

# O

## Object & Subject Combinations in Perfective, Imperfective, & Future

*Ch'a ldakát át a yakgwahéiyagu kudzitee  
yéí áyá haa ée at wudulítóow.*  
—Kaalkáawu

There is a spirit in everything,  
so we are taught.  
— Cyril George, Kak'weidí<sup>1</sup>

### ***Introduction***

To begin examining ways in which we can become more dynamic with verbs, we are going to explore Object-Subject combinations in three verb modes: perfective, imperfective, and future. Some things to pay close attention to here are the ways verbs contract when different elements are added, and how Object & Subject pronouns affect contractions.

There are certain combinations in Tlingit that can have multiple interpretations. These are imperfective verbs with a 2nd person and 3rd person combination. For example, «isix-án» could be « $\emptyset$ -i-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ » (you love her/him/it) or «i- $\emptyset$ -si- $\sqrt{xán}$ » (s/he loves you). The meaning is usually drawn from context, or else a specifying noun is present and possibly marked with an ergative suffix. The same is true for 3rd person Object and Subject with the plural marker (has). Using and interpreting this will take time, but for now focus on unpacking the content that is here, looking at the contraction, and practicing some of these combinations with other verbs.

<sup>1</sup> George, Cyril. "Kák'w." trans. Lance Twitchell. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=--ib1oce-SM>.

## **Transitivity**

The presence of Objects & Subjects in the theme notes the *transitivity* of the verb. In the *Tlingit Verb Dictionary* Naish & Story use the following terms for verb transitivity (365–368):

transitive	(+O,+S)
intransitive	(-O,+S)
stative	(+O,-S)
impersonal	(-O,-S)

Crippen uses different terminology (“Tlingitology Seminar Notes” 20) which we will use in our discussions of transitivity and our documentation of verbs. It is important to note the transitivity of a verb to conjugate for person. If O is not listed in the theme, then it will not occur, and the same goes for S. If O is listed, then it will always be in the verb unless you create an *antipassive* form, which kicks the Object out and pushes the verb into a +D form. If S is in the theme, then it will always be there.

transitive	(+O,+S)
subject intransitive	(-O,+S)
object intransitive	(+O,-S)
impersonal	(-O,-S)

Here are some examples of how transitivity works in verbs. Keep in mind that the theme shows the O-S combinations, and that memorizing the Tlingit pronouns will open the door to conjugating for person. Many of these examples come from Eggleston’s 575+ *Tlingit Verbs: the Paradigms* and discussions with elders John Martin & George Davis.

<u>ixsixán</u>	i-xa-si-√xán	i love you	transitive
<u>xat</u> yisiteen	xat + ýu-i-si-√teen	you see me; you saw me	transitive
<u>aadé</u> yaa <u>nxagút</u>	aa-dé + yaa + na-xa-Ø-√gút	i am walking over there	subject intransitive
<u>xwadlisáa</u>	ýu-xa-dli-√sáa	i rested; i'm resting	subject intransitive
<u>xat</u> wuliteesh	xat wuliteesh	i am lonely; i was lonely	object intransitive
<u>aadé</u> haa luwagook	haa + lu-ýu-ýa-√gook	we ran over there	object intransitive
<u>kuligóos'</u>	ku-li-√góos'	it is cloudy	impersonal
<u>át la.áa</u>	áa-t + la-√.áa	it is situated there (a building)	impersonal

## Object Pronoun Writing Standards

Object pronouns in Tlingit have been standardized with the following rule: one letter pronouns are in the prefix, and pronouns with more than one letter are in the preverb, except for the 1st person alternative form «xa» as in «sh tóogaa xaaditee» (i am grateful). Even though this is how we write it, all open object pronouns will affect conjugation in the preverb. The most confusing of these as far as writing them is probably forms like this:

tlél haa ysixán*	tlél + haa + yi-si-√xán	you all do not love us
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The «haa + y-» rhymes with the word «taay» (fat). Because of this, there is still discussion about whether open pronouns should be attached to the verb. The current reason to keep things the way they are is to avoid extremely long verbs, such as the following conjugation:

haayeeysiteen	haa-yee-yü-si-√teen	you all see us; you all saw us
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## 3rd Person Combinations

Using 3rd person pronouns can be confusing since they are neither heard nor visible, except when both O & S are 3rd person. Second language speakers sometimes try to insert an audible pronoun for a 3rd person in other combinations because there is one in English. This may result in ungrammatical\* use of the «a-» object, or use of the *indefinite non-human* «at» which produced a much different meaning. To start looking at these, let's start with the following examples:

axsixán*	a-xa-si-√xán*	[ungrammatical]
xasixán	∅-xa-si-√xán	i love her/him/it
xat sixán	xat + ∅-si-√xán	s/he loves me
isixán	∅-i-si-√xán	you love her/him/it
isixán	i-∅-si-√xán	s/he loves you
asixán	a-∅-si-√xán	s/he loves her/him/it
kusixán	ku-∅-si-√xán	s/he loves someone
dudzixán	∅-du-dzi-√xán	s/he is loved
at sixán	at + ∅-si-√xán	s/he loves something

These are the 3rd person combinations for the singular forms. 3rd person O and S are pluralized with a preverb, so to start thinking about those combinations, examine the following plural combinations and see how those differ.

tusixán	Ø-tu-si-√xán	we love her/him/it
has tusixán	has + Ø-tu-si-√xán	we love them
haa sixán	haa + Ø-si-√xán	s/he loves us
has haa sixán	has + haa + Ø-si-√xán	they love us
has yisixán	has + Ø-yi-si-√xán	you all love her/him/it
has yee sixán	has + yee + Ø-si-√xán	s/he loves you all
has kusixán	has + ku-Ø-si-√xán	they love someone
has dudzixán	has + Ø-du-dzi-√xán	they are loved

This brings us to the 3–3 combinations, which are easy to put together but linguistically impossible to interpret without context. Either we know by context what the subject and object should be, or it is often specified outside of the verb phrase with a noun that may have the ergative marker.

has asixán	has + a-Ø-si-√xán	s/he loves them
		they love her/him/it
		they love them
ax tláach has asixán	ax + tláa-ch + has + a-Ø-si-√xán	my mother loves them
hásch áwé ax tláa has asixán	hás + á-wé + ax + tláa + has + a-Ø-si-√xán	it is them, they love my mother
ax xoonx'i hásch ax éesh hás áwé has asixán	ax + xoonx'-i + hás-ch ax + éesh + hás + á-wé has + a-Ø-si-√xán	my clanspeople, they love my father's people

Some of these combinations would be avoided because the logic is awkward to put together. However, in the context of groups and individuals, there may be occasions to use similar combinations. Speakers often learn how to use context to avoid awkward combinations that are ambiguous, but sometimes there are few ways around it. Generally speaking, though, the listener is expected to follow the action and understand what is happening by context and other cues. We get more confused when we need to say the same thing in English and are always translating.

## Nominal Objects

Some verbs conjugate for Object using a *nominal object*, and these are noted with N in the theme. If there is no *relational suffix* (-x', -de, -náx, etc) attached to N, then the most common conjugation is a *nominal object* and a *relational base*. We remember *relational bases* from our discussions on direction & relational terms. These are conjugated for person by changing the *possessive pronoun* instead of the *object pronoun*. A noun may also be inserted in place of a pronoun, as in the following.

ax toowú yak'éi	ax + toowú + ýa-√k'éi	i feel great
ax éesh toowú yak'éi	ax + éesh + toowú + ýa-√k'éi	my father feels great
du daadzixáaw	du + daa-dzi-√xáaw	s/he is hairy
wé keitl daadzixáaw	wé + keitl + daa-dzi-√xáaw	that dog is hairy
i jeedé x'akkwadatáan	i + jee-t + x'a-ga-u-ga-xa-da-√táan	i'll call you
Nora jeedé x'akkwadatáan o	Nora + jee-t + x'a-ga-u-ga-xa-da-√táan	i'll call Nora
i tuwáa sigóo	i + tu-ÿá si-√góo	you want it
ax tláa tuwáa sigóo °	ax + tláa + tu-ÿá si-√góo	my mother wants it
ax x'ít sa.ín héen!	ax + x'-é-t + ∅-sa-√.ín + héen	give me water!
gawdáan x'ít sa.ín héen!	gawdáan + x'-é-t + ∅-sa-√.ín + héen	give the horse water!
ax jikaadáx gú!	ax + ji-ka-dáx + ∅-∅-√gú	get out of my way!
Henry jikaadáx gú!	Henry + ji-ka-dáx + ∅-∅-√gú	get out of Henry's way!

° most speakers would insert a 3rd person pronoun after the name here; it may sound awkward without it

If the *nominal object* has an attached *relational suffix* in the theme, then these are conjugated using a combination of *possessive pronouns* and *relational bases* (including the *empty base*). We see these *nominal object-relational suffix* combinations mostly in motion verbs, and the *possessive pronoun* and *relational base* may change to affect meaning, as in the following examples.

hítde yaa nagút	hít + yaa + na-∅-∅-√gút	s/he is walking to the house
ax xán-de yaa nagút	ax + xán-de + yaa + na-∅-∅-√gút	s/he is walking towards me
ax éet hís'!	ax + ee-t + ∅-∅-√hís'	lend it to me!
du jeedáx wulihásh	du + jee-dáx + ∅-yü-li-√hásh	it drifted away from her/him
i éet kuwaháa	i + ee-t + ku-ÿa-√háa	it's your turn

yee yát ax <u>d</u> ligein	yee + yá-t + a-xa-dli- <u>v</u> gein	i am looking at all your faces; i looked at all your faces
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A *nominal object* can be added to many verbs as well in order to make the recipient of the action more specific. Again, the selection of *relational base* depends on what the verb is conveying. Here are some examples of conjugated verbs and the addition of an optional *nominal object*.

dleit akaawadán	dleit + a-ká-yü-ÿa- <u>v</u> dán	it is snowing heavy; it was snowing heavy
dleit haa káa akaawadán	dleit + haa + ká + a-ká-yü-ÿa- <u>v</u> dán	it is snowing heavy on us; it was snowing heavy on us
kax <u>w</u> aaneek	Ø-ka-yü-ÿa- <u>v</u> neek	i told about it
i een kax <u>w</u> aaneek	i + ee-n + Ø-ka-yü-ÿa- <u>v</u> neek	i told you about it
du een kax <u>w</u> aaneek i daat	du + ee-n + Ø-ka-yü-ÿa- <u>v</u> neek + i + daa-t	i told her/him about you
x'áant uwanúk	x'áan-t + yü-Ø-ÿa- <u>v</u> núk	s/he is mad
ax <u>y</u> is x'áant uwanúk	ax + yís + x'áan-t + yü-Ø-ÿa- <u>v</u> núk	s/he is mad at me
yoo x <u>z</u> atán!	yoo + x'a-Ø-Ø- <u>v</u> tán	speak!
ax een yoo x <u>z</u> atán!	ax + ee-n + yoo + x'a-Ø-Ø- <u>v</u> tán	speak to me!

