mekon,* niece.

Den, brother; *denon,* sister.

Wenicen, a young unmarried man; *wenon,* a young unmarried woman.

Garun, an old man; *garunon,* an old woman.

Gomecin, a rich man; *gomecinon,* a rich woman.

Yishb, a widower; *yishbon,* a widow.

Nouns do not undergo any changes of inflection either in number or case; nor is there any word or particle to mark the plural number. In declining a noun the genitive seems to be the only case which is distinguished by a particular sign: viz the word *dai,* answering to the preposition *of,* or *de* in the french and spanish languages.

Nominative : *yanco* ; genitive: *dai-yanco;* dative and accusative : *yanco.*

Pronouns

1. Personal :

Ya, I.	*Uewá,* we two.	*Ushwá,* we.
Ma, thou.	*Mĕcma,* you two.	*Mĕshma,* you.
Da, he.	*Dĕcdá,* they two.	*Dĕshdá,* they.

These pronouns undergo no change but that of being contracted when used in connections with adjectives and verbs.

2. *Possessive :*

The possessive pronouns are the same as the personal, and are used in their contracted form as prefixes to the nouns they govern, viz.

Singular	Dual
Yi-cau, my tent.	*Uc-cau,* our tent.
Mă-cau, thy tent.	*Měc-cau,* your tent.
Dă-cau, his, her tent.	*Děc-cau,* their tent.
Yi-āmel, my child.	*Uc-āmel,* our child.
Mă-āmel, thy child.	*Měc-āmel,* your child.
Dă-āmel, his, her child.	*Děc-āmel,* their child.
Yi-yirun, my country.	*Uc-yirun,* our country.
Mă-yirun, thy country.	*Měc-yirun,* your country.
Dă-yirun, his, her country.	*Děc-yirun,* their country.

Plural

Ush-cau, our tent.	*Ush-āmel,* our child.
Mésh-cau, your tent.	*Měsh-āmel,* your child.
Děsh-cau, their tent.	*Děs-hāmel,* their child.

Ush-yirun, our country.
Měsh-yirun, your country.
Děsh-yirun, their country.

N. B. — Some nouns drop their initial when preceded by a pronoun (v. p. 261).

3. *Demonstrative :*

Win or *wino,* this, these; *mir* or *miro,* that, those; *hem,* that.

These are declined like the nouns when they are used in reference to a person.

Nominative : *win, mir ;* genitive : *dai win, dai mir ;* dative and accusative : *win, wino, mir, miro.*

By affixing *shc* to these pronouns, they become equivalent to the following phrases :

Winshc, it is this, or this person it is; *dai winshc,* it is this one's i. e. properly.

Mirshc, it is that or that person it is; *dai mirshc,* it is that one's i. e. properly.

Hemeshc, it is that or that is it; *dai hemshc,* it is that one's or his.

4. Interrogatives :

Keur and *keme,* who or whom?

Cene, cenoncer, cetce, which?

Cir, which of?

Ceta, what?

N. B. — These pronouns are *not* used as relatives, as is the case in english and other languages.

The preposition *ca* affixed to these pronouns, forms the genitive :

Keur ca, of whom, whose; *ken-ca,* whose?

Dai is used also with these pronouns, but is put *before* them : *dai keur* or *dai kem,* whose?

Cetĕca, what of?

By joining the interrogative particle *mo* (v. auxil. verbs) to any of these pronouns, we have :

Keur mo ó *kema mo?* who is it?

Ceta mo, what is it? *Cenone mo,* which is it? or which do you mean?

Keurca mo or *kemca mo,* whose is it?

Cetcamo, what is it of?

The phrases : my own, your own, our own, etc., are rendered by *wango* put before the respective pronoun; viz.

Wango ya, my own; *wango ma,* thy own; *wango ushwá,* our own.

The particles *ancer* and *ancerue* are sometimes affixed to the possessive pronouns to specify the object referred to, more definitely or distinctly; and they seem to answer most to the french article; viz : *yancer, yancerue,* le mien or la mienne; *mancer,* le tien, *ushwancer,* le notre, etc.

Phrases on the interrogative pronouns :

Keur mă dĕ, who gave it thee?

Keur mĕtcĕaishmo, whom do you give?

Keur mĕtcĕaimo, whom did you give?

Keur mă aishmo, who gives you?

Keur mecmai ceucomen, which of you two is the oldest?

Keur mecmai matemo, which of you two has won?

Keur-ca-mo mir paiken, whose knife is that?

Kem ca-mo mōn cau, whose house is that yonder?

Kem cai dă bemo, in whose (house) does he live?

Cet cumo win, what is this?

Cene yi-ma coregshmo, which (horse) shall I lasso for you?

Kemer mĕtgakshmo, whom do you strike?

Kemer makshmo, who strikes you?

Kem yi oershmo, who likes me?

Kemer emo, who has come?

Kemer eshmo, who is coming?

Kemer yi-emen win? who gave me this?

Adjectives

The most common endings of adjectives seem to be those in *nc* or *nic,* although there are various other terminations. Adjectives in this language are not subject to any change of inflection in number, case or gender, but they assume the form of

verbs when used in connected with personal pronouns; v. auxiliary verbs.

The comparative degree is formed by mears of the adverb *caur*, placed before the adjective, viz :

Alsom, slow; *caur alsom*, slower.

Sornic, swift; *caur sornic*, swifter.

Getenc, good; *caur getenc*, better.

Gashtern, deep; *caur gashtern*, deeper.

Caur becomes *daur*, which answers to more than, or *er* (the comparative sign) than, in phrases like the following :

Nau daur soreshc euwoi, a guanaco is swifter than a horse.

Kōno daur gashtershc coi, the sea is deeper than a lake.

Hoyne că yeper daur gooshc nau-că, ostrich flesh is sweeter than guanaco (flesh).

The comparative of an adjective is frequently understood, altho *caur* is not.

Cir getemo, hem hangot; literally : Which is good, that bring, i. e. Bring the better one (of two objects).

Cir cădai zaimo, which of the two is bigger, larger.

Gen dă zaiteshgot, it will be larger by and bye.

Golec dă geteshgot, it will be better towards evening.

Adjectives are placed after the nouns they qualify.

Aln alwinc, an industrious man.

Garcen cĕmashenc, a lazy woman.

Hamin borshenc, hot water.

Paiken wiskenc, a sharp knife.

Ko zamnic, a short pole.

On auxiliary verbs

The Tehuelche language has no word for « to be », o. e. considered as a pure auxiliary, but it has two terminations which are affixed to nouns, pronouns and adjectives and which thus

answer some of the purposes of an auxiliary, viz: *shc* for affirmative and *mo* for interrogative phrases.

1. As affixes to nouns:

Aln, man; *alnshc,* (it) is a man; *alnmo,* is (it) a man?

Yaic, fire; *yaicshc,* (it) is a fire; *yaicmo,* is (it) a fire?

Nau, guanaco; *naushc,* (it) is a guanaco; *naumo,* is (it) a guanaco?

Yini, ship; *yinishc,* (it) is a ship; *yinimo,* is (it) a ship?

2. With pronouns:

Ya, I, my; *yashc,* it is I (or mine); *yamo,* is (it) I (or mine)?

Ma, thou, thy; *mashc,* it is thou or thine; *mamo,* is (it) thou or thine?

Da, he, his; *dashc,* it is his; *damo,* is (it) his?

Ushwa, we, our; *ushwashc,* it is we or ours; *ushwamo,* is (it) we, or ours? And so the other persons, and the dual.

In phrases like the following, where stress is laid on the pronouns, these are given entirely and not in their contracted form, with the addition of *sh,* which is taken away from the noun or verb, leaving only *c;* viz.

Yash aln-c, for *yă alnshc,* I am a man.

Mash yurec, for *mă yureshc,* thou art a boz.

Yash ceucocen, I am the elder.

Dash yurecen, he is the younger.

Ushwash gomecin, we are rich.

Mash alnc encer, thou art the man.

3. With adjectives:

Those ending in *nc* or *nic* drop these letters, when they take the affixes *shc* or *mo,* viz.

Arenc, dry; *areshc,* it is dry; *aremo,* is it dry?

Borshenc, hot; *borsheshc,* it is hot; *borshmo,* is it hot?

Dirnic, long; *dirshc,* it is long, he is tall; *dirmo,* is it long, is he tall?

Yikabeshc, I am well; *măkabeshc,* thou art well; *dăkabeshc,* he is well.

Yikabemo, am I well? *mă kabemo,* art thou well? *dă kabemo,* is he well?

Ush pālishc, we are hungry; *mĕsh palishc,* you are hungry; *deshpālishc,* they are hungry.

Ush pālimo, are we hungry? *mĕsh pālimo,* are you hungry? *pālimo desh,* are they hungry?

The negative to the preceding examples, I am not, you are not, etc., is rendered by *gomshce,* the adverb *gom* «no», not made into a verb by the affix *shce,* viz.

1. With nouns :

Gomshcen i wuliken, I am not a servant.

Gomshcen m'gomecin, thou art not a chief.

Gomshcen d'yeno, he is not my friend.

Gomshcen ushamel, we are not children, or in this form, which is more emphatic:

Gomshcen wuliken ya, gomshcen gomecin ma, etc., etc.

2. With adjectives :

Gomshcen i yater, I am not vexed.

Gomshcen m'alwin, thou art not quick.

Gomshcen d'nain, he is not jealous.

Gomshcen ush pali, we are not hungry.

Gomshcen mesh wain, you are not old.

Gomshcen yuredsh, they are not young.

Interrogative form :

Gomen i yater, am I not vexed?

Gomen m'nain, art thou not jealous?

Gomen d'pali, is he or she not hungry?

Gomen ush alwin, are we not quick?

And so through all the persons, likewise in connection with nouns using *gomen* for *gomshcen.*

The impersonal phrases there is, there are, must be rendered by the verb *heleshcen;* but « is there », or « are there »

are give by *helemen*, the interrogative form of the same verb.

Heleshcen lee meric, there is water over there.

Heleshcen yenoi monec, there is firewood yonder.

Heleshcen nau miraicer, there are guanacoes there about.

Heleshcen cwĕnic cenocer, there are ostriches on that side.

Interrogatively :

Helemen lee meric? is there water over there?

Helemen yeu monec? is there snow yonder?

Helemen jaursh mirai? are there (any) pumas there?

Helemen hoyue cenocer? are there any ostriches on that side?

When there is a word to qualify the noun, as for instance, little, much, etc., *heleshcen* (or *helemen*, the interrogative form) is omitted, and the verb forming affixes *shcen* or *men* are joined to the qualifying word, viz. *Seunic*, much, many.

Seushcen kelmen hemcash, there is much flour in that (bay).

Seushcen hamin nane, there is much water here.

Seushcen yini kono haur, there are many ships on the sea.

Seumen yeper, yauz, is there much meat, tobacco?

Seumen euwoi mauric, are there many horses that way?

The negative forms « there is no, not, there are no, not », are rendered by *gomshce*, viz.

Gomshce lee (yenoi, yeper), there is no water (wood, meat).

Gomshce nau (cwenic, zoi), there are no guanacoes (ostriches, cattle).

Gomshce kelmen (asugar) seun, there is not much flour (sugar).

Gomshce shamenue seun, there are not many dogs.

Gomshce cenon seun, there are not many persons.

He, she or it is not, *gomeshce*.

Gomeshce yanco or *yanco gomĕshce,* my father is not.

Gomeshce man or *man gomĕshce,* thy mother is not.

Cenamo meno (deno), where is thy friend (his or her friend).

Gomeshce, he or she is not.

Joyud mă paiken, lend me thy knife.

Gomeshce, it is not, i. e. I have no knife with me or it is not here.

N. B. — It must be borne in mind, that « to be in a place or locality » must be rendered by *beshc* when it is used in deference to persons, but in regard to things, *damershc, nenshc* or *onshc,* are empleyed.

The verb « to have », considered as a mere auxiliary, has no equivalent in this language, but when it means to possess, hold, etc., is translated by *heleshcen* or *baurshc,* viz.

Cau heleshcen ya or *yāsh cau helecen,* I have a house.

Amel heleshcen ma or *māsh amel helecen,* thou hast children.

Euwoi heleshcen da or *dash euwoi helecen,* he has children.

Zoi heleshcen ushwa' or *ushwash zoi helecen,* we have cattle, etc.

Interrogatives.

Helemen paiken ma? hast thou a knife?

Helemen d'amel? has he (or she) children ?

Helemen mesh pesho? have you money ?

Yit baurshc haken, I have books.

Met baurshc kolen, thou hast a needle.

Interrog.

Met baurshmo amel? hast thou children?

When an adjective or numeral occurs in such phrases to qualify the noun *heleshcen* (or *baurshc)* is omitted and the affixes *shcen* (or *men* for interrogatories) joined to the qualifying word ; viz.

Seumen m'amel? hast thou many children?

Yuceshcen yi amel, I have (but) few children.

Seushcen yecenicen, I have much property.

Yucemen m'euwoi, have you (but) few horses?

Jojeshce yi den, I have one brother.

Wameshce d'denon, he has two sisters.

Czenshc yi caul, I have five horses.

Wine cageshce ush yalboc, we have eight guns.

Joje mo d'shē, has he one wife?

Ca ashcen, he has three.

Negatively:

Gomshcen-i-can hele, I have no tent.

Gomshcen m'cuwoi hele, thou hast no horses.

Gomshcen d'amel hele, he has no children.

Gomshcen ush haken hele, we have no books.

Gomshcen mĕsh paiken hele, you have no knives.

Gomshcen dĕsh yeper hele, they have no meat.

Verbs

This verb is the most difficult part of speech in any language but more especially in a language hitherto unwritten, where no sources of information on the subject are offered but that of constantly watching, and listening to their talk, and asking some of the Indians to who after all could give but very unsatisfactory exploration. The following pages will exhibit the mode of conjugating the verbs. There seem to be but three tenses, the present, past and future, and three moods, indicative, imperative and subjunctive.

Jenshc, to go.

Present	Past
Yit jenshc, I go.	*Yit jenshcensh,* I went.
Mĕt jenshc, thou goest.	*Met jenshcensh,* thou wentest.
Jenshc, he or she goes.	*Jenshcensh,* he went.
Ushe jenshc, we go.	*Ushe jenshcensh,* we went.
Mĕshe jenshc, you go.	*Meshe jenshcensh,* you went.
Jenshcedsh (¹), they go.	*Dĕshe jenshcensh,* they went.

(¹) They prefer to *affix* the pronoun of the 3ʳᵈ person pl. when... *(the M. S. has omited to explain the cases inwhich the affixing should take place).*

Interrogatively

Yit jenshmo, shall I go?	*Yit jenomo*, did I go?
Met jenshmo, dost thou go?	*Met jenomo*, didst thou go?
Jenshmo, does he go?	*Jenemo*, did he go?
Ushe jenshmo, shall we go?	Etc.
Meshe jenshmo, do you go?	Etc.
Jenshmodsh, do they go?	Etc.

Negatively

Gomshcen i jen, I do not go.

Gomshcen m'jen, thou dost not go.

Gomshcen d'jen, he does not go.

Gomshcen ush jen, we do not go.

Etc., etc.

Imperative : *jēnem*, go thou; *jenuc*, let us two go; *jeneměc*, go ye two (dual); *jenish*, let us go (pl.); *jenemsh*, go pl.

Subjunctive phrases : *de yit jengot*, if (or when) I go; *de met jengot*, if thou go (est).

Yi mo osh jenshc, I go with you; *yi mo osh jenshmo*, shall I go with thou (you)?

Met yo osh jenshc, thou goest with me; *met yo osh jenshmo*, dost thou go with me?

Geshc, to see; *yoshc*, to hear.

Present

See	Hear
1. *Yit geshc.*	1. *Yit yoshc.*
2. *Met geshc.*	2. *Met yoshc.*
3. *Geshc.*	3. *Yoshc.*
1. *Ushc geshc.*	1. *Ushc yoshc.*
2. *Meshc geshc.*	2. *Meshc yoshc.*
3. *Geshc edsh.*	3. *Yoshc edsh.*

2

Past

Saw	Heard
1. *Yit geshcensh.*	1. *Yit yoshcensh.*
2. *Met geshcensh.*	2. *Met yoshcensh.*
3. *Geshcensh.*	3. *Yoshcensh.*
1. *Ushe geshcensh.*	1. *Ushe yoshcensh.*
2. *Meshe geshcensh.*	2. *Meshe yoshcensh.*
3. *Deshe geshcensh.*	3. *Deshe yoshcensh.*

Interrogatively

Yit geshmo? Yit yoshmo? Yit gemo? Yit yomo?

Met geshmo? Met yoshmo? Met gemo? Met yomo?

Geshmo? Yoshmo?

Ushe geshmo? Ushe yoshmo?

Etc., etc.

Negatively

Gomshcen i-ge; gomshcen i-yoi.

Gomshcen m'ge; gomshcen m'yoi.

Gomshcen d'ge; gomshcen d'yoi.

Gomshcen ush ge; gomshcen ush yoi.

Etc., etc.

Imperative : *Ge, gezen,* see thou; *genish,* let us see: *genemsh,* see (you). pl.

Yoi, yoi-ursh, yoishzen, hear thou; *yoi enish,* let us hear: *yoi emsh,* hear ye (pl.).

Infinitive form : *Gen, yon.*

I omit for the sake brevitz, the english in the above inflection as the reader can easily supply it.

Māten, to make, manufacture.

Yit mateshc, I make.	*Yit mateco*, I made.
Met mateshc, thou makest.	*Met mateco*, thou madest.
Mateshc, he makes.	*Mateco*, he made.
Ush mateshc, we make.	*Ush mateco*, we made.
Meshe mateshc, you make.	*Mesh mateco*, you made.
Mateshc edsh, they make.	*Matecodsh*, they made.

Interrogatively

Yit mateshmo, shall I make?	*Yit matemo*, did I make?
Met mateshmo, dost thou make?	*Met matemo*, didst thou make?
Mateshmo, does he make?	*Matemo*, did he make?
Etc., etc.	

Negatively

Gomshcen i mate, I do not make.

Gomshcen m'mate, thou dost not make.

Gomshcen mate, he does not make.

Gomshcen ushmate, we do not make.

Etc., etc.

Imperative : *Māte*, make thou; *matenish*, let us make (plur.); *matenemsh*, make (you), pl.

From the inflection of the verbs exhibited above the treatment of the larger part of the verbs in this language can be made out.

It seems that verbs of one syllable (such as *geshc, yoshc*, etc.) follow the method of the first three, and that those of two or more syllables the last exhibited in the formation of the past tense.

The subjunctive or what is equivalent to that mood, is nothing but the infinitive preceded by the particle *de*, if or when, with the addition, sometimes, of *got* the sign of the future tense.

Many verbs beginning with *c, g, h,* drop these when the object

of the action expressed in the verb, the accusative case of the pronoun is mentioned, viz.

Cecionshc, to fear

Present

Yit cecionshc, I fear.
Met cecionshc, thou fearest.
Cecionshc, he fears.
Ushec ecionshc, we fear.
Měshec ecionshc, yourfear.
Cecionshcedsh, they fear.

Past

Yit cecionco, I feared.
Met cecionco, thou fearedst.
Etc., etc.

Interrogatively

Yit cecionshmo, do I fear?
Met cecionshmo, dost thou fear?
Etc., etc., substituting *mo* for *c.*

Yit cecionmo, did I fear.
Etc., etc., substituting *mo* for *co.*

Negatively

Gomshcen i cecion, I do not fear.
Gomshcen m'cecion, thou dost not fear.
Etc., etc.

With the accusative; i. e. a pronoun in the accusative case:

Present

Yi mecionshc, I fear thee.
Yi decionshc, I fear him.
Yi měshmecionshc, I fear you.
Yi decionshcedsh, I fear them.
Met yecionshc, thou fearest me.
Met decionshc, thou fearest him.
Met ushwecionshc, thou fearest us.
Met decionshcedsh, thou fearest them.

<center>Past</center>

Yi mecionco, I feared thee.

Yi decionco, I feared him.

Yi meshmecionco, I feared you.

Yi decioncodsh, I feared them.

Met yecionco, thou fearedst me.

Etc., etc.

<center>Present</center>

Yecionshc, he fears me.

Mecionshc, he fears thee.

Decionshc, he fears him.

Ushwecionshc, he fears us.

Meshmecionshc, he fears you.

Decionshcedsh, he fears them.

<center>Past</center>

Yecionco, he feared me.

Etc., etc.

For the interrogative use *mo* instead of *c,* as shown above.

<center>Negatively</center>

Gomshcen i mecion, I do not fear thee, etc.

Gomshcen m'yecion, thou dost not fear me, etc.

Gomshcen ush mecion, we do not fear thee, etc.

Etc., etc.

<center>*Girnoshc* or *hirnoshc,* to leave.</center>

<center>Present</center>

Yit girnoshc, I leave.

Met girnoshc, thou leavest.

<center>Past</center>

Yit gornoco, I left.

Etc., etc., substituting *co* for *shc.*

Girnoshc, he leaves.

Ushe girnoshc, we leave.

Mĕshe girnoshc, you leave.

Girnoshcedsh, they leave.

Interrogatively: *mo* instead of *c* (present); *mo* instead of *co* (past).

Negatively: *gomshcen i girnoi*, I do not leave.

With the accusative:

Present

Yi mirnoshc, I leave thee.

Yi dirnoshc, I leave him.

Yimeshmirnoshc, I leave you, etc.

Met yirnoshc, thou leavest me.

Met dirnoshc, thou leavest him.

Met ushwirnoshc, thou leavest us, etc.

Yirnoshc, he leaves me.

Mirnoshc, he leaves thee.

Dirnoshc, he leaves him.

Ushwirnoshc, he leaves us, etc.

Ush mirnoshc, we leaves thee, etc.

Mĕsh yirnoshc, you leaves me, etc.

I omit the past tense now as the reader can easily supply it after the examples above.

With the dative:

Yima hirnoshc (¹), I leave (to) you (or for you).

Metyi hirnoshc, thou leavest (to) me.

Etc., etc.

(¹) *Yima hirnoshc den yauz*, I leave (to) you some tobacco.

Interrogatively : Use *mo* instead of *c ;* as above.

Negatively

Gomshcen i mirnoi, I do not leave thee, accusative.

Gomshcen i ma hirnoi, I do not leave (to) thee, dative.

Imperative

Girnoi, leave (thou).

Girnonish, let us leave.

Yirnoi, leave me.

Yi hirnoi, leave (to) me.

Yi hirnoidsh, leave them to me.

Girnoidsh, leave them.

The following list comprises those verbs which suppress their initial when inflected with a pronoun in the accusative as shown above, and (with a few more besides) exchange it for *w* when formed into past participles.

**Cauanin,* to peg skins to the ground to dry   *wananishc.*

**Cauen,* to finish   *waueshc.*

Cecion, to fear   *wecionshc.*

Cecshc, to dislike   *wecshc.*

Ceuiten, to send   *weuistesdc.*

Ceurn, to commission   *weurnshc.*

Cecshan
Cecwan } to ask, beg for   { *wecshashc.*
     wecshashc.

Ceurtshc, to dislike   *weurtshc.*

Cemecenishc, to threaten   *wemecenishc.*

Gacereshc, to cover   *wacereshc.*

Gaioken, to heal, p.   *waiokshc.*

Gaiselen, to loathe, be sick of   *waiselshc.*

Gaishen, to call   *waisheshc.*

Gaken, to strike, hit   *wakeshc,* the participe also of *hakshc* to write.

Gakzen, to tread upon	*wakzeshc.*
Garshmern, to forget	*warshmershc.*
Gashen ⎱ to push	⎰ *washeshc.*
Gamenen ⎰	⎱ *wameneshc.*
* *Gashmecen,* to open, unroll	*washmeceshc.*
Giceliben, to cut, wound	*wicelibshc.*
Gilmecen, to lead, draw	*wilmeceshc.*
Ginshc, to say, tell	*winishc.*
Girken, to pull, haul	*wirkshc.*
Girnon, to leave	*wirnoshc.*
Goken, to tie, fosten	*wokeshc.*
Ginempaloshc, to have much to do	⎰ *winempaloshc.*
Weuwen ⎱ to meet	⎰ *caineshc, waineshc.*
Waincen ⎰	⎱ *caibshc, waibshc.*

N. B. — The verbs marked with a * express an action which can be dene en inanimate objects alone, and are, therefore, not inflected with all the pronouns as the other verbs :

Cateshc, wateshc ; ginemgekeshc, winemgekeshc ; Girmikshc, wirmikshc haidshc, waidshc.

Verbs which en their conversion into nouns or adjetives, change their initial.

Hataben, to make holes; *hatabe* or *catabe,* a hole; *watabenc,* having holes, perforated.

Gaken, to strike, whip; *wakenue,* whip.

Haken, to write; *waken,* engraving, writing, mark; *wakene,* written on engraved, marked.

His retained in *haken,* book, paper; *hakenc,* writes; *hakenue,* writing instrument, pen, pencil.

Caten, to brouk; *watenc,* broken adj. ; *yini watenc,* a broken ship, a wreck.

Cencaleshc, to be unable, is conjugated thus :

> *Yeucaleshc,* I cannot, or am unable.
>
> *Meucaleshc,* thou canst not.
>
> *Deucaleshc,* he cannot.
>
> *Ucweucaleshc,* we two cannot.
>
> *Mĕcmeucaleshc,* you two cannot.
>
> *Deucaleshcedce,* they two cannot.
>
> *Ushweucaleshc,* we cannot.
>
> *Meshmeucaleshc,* you cannot.
>
> *Deucaleshcedsh,* they cannot.

N. B. — This word is used to express physical inability as well as a want of power to trespass certain oules or laws, viz :

M'aine mir yaten, lift that stone.

Yeucaleshc, aro d'caauneshc, I cannot, it is very happy.

Gok ceud mir colidel, go over, or take up that marble ([1]).

Deucaleshc, winai d'nec den, he cannot, there is another one here in the way.

The verb *eshcegot* to come, is conjugated as follows:

> *Yi eshcegot,* I come.
>
> *Ma eshcegot,* thou comest.
>
> *Eshcegot, ashgot,* he comes.
>
> *Ush eshcegot,* we come.
>
> *Mesh eshcegot,* you come.
>
> *Eshcegotdsh* or *ashgotdsh,* they come.

> *Yi ecen* or *eco,* I have come.
>
> *Ma ecen* or *eco,* thou hast come.
>
> *Ecen* or *eco,* he has come.
>
> *Ushecen* or *eco,* we have come.

([1]) In playing with marbles as in the game of solitaire.

Meshecen or *eco*, you have come.

Ecodsh, they have come.

Yi eshmo, shall I come.

Mă eshmo, dost thou come.

Eshmo, amo, does he come.

Ush eshmo, shall we come.

Mĕsh eshmo, do you come.

Eshmodsh or *Amodsh*, do they come or are they coming.

Yiemo, did I come.

Măemo, didst or hast thou come.

Emo, has he come.

Ushe emo, have me come.

Meshe emo, have you come.

Emodsh, have they come.

Gomshcen i-egot, I do not come.

Gomshcen m-egot, thou dost not come.

Etc.

Infinitive form : *ēn*.

Phrases en the verb :

Cenosh mă-āmo, when will or dost thou come?

Cenosh mă-emo, when didst or hast thou come?

Cenosh d'eshmo, when does he come?

Cenosh d'emen, when did he come?

Keur amodo Keur aodo, who is coming?

Keur emo or *kemer emo*, who has come?

Maa d'agot, he is coming now.

Maa d'agotdsh, they are coming now.

Maa d'eco, he has come to day.

Herkocer d'agot, he comes to (or en) the right.

Janecer d'agot, he comes to (or en) the left.

The following verbs are formed from nouns or adjectives by

prefixing the syllable *cŏm,* and adding the verb forming termination *shc,* v. g. :

Cŏmareshc, to dry, from *arenc,* adj., dry.

Cŏmdōreshc, to slip, from *dorenc,* adj., slippery.

Cŏmhamirshc, to drink, from *hamin,* water.

Cŏmleshc, to drink, from *lee,* water.

Cŏmjoshc, to extinguish (fire) from *jonc,* extinct, out.

Cŏmshareshc, to fill, from *sharenc,* adj., full.

Cŏmzakeshc, to moisten, from *zakenc,* adj., moist wet.

The letter *m* when prefixed to nouns and adjectives and *shc* joined to the end (as in the above) changes them into verbs, and put before verbs neuter makes them verbs active.

M'ainshc, to raise, lift, from *ainshc,* to rise.

M'areshc, to shoot (not *to grow*).

M'ayishc, to sound, make sound, to produce a sound, from *ayeshc,* sound, speak.

M'basheshc, to awaken, wake up, from *bashe,* to wake up.

M'borsheshc, to warm, heat, from *borshenc,* adj., hot, warm.

M'daberbshc, to make into a knot, from *daberbe,* noun, a knot.

M'geteshc, to clean, make nice, from *getenc,* adj., clean, nice.

M'hasheshc, to cause to enter, put in, from *hasheshc,* to enter.

M'heceshc, to let see, show, from *heceshc,* to see.

M'jonshc, to load a horse, from *jona,* noun, a load.

M'kabenshc, to make well, heal, from *kabenc,* adj., well, in good health.

M'kamershc, to injure mortally, from *kamershc,* to die.

M'kateeshc, to feed, cause to eat, from *kateeshc,* to eat.

M'katereshc, to make narrow(er), from *katerenc,* adj., narrow.

Many others will be found in the vocabulary (v. letter *m)* but these will suffice here.

If the letter *n* or the syllable *en* is put before the termina-

tion *shc,* the present tense is changed into a kind of future, and answers to I am about, to I shall shortly.

Yitsheshc, I sleep; *yitshenshc,* I am going to sleep.

Shenshcedce, they two are going to sleep.

Yithaidshc, I throw away; *yithaidenshc,* I am going to throw away.

Yitmateshc, I make; *yitmatenshc,* I am about to make.

The syllable *benshc,* added to the present tense, serves to make it a future:

Yitkoiwesh, I inform; *yitkoiweshbenshc,* I shall inform.

Yitcaushc, I encamp, *yitcaushbenshc,* I shall encamp.

The termination *encer* is occasionally affixed to a verb; it seems to be a kind of participle, answering most to *ing* in english: *Winsh iwuricencer c'demo,* this one is fighting his friend or these two friends are fighting (with) each other. *Ucwashc d'o-cocencer,* we two are the pursuingones, pursners. *Cehoishcencer,* circumventing, he who circumvents (used in the chase). *Cate-cencer,* chasing, he who chases.

M joined to a noun denoting locality, indicates direction or motion:

Deshcem yitjenshc, I go to the top (of a hill).

Shatcem yithecenikshc, I go up to the slope (of a hill).

Wancem hai, put it on the lower shelf.

SOME REMARKS ON THE IMPERATIVE

It will be seen that the examples of the imperative mood given in the conjugations above, have various endings. The rules are these : The imperative of the second person sing. omits the *shc* at the end of the verb and frequently adds an *e,* thus : *ainshc, aine,* rise! *cōteshc, cote,* sleep! *hakshc, hake,* write! *oishc oi,* sit down.

To give the imperative more force, the syllable *ud, ursh* and *unsh* are frequently added, thus :

Hanshc, hane or *hanud,* come and take.

Caimshc, caim or *caimud,* light a fire.

Oishc, oi or *oiursh,* sit down.

Habeshc, habene, habenunsh, fetch water.

Ud and *urshc,* are often used together.

Eyudursh, give me; *toyudursh,* lend me.

Cai udursh, throw; *hanudursh,* come and take.

Osh, another affix to an imperative, is equivalent to *it :*

Carosh, look for it; *hakosh,* write it.

Hokenosh, tie it; *katenosh,* eat it.

The syllables *ish* or *nish* are used for the first person pl. and are equivalent to let us, viz:

Jenish, let us go; *agenish,* let us run; *shenish,* let us (go to) sleep; *oinish,* let us sit down; *hakenish,* let us write.

Emsh is the ending for the second person plural.

Eurn naiemsh, play further off; *cotemsh,* take off, let got: *m'watemshc,* let fall; *jenemsh,* go away; *cauaremsh,* be silent.

If the imperative is accompanied by a pronoun of the first person in the accusative case, as defend *me* bring or take *me,* etc., etc., the case must be prefixed to the verb, as *yim, shocel-wite, yi han.*

Verbs which drop their first letter in taking a pronoun in the accusative, suppress that letter also in the imperative, thus :

Yirnoi, leave me; *yecsha,* ask me; *Yilmece,* lead me; *yaish,* cull me.

Ucwirnoi, leave us both; *ucwake,* strike us both; *ucwaish,* call us (both); *Ushwenite,* send us; *suhwaioke,* physic us; *ush-washe,* push us.

If the accusative consist of pronouns in the third person, it is affixed to the verb, which then retains its first letter :

Gilmecedce, lead them both; *gaceralce*, cover them both: *girnodsh*, leave them; *gokedsh*, fusten them.

The numerals

Joje, one.

Wame or *kauce*, two.

Căash', three.

Caye or *malo*, four.

Czen, five.

Winecaashh', six.

Căoc, seven.

Winecage, eight.

Kamek czen, nine.

Cacen or *genok czen*, ten.

Cacen (1) *joje haur*, eleven.

Cacen wame haur, twelve.

Cacen caash haur, thirteen.

Cacen cage haur, fourteen.

Cacen czen haur, fifteen.

Cacen winecaash haur, sixteen.

Cacen caoc haur, seventeen.

Cacen wine cage haur, eighteen.

Cacen kamekozen haur, nineteen.

Wamono cacen (2), twenty.

Wamono cagen joje haur, twenty one.

Wamono cagen wame haur, twenty two.

Cashono cacen, thirty.

Cagono cacen, forty.

Czenono cacen, fifty.

Wine caashono cacen, sixty.

Caocono cacen, seventy.

Wine cagono cacen, eighty.

Kamek czenono cacen, ninety.

Patac, one hundred.

Wame patac, two hundred.

Caash patac, three hundred.

Etc., etc.

Joje go patac wame haur, one hundred and two.

Joje go patac cacen wame haur, one hundred and twelve.

Waranc, thousand.

By affixing *shce* to any of these numerals phrases like the following are formed :

Wamehces yi amel, I have two children.

Jojeshce dă den, he has one brother.

Czenshce yi ore zen haur, I have five fingers upon my hand.

(1) Instead of *cacen*, *genokezen* may be used.

(2) Or *kaucono cacen*.

Conjunctions

Shem, and, also; *hemez*, therefore, then; *decen*, too, also; *keloi*, but; *ce*, or.

Shem is after the word which it connects with one preceding :

> *Aln garcenshem*, men and women.
> *Coje calel shem*, heaven and earth.
> *Geuta kono shem*, land and sea.
> *Ma ya shem*, thou and I.

Hemez occupies the same position in a sentence as then in english :

De metyienyeper got, hemez yi ma oershc, i. e. If you give me meat, then I like you.

De ē haugenc, hemez ushe kate eshgot, when the hunters come (then) we shall eat.

De met yi hanegot y shome, hemez paiken yi ma eshgot, if you finish (making) my bolas, (then) I shall give you a knife.

Decen : Wau ma wānshmo yenoiken? are you goin galone to fetch wood?

Gom, decen win wanshc, no, this person is going too.

Keloi : Yiwanshc daice yanco, keloi auwi yi eshcegot mĕshmai-cen, I go to my father, but I come again to you.

Yi mesh mirnoshc, yeno, keloi geluni yi mesh koimeneshgot, I leave you, my friends, but I shall always remember you.

Prepositions

Cash or *hash*, in, at, into, to, with; *ca*, of, for.

Cai, in; *ceu* or *heu*, without; *cecil* or *hecil*, with.

Hai or *cai*, over, about, during; *caur* or *haur*, on, upon, above.

Gak, after, about, for; *yak*, after me; *mak*, after thee; *dak*, after him.

Caucen, from or account of, owing to, by; denotes the cause of an effect.

Hoi, of, from, denotes source, origin.

Gork or *hork,* before; *han,* after.

Hatersh, behind; *decen,* behind.

Camersh, below, underneath; *yamersh,* under me; *mamersh,* under thee.

Hamer, from, signifies motion; *caicen* or *haicen,* to, towards.

Zokgen, above, over; *henocen,* beside.

Ceuk, through; *barnc,* down a river; *gornc,* up a river.

Ceno, with; *yeno,* with me; *meno,* with thee, etc.

Gur, round about; *ham,* against.

The prepositions in this language are placed after the words they govern, viz :

Cau hash, in the house.

Yenoi hash, at the bush.

Hamin cash, at the water.

Tem haur, on the ground.

Yirun haur, on the hill.

Lam haur, about brandy.

Yeper heu, without meat.

Kejin heu, without salt.

Asugar hecil, with sugar.

Koren hai, in drinking liquor.

Coten hai, during sleep.

Shēn hork, before sleeping.

Karo cash, in the tin box.

Laso cash, with the lasso.

Gashaicenue cash, through the telescope.

Yenoi caur, on (upon) the shrub.

Ko caur, on the pole.

Yenoi ceu, without fire wood.

Kata ceu, without victuals.

Ome cecil, with eggs.

Ween hai, during the mach, journey.

Iwurien hai, about the fight.

Haken haim haw, after reading.

1° *Ca* represents the genetive « of » as used in the following phrases :

Nau că noma, the path of guanacoes or guanaco path track.

Hoyue c(ă)'ol, the fat of ostriches or ostrich fat.

Caul c'yeper, the flesh of horses or horse flesh.

Haken că pat, a case of books or a book case.

Garcen că dase, the saddle of a woman or a woman's saddle.

2° *Ca* denotes also destination, purpose or intention, as exemplified in these sentences :

Cetecamo win kolen, what is this bag (intended) for ?

Kelmen ca, for flour; *galeta ca,* for biscuit.

Cetecamo hem, what is that for ?

Kejin că patshc, it is a salt bag.

Garcen că zocershc, it is a woman's boot.

3° *Ca* answers to various adjective terminations as *en, y, ian,* etc. :

Yenoi ca or *caro ca,* of wood, wooden; *caro ca cau,* a wooden house.

Tema ca, earthen; *tema că ashcam,* an earthen pot.

Aur ca, of bone; *aur ca edé,* a bone handle.

Ceyui ca, of glass; *ceyui ca cau,* a glass house.

Yacaz că win, Araucanian language.

English că yini, an english vessel.

Cete caucen mir zam, what is that wound from ?

Yaten caucen, from a stone; *paiken caucen,* from a knife.

Cete caucen mon gasharen, what is that swelling owing to ?

Kolen caucen yicwaisishc, owing to a thorn, I stepped upon some.

3

Peyui camersh d'nec yi haken, my book lies under the chair.

Mamerh d'onshc dǎ hamzil, his pocket knife lies under you.

Menosh yibec, I am with you; *yenosh mǎ bec,* you are with me.

Adverbs

1. Of time :

Calec, for ever.

Ceu, already before.

Ceujo, long since.

Cecen, long time.

Coroso, at onc, immediately.

Denorcen, late, about evening time.

Eurn nashensh, the day before yesterday.

Eurn nashc, the day after to morrow.

Geluni, always.

Gen, by and bye.

Golec, in the afternoon.

Hatyunc, early, to morrow morning.

Maa, to day, lately, now.

Mailo, now, at this moment.

Mainic, to morrow.

Nashc, to morrow.

Nashensh, yesterday.

Māsho, presently.

Yama, yet, still.

Nab, a little longer.

Acod, now.

Gosh, already.

2. Of place :

Anunc, above, aloft.

Aucencer, near by, next tent.

Cenecer, whither, where to.

Cenosh, when? *cenke*, how?

Cente, whese?

Cet nai, what mather?

Cetnaiget or *cetnashget*, never mind, it matters not.

3. Of manner :

Get, well; *dero*, badly.

Nike, neurc, thus, so.

Sorno, quickly.

Genco, slowly.

Eucen, loudly.

Ayush, low, in a whisper.

Go, as, like.

Gomo, heru, quick.

Decerio, gocer, straight, direct.

Ganio, wenowe, together, side by side.

Wauri, together (not alone).

Wau, darsho alone.

Alu, by itself; *yomeno*, any how.

Sarur, other wise, differently (wrong).

Hama, but, only; *gratis*, unitentionally.

4. Of comparison :

Auwi, more, again.

Caur, more (for the comparative of adjectives).

An, almost.

Aro, pare, very, much.

Gilsho, much, indeed; *pare gilsho*, very much.

5. Of order succession :

Cotel, eu, first.

Gen, next, *waishcen* after.

Wauca, last.

6. Of quantity :

Zait, much.

Auwishem, again.

Yapa
Honsh } a little.

Nikcaince, so many.

Cencaince, how many ?

Hasho, only.

Hashogo, for a moment.

7. *Of affirmation :*

Ho-oi, yes.

8. *Of negation :*

Care, not (used with verbs).

Gom, no, not; *heu*, used with the imperative.

Wigo, no, I wont.

9. *Of doubt :*

Or, cetor, perhaps.

Adverbs are placed before the words which they govern:

Calec d'waide, lost for ever; *gork zan*, go in advance.

Gen yit jenshc, I go by and bye; *auwi eyud*, give me more.

Hasho ushwá, we only; *hatyunc yi eshcegot*, I come to morrow morning.

Hemai d'bec, he is there; *auwishem menosh*, do it again.

Darsho d'bemo, is he alone? *nashensh usheco*, we came yesterday.

When a verb or adjective is attended by an adverb, the *sh* at the end of those, is joined to the governing word, viz :

Măash yi ainc, instead of *măa yitainshc*, I get up (rise) now.

Mainicsh met yirnogot, instead of *mainic met yirnoshgot*, you will leave me to morrow.

Gensh yima egot, instead of *gen yimaeshgot*, I shall give you by and bye.

Paresh yi palic, instead of *pare yi palishc*, I am very hungry.

Getsh d'waidc, it is lost well, i. e. irrecoverably.

Yamash yiokumerc, I am still thirsty.

Hamash yi makamcenic, I ask you for no particular reason.

Ansh yi wateco, I almost fell, was on the point of falling.

Cotelsh or *eush d'hanec,* he finished first.

Waucash d'agot, he came last.

The adverb *gom* is made a verb by affixing *shce, gomshce,* also *gomeshce,* v. auxiliary verbs:

Heu, not is used in imperatives.

Haiden heu, do not lose; *malen heu,* do not steal.

Neur ēn heu, do not say so; *cōten heu,* be sit, (and) sleep not.

Yirnoi heu, yanco yit hecionshc, leave me not, I am afraid of my father.

Ush hane heu deronco cai, lead us not into evil.

Care, not, is used with verbs and adjectives and seems to carry the idea of disappointment or regret.

Yi care shacompashc, I am not happy.

Met care bemo? are you not there?

Care pan matenshc, is he not making bread!

Care d'waidc yi shome, are my bolas (not) lost!

Care yeper weteshc, will he not eat meat!

Met care geshmo yishc, have you not seen my wife!

When a verb or adjective refering to the third person singular is governed by an adverb, the letter *d* (the pronominal prefix of the third person) is put between, thus:

Gen d'eshcegot, he comes by and bye.

Nashensh d'girnoco, he left yesterday.

Hatyunc d'kateeco, be ate this morning.

Sorno d'haneshgot, be will finish soon.

Aro d'palishc, he is very hungry.

Pare d'shoyushc, he is very ill.

Also with the following interrogatory adverbs:

Cenosh d'eshmogot, when will he come?

Cenai d'coteshmo, where does he sleep?

Cenecer d'wānshmo, whither is he going?

Cencash d'wānshmo noma, (in) what way is he going?

Cen caur d'caamieshmo, upon which (horse) will he take a ride?

When a verb is governed by two adverbs, *d* is put before the second :

Nashe d'or wanshe, he goes (will go) perhaps to morrow.

Golec d'or caimshgot, she will light a five probably in the afternoon.

Cencaince d'or wātec, how many may be brooken.

Calec d'or beshgot nane, she may perhaps remain here always.

When a verb governs another in the infinitive, the lasser is inserted between the pronoun and the governing verb if this is in the first or second persons; for the third person sing. takes no pronoun :

Yi hangen jenshc, I go to hunt (hunting).

Met iwurien oershc, you like to fight.

Yash canaren oershc, I like to be quiet.

Weten oershmo? does he want to eat?

Ushe coten laluishc, we like to sleep.

Meshe haken omceshc, you know (how) to write.

Haken-haim czeshcedsh, they know not (how) to read.

Met yi en cauershc, you refuse to give me.

M'hecen cauershmo, does he refuse to show.

If a verb is accompanied by an objective case, noun or pronoun, that case is put before the verb, viz :

Yit cē zeshc, I wash (my) face.

Met zen zeshc, you wash your hands.

Cē zeshc, he washes (his) face.

Cē-ze, wash (your) face.

Cē shenish, let us paint (our) faces.

Yi d'paiken carnshc, I am looking for his knife.

Ma d'ya omcemo, do you know her name?

Yit ma yoshc, I hear you.

Met yi-kamcenishc, you ask me.

Yit ma geshc, I see you.

The nominative generally, stands after the verb, and the accusative before :

Cōteshc yi calam, my child sleeps or is sleeping.

Haugeshc yanco, my father is hunting.

Harneshc enwoi, (a or the) horse is neighing.

Euwoi carnshcedsh, they are looking for the horses.

Naush yit macensh, I killed a guanaco.

Cēshon mateshc yeno, my friend is making stirrups.

Cai cortmeshc d'shc, his wife is sewing a mantle.

The accusative precedes the verb also in imperative sentences :

Paiken toyud, lend me a knife.

Mă haken m'hece, shew your book.

Cortmenue eyud, give me a needle.

Zocer ceyud, reach me the boots.

Dă maib yim hece, show me his likeness.

Ush kata wewic ushe, give us our necessary food.

Yeper zaryud, cut me some meat.

Mir m'kate, m'le shem, give that man to eat and to drink.

In the accusative case is specified by a possessive pronoun it may follow the verb :

Toyud mă wiskenue or *mă wiskenue toyud,* lend me your steel.

Oine mă cuwoi, saddle your horse.

Haue mă haken, finish your letter.

Gaishemsh yi-cenon, call (ye) my men.

Hanyud yi calam, bring me my child.

In imperative sentences the accusative, noun or pronoun

is often inserted between the root of the verb and the imperative endings *ud, udursh, unsh*, thus :

Cshai-yi caul-ud, for *cshai-ud yi caul,* catch my horse.

Ce yi zocer mud for *ceud yi-zocer,* and my boots.

Caid mir yaten mudursh for *caidudursh mir yaten,* throw me that stone.

Ei mirud, for *eyud mir,* give me that.

Hanyunsh, bring (to) me.

Idiomatic uses of *oershc,* to like of frequent occurrence.

Cshan oershc, lit. it likes to tear i. e. it is apt to tear.

Waten oershc, lit. it likes to fall i. e. it is likely to fall.

Coten oershc, lit. he likes to sleep i. e. he is fond of sleeping.

Koren oershc, lit. he likes to inebriate i. e. he is given to drink.

Wohaken oershc, lit. he likes to stumble i. e. he stumbles continually.

Moin oershc, lit. he likes to miss i. e. he misses often (in shooting).

Idiomatic uses of *heurtshc,* to dislike.

Wān eurtshc, lit. it does not like to burn, it will not burn.

Ushgen eurtshc, lit. we do not like to see, we cannot see (an object hidden from view).

Shamzen eurtshc, lit. it does not like to tear, it does not tear readily.

Dol or *shekbe,* heart, idiomatically used.

Dol (or *shekbe) derone,* bad heart, bad character or disposition.

Dol getenc, a good heart, kind, amiable, etc.

Dol joje, one heart i. e. sincere, upright.

Dol seunic, many hearts i. e. false, insincere.

Dol cecen, a long time heart, a heart pining, longing, discontented, weariness, ennui.