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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS
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VOLUME 3

⓪
**THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE
HUPA LANGUAGE**

BY

PLINY EARLE GODDARD

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JUNE, 1905

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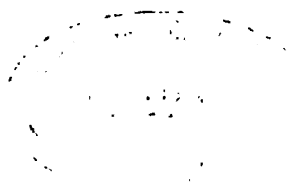
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**THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE
HUPA LANGUAGE**

BY

PLINY EABLE GODDARD

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KEY TO THE SOUNDS REPRESENTED BY THE
CHARACTERS USED.

- a as in father.
- ā nearly of the same quality, but of longer duration. It is used as a matter of convenience to distinguish a few words from others nearly like them.
- ai as in aisle.
- e as in net.
- ē as in they but lacking the vanish.
- ei the sound of ē followed by a vanish.
- i as in pin.
- ī as in pique.
- ō as in note.
- o a more open sound than the last, nearly as in on.
- oi as in boil.
- ū as in rule.
- û nearly as in but, a little nearer to a.
- ^a a faint sound like the last. Sometimes it is entirely wanting.
- y as in yes.
- w as in will.
- w an unvoiced w which occurs frequently at the end of syllables. When it follows vowels other than ō or ū it is preceded by a glide and is accordingly written uw.
- hw the preceding in the initial position. It has nearly the sound of wh in who.
- l as in let.
- L an unvoiced sound made with the tip of the tongue against the teeth, the breath being allowed to escape rather freely at one side of the tongue.

- L** nearly like the preceding, but the sides of the tongue are held more firmly against the back teeth, resulting in a harsher sound often beginning with a slight explosion. Some speakers place the tip of the tongue in the alveolar position.
- m** as in English.
- n** usually as in English, but sometimes very short.
- ñ** as ng in sing.
- h** as in English but somewhat stronger.
- x** has the sound of jota in Spanish.
- s** as in sit.
- z** the corresponding voiced continuant; only after d and rare.
- c** as sh in shall. It seldom occurs except after t.
- d** is spoken with the tongue on the teeth.
- t** an easily recognized, somewhat aspirated surd in the position of d.
- t** an unaspirated surd which is distinguished from d with difficulty.
- k, ky** a surd stop having the contact on the posterior third of the hard palate. Except before e, ē, i, and ī a glide is noticeable and has been written as y.
- g, gy** the sonant of the preceding, occurs rarely.
- k** when written before a back vowel (a, o, ō, ū, ũ) without a following y stands for a surd nearly in the position of c in come, but the contact is very firm. The resulting sound is very harsh and quite unlike the English sound.
- q** is a velar surd occurring only before back vowels.
- tc** as ch in church.
- dj** the corresponding voiced sound equivalent to j or soft g in English.

The syllables, considered as phonetic elements without regard to their possible morphological force, have been separated by spaces thinner than those employed between words.

THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE HUPA LANGUAGE

INTRODUCTION.

The Hupa are a small community isolated in their home by the surrounding mountains. The valley which bears their name is in Humboldt county, California, on the Trinity river a few miles above its confluence with the Klamath. It was here the Hupa were found by the first white men who passed through this section of the state in 1850. The short memory of their own traditions knows no time when they lived otherwheres. Their myths explain that they came into spontaneous existence here, as the tree springs from the soil.

At the taking of the first census in 1866 there were reported to be 650 of them, already physically on the decline from contact with civilization. They number now about 450, upon whom their old traditions and religion have a strong hold notwithstanding their garb and dwellings supplied by white people. The older people speak their own language chiefly, having recourse to the few English words they know when communication with white people is necessary. The younger people all employ the Hupa language in their home life and when talking to each other, but have a good command of English for their intercourse with white people.