Pay attention to how these are used, and how the relational suffix changes in different verb modes. If we take the above examples and move them into the future mode, this is the result.

dleit akagwadáan	dleit + a-ká-ga-u- <u>g</u> a-Ø- <u>v</u> dáan	it will snow heavy
dleit haa kaadé akak <u>gw</u> adáan	dleit + haa + ká-dé + a-ká-ga-u- <u>g</u> a-Ø- <u>v</u> dáan	it will snow heavy on us
kakk <u>w</u> anéek	Ø-ka-ga-u-ga-ÿa-Ø- <u>v</u> néek	i will tell about it
i eedé kakk <u>w</u> anéek	i + ee-dé + Ø-ka-ga-u-ga-ÿa-Ø- <u>v</u> néek	i will tell you about it
du eedé kakk <u>w</u> anéek i daat	du + ee-dé + Ø-ka-ga-u-ga-ÿa-Ø- <u>v</u> néek + i + daa-t	i will tell her/him about you
x'áande kgwanóok	x'áan-de + ga-u- <u>g</u> a-Ø-Ø- <u>v</u> nóok	s/he will be mad
ax <u>y</u> is x'áande kgwanóok	ax + yís + x'áan-t + ga-u- <u>g</u> a-Ø-Ø- <u>v</u> nóok	s/he will be mad at me
yoo x <u>z</u> akgeetáan	yoo + x'a-ga-u-ga-i-Ø- <u>v</u> tán	you will speak
ax eedé yoo x <u>z</u> akgeetáan	ax + ee-dé + yoo + x'a-ga-u-ga-i-Ø- <u>v</u> tán	you will speak to me

## Pronoun Review

So, let's conjugate for person. To begin with, review the Object, Subject, Possessive, and Postpositional pronouns. Keep these charts at hand if you need to in order to conjugate Tlingit verbs. You should be able to interpret them and insert them in order to communicate more dynamically about who is doing the verb and who is impacted by the verb. Note that the *independent nonhuman* (INDH) and the *reflexive* (RFLX) only appear in the object pronoun location.

	OBJECT		SUBJECT	
1SG	xat ~ <u>xa-</u>	me-	<u>xa-</u>	i
1PL	haa	us	tu-	we
2SG	i-	you	i-	you
2PL	yee-	you all	yi-	you all
3	Ø- ~ a-	her/him	Ø-	she/he
INDH	<u>kaa</u> ~ <u>ku-</u>	someone	du-	someone
INDN	at	something	—	—
RFLX	sh ~ Ø-	-self	—	—
(3) PL	has ~ s	them	has ~ s	they

As documented in Crippen's "Tlingitology Seminar" (30), the following rules need to be internalized for using the *indefinite human* (INDH) subject:

- all Ø classifier verbs will be -D
- all s, l, sh classifiers will be +D

	POSSESSIVE		POSTPOSITIONAL	
1SG	ax	my	ax ee- ~ <u>xaan</u>	(to) me
1PL	haa	our	haa ee- ~ haa(n)-	(to) us
2SG	i	your	i ee-	(to) you
2PL	yee	all your	yee ee-	(to) you all
3H	du	her/his	du ee- ~ u-	(to) her/him
3N	a	its	a ee- ~ a- ~ aan	(to) it
INDH	<u>kaa</u>	someone's	<u>kaa</u> ~ <u>ku</u> ee- ~ <u>koon</u>	(to) someone
INDN	at	something's	at ee-	(to) something
RFLX	chush ~ sh-	-self's	chush	(to) -self
(3) PL	has du	them	has du ee-	they

## Object Combinations

### THEME<sup>2</sup>

O-(Ø)-l-√ch'éix'w~<sup>1</sup> (*event verb – object intransitive*)  
for O to be dirty

#### PERFECTIVE (+)

O-yü-li-√ch'éix'w<sup>1</sup>

O is dirty

1s	<u>x</u> at wulich'éix'w	xat + yü-li-√ch'éix'w <sup>1</sup> me-(is.O) + pfv.cl(-d,l,+i).√dirty	i'm dirty
2s	iwlich'éix'w	i-yü-li-√ch'éix'w <sup>1</sup> you-(2s.O).pfv.cl(-d,l,+i).√dirty	you're dirty
3s	wulich'éix'w	Ø-yü-li-√ch'éix'w <sup>1</sup> her/him-(3.O).pfv.cl(-d,l,+i).√dirty	he/she/it is dirty
1p	haa wlich'éix'w	haa + yü-li-√ch'éix'w <sup>1</sup> us-(ip.O) + pfv.cl(-d,l,+i).√dirty	we're dirty
2p	yee wlich'éix'w	yee + yü-li-√ch'éix'w <sup>1</sup> you-all-(2p.O) + pfv.cl(-d,l,+i).√dirty	you all are dirty
3p	has wulich'éix'w	has + Ø-yü-li-√ch'éix'w <sup>1</sup> (3pl)+ her/him-(3.O).pfv.cl(-d,l,+i).√dirty	they're dirty
indH	<u>k</u> oowlich'éix'w	ku-yü-li-√ch'éix'w <sup>1</sup> someone-(indH.O).pfv.cl(-d,l,+i).√dirty	someone is dirty

#### PERFECTIVE (-)

tlél + O-u-yü-la-√ch'éix'w

O is not dirty

1s	tlél <u>x</u> at wulch'éix'w	tlél + <u>x</u> at + u-yü-la-√ch'éix'w <sup>1</sup> not + me-(is.O) + irr.pfv.cl(-d,l,-i).√dirty	i'm not dirty
2s	tlél iwulch'éix'w	tlél + i-u-yü-la-√ch'éix'w <sup>1</sup> not + you-(2s.O).irr.pfv.cl(-d,l,-i).√dirty	you're not dirty
3s	tlél wulch'éix'w	tlél + Ø-u-yü-la-√ch'éix'w <sup>1</sup> not + her/him-(3.O).irr.pfv.cl(-d,l,-i).√dirty	s/he's not dirty
1p	tlél haa wulch'éix'w	tlél + haa + u-yü-la-√ch'éix'w <sup>1</sup> not + us-(ip.O) + irr.pfv.cl(-d,l,-i).√dirty	we're not dirty
2p	tlél yee wulch'éix'w	tlél + yee + u-yü-la-√ch'éix'w <sup>1</sup> not + you-all-(2p.O) + irr.pfv.cl(-d,l,-i).√dirty	you all aren't dirty
3p	tlél has wulch'éix'w	tlél + has + Ø-u-yü-la-√ch'éix'w <sup>1</sup> not + (3pl)+ her/him-(3.O).irr.pfv.cl(-d,l,-i).√dirty	they're not dirty
indH	tlél <u>k</u> uwulch'éix'w	tlél + ku-u-yü-la-√ch'éix'w <sup>1</sup> not + someone-(indH.O).irr.pfv.cl(-d,l,-i).√dirty	no one is dirty

the the unrealis (u-) creates different contraction patterns than with the perfective marker (yü-) alone.  
the prefix is less likely to contract. la classifier is contracting to la- (see Crippen table on following page)

<sup>2</sup> verbs & translations in this handout were collected from the following sources:

- X'aagi Shaawú Keri Eggleston. "575 Tlingit Verbs: The Paradigms – A Component of '575 Tlingit Verbs: A Study Of Tlingit Verb Paradigms" (Ph.D. thesis, University of Alaska Fairbanks, 2013).
- Keihéenák'w John Martin. Verb Conjugation Interview. 1 Sep 2013.
- Kaxwaan Éesh George Davis. Verb Conjugation Interview. 19 Feb 2015.

## Object & Subject Combinations

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	+14	...	+6	+5	+4	+3	+2	+1	Tlingitology" (96)
a-								Ca-	
u-				na-				Ca-	
			# <u>g</u> a-		#ga-			Ca-	
					yu-			Ca-	
					u-			Ca-	
						daga-		Ca-	
							du-	[+D]	

Table 25: Verb prefixes that cause deletion of the classifier *a* vowel in non-θ series classifiers with [-D, -I]. Deletion only occurs with *ga-* when it is word-initial, others may have preceding prefixes. Deletion with *du-* is due to shift from [-D] to [+D].

### PROGRESSIVE IMPERFECTIVE (+)

yaa + O-na-la- $\sqrt{ch'}$ éx'w<sup>1</sup>

O is getting dirty

1s	yaa <u>xat</u> nalch' <u>é</u> x'w	yaa + <u>xat</u> + na-la- $\sqrt{ch'}$ <u>é</u> x'w <sup>1</sup> along + me-(is.O) + na-cj.cl(-d,l,+i).√dirty	i'm getting dirty
2s	yaa inlach' <u>é</u> x'w	yaa + i-na-la- $\sqrt{ch'}$ <u>é</u> x'w <sup>1</sup> along + you-(2s.O).na-cj.cl(-d,l,+i).√dirty	you're getting dirty
3s	yaa nalch' <u>é</u> x'w	yaa + Ø-na-la- $\sqrt{ch'}$ <u>é</u> x'w <sup>1</sup> along + her/him-(3.O).na-cj.cl(-d,l,+i).√dirty	he/she/it is getting dirty
1p	yaa haa nalch' <u>é</u> x'w	yaa + haa + na-la- $\sqrt{ch'}$ <u>é</u> x'w <sup>1</sup> along + us-(1p.O) + na-cj.cl(-d,l,+i).√dirty	we're getting dirty
2p	yaa yee nalch' <u>é</u> x'w	yaa + yee + na-la- $\sqrt{ch'}$ <u>é</u> x'w <sup>1</sup> along + you-all-(2p.O) + na-cj.cl(-d,l,+i).√dirty	you all are getting dirty
3p	yaa (ha)s nalch' <u>é</u> x'w	yaa + has + Ø-na-la- $\sqrt{ch'}$ <u>é</u> x'w <sup>1</sup> along + (3pl) + her/him-(3.O).na-cj.cl(-d,l,+i).√dirty	they're getting dirty
indH	yaa <u>kunalch'</u> éx'w	yaa + ku-na-la- $\sqrt{ch'}$ <u>é</u> x'w <sup>1</sup> along + someone-(indH.O).na-cj.cl(-d,l,+i).√dirty	someone is getting dirty

### FUTURE (+)

O-ga-u-ga-la- $\sqrt{ch'}$ éx'w

O will get dirty

1s	xat gu <u>x</u> lach' <u>é</u> x'w	<u>xat</u> + ga-u-ga-la- $\sqrt{ch'}$ <u>é</u> x'w <sup>1</sup> me-(is.O) + ga-cj.u.ga-md.cl(-d,l,-i).√dirty	i will get dirty
2s	ig <u>u</u> xlach' <u>é</u> x'w	i-ga-u-ga-la- $\sqrt{ch'}$ <u>é</u> x'w <sup>1</sup> you-(2s.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.cl(-d,l,-i).√dirty	you will get dirty
3s	gu <u>x</u> lach' <u>é</u> x'w	Ø-ga-u-ga-la- $\sqrt{ch'}$ <u>é</u> x'w <sup>1</sup> her/him-(3.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.cl(-d,l,-i).√dirty	he/she/it will get dirty
1p	haa gu <u>x</u> lach' <u>é</u> x'w	haa + ga-u-ga-la- $\sqrt{ch'}$ <u>é</u> x'w <sup>1</sup> us-(1p.O) + ga-cj.u.ga-md.cl(-d,l,-i).√dirty	we will get dirty
2p	yee gu <u>x</u> lach' <u>é</u> x'w	yee + ga-u-ga-la- $\sqrt{ch'}$ <u>é</u> x'w <sup>1</sup> you-all-(2p.O) + ga-cj.u.ga-md.cl(-d,l,-i).√dirty	you all will get dirty
3p	has agu <u>x</u> lach' <u>é</u> x'w	has + Ø-ga-u-ga-la- $\sqrt{ch'}$ <u>é</u> x'w <sup>1</sup> (3pl) + her/him-(3.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.cl(-d,l,-i).√dirty	they will get dirty
indH	kugu <u>x</u> lach' <u>é</u> x'w	k <u>u</u> -ga-u-ga-la- $\sqrt{ch'}$ <u>é</u> x'w <sup>1</sup> someone-(indH.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.cl(-d,l,-i).√dirty	someone will get dirty

## THEME

O-x'a-(ga)-l-√gaaw<sup>x 1</sup> (*state verb – object intransitive*)  
for O to be loud-voiced, noisy in speech

### IMPERFECTIVE (+)

O-x'a-li-√gaaw<sup>x 1</sup>

O is loud-voiced

O	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
is	xat <u>x</u> aligaaw	xat + x'a-li-√gaaw <sup>x 1</sup> me-(is.O) + mouth.cl(-d,l,+i).v/loud	i'm loud-voiced
2s	ix <u>x</u> aligaaw	i-x'a-li-x'a-li-√gaaw <sup>x 1</sup> you-(2s.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.cl(-d,l,+i).v/loud	you're loud-voiced
3s	<u>x</u> aligaaw	Ø-x'a-li-√gaaw <sup>x 1</sup> her/him-(3.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.cl(-d,l,+i).v/loud	he/she/it is loud-voiced
1p	haa <u>x</u> aligaaw	haa + x'a-li-√gaaw <sup>x 1</sup> us-(1p.O) + mouth.cl(-d,l,+i).v/loud	we're loud-voiced
2p	yee <u>x</u> aligaaw	yee + x'a-li-√gaaw <sup>x 1</sup> you-all-(2p.O) + mouth.cl(-d,l,+i).v/loud	you all are loud-voiced
3p	has <u>x</u> aligaaw	has + Ø-x'a-li-√gaaw <sup>x 1</sup> (3pl)+ her/him-(3.O).mouth.cl(-d,l,+i).v/loud	they're loud-voiced
indH	<u>kaa</u> <u>x</u> aligaaw	kaa + x'a-li-√gaaw <sup>x 1</sup> someone-(indH.O).mouth.cl(-d,l,+i).v/loud	someone is loud-voiced

### IMPERFECTIVE (-)

tléł + O-x'a-u-la-√gaaw<sup>x 1</sup>

O is not loud-voiced

O	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
is	tléł xat <u>x</u> eilgaaw	tléł + xat + x'a-u-la-√gaaw <sup>x 1</sup> me-(is.O) + mouth.irr.cl(-d,l,-i).v/loud	i'm not loud-voiced
2s	tléł ix <u>x</u> eilgaaw	tléł + i-x'a-u-la-√gaaw <sup>x 1</sup> you-(2s.O).mouth.irr.cl(-d,l,-i).v/loud	you're not loud-voiced
3s	tléł <u>x</u> eilgaaw	tléł + Ø-x'a-u-la-√gaaw <sup>x 1</sup> her/him-(3.O).mouth.irr.cl(-d,l,-i).v/loud	he/she/it is not loud-voiced
1p	tléł haa <u>x</u> eilgaaw	tléł + haa + x'a-u-la-√gaaw <sup>x 1</sup> us-(1p.O) + mouth.irr.cl(-d,l,-i).v/loud	we're not loud-voiced
2p	tléł yee <u>x</u> eilgaaw	tléł + yee + x'a-u-la-√gaaw <sup>x 1</sup> you-all-(2p.O) + mouth.irr.cl(-d,l,-i).v/loud	you all are not loud-voiced
3p	tléł has <u>x</u> eilgaaw	tléł + has + Ø-x'a-u-la-√gaaw <sup>x 1</sup> (3pl)+ her/him-(3.O).mouth.irr.cl(-d,l,-i).v/loud	they're not loud-voiced
indH	tléł <u>kaa</u> <u>x</u> eilgaaw	tléł + kaa + x'a-u-la-√gaaw <sup>x 1</sup> someone-(indH.O).mouth.irr.cl(-d,l,-i).v/loud	someone is not loud-voiced

thematic prefixes sa (voice) & x'a (mouth/opening) change to their noun forms of sé & x'é with the addition of the perfective (yu-) or unrealis (-u). because they are prefixes, they cannot be high toned, and the perfective marker (yu-) makes them long vowels.

the classifier is contracting to la- as noted above. when viewing the Crippen table keep in mind that the contraction will only occur when one of the listed items immediately precedes the la- classifier.

A good next step would be to try other *object intransitive* verbs. For now, we will move to *transitive verbs*.

## Subject Combinations

We will start with three different verbs and change the *subject* while leaving the *object* as third person ( $\emptyset$ - ~ a-).

### THEME

O-( $\emptyset$ )-S-s- $\sqrt{}$ .ee~ (*act verb – transitive*)  
for S to cook O

#### IMPERFECTIVE (+)

O-S-sa- $\sqrt{}$ .ée

S is cooking O

S	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
1s	xasa.ée	$\emptyset$ -xa-sa- $\sqrt{}$ .ée her/him/it-(3.O).i-(is.S).cl-(~d,s,-i). $\sqrt{\text{cook}}$	i cook it; I am cooking it
2s	isa.ée	$\emptyset$ -i-sa- $\sqrt{}$ .ée her/him/it-(3.O).you-(2s.S).cl-(~d,s,-i). $\sqrt{\text{cook}}$	you cook it; you are cooking it
3s	as.ée	a- $\emptyset$ -sa- $\sqrt{}$ .ée her/him/it-(3.O).s/he-(3.S).cl-(~d,s,-i). $\sqrt{\text{cook}}$	s/he cooks it; s/he is cooking it
1p	tusa.ée	$\emptyset$ -tu-sa- $\sqrt{}$ .ée her/him/it-(3.O).we-(ip.S).cl-(~d,s,-i). $\sqrt{\text{cook}}$	we cook it; we are cooking it
2p	yisa.ée	$\emptyset$ -yi-sa- $\sqrt{}$ .ée her/him/it-(3.O).you-all-(2p.S).cl-(~d,s,-i). $\sqrt{\text{cook}}$	you all cook it; you all are cooking it
3p	has as.ée	has + a- $\emptyset$ -sa- $\sqrt{}$ .ée (3pl)+her/him-(3.O).s/he-(3.S).cl-(~d,s,-i). $\sqrt{\text{cook}}$	they cook it; they are cooking it
indH	dus.ée	$\emptyset$ -du-s- $\sqrt{}$ .ée her/him/it-(3.O).someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,-i). $\sqrt{\text{cook}}$	someone cooks it; someone is cooking it

#### IMPERFECTIVE (-)

tlél O-u-S-sa- $\sqrt{}$ .ée

S is not cooking O

S	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
1s	tlél uksa.ee	tlél + $\emptyset$ -u-xa-sa- $\sqrt{}$ .ee not + her/him/it-(3.O).irr.i-(is.S).cl-(~d,s,-i). $\sqrt{\text{cook}}$	i don't cook it; I am not cooking it
2s	tlél isa.ee	tlél + $\emptyset$ -u-i-sa- $\sqrt{}$ .ee not + her/him/it-(3.O).irr.you-(2s.S).cl-(~d,s,-i). $\sqrt{\text{cook}}$	you don't cook it; you aren't cooking it
3s	tlél oos.ee	tlél + a- $\emptyset$ -u-sa- $\sqrt{}$ .ee not + her/him/it-(3.O).irr.s/he-(3.S).cl-(~d,s,-i). $\sqrt{\text{cook}}$	s/he doesn't cook it; s/he isn't cooking it
1p	tlél tuna.ee	tlél + $\emptyset$ -u-tu-sa- $\sqrt{}$ .ee not + her/him/it-(3.O).irr.we-(ip.S).cl-(~d,s,-i). $\sqrt{\text{cook}}$	we don't cook it; we aren't cooking it
2p	tlél yisa.ee	tlél + $\emptyset$ -u-yi-sa- $\sqrt{}$ .ee not + her/him/it-(3.O).irr.you-all-(2p.S).cl-(~d,s,-i). $\sqrt{\text{cook}}$	you all don't cook it; you all aren't cooking it
3p	tlél has oos.ee	tlél + has + a- $\emptyset$ -u-sa- $\sqrt{}$ .ee not + (3pl)+her/him-(3.O).irr.s/he-(3.S).cl-(~d,s,-i). $\sqrt{\text{cook}}$	they don't cook it; they aren't cooking it
indH	tlél dus.ee	tlél + $\emptyset$ -u-du-s- $\sqrt{}$ .ee not + her/him/it-(3.O).irr.someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,-i). $\sqrt{\text{cook}}$	it's not to be cooked

**PERFECTIVE (+)**

O-*yü*-S-si-*√.ée*

S cooked O

S	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
1s	<u>xwasi.ée</u>	<i>Ø-yü-xa-si-√.ée</i> her/him/it-(3.O).pfv.i-(is.S).cl-(~d,s,+i).√cook	i cooked it
2s	yisi.ée	<i>Ø-yü-i-si-√.ée</i> her/him/it-(3.O).pfv.you-(2s.S).cl-(~d,s,+i).√cook	you cooked it
3s	awsi.ée	<i>a-yü-Ø-si-√.ée</i> her/him/it-(3.O).pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl-(~d,s,+i).√cook	s/he cooked it
1p	wutusi.ée	<i>Ø-yü-tu-si-√.ée</i> her/him/it-(3.O).pfv.we-(1p.S).cl-(~d,s,+i).√cook	we cooked it
2p	yeysi.ée	<i>Ø-yü-yi-si-√.ée</i> her/him/it-(3.O).pfv.you-all-(2p.S).cl-(~d,s,+i).√cook	you all cooked it
3p	has awsi.ée	<i>has + a-yü-Ø-si-√.ée</i> (3pl)+ her/him-(3.O).pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl-(~d,s,+i).√cook	they cooked it
indH	wuduzi.ée	<i>Ø-yü-du-s-√.ée</i> her/him/it-(3.O).pfv.someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,+i).√cook	it was cooked

**PERFECTIVE (-)**

tlél + O-u-*yü*-S-sa-*√.í*

S did not cook O

S	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
1s	tlél <u>xwasa.í</u>	tlél + Ø-u- <i>yü-xa-si-√.í</i> not + her/him/it-(3.O).irr.pfv.i-(is.S).cl-(~d,s,-i).√cook	i didn't cook it
2s	tlél yisa.í	tlél + Ø-u- <i>yü-i-si-√.í</i> not + her/him/it-(3.O).irr.pfv.you-(2s.S).cl-(~d,s,-i).√cook	you didn't cook it
3s	tlél awus.í	tlél + a-u- <i>yü-Ø-si-√.í</i> not + her/him/it-(3.O).irr.pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl-(~d,s,-i).√cook	s/he didn't cook it
1p	tlél wutusa.í	tlél + Ø-u- <i>yü-tu-si-√.í</i> not + her/him/it-(3.O).irr.pfv.we-(1p.S).cl-(~d,s,-i).√cook	we didn't cook it
2p	tlél yeysa.í	tlél + Ø-u- <i>yü-yi-si-√.í</i> not + her/him/it-(3.O).irr.pfv.you-all-(2p.S).cl-(~d,s,-i).√cook	you all didn't cook it
3p	tlél has awus.í	tlél + has + a-u- <i>yü-Ø-si-√.í</i> not + (3pl)+ her/him-(3.O).irr.pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl-(~d,s,-i).√cook	they didn't cook it
indH	tlél wudus.í	tlél + Ø-u- <i>yü-du-s-√.í</i> not + her/him/it-(3.O).irr.pfv.someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).√cook	it wasn't cooked

**FUTURE (+)**
O-ga-u-ga-S-sa-√.ée

S cooked O

S	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
1s	kukasa.ée	Ø-ga-u-ga-xa-sa-√.ée her/him/it-(3.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.i-(is.S).cl-(d,s,-i).√cook	i will cook it
2s	gagisa.ée	Ø-ga-u-ga-i-sa-√.ée her/him/it-(3.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.you-(2s.S).cl-(d,s,-i).√cook	you will cook it
3s	aguxsa.ée	a-ga-u-ga-Ø-sa-√.ée her/him/it-(3.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.s/he-(3.S).cl-(d,s,-i).√cook	s/he will cook it
1p	gaxtusa.ée	Ø-ga-u-ga-tu-sa-√.ée her/him/it-(3.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.we-(ip.S).cl-(d,s,-i).√cook	we will cook it
2p	gaxyisa.ée	Ø-ga-u-ga-yi-sa-√.ée her/him/it-(3.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.you-all-(2p.S).cl-(d,s,-i).√cook	you all will cook it
3p	has aguxsa.ée	has + a-ga-u-ga-Ø-sa-√.ée (3pl)+ her/him-(3.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.s/he-(3.S).cl-(d,s,-i).√cook	they will cook it
indH	gaxdus.ée	Ø-ga-u-ga-du-s-√.ée her/him/it-(3.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.someone-(indH.S).cl-(d,s,-i).√cook	it will be cooked

**FUTURE (-)**

 tlél + O-ga-u-ga-S-sa-√.ee

S did not cook O

S	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
1s	tlél kukasa.ee	tlél + Ø-ga-u-ga-xa-sa-√.ee her/him/it-(3.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.i-(is.S).cl-(d,s,-i).√cook	i will cook it
2s	tlél gagisa.ee	tlél + Ø-ga-u-ga-i-sa-√.ee her/him/it-(3.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.you-(2s.S).cl-(d,s,-i).√cook	you will cook it
3s	tlél aguxsa.ee	tlél + a-ga-u-ga-Ø-sa-√.ee her/him/it-(3.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.s/he-(3.S).cl-(d,s,-i).√cook	s/he will cook it
1p	tlél gaxtusa.ee	tlél + Ø-ga-u-ga-tu-sa-√.ee her/him/it-(3.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.we-(ip.S).cl-(d,s,-i).√cook	we will cook it
2p	tlél gaxyisa.ee	tlél + Ø-ga-u-ga-yi-sa-√.ee her/him/it-(3.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.you-all-(2p.S).cl-(d,s,-i).√cook	you all will cook it
3p	tlél has aguxsa.ee	tlél + has + a-ga-u-ga-Ø-sa-√.ee (3pl)+ her/him-(3.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.s/he-(3.S).cl-(d,s,-i).√cook	they will cook it
indH	tlél gaxdus.ee	tlél + Ø-ga-u-ga-du-s-√.ee her/him/it-(3.O).ga-cj.u.ga-md.someone-(indH.S).cl-(d,s,-i).√cook	it will be cooked

**THEME**

O-ka-(Ø)-S-Ø-√dóox' (*act verb – transitive; CVC' Hort/Pot*)  
for S to tie O in a knot

**IMPERFECTIVE (+)**

O-ka-S-Ø-√dóox'

S is tying O

S	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
1s	kaxadóox'	Ø-ka-xa-Ø-√dóox' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.i-(is.S).cl(-d,Ø,-i).√tie-in-knot	i'm tying it
2s	keedóox'	Ø-ka-i-Ø-√dóox' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.you-(2s.S).cl(-d,Ø,-i).√tie-in-knot	you're tying it
3s	akadóox'	a-ka-Ø-Ø-√dóox' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,Ø,-i).√tie-in-knot	he/she/it is tying it
1p	katoodóox'	Ø-ka-tu-Ø-√dóox' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.we-(ip.S).cl(-d,Ø,-i).√tie-in-knot	we're tying it
2p	kaydóox'	Ø-ka-yi-Ø-√dóox' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.you-all-(2p.S).cl(-d,Ø,-i).√tie-in-knot	you all are tying it
3p	has akadóox'	has + a-ka-Ø-Ø-√dóox' (3pl)+ her/him-(3.O).hsf.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,Ø,-i).√tie-in-knot	they're tying it; s/he's tying them; they're tying them
indH	kadudóox'	Ø-ka-du-Ø-√dóox' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.someone-(indH.S).cl(-d,Ø,-i).√tie-in-knot	it is being tied

**IMPERFECTIVE (-)**

tlél + O-ka-u-S-Ø-√dóox'

S is not tying O

S	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
1s	tlél kaxadóox'	tlél + Ø-ka-u-xa-Ø-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.irr.i-(is.S).cl(-d,Ø,-i).√tie-in-knot	i'm not tying it
2s	tlél keedóox'	tlél + Ø-ka-u-i-Ø-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.irr.you-(2s.S).cl(-d,Ø,-i).√tie-in-knot	you're not tying it
3s	tlél akoodóox'	tlél + a-ka-u-Ø-Ø-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.irr.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,Ø,-i).√tie-in-knot	he/she/it is not tying it
1p	tlél katoodóox'	tlél + Ø-ka-u-tu-Ø-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.irr.we-(ip.S).cl(-d,Ø,-i).√tie-in-knot	we're not tying it
2p	tlél kaydóox'	tlél + Ø-ka-u-yi-Ø-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.irr.you-all-(2p.S).cl(-d,Ø,-i).√tie-in-knot	you all are not tying it
3p	tlél has akoodóox'	tlél + has + a-ka-u-Ø-Ø-√dóox' not + (3pl)+ her/him-(3.O).hsf.irr.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,Ø,-i).√tie-in-knot	they're not tying it; s/he's not tying them; they're not tying them
indH	tlél kadudóox'	tlél + Ø-ka-u-du-Ø-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.irr.someone-(indH.S).cl(-d,Ø,-i).√tie-in-knot	it is not being tied

**PERFECTIVE (+)**

O-ka-yü-S-ÿa-√dúx'

S tied O

S	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
1s	kaxwaadúx'	Ø-ka-yü-xa-ÿa-√dúx' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.pfv.i.(is.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).√tie-in-knot	i tied it
2s	keeyadúx'	Ø-ka-yü-i-ÿa-√dúx' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.pfv.you-(2s.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).√tie-in-knot	you tied it
3s	akaawadúx'	a-ka-yü-Ø-ÿa-√dúx' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).√tie-in-knot	he/she/it tied it
1p	kawtuwadúx'	Ø-ka-yü-tu-ÿa-√dúx' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.pfv.we-(ip.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).√tie-in-knot	we tied it
2p	kayeeydúx'	Ø-ka-yü-i-ÿa-√dúx' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.pfv.you-all-(2p.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).√tie-in-knot	you all tied it
3p	has akaawadúx'	has + a-ka-yü-Ø-ÿa-√dúx' (3pl)+ her/him-(3.O).hsf.pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).√tie-in-knot	they tied it; s/he tied them; they tied them
indH	kawduwadúx'	Ø-ka-yü-du-ÿa-√dúx' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.pfv.someone-(indH.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).√tie-in-knot	it was tied

**PERFECTIVE (-)**

tlél O-ka-u-yü-S-Ø-√dóox'

S did not tie O

S	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
1s	tlél kaxwadóox'	tlél + Ø-ka-u-yü-xa-Ø-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.irr.pfv.i.(us.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).√tie	i didn't tie it
2s	tlél kayidóox'	tlél + Ø-ka-u-ÿu-i-Ø-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.irr.pfv.you-(2s.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).√tie	you didn't tie it
3s	tlél akaawadóox'	tlél + a-ka-u-ÿu-Ø-Ø-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.irr.pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).√tie	s/he didn't tie it
1p	tlél kawtoodóox'	tlél + Ø-ka-u-ÿu-tu-Ø-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.irr.pfv.we-(ip.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).√tie	we didn't tie it
2p	tlél kayeeydóox'	tlél + Ø-ka-u-ÿu-yi-Ø-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.irr.pfv.you-all-(2p.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).√tie	you all didn't tie it
3p	tlél has akaawadóox'	tlél + has + a-ka-u-ÿu-Ø-Ø-√dóox' not + (3pl)+ her/him-(3.O).hsf.irr.pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).√tie	they didn't tie it; s/he didn't tie them; they didn't tie them
indH	tlél kawdudóox'	tlél + Ø-ka-u-ÿu-du-Ø-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.irr.pfv.someone-(indH.S). cl(-d,Ø,+i).√tie	it wasn't tied

**FUTURE (+)**

O-ka-ga-u-ga-S-∅-√dóox'

S will tie O

S	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
1s	kakkwadóox'	∅-ka-ga-u-ga-xa-∅-√dóox' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.ga-cj.irr.ga-md.i-(is.S).cl-(-d,∅,-i).vtie	i will tie it
2s	kakgeedóox'	∅-ka-ga-u-ga-i-∅-√dóox' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.ga-cj.irr.ga-md.you-(2s.S).cl-(-d,∅,-i).vtie	you will tie it
3s	akakgwadóox'	a-ka-ga-u-ga-∅-∅-√dóox' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.ga-cj.irr.ga-md.s/he-(3.S).cl-(-d,∅,-i).vtie	s/he will tie it
1p	kagaxtoodóox'	∅-ka-ga-u-ga-tu-∅-√dóox' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.ga-cj.irr.ga-md.we-(ip.S).cl-(-d,∅,-i).vtie	we will tie it
2p	gaxyidóox'	∅-ka-ga-u-ga-yi-∅-√dóox' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.ga-cj.irr.ga-md.you-all-(2p.S).cl-(-d,∅,-i).vtie	you all will tie it
3p	has akakgwadóox'	has + a-ka-ga-u-ga-∅-∅-√dóox' (3pl+ her/him-(3.O).hsf.ga-cj.irr.ga-md.s/he-(3.S).cl-(-d,∅,-i).vtie	they will tie it; s/he will tie them; they will tie them
indH	kagaxdudóox'	∅-ka-ga-u-ga-du-∅-√dóox' her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.ga-cj.irr.ga-md.someone-(indH.S).cl-(-d,∅,-i).vtie	it will be tied

**FUTURE (-)**

tléł O-ka-ga-u-ga-S-∅-√dóox'

S will not tie O

S	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
1s	tléł kakkwadóox'	tléł + ∅-ka-ga-u-ga-xa-∅-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.ga-cj.irr.ga-md.i-(is.S).cl-(-d,∅,-i).vtie	i won't tie it
2s	tléł kakgeedóox'	tléł + ∅-ka-ga-u-ga-i-∅-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.ga-cj.irr.ga-md.you-(2s.S).cl-(-d,∅,-i).vtie	you won't tie it
3s	tléł akakgwadóox'	tléł + a-ka-ga-u-ga-∅-∅-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.ga-cj.irr.ga-md.s/he-(3.S).cl-(-d,∅,-i).vtie	s/he won't tie it
1p	tléł kagaxtoodóox'	tléł + ∅-ka-ga-u-ga-tu-∅-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.ga-cj.irr.ga-md.we-(ip.S).cl-(-d,∅,-i).vtie	we won't tie it
2p	tléł gaxyidóox'	tléł + ∅-ka-ga-u-ga-yi-∅-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.ga-cj.irr.ga-md.you-all-(2p.S).cl-(-d,∅,-i).vtie	you all won't tie it
3p	tléł has akagaxtoodóox'	tléł + has + a-ka-ga-u-ga-∅-∅-√dóox' not + (3pl+ her/him-(3.O).hsf.ga-cj.irr.ga-md.s/he-(3.S).cl-(-d,∅,-i).vtie	they won't tie it
indH	tléł kagaxdudóox'	tléł + ∅-ka-ga-u-ga-du-∅-√dóox' not + her/him/it-(3.O).hsf.ga-cj.irr.ga-md.someone-(indH.S).cl-(-d,∅,-i).vtie	it won't be tied

## THEME

### O-ya-(na)-S-∅-√dlaak (*event verb — transitive*)

for S to gain, get, obtain, acquire O; for S to succeed, accomplish O; for S to defeat, beat O

This root has several meanings, but only one translation is listed below. «yaxwaadlaak» can translate to any of the following: i gained it, i obtained it, i got it, i succeeded, i accomplished it, i defeated her/him/it, i beat her/him/it.

#### PERFECTIVE (+)

##### O-ya-yü-S-ÿa-√dlaak

S obtained O

S	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
1s	<u>yaxwaadlaak</u>	∅-ÿa-yü-xa-ÿa-√dlaak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.pfv.i-(is.S).cl(-d,∅,+i).√obtain/succeed	i obtained it
2s	<u>yeeyadlaak</u>	∅-ÿa-yü-i-ÿa-√dlaak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.pfv.you-(2s.S).cl(-d,∅,+i).√obtain/succeed	you obtained it
3s	<u>ayaawadlaak</u>	a-ÿa-yü-∅-ÿa-√dlaak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,∅,+i).√obtain/succeed	he/she/it obtained it
1p	<u>yawtuwadlaak</u>	∅-ÿa-yü-tu-ÿa-√dlaak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.pfv.we-(ip.S).cl(-d,∅,+i).√obtain/succeed	we obtained it
2p	<u>yayeeydlaak</u>	∅-ÿa-yü-yi-ÿa-√dlaak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.pfv.you-all-(2p.S).cl(-d,∅,+i).√obtain/succeed	you all obtained it
3p	<u>has ayaawadlaak</u>	has + a-ÿa-yü-∅-ÿa-√dlaak (3pl)+ her/him-(3.O).vsf.pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,∅,+i).√obtain/succeed	they obtained it; s/he obtained them; they obtained them
indH	<u>yawduwadlaak</u>	∅-ÿa-yü-du-ÿa-√dlaak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.pfv.someone-(indH.S).cl(-d,∅,+i).√obtain	it was obtained

#### PERFECTIVE (-)

##### tlél + O-ya-u-yü-S-∅-√dlaak

S did not obtain O

S	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
1s	tlél <u>yaxwadlaak</u>	tlél + ∅-ÿa-u-yü-xa-∅-√dlaak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.pfv.i-(is.S).cl(-d,∅,-i).√obtain	i didn't obtain it
2s	tlél <u>yayidlaak</u>	tlél + ∅-ÿa-u-yü-i-∅-√dlaak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.pfv.you-(2s.S).cl(-d,∅,-i).√obtain	you didn't obtain it
3s	tlél <u>ayawudlaak</u>	tlél + a-ÿa-u-yü-∅-∅-√dlaak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,∅,-i).√obtain	he/she/it didn't obtain it
1p	tlél <u>yawtoodlaak</u>	tlél + ∅-ÿa-u-yü-tu-∅-√dlaak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.pfv.we-(ip.S).cl(-d,∅,-i).√obtain	we didn't obtain it
2p	tlél <u>yayeeydlaak</u>	tlél + ∅-ÿa-u-yü-yi-∅-√dlaak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.pfv.you-all-(2p.S).cl(-d,∅,-i).√obtain	you all didn't obtain it
3p	tlél <u>has ayawudlaak</u>	tlél + has + a-ÿa-u-yü-∅-∅-√dlaak (3pl)+ her/him-(3.O).vsf.pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,∅,-i).√obtain	they didn't obtain it
indH	tlél <u>yawdudlaak</u>	tlél + ∅-ÿa-u-yü-du-∅-√dlaak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.pfv.someone-(indH.S).cl(-d,∅,-i).√obtain	it wasn't obtained

**FUTURE (+)**

 O-ÿa-ga-u-ga-S-Ø-√dlaak

S will tie O

S	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
1s	yak <u>k</u> wadláak	Ø-ÿa-ga-u-ga-xa-Ø-√dláak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.ga-cj.irrga-md.i-(is.S).cl-(-,Ø,-i).√obtain	i will obtain it
2s	yak <u>g</u> eedláak	Ø-ÿa-ga-u-ga-i-Ø-√dláak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.ga-cj.irrga-md.you-(2s.S).cl-(-,Ø,-i).√obtain	you will obtain it
3s	ayak <u>g</u> wadláak	a-ÿa-ga-u-ga-Ø-Ø-√dláak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.ga-cj.irrga-md.s/he-(3.S).cl-(-,Ø,-i).√obtain	s/he will obtain it
1p	yagax <u>t</u> oodláak	Ø-ÿa-ga-u-ga-tu-Ø-√dláak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.ga-cj.irrga-md.we-(ip.S).cl-(-,Ø,-i).√obtain	we will obtain it
2p	gaxyidláak	Ø-ÿa-ga-u-ga-yi-Ø-√dláak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.ga-cj.irrga-md.you-all-(2p.S).cl-(-,Ø,-i).√obtain	you all will obtain it
3p	has akak <u>g</u> wadláak	has + a-ÿa-ga-u-ga-Ø-Ø-√dláak (3pl)+ her/him-(3.O).vsf.ga-cj.irrga-md.s/he-(3.S).cl-(-,Ø,-i).√obtain	they will obtain it; s/he will obtain them; they will obtain them
indH	kagax <u>d</u> udláak	Ø-ÿa-ga-u-ga-du-Ø-√dláak her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.ga-cj.irrga-md.someone-(indH.S).cl-(-,Ø,-i).√obtain	it will be obtained

**FUTURE (-)**

tléł O-ka-ga-u-ga-S-ÿa-√dóox'

S will not tie O

S	VERB	SEGMENT & GLOSS	TRANSLATION
1s	tléł yak <u>k</u> wadláak	tléł + Ø-ÿa-ga-u-ga-xa-Ø-√dláak not + her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.ga-cj.irrga-md.i-(is.S).cl-(-,Ø,-i).√obtain	i won't obtain it
2s	tléł yak <u>g</u> eedláak	tléł + Ø-ÿa-ga-u-ga-i-Ø-√dláak not + her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.ga-cj.irrga-md.you-(2s.S).cl-(-,Ø,-i).√obtain	you won't obtain it
3s	tléł ayak <u>g</u> wadláak	tléł + a-ÿa-ga-u-ga-Ø-Ø-√dláak not + her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.ga-cj.irrga-md.s/he-(3.S).cl-(-,Ø,-i).√obtain	s/he won't obtain it
1p	tléł yagax <u>t</u> oodláak	tléł + Ø-ÿa-ga-u-ga-tu-Ø-√dláak not + her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.ga-cj.irrga-md.we-(ip.S).cl-(-,Ø,-i).√obtain	we won't obtain it
2p	tléł gaxyidláak	tléł + Ø-ÿa-ga-u-ga-yi-Ø-√dláak not + her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.ga-cj.irrga-md.you-all-(2p.S).cl-(-,Ø,-i).√obtain	you all won't obtain it
3p	tléł has akak <u>g</u> wadláak	tléł + has + a-ÿa-ga-u-ga-Ø-Ø-√dláak not + (3pl)+ her/him-(3.O).vsf.ga-cj.irrga-md.s/he-(3.S).cl-(-,Ø,-i).√obtain	they won't obtain it; s/he won't obtain them; they won't obtain them
indH	tléł kagax <u>d</u> udláak	tléł + Ø-ÿa-ga-u-ga-du-Ø-√dláak not + her/him/it-(3.O).vsf.ga-cj.irrga-md.someone-(indH.S).cl-(-,Ø,-i).√obtain	it won't be obtained

## Object-Subject Combinations

Now that we have seen the effects of changing the subject in imperfective (+/-), perfective (+/-), and future (+/-) modes, let's see the possible *object-subject combinations* and how those affect conjugation in the prefix and preverb.

### THEME

O-(ga)-S-s- $\sqrt{xán}$  \* (*state verb – transitive*)  
for S to love O

#### IMPERFECTIVE (+)

O-S-si- $\sqrt{xán}$  \*

S loves O

O	S	VERB	GLOSS	TRANSLATION
3s	1s	xasixán	$\emptyset$ -xa-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ her/him/it-(3.O).i-(is.S).cl(-d, $\emptyset$ ,+i).vhear	i love her/him/it
3p	1s	has xasixán	has + $\emptyset$ -xa-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).i-(is.S).cl(-d, $\emptyset$ ,+i).vhear	i love them
2s	1s	ixsixán	i-xa-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ you-(2s.O).i-(is.S).cl(-d, $\emptyset$ ,+i).vhear	i love you
2p	1s	yee xsixán	yee + xa-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ you-all-(2p.O) + i-(is.S).cl(-d, $\emptyset$ ,+i).vhear	i love you all
indH	1s	kuxsixán	ku-xa-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ someone-(indH.O).i-(is.S).cl(-d, $\emptyset$ ,+i).vhear	i love someone
indN	1s	at xasixán	at + xa-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ something-(indN.O) + i-(is.S).cl(-d, $\emptyset$ ,+i).vhear	i love something
3s	1p	tusixán	$\emptyset$ -tu-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ her/him/it-(3.O).we-(ip.S).cl(-d, $\emptyset$ ,+i).vhear	we love her/him/it
3p	1p	has tusixán	has + $\emptyset$ -tu-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).we-(ip.S).cl(-d, $\emptyset$ ,+i).vhear	we love them
2s	1p	itusixán	i-tu-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ you-(2s.O).we-(ip.S).cl(-d, $\emptyset$ ,+i).vhear	we love you
2p	1p	yee tusixán	yee + tu-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ you-all-(2p.O) + we-(ip.S).cl(-d, $\emptyset$ ,+i).vhear	we love you all
indH	1p	kutusixán	ku-tu-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ someone-(indH.O).we-(ip.S).cl(-d, $\emptyset$ ,+i).vhear	we love someone
indN	1p	at tusixán	at + tu-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ something-(indN.O) + we-(ip.S).cl(-d, $\emptyset$ ,+i).vhear	we love something
3s	2s	isixán	$\emptyset$ -i-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ her/him/it-(3.O).i-(2s.S).cl(-d, $\emptyset$ ,+i).vhear	you love her/him/it
3p	2s	has isixán	has + $\emptyset$ -i-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).i-(2s.S).cl(-d, $\emptyset$ ,+i).vhear	you love them
1s	2s	xat isixán	xat + i-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ me-(is.O) + i-(2s.S).cl(-d, $\emptyset$ ,+i).vhear	you love me
1p	2s	haa isixán	haa + i-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ you-all-(2p.O) + i-(2s.S).cl(-d, $\emptyset$ ,+i).vhear	you love us
indH	2s	keesixán	ku-i-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ someone-(indH.O).i-(2s.S).cl(-d, $\emptyset$ ,+i).vhear	you love someone

## Understanding Tlingit Verbs

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O	S	VERB	GLOSS	TRANSLATION
indN	2s	at <b>isixán</b>	at + i-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ something-(indN.O) + i-(2s.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	you love something
3s	2p	yisixán	$\emptyset$ -yi-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ her/him/it-(3.O).you-all-(2p.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	you all love her/him/it
3p	2p	has yisixán	has + $\emptyset$ -yi-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).you-all-(2p.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	you all love them
is	2p	<u>xat</u> yisixán	<u>xat</u> + yi-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ me-(is.O).you-all-(2p.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	you all love me
ip	2p	haa yisixán	haa + yi-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ us-(ip.O).you-all-(2p.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	you all love us
indH	2p	kuyeesixán	<u>ku</u> -yi-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ someone-(indH.O).you-all-(2p.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	you all love someone
indN	2p	at yisixán	at + yi-si- $\sqrt{xán}$ something-(indN.O) + you-all-(2p.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	you all love something
3s	3s	asixán	a- $\emptyset$ -si- $\sqrt{xán}$ her/him/it-(3.O).s/he-(3.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	s/he loves her/him/it
3p	3s	has asixán	has + a- $\emptyset$ -si- $\sqrt{xán}$ (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).s/he-(3.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	s/he loves them; they love her/him; they love them
is	3s	<u>xat</u> sixán	<u>xat</u> + $\emptyset$ -si- $\sqrt{xán}$ me-(is.O).s/he-(3.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	s/he loves me
ip	3s	haa sixán	haa + $\emptyset$ -si- $\sqrt{xán}$ us-(ip.O) + s/he-(3.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	s/he loves us
2s	3s	isixán	i- $\emptyset$ -si- $\sqrt{xán}$ you-(2s.O).s/he-(3.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	s/he loves you
2p	3s	yee sixán	yee + $\emptyset$ -si- $\sqrt{xán}$ you-all-(2p.O) + s/he-(3.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	s/he loves you all
indH	3s	kusixán	<u>ku</u> - $\emptyset$ -si- $\sqrt{xán}$ someone-(indH.O).s/he-(3.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	s/he loves someone
indN	3s	at sixán	at + $\emptyset$ -si- $\sqrt{xán}$ something-(indN.O) + s/he-(3.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	s/he loves something
is	3p	has <u>xat</u> sixán	has + <u>xat</u> + $\emptyset$ -si- $\sqrt{xán}$ (3pl) + me-(is.O) + s/he-(3.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	they love me
ip	3p	has haa sixán	has + haa + $\emptyset$ -si- $\sqrt{xán}$ (3pl) + us-(ip.O) + s/he-(3.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	they love us
2s	3p	has isixán	has + i- $\emptyset$ -si- $\sqrt{xán}$ (3pl) + you-(2s.O).s/he-(3.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	they love you
2p	3p	has yee sixán	has + yee + $\emptyset$ -si- $\sqrt{xán}$ (3pl) + you-all-(2p.O) + s/he-(3.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	they love you all
indH	3p	has kusixán	has + <u>ku</u> - $\emptyset$ -si- $\sqrt{xán}$ (3pl) + someone-(indH.O).s/he-(3.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	they love someone
indN	3p	has at sixán	has + at + $\emptyset$ -si- $\sqrt{xán}$ (3pl) + something-(indN.O) + s/he-(3.S).cl-(d, $\emptyset$ ,+i). $\sqrt{\text{hear}}$	they love something
3s	indH	dudzixán	$\emptyset$ -du-dzi- $\sqrt{xán}$ her/him/it-(3.O).someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,+i). $\sqrt{\text{love}}$	her/him/it is loved
3p	indH	has dudzixán	has + $\emptyset$ -du-dzi- $\sqrt{xán}$ (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,+i). $\sqrt{\text{love}}$	they are loved
is	indH	<u>xat</u> dudzixán	<u>xat</u> + du-dzi- $\sqrt{xán}$ me-(is.O) + someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,+i). $\sqrt{\text{love}}$	i am loved

## Object & Subject Combinations

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O	S	VERB	GLOSS	TRANSLATION
1p	indH	<b>haa dudzixán</b>	haa + du-dzi- <u>v</u> xán us-(1p.O).someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,+i).v/love	we are loved
2s	indH	<b>idudzixán</b>	i-du-dzi- <u>v</u> xán you-(2s.O).someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,+i).v/love	you are loved
2p	indH	<b>yee dudzixán</b>	yee + du-dzi- <u>v</u> xán you-all-(2p.O) + someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,+i).v/love	you all are loved
indH	indH	<b>kududzixán</b>	ku-du-dzi- <u>v</u> xán someone-(indH.O).someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,+i).v/love	someone is loved
indN	indH	<b>at dudzixán</b>	at + du-dzi- <u>v</u> xán something-(indN.O) + someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,+i).v/love	something is loved

### IMPERFECTIVE (-)

**tlél O-u-S-sa-vxán** \*

S does not love O

O	S	VERB	GLOSS	TRANSLATION
3s	1s	<b>tlél uxsaxán</b>	tlél + Ø-u-xa-sa- <u>v</u> xán not + her/him/it-(3.O).irri-i-(is.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).v/love	i don't love her/him/it
3p	1s	<b>tlél has uxsaxán</b>	tlél + has + Ø-u-xa-sa- <u>v</u> xán not + (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).irri-i-(is.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).v/love	i don't love them
2s	1s	<b>tlél eexsaxán</b>	tlél + i-u-xa-sa- <u>v</u> xán not + you-(2s.O).irri-i-(is.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).v/love	i don't love you
2p	1s	<b>tlél yee wxsaxán</b>	tlél + yee + u-xa-sa- <u>v</u> xán not + you-all-(2p.O) + irri-i-(is.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).v/love	i don't love you all
indH	1s	<b>tlél kuxsaxán</b>	tlél + ku-u-xa-sa- <u>v</u> xán not + someone-(indH.O).irri-i-(is.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).v/love	i don't love someone
indN	1s	<b>tlél at uxasaxán</b>	tlél + at + u-xa-sa- <u>v</u> xán not + something-(indN.O) + irri-i-(is.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).v/love	i don't love something
-	1s	<b>tlél daa sá uxasaxán</b>	tlél + daa + sá + u-xa-sa- <u>v</u> xán not + what + say + her/him/it-(3.O) + irri-i-(is.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).v/love	i don't love anything
3s	1p	<b>tlél tusaxán</b>	tlél + Ø-u-tu-sa- <u>v</u> xán not + her/him/it-(3.O).irr.we-(ip.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).v/love	we don't love her/him/it
3p	1p	<b>tlél has tusaxán</b>	tlél + has + Ø-u-tu-sa- <u>v</u> xán not + (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).irr.we-(ip.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).v/love	we don't love them
2s	1p	<b>tlél itusaxán</b>	tlél + i-u-tu-sa- <u>v</u> xán not + you-(2s.O).irr.we-(ip.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).v/love	we don't love you
2p	1p	<b>tlél yee tusaxán</b>	tlél + yee + u-tu-sa- <u>v</u> xán not + you-all-(2p.O) + irr.we-(ip.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).v/love	we don't love you all
indH	1p	<b>tlél kutusaxán</b>	tlél + ku-u-tu-sa- <u>v</u> xán not + someone-(indH.O).irr.we-(ip.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).v/love	we don't love someone
indN	1p	<b>tlél at tusaxán</b>	tlél + at + u-tu-sa- <u>v</u> xán not + something-(indN.O) + irr.we-(ip.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).v/love	we don't love something
3s	2s	<b>tlél eesaxán</b>	tlél + Ø-u-i-sa- <u>v</u> xán not + her/him/it-(3.O).irri-(2s.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).v/love	you don't love her/him/it
3p	2s	<b>tlél has eexsaxán</b>	tlél + has + Ø-u-i-sa- <u>v</u> xán not + (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).irri-(2s.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).v/love	you don't love them

## Understanding Tlingit Verbs

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O	S	VERB	GLOSS	TRANSLATION
is	2s	tlél xat eesaxán	tlél + xat + u-i-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + me-(is.O) + irri.(2s.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	you don't love me
ip	2s	tlél haa eesaxán	tlél + haa + u-i-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + you-all-(2p.O) + irri.(2s.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	you don't love us
indH	2s	tlél <u>keesaxán</u>	tlél + ku-u-i-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + someone-(indH.O).irri.(2s.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	you don't love someone
indN	2s	tlél at eesaxán	tlél + at + u-i-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + something-(indN.O) + irri.(2s.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	you don't love something
3s	2p	tlél yeesaxán	tlél + Ø-u-yi-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + her/him/it-(3.O).irryou-all-(2p.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	you all don't love her/him/it
3p	2p	tlél has yeesaxán	tlél + has + Ø-u-yi-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).irryou-all-(2p.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	you all don't love them
is	2p	tlél xat yeesaxán	tlél + xat + u-yi-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + me-(is.O).irryou-all-(2p.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	you all don't love me
ip	2p	tlél haaysaxán	tlél + haa + u-yi-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + us-(ip.O).irryou-all-(2p.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	you all don't love us
indH	2p	tlél <u>keeyasaxán</u>	tlél + ku-u-yi-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án someone-(indH.O).irryou-all-(2p.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	you all don't love someone
indN	2p	tlél at yeesaxán	tlél + at + u-yi-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + something-(indN.O) + irryou-all-(2p.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	you all don't love something
3s	3s	tlél oosxán	tlél + a-Ø-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + her/him/it-(3.O).s/he-(3.O).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	s/he doesn't loves her/him/it
3p	3s	tlél has oosxán	tlél + has + a-Ø-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).s/he-(3.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	s/he doesn't loves them; they don't love them
is	3s	tlél xat oosxán	tlél + xat + u-Ø-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + me-(is.O).irrs.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	s/he doesn't loves me
ip	3s	tlél haa oosxán	tlél + haa + u-Ø-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + us-(ip.O) + irrs.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	s/he doesn't loves us
2s	3s	tlél eesxán	tlél + i-u-Ø-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + you-(2s.O).irrs.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	s/he doesn't loves you
2p	3s	tlél yee oosxán	tlél + yee + u-Ø-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + you-all-(2p.O) + irrs.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	s/he doesn't loves you all
indH	3s	tlél <u>koosxán</u>	tlél + ku-u-Ø-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + someone-(indH.O).irrs.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	s/he doesn't loves someone
indN	3s	tlél at oosxán	tlél + at + u-Ø-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + something-(indN.O) + irrs.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	s/he doesn't loves something
is	3p	tlél has xat oosxán	tlél + has + xat + u-Ø-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + (3pl) + me-(is.O).irrs.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	they don't love me
ip	3p	tlél has haaysaxán	tlél + has + haa + u-Ø-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + (3pl) + us-(ip.O) + irrs.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	they don't love us
2s	3p	tlél has eesxán	tlél + has + i-u-Ø-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + (3pl) + you-(2s.O).irrs.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	they don't love you
2p	3p	tlél has yee oosxán	tlél + has + yee + u-Ø-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + (3pl) + you-all-(2p.O) + irrs.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	they don't love you all
indH	3p	tlél has <u>koosxán</u>	tlél + has + ku-u-Ø-sa- $\sqrt{x}$ án not + (3pl) + someone-(indH.O).irrs.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d.s,-i).vlove	they don't love someone

## Object & Subject Combinations

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O	S	VERB	GLOSS	TRANSLATION
indN	3P	tlél has at oosxán	tlél + has + at + u-Ø-sa-√xán not + (3pl) + something-(indN.O) + irr.s/he-(3S).cl-(-,d,s,-i).√love	they don't love something
3S	indH	tlél dusxán	tlél + Ø-u-du-s-√xán not + her/him/it-(3.O).irr.someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).√love	he isn't loved
3P	indH	tlél has dusxán	tlél + has + Ø-u-du-s-√xán not + (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).irr.someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).√love	they are not loved
1S	indH	tlél xat dusxán	tlél + xat + u-dus-s-√xán not + me-(is.O) + irr.someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).√love	i am not loved
1P	indH	tlél haa dusxán	tlél + haa + u-dus-s-√xán not + us-(ip.O).irr.someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).√love	we are not loved
2S	indH	tlél idusxán	tlél + i-u-du-s-√xán not + you-(2s.O).irr.someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).√love	you are not loved
2P	indH	tlél yee dusxán	tlél + yee + u-dus-s-√xán not + you-all-(2p.O) + irr.someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).√love	you all are not loved
indH	indH	tlél kudusxán	tlél + ku-u-du-s-√xán not + someone-(indH.O).irr.someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).√love	someone isn't loved
indN	indH	tlél at dusxán	tlél + at + u-dus-s-√xán not + something-(indN.O) + irr.someone-(indH.S).cl-(+d,s,-i).√love	something isn't loved

## THEME

O-sa-(Ø)-S-Ø-√.aax<sup>1</sup> (*event verb – transitive*)  
for S to hear O (a voice, singing)

### PERFECTIVE

O-sa-ÿu-S-ÿa-√.áx<sup>1</sup>

S heard O

O	S	VERB	GLOSS	TRANSLATION
3S	1S	saxwaa.áx	Ø-sa-ÿu-xa-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> her/him/it-(3.O).voice.pfv.i-(is.S).cl-(-,d,Ø,+i).√hear	i heard her/him/it
3P	1S	has saxwaa.áx	has + Ø-sa-ÿu-xa-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).voice.pfv.i-(is.S).cl-(-,d,Ø,+i).√hear	i heard them
2S	1S	isaxwaa.áx	i-sa-ÿu-xa-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> you-(2s.O).voice.pfv.i-(is.S).cl-(-,d,Ø,+i).√hear	i heard you
2P	1S	yee saxwaa.áx	yee + sa-ÿu-xa-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> you-all-(2p.O) + voice.pfv.i-(is.S).cl-(-,d,Ø,+i).√hear	i heard you all
indH	1S	kusaxwaa.áx	ku-sa-ÿu-xa-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> someone-(indH.O).voice.pfv.i-(is.S).cl-(-,d,Ø,+i).√hear	i heard someone
indN	1S	at xwaa.áx	at + ÿu-xa-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> something-(indN.O) + pfv.i-(is.S).cl-(-,d,Ø,+i).√hear	i heard something
3S	1P	sawtuwa.áx	Ø-sa-ÿu-tu-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> her/him/it-(3.O).voice.pfv.we-(ip.S).cl-(-,d,Ø,+i).√hear	we heard her/him/it

## Understanding Tlingit Verbs

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O	S	VERB	GLOSS	TRANSLATION
3p	ip	has sawtuwa.áx	has + Ø-sa-yü-tu-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).voice.pfv.we-(ip.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	we heard them
2s	ip	isawtuwa.áx	i-sa-yü-tu-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> you-(2s.O).voice.pfv.we-(ip.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	we heard you
2p	ip	yee sawtuwa.áx	yee + sa-yü-tu-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> you-all-(2p.O) + voice.pfv.we-(ip.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	we heard you all
indH	ip	kusawtuwa.áx	ku-sa-yü-tu-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> someone-(indH.O).voice.pfv.we-(ip.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	we heard someone
indN	ip	at wutuwa.áx	at + yü-tu-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> something-(indN.O) + pfv.we-(ip.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	we heard something
3s	2s	seeya.áx	Ø-sa-yü-i-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> her/him/it-(3.O).voice.pfv.i-(2s.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	you heard her/him/it
3p	2s	has seeya.áx	has + Ø-sa-yü-i-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).voice.pfv.i-(2s.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	you heard them
1s	2s	xat seeya.áx	xat + sa-yü-i-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> me-(1s.O) + voice.pfv.i-(2s.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	you heard me
1p	2s	haa seeya.áx	haa + sa-yü-i-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> you-all-(2p.O) + voice.pfv.i-(2s.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	you heard us
indH	2s	kuseeya.áx	ku-sa-yü-i-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> someone-(indH.O).voice.pfv.i-(2s.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	you heard someone
indN	2s	at iya.áx	at + yü-i-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> something-(indN.O) + voice.pfv.i-(2s.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	you heard something
3s	2p	sayeey.áx	Ø-sa-yü-yi-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> her/him/it-(3.O).voice.pfv.you-all-(2p.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	you all heard her/him/it
3p	2p	has sayeey.áx	has + Ø-sa-yü-yi-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).voice.pfv.you-all-(2p.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	you all heard them
1s	2p	xat sayeey.áx	xat + sa-yü-yi-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> me-(1s.O).voice.pfv.you-all-(2p.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	you all heard me
1p	2p	haa sayeey.áx	haa + sa-yü-yi-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> us-(1p.O).voice.pfv.you-all-(2p.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	you all heard us
indH	2p	kusayeey.áx	ku-sa-yü-yi-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> someone-(indH.O).voice.pfv.you-all-(2p.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	you all heard someone
indN	2p	at yeey.áx	at + yü-yi-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> something-(indN.O) + pfv.you-all-(2p.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	you all heard something
3s	3s	aseiwa.áx	a-sa-yü-Ø-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> her/him/it-(3.O).voice.pfv.s/he-(3.O).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	s/he heard her/him/it
3p	3s	has seiwa.áx	has + a-sa-yü-Ø-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).voice.pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	s/he heard them; they heard her/him; they heard them
1s	3s	xat seiwa.áx	xat + sa-yü-Ø-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> me-(1s.O).voice.pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	s/he heard me
1p	3s	haa seiwa.áx	haa + sa-yü-Ø-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> us-(1p.O) + voice.pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	s/he heard us
2s	3s	iseiwa.áx	i-sa-yü-Ø-ÿa-√.áx <sup>1</sup> you-(2s.O).voice.pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl-(d,Ø,+i).√hear	s/he heard you

**Object & Subject Combinations**

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O	S	VERB	GLOSS	TRANSLATION
2p	3s	yee seiwa.áx	yee + sa-yü-Ø-ÿa-v.áx <sup>1</sup> you-all-(2p.O) + voice.pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).vhear	s/he heard you all
indH	3s	kuseiwa.áx	ku-sa-yü-Ø-ÿa-v.áx <sup>1</sup> someone-(indH.O).voice.pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).vhear	s/he heard someone
indN	3s	at uwa.áx	at + ýu-Ø-ÿa-v.áx <sup>1</sup> something-(indN.O) + pfv.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).vhear	s/he heard something
is	3p	has xat seiwa.áx	has + xat + sa-yü-Ø-ÿa-v.áx <sup>1</sup> (3pl) + me-(is.O) + voice.irr.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).vhear	they heard me
ip	3p	has haa seiwa.áx	has + haa + sa-yü-Ø-ÿa-v.áx <sup>1</sup> (3pl) + us-(ip.O) + voice.irr.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).vhear	they heard us
2s	3p	has seiwa.áx	has + i-sa-yü-Ø-ÿa-v.áx <sup>1</sup> (3pl) + you-(2s.O).voice.irr.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).vhear	they heard you
2p	3p	has yee seiwa.áx	has + yee + sa-yü-Ø-ÿa-v.áx <sup>1</sup> (3pl) + you-all-(2p.O) + voice.irr.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).vhear	they heard you all
indH	3p	has kuseiwa.áx	has + ku-sa-yü-Ø-ÿa-v.áx <sup>1</sup> (3pl) + someone-(indH.O).voice.irr.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).vhear	they heard someone
indN	3p	has at uwa.áx	has + at + ýu-Ø-ÿa-v.áx <sup>1</sup> (3pl) + something-(indN.O) + irr.s/he-(3.S).cl(-d,Ø,+i).vhear	they heard something
3s	indH	sawduwa.áx	Ø-sa-yü-du-ÿa-v.áx <sup>1</sup> her/him/it-(3.O).voice.pfv.someone-(indH.S).cl(-d,s,+i).vhear	she/he/it was heard
3p	indH	has sawduwa.áx	has + Ø-sa-yü-du-ÿa-v.áx <sup>1</sup> (3pl) + her/him/it-(3.O).voice.pfv.someone-(indH.S).cl(-d,s,+i).vhear	they were heard
is	indH	xat sawduwa.áx	xat + sa-yü-du-ÿa-v.áx <sup>1</sup> me-(is.O) + voice.pfv.someone-(indH.S).cl(-d,s,+i).vhear	i was heard
ip	indH	haa sawduwa.áx	haa + sa-yü-du-ÿa-v.áx <sup>1</sup> us-(ip.O).voice.pfv.someone-(indH.S).cl(-d,s,+i).vhear	we were heard
2s	indH	isawduwa.áx	i-sa-yü-du-ÿa-v.áx <sup>1</sup> you-(2s.O).voice.pfv.someone-(indH.S).cl(-d,s,+i).vhear	you were heard
2p	indH	yee sawduwa.áx	yee + sa-yü-du-ÿa-v.áx <sup>1</sup> you-all-(2p.O) + voice.pfv.someone-(indH.S).cl(-d,s,+i).vhear	you all were heard
indH	indH	kusawduwa.áx	ku-sa-yü-du-ÿa-v.áx <sup>1</sup> someone-(indH.O).voice.pfv.someone-(indH.S).cl(-d,s,+i).vhear	someone were heard
indN	indH	at wuduwa.áx	at + ýu-du-ÿa-v.áx <sup>1</sup> something-(indN.O) + pfv.someone-(indH.S).cl(-d,s,+i).vhear	something was heard

## THEME

O-(ga)-S-s-√teen (*event verb – transitive*)

for S to see, behold O (usually specific)

### PERFECTIVE

O-yü-S-si-√teen

S saw O; S sees O

O	S	VERB	GLOSS	TRANSLATION
3s	is	<u>x</u> wasiteen		i saw/see her/him/it
3p	is	has <u>x</u> wasiteen		i saw/see them
2s	is	<u>i</u> xwsiteen		i saw/see you
2p	is	yee <u>x</u> wsiteen		i saw/see you all
indH	is	<u>kux</u> wsiteen		i saw/see someone
indN	is	at <u>x</u> wasiteen		i saw/see something
rflx	is	sh <u>x</u> wadziteen		i saw/see myself
3s	ip	wutusiteen		we saw/see her/him/it
3p	ip	has wutusiteen		we saw/see them
2s	ip	iwtusiteen		we saw/see you
2p	ip	yee wtusiteen		we saw/see you all
indH	ip	<u>ko</u> wtusiteen		we saw/see someone
indN	ip	at wutusiteen		we saw/see something
rflx	ip	sh wutudziteen		we saw/see ourselves
3s	2s	yisiteen		you saw/see her/him/it
3p	2s	has yisiteen		you saw/see them
1s	2s	<u>x</u> at yisiteen		you saw/see me
1p	2s	haa yisiteen		you saw/see us
indH	2s	<u>k</u> uysiteen		you saw/see someone
indN	2s	at ysisteen		you saw/see something
rflx	2s	sh yidziteen		you saw/see yourself
3s	2p	yeeysiteen		you all saw/see her/him/it
3p	2p	has yeeysiteen		you all saw/see them
1s	2p	<u>x</u> at yeeysiteen		you all saw/see me
1p	2p	haayeeysiteen		you all saw/see us
indH	2p	<u>k</u> uyeeysiteen		you all saw/see someone
indN	2p	at yeeysiteen		you all saw/see something
rflx	2p	sh yeeydziteen		you all saw/see yourselves
3s	3s	awsiteen		s/he saw/sees her/him/it

## Object & Subject Combinations

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O	S	VERB	GLOSS	TRANSLATION
3P	3S	has awsiteen		s/he saw/sees them; they saw/see them
IS	3S	<u>xat</u> wusiteen		s/he saw/sees me
IP	3S	haa wsiteen		s/he saw/sees us
2S	3S	iwsiteen		s/he saw/sees you
2P	3S	yee wsiteen		s/he saw/sees you all
indH	3S	<u>koowsiteen</u>		s/he saw/sees someone
indN	3S	at wusiteen		s/he saw/sees something
rflx	3S	sh wudziteen		s/he saw/sees herself/himself
IS	3P	has <u>xat</u> wusiteen		they saw/see me
IP	3P	has haa wsiteen		they saw/see us
2S	3P	has iwsiteen		they saw/see you
2P	3P	has yee wsiteen		they saw/see you all
indH	3P	has <u>koowsiteen</u>		they saw/see someone
indN	3P	has at wusiteen		they saw/see something
rflx	3S	has sh wudziteen		they saw/see themselves
3S	indH	<u>wuduziteen</u>		she/he/it was seen
3P	indH	has wuduziteen		they were seen
IS	indH	<u>xat</u> wuduziteen		i was seen
IP	indH	haa wuduziteen		we were seen
2S	indH	iwduziteen		you were seen
2P	indH	yee wduziteen		you all were seen
indH	indH	<u>koowduziteen</u>		someone were seen
indN	indH	at wuduziteen		something was seen

### FUTURE

O-ga-u-ga-S-sa-√téen

S will see O

O	S	VERB	GLOSS	TRANSLATION
3S	IS	yei <u>kkwasatéen</u>		i will see her/him/it
3P	IS	yei has <u>kukasatéen</u>		i will see them
2S	IS	yei <u>ikkwasatéen</u>		i will see you
2P	IS	yei yee <u>kkwasatéen</u>		i will see you all
indH	IS	yei <u>kukkwusatéen</u>		i will see someone
indN	IS	yei at <u>kkwasatéen</u>		i will see something
rflx	IS	yei sh <u>kukasatéen</u>		i will see myself

## Understanding Tlingit Verbs

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O	S	VERB	GLOSS	TRANSLATION
3s	1p	yei gaxtoosatéen		we will see her/him/it
3p	1p	yei has gaxtoosatéen		we will see them
2s	1p	yei igaxtoosatéen		we will see you
2p	1p	yei yee gaxtoosatéen		we will see you all
indH	1p	yei <u>kugax</u> toosatéen		we will see someone
indN	1p	tei at <u>gax</u> toosatéen		we will see something
rflx	1p	yei sh gaxtoostéen		we will see ourselves
3s	2s	yei <u>kgees</u> atéen		you will see her/him/it
3p	2s	yei has <u>gagis</u> atéen		you will see them
1s	2s	yei <u>xat gagis</u> atéen		you will see me
1p	2s	yei haa <u>gagis</u> atéen		you will see us
indH	2s	yei <u>ku gagis</u> atéen		you will see someone
indN	2s	yei at <u>gagis</u> atéen		you will see something
rflx	2s	yei sh gagisteen		you will see yourself
3s	2p	yei <u>gaxyis</u> atéen		you all will see her/him/it
3p	2p	yei has <u>gaxyis</u> atéen		you all will see them
1s	2p	yei <u>xat gaxyis</u> atéen		you all will see me
1p	2p	yei haa <u>gaxyis</u> atéen		you all will see us
indH	2p	yei <u>kugaxyis</u> atéen		you all will see someone
indN	2p	yei at <u>gaxyis</u> atéen		you all will see something
rflx	2p	yei sh <u>gaxyist</u> éen		you all will see yourselves
3s	3s	yei <u>aguxs</u> atéen		s/he will see her/him/it
3p	3s	yei has <u>aguxs</u> atéen		s/he will see them; they will see them
1s	3s	yei <u>xat guxs</u> atéen		s/he will see me
1p	3s	yei haa <u>guxs</u> atéen		s/he will see us
2s	3s	yei <u>iguxs</u> atéen		s/he will see you
2p	3s	yei yee <u>guxs</u> atéen		s/he will see you all
indH	3s	yei <u>kuguxs</u> atéen		s/he will see someone
indN	3s	yei at <u>guxs</u> atéen		s/he will see something
rflx	3s	yei sh <u>gugast</u> éen		s/he will see herself/himself
1s	3p	yei has <u>xat guxs</u> atéen		they will see me
1p	3p	yei has haa <u>guxs</u> atéen		they will see us
2s	3p	yei has <u>iguxs</u> atéen		they will see you
2p	3p	yei has yee <u>guxs</u> atéen		they will see you all

**Object & Subject Combinations**

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O	S	VERB	GLOSS	TRANSLATION
indH	3P	yei has <u>kugux</u> satéen		they will see someone
indN	3P	yei has at guxsatéen		they will see something
3S	3S	yei has sh <u>gugastéen</u>		they will see themselves
3S	indH	yei <u>gax</u> dustéen		her/him/it will be seen
3P	indH	yei has <u>gax</u> dustéen		they will be seen
1S	indH	yei <u>xat</u> gaxdustéen		i will be seen
1P	indH	yei haa <u>gax</u> dustéen		we will be seen
2S	indH	yei <u>igax</u> dustéen		you will be seen
2P	indH	yei yee <u>gax</u> dustéen		you all will be seen
indH	indH	yei <u>kugax</u> dustéen		someone will be seen
indN	indH	yei at <u>gax</u> dustéen		something will be seen
recip	1P	woosh yei <u>gax</u> toostéen		we will see each other
recip	2P	woosh yei <u>gaxy</u> istéen		you all will see each other
recip	3S	woosh yei <u>gugastéen</u>		they will see each other