The Hupa neighbored and traded with the Yurok and Karok on the Klamath river, rather than with the tribes to the south and west. Travel by water in the excellent canoes was swift, comfortable, and comparatively safe. The crossing of the mountains not only entailed severe physical exertion but brought the

traveler into places in which might lurk the foe, man or beast. There was little necessity for travel. The salmon came up the river in abundant numbers to the nets of the waiting fisherman. The deer and elk, unlike the buffalo, wandered but short distances from their accustomed feeding grounds.

Trade, never extensive, was carried on by canoes with the Yurok along the Klamath and southward from its mouth. In return for seaweed, which furnished the supply of salt, and sea-fish, the Hupa supplied the coast peoples with acorns and other inland foods. Dentalia were the common currency. The Hupa and Yurok intermarried largely, and attended one another's dances, in which they joined, as well as in the games and contests which followed them. Since these people spoke languages totally different, communication was necessarily carried on by and through those who knew both languages.

That the Hupa language differs widely from the other languages of the Athapascan stock, to which it belongs, is evident. How much of this difference is due directly to the non-Athapascan Yurok, with whom they were so intimate, and how much is due to the slow and ordinary changes which are constantly taking place in an isolated people, it is impossible to tell at present. This difference is manifest in the phonetic character, several changes in the consonants and vowels having taken place; in the vocabulary, many new nouns, especially, having arisen; and morphologically, verb forms having been multiplied and extended.

On the other hand, the remaining languages of the Pacific Division of the Athapascan are rather closely connected and grade into each other. They were spoken from the valley of the Umpqua, in Oregon, southward to the Klamath, where their territory was cut through by the Yurok and Wishosk. South of these peoples they occupied most of the valleys of Mad and Eel rivers, as well as the intervening mountains and the coast as far as Usal.

There is no published account of other languages of this division. Some material in manuscript, not yet thoroughly digested,

is in the possession of the Department of Anthropology concerning the Tolowa language, spoken in Del Norte county, California, and the Wailaki and Lassik dialects spoken on the upper waters of Eel river, in southern Humboldt and northern Mendocino counties. Less complete material of the same nature from the Athapascan peoples of western Oregon is also at hand.

Of the languages of the Northern Division of the Athapascan we possess a large comparative dictionary in French, *Dictionnaire de la Langue Dènè-Dinjié*, par le R. P. E. Petitot,¹ who was for many years a missionary among the peoples near the mouth of the Mackenzie river. As a preface to that volume a comparative sketch of the grammar of the languages treated is given. The dialect of the Carriers, which is not included in the above mentioned work, has been treated by Father Morice in a paper entitled, "The Déné Languages," published in the *Transactions of the Canadian Institute*, Vol. I, March, 1891.

The linguistic material concerning the Southern Division is exceedingly scanty. Dr. Washington Matthews has published a few texts in connection with his treatment of Navaho religion, but the frequent repetitions in the prayers and hymns reduce the lexical and grammatical material to the minimum. The Apache and Lipan are almost unknown in regard to language and culture.

The sources of information for the matter published in this paper have been two. The Hupa Texts,² collected and published largely for the purpose, have furnished many forms of the grammar, and a context for their interpretation. Such texts are lacking in first and second persons of the verb, and in colloquial forms of the language. These have been supplied by means of questions suggested by forms occurring in the texts.

¹ *Bibliothèque de Linguistique et d'Ethnographie Américaines*, Vol. 2, Paris, 1876.

² Hupa Texts, Pliny Earle Goddard, *University of California Publications, American Archaeology and Ethnology*, Vol. 1, No. 2. The numbers given after the examples in the present paper are to the pages and lines of Volume 1 of this series.

The words and forms thus obtained have been studied by means of comparisons, seldom extending beyond the limits of the language; and analyzed to determine the force of each changing part. Afterward these forms have been assembled in classes, that an adequate conception of the language as a whole might be obtained.

In the presentation of the morphological facts the number of examples has not been limited, that the conclusions drawn may be easily and quickly justified, and that complete material may be available for comparative studies. Little regard has been paid to the terms and forms of formal grammar, since they tend to obscure the facts of a language in many respects quite different from those to which they were originally applied.

NOUNS.

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FORM AND LENGTH.

The nouns of the Hupa language, when classified according to their length and form, fall into five fairly well marked classes.

MONOSYLLABIC.

There are many monosyllabic nouns, for the most part, names of common material objects and elements. These words and others are found with various phonetic changes in the cognate languages. Some of them are the following:

- a, cloud. 104-13, 105-8.
- es, fish trap, cf. es tciñ. 208-5.
- ya, lice. 151-10.
- yōn, corner, part of house back of the fire. 241-2, 136-6.
- la, a seaweed, *Porphyra perforata*. 31.
- liñ, pet, domesticated animal, dog. 114-12, 195-8.
- lit, smoke, steam. 96-2, 170-7, 321-7.
- Lōl, a strap. 278-9.
- Lōn, mouse. 153-15.
- Lōk, fish, salmon. 98-7.
- Lūw, rattlesnake. 195-8.
- Lō, grass, herb, medicine. 101-3, 121-15, 242-4.
- Lūw, alder. 341-14.
- mī, weather spirit. 79, 271-3.
- mintc, a hut. 17.
- mūñk, lake, pond. 100-7.
- nin, ground, the earth.
- hwa, sun, moon. 104-10.
- hwiñ, song. 315-5.
- xai, winter. 198-1.
- xai, root of conifer. 39, 41.
- xoñ, fire. 104-15.
- xail, load, burden. 105-16, 171-17.
- xūn, river. 265-9, 200-9.
- sats, bear. 276-1, 198-7.
- sits, skin, bark. 97-4.
- dje, pitch. 150-11.

- tan, gods of the deer. 77.
 te, blanket. 190-4, 204-7.
 teūw, coal, charcoal. 114-4.
 tin, road, trail. 102-8, 106-15, 121-7.
 tits, cane, digging stick. 150-9, 12, 363-11.
 tō, water, ocean. 159-7, 195-4.
 tse, stone. 197-1.
 tsē, brush, fence. 176-9.
 tseûk, fur for tying hair. 247-14.
 tcint, dead things. 346-5.
 tcwal, frog, toad (?). 164-13, 196-1.
 tcwiltc, huckleberry. 32.
 tewite, wood, firewood. 157-2.
 tewûñ, dirt, excrement. 111-10, 207-3.
 kiñ, stick, tree. 100-2, 108-14.
 kiñ, a game. 61.
 kos, bulbs. 110-5.
 kût, root of a deciduous tree. 39, 41.
 kya, woman's dress, a skirt. 164-9, 179-10, 333-8.
 kyōts, sinew. 97-4, 288-5.
 qō, worm.

MONOSYLLABIC WITH POSSESSIVE PREFIX.

Many nouns, of themselves monosyllabic, do not occur without a possessive prefix. These words, like the preceding class, seem to belong to the oldest stratum of the language. Most of them are to be found in the other Athapascan languages. They are generally the names of parts of the body and personal possessions, and terms of relationship.

- a dil la, her hand. 307-2.
 a dim mit, her own belly. 276-5.
 a dit ta, (in) his sack. 152-9, 282-6.
 a dit tsel, his biceps. 142-2.
 il de, sisters (of each other). 169-1.
 liL Liñ, brothers (of each other). 140-9.
 min niñ, its face. 115-15.
 mit tseûk, its umbilical cord. 157-4.
 mit tsiñ, its meat. 208-13.

- mitc tewō, grandmother. 136-12.
 mik ke, its tail. 283-15.
 mik kil, her brother. 189-13.
 mik kin, its base. 230-6.
 mûn tewiñ,¹ their mother. 135-10, 229-12.
 ne xûñ, your husband. 210-11.
 nit djê, your mind. 351-9.
 nit tai, your paternal uncle. 237-3.
 nō ta, our father. 192-9.
 hwauw, my sister's boy. 120-14.
 hwim mit, my belly. 112-17.
 hwîn niñ, my face. 247-12.
 hwûw xai, my boy. 137-5.
 hwit djê, my mind. 296-13.
 hwik kai, my brother-in-law. 142-14.
 hwûn tewiñ, my mother. 181-9.
 xoi kil, his younger brother. 150-1, 332-1.
 xoi kyai, her granddaughter. 135-1, 241-5.
 xoi kyōn, her odor. 165-4.
 xoik kyûñ, his mind. 102-16.
 xō ût, his wife. 117-15, 195-1.
 xō la, his hand. 96-4.
 xō mit, her belly. 102-15.
 xon na, his eyes. 105-15.
 xon niñ, his face. 174-8.
 xō xa, his tracks. 159-4.
 xō xai, her boy. 139-9.
 xō xûñ, her husband. 305-11.
 xō djê, his mind. 307-9.
 xō ta, his father. 169-1.
 xōt da, his mouth. 112-14, 113-18.
 xot detc, her sister. 169-13.
 xō tse, his daughter. 237-1.
 xot tseûk, its umbilical cord. 157-7.
 xot tsel, his biceps. 139-13.
 xōtc teite, his elbows. 347-8.

¹This word and hwûn tewiñ below point to dissyllabic base, ûn tewiñ probably connected with the root -tewe, to make.

- xō tewō, his grandmother. 290-2.
 xō kyūñ, his breast. 301-1.
 ke tse, somebody's penis (severed from the body). 171-3.
 ke kai, somebody's thigh. 171-7.
 kūtē tewō, its grandmother. 100-16.

POLYSYLLABIC WITHOUT DESCRIPTIVE MEANING.

A considerable number of nouns of two or more syllables, evidently secondary, are not easily analyzed. The Hupa themselves do not attempt to assign meaning to them beyond the designation of the objects for which they stand. Examples are the following.

- is de au, madroña. 96-11.
 is dits, strings (verbal?). 144-7.
 yiL xai, mornings (verbal?). 255-17.
 wiL dūñ, yesterday. 175-13.
 lit tcūw, sand. 117-16.
 min tsit da, smokehole. 136-3.
 miñ kil en, menstruating women. 253-6.
 mis dje, fog. 244-6.
 na dī yau, dentalia. 208-13.
 na tses, arrows. 139-12.
 nis kiñ, Douglas spruce. 152-16.
 nō le, dam, waterfall. 102-7.
 xai tsa, basket-bucket. 110-16.
 xea kai, baby-basket. 289-17.
 xō is dai, man. 136-15.
 xō lit, noise. 241-2.
 xon ta, house. 97-13.
 xōs saik, abalones. 347-17.
 dīn nūw, manzanita. 200-3.
 dīn nai, arrowpoint. 119-3.
 dīt tsik, acorns. 137-15.
 dje lō, storage basket. 151-12.
 tai kyūw, sweathouse. 98-15.
 tea xūtē, girl. 189-8.
 tis mil, eagle. 114-8.
 tsil tiñ, bow. 139-12.

tcūw hwūw, elder sticks. 118-1.
 kai lūw, willow. 197-2.
 keL tsan, maiden. 135-2.
 kix xak, net. 256-7.
 kit tō, paddle (verbal?). 314-4.
 kōs tan, hat. 209-4.
 kyūk ka, deer fat. 164-10.

FORMED BY MEANS OF SUFFIXES AND COMPOSITION

There is a large and increasing number of nouns, formed by suffixes or by composition, the descriptive force of which is ever present in the mind of the speaker. The occasion for the increase of this class of nouns is the death of well known people who had, for a name, the name of some object or animal; and the introduction of new things by the white people.¹

SUFFIXES.

Suffixes which have no separate existence are few. The inhabitants are distinguished from the place they inhabit by suffixing -xoi to the name of the locality.

Lō mit ta xoi, prairies among people, New River people.
 110-12.

na tin nōx xoi, Hupa Indians.

xō il kūt xoi, Redwood creek Indian. 110-12.

kit dōñ xoi, people having evil power. 181-1.

A suffix, which does not appear as a verb, signifies that the plant or animal is found in, or frequents the place named.

yin ne tau, in the ground they are; a bulb. 135-2.

xas lin tau, ruffles he frequents; crane. 203-14.

xōL tsai tau, dry places he lives; a land monster. 114-18.

xon teL tau, glades, he frequents; coyote. 151-8.

Augmentatives are made by the suffix -kyō, which is evidently connected with the adjective nik kya ō. Its use is frequent to distinguish the larger of two plants or animals which resemble each other.

¹ Compare Amer. Anthropologist, New Series, Vol. 3, p. 209; and *Life and Culture of the Hupa*, p. 73.

sel kyō, *Heracleum lanatum*. 31.

kiL we kyō, spider. 151-13. KiL we is a small enemy of mankind.¹

kiL mûk kyō, *Aralia Californica*.

kiL dik kik kyō, pileated woodpecker. 204-7.

kos kyō, *Chlorogalum pomeridanum*. 109-12.

teim mûl kyō, an herb. 295-footnote.

Diminutives are formed by adding -ite or -te to the noun.

is de wite, *Heteromeles arbutifolia*; from is de au, the madroña, whose fruit resembles the *Heteromeles*.

lit tsō wite, little blue ones (beads). 199-7.

Lō daitc, an herb. 310-10.

Lō kate, a straw. 158-6.

me dil itc, a small canoe. 102-9.

miL tōL waltc, a small axe, hatchet. 198-8.

min ditc, wildcat. 222-12. Panther formerly had the corresponding augmentative for a name.

naL tsis itc, a spoon basket; it hangs small. 288-6.

nissatc diñ, a little way. 234-5. Compare, niss a, a long way.

dje lōtc, a small dje lō, a storage basket. 158-13

Small trees and animals have a diminutive in -yauw.

Lōk I yauw, small salmon.

nir tûk yauw, young black oaks. 362-17.

teim me yauw, young Douglas spruce. 283-7.

A suffix -ne wan is a very fruitful source of new nouns.

xon ne wan, fire like. 329-10.

tō ne wan, water like; glass, black obsidian. 108-2.

tsel ne wan, blood like; red obsidian. 180-11.

kim mit ne wan, belly like; watermelon.

kit tsai xûL ne wan, hawk black. 332-2.

qō ne wan, worm like; rice.

Compare, nō nin Lûk ne wan, dough put on the ground like, 209-4, and xot tsin ne wan, carefully. 142-5.

Certain adverbial suffixes of place furnish secondary nouns.

lit teūw diñ, sand place, a village. 169-1.

¹ Compare Life and Culture, p. 64.

- mil la kin ta, its hand bases; its wrists. 215-2.
 nil tūk a lai, black oak tops among; a dancing place
 among oaks. 174-5.
 xon ta diñ, house place; village, vicinity of a house. 210-5.
 tō diñ, water place; the river.
 tǝ diñ, brush place; a grave (from the ancient practice
 of fencing graves with brush). 176-8.
 mis kūt, a slide on; a Hupa village. 105-4.
 kin tcūw hwik kūt, its nose on; a Hupa village situated
 on a nose-like ridge. 135-1.

COMPOUNDS.

Δ) A few compounds consist of two nouns in juxtaposition without a subordinating possessive prefix.

The second noun qualifies the first.

Lūw xan, snake river; eel. 98-13.

Lō tse, grass stone; a sedge. 100-8.

The first noun qualifies the second.

hwil tsil tin LōL, my bow string. 153-15.

xon na tūñ, his eye leaves (?); his eyebrows. 362-11.

xō tsin dūk kan, her leg ridge; her shin. 103-1.

kin nal dūn tǝ, kinaldūñ stick. 238-7.

kix xak kiñ, net pole. 257-6.

Β) Compounds consisting of two nouns, the second of which has a possessive prefix, have the first qualifying the second.

xon na kūt tō, her eyes their water; her tears. 245-11.

din nūw mū wit wat de, manzanita its flour. 200-3.

din dai mitc tewō, flint its grandmother; a bird. 182-1.

tin mū wa, trail its edge. 121-7.

kai lūw mūk kūt de, willow its root. 197-2.

kī yaww me de ai, bird its scalp, woodpecker's scalp. 187-5.

kiL la xūn mit teit dil ye, deer its dance. 231-1.

γ) A few compounds, true substantives, have the first element a noun and the second an adjective qualifying it.

ya ūl kai, louse white; grey-back. 111-1.

nil tewin dil mai, nil tcwin gray; an herb. 283-8.

nin nis an Lûk kai, mountain white; Mount Shasta. 328-1.

tit tau Lûk kai, tit tau white; a bird. 144-10.

tō nūw hwōn diñ, water good place; Freshwater Lagoon.
245-17.

tûn tewiñ, leaves fragrant; pepper wood. 271-9.

tseL kai, stone white; a white knife. 101-1.

tse Lit tsō, stone blue; a hard bluish stone. 114-17.

tsē Lit tsō, brush blue; *Ceanothus integerrimus*. 319-8.

tsō yōL tel, (ʔ) wide. 223-8.

D) Certain compounds whose first elements are nouns followed by qualifying adjectives are introduced by possessive prefixes. These words, while performing the office of substantives, really qualify a subject understood.

min teūw mil, its nose pierced (ʔ); yellow-hammer.
113-12.

mis sa nil tewin, its mouth stinks; buzzard. 113-17.

mitc tewûn tûL tan, its dung soft; fox. 143-12.

xon teūw dite teete, his nose rough; a mythical character. 150-1.

kim miL na tûl teū wōl, its foot round; bob-cat. 143-6.

kit tûn dûñ qōtc, its leaves sour; *Oxalis Oregana*. 121-12.

kit tsa iL kai, its (ʔ) white; bluejay.¹ 120-13.

E) There are compounds, similar to the last, but having for their last elements words indicating the presence, abundance, or lack of some part or quality.

mex xon tau xō len, its house it has; wood-rat. 152-9.

mis lût xō len, folds having. 364-14.

mitc dje xō len, its pitch abundant; *Pinus Lambertiana*.
110-15.

mitc dje ē din, its mind lacking; a baby. 101-14.

mitc teil le xō len, their wings they have. 317-3.

mûx xaix xo len, their children they have; does. 310-2.

mûx xa tce xō len, its roots abundant; *Leptotaenia Californica*.

¹ For the first element, compare, kit tsai xûL ne wan, hawk black. 332-2.

² Compare, xon ta ē din, house without. 192-14.

VERBS AS NOUNS.

Any verb in the third person present, of the active or passive voice, seems capable of becoming a noun without changing its form. Verbs are also variously compounded to form descriptive substantives.

ACTIVE.

- na i ya, it comes down; rain, or it is raining. 229-3.
 nas dik, over the ground it creeps; yerba buena. 364-15.
 na ke dil yai, on each side they hang (?); beads. 190-10.
 nil lin, it flows; a creek. 119-17.
 nistan, on the ground it lies; a log. 341-4.
 nō taL a; big lagoon. 117-7.
 nūn dil, they come down; snow. 170-10. Compare,
 na i ya above.
 xoi de il lū, they attack; a war company. 332-5.
 xot dan tce, it blows down; a wind. 227-4.
 xūn neūw, it speaks; language. 110-10.
 dūk kan, it is on edge; a mountain ridge. 137-9.
 tes deL, they came; hoar frost. 270-5.
 teiL wal, he shakes; the kinaldūñ dance. 366-2.
 teit dil ye, they dance; a dance.
 teiL tal, he stamps with his foot; a dance. 366-2.
 kai tim miL, he carries along; a wood-basket. 363-11.
 ken nūw; thunder. 144-4.
 kissea qōt, he works with a needle (?); a net-headress.
 159-9.

PASSIVE.

- yai kyū wil tats, they have been cut in strips; a blanket or
 dress of strips. 207-5.
 wil loi, that which has been tied; a bundle. 210-3.
 Le na wil la, they have been laid together; a fire. 109-10.
 na ūl mats, around it has been coiled; a coil. 151-13.
 na xō wil loi, around him it is tied; a belt. 209-6.
 nō na wit tan, a long object placed; a door or cover of
 boards. 203-9.
 da kyū we wit tan; fishing board.

tal kait, over the water it has been pushed; a fishing board. 119-18.

kin nal mats, around it is coiled; cribs of hazel. 191-3.

kin na kyū wil mats, around it is coiled; cribs of hazel. 191-4.

kit Loi, it is twined; a basket. 103-7.

COMPOUNDED WITH NOUNS.

Compounds are formed with a noun for the first element, as subject, object, or the limit of motion of the second element, a verb.

es tein nauw, fish-trap (†) it comes in; a swimming deer. 162-1.

nax ke kōs na dū wūl, two its necks waving around; a monster. 163-12.

Le konte dit til le, salt it likes; wild goose.

Lōk yit dit til le, fish it likes; otter. 144-8.

sa lūw, they are put in the mouth; food consisting of the green stems of herbs.

sa xauw, liquid is put in the mouth; acorn soup.

na dī yau kil tcwe, dentialia maker. 325-9.

WITH PREFIXES.

Adverbial prefixes of place, instrument, accompaniment, and manner make substantives out of verbs.

meū na sit tan, under it sits; a head-dress. 211-12.

me dil, in they go; a canoe. 101-12.

mīL xō wit loi, with it he is tied; his belt. 120-2.

mīL da kit dīL dil, with it she shakes (†); a winnowing basket. 365-10.

mīL tcōL walte, with it he chops; an axe. 198-8.

mīL kit tūk kûte, with it he plays shinny; a shinny stick. 143-5.

mīL kyū wō hwal, with it he hooks; a hook. 106-16.

mīL kyō xait, with it one buys; money. 145-3.

mūk kai kit Loi, on it it is woven; hazel basket ribs. 290-6.

nis tañ ka kit tūk gow, log along he runs; pine-martin. 222-12.

- na wit dits tin nauw, in a circle it goes around; a whirlpool. 120-3.
 nin nū win na kisten, world around it lies; earthquake. 143-16.
 xō mūk kūt tsis dai, his on it he sits; his stool. 292-3.
 te kyō xōl xūt, from the water; a monster. 328-4.
 tsefūk ka yañ ai, on a stone he sits; ground-squirrel. 222-11
 kiL na dil, with them they travel; a wolf. 174-7.

WITH SUFFIXES.

Suffixes of location furnish names of places

- LeI diñ, the flowing together place; village at the junction of the main Trinity and its south fork. 105-13.
 Le naI diñ, the flowing together a second time place; the junction of the Trinity and Klamath. 158-16.
 Na il lit diñ, fire runs over the ground place; a village west of the Klamath river. 158-2.
 na na tūL diñ, the stepping down place; at the foot of the ladder in the sweat-house. 207-2
 na te tse diñ, the pushing back place; the sliding doorway. 97-17.
 Ta kim miL diñ, the making acorn soup place; a Hupa village. 104-10.
 Mūk ka na dū wūL a diñ, upon it they come and go; the beach at the mouth of the Klamath, descriptive of the surf. 355-5.

COMPOUNDS WITH SUFFIXES.

Compounds of noun and verb also add the suffixes of location to form place names.

- Sa xauw sai ke xauw diñ, soup eating place. 226-8.
 Djic tañ a diñ, Djic (ʔ) projects place. 104-5.
 Tō nōñ a teiñ, water's end toward. 243-5.
 Tse nōñ a diñ, stone end place. 354-5.
 Tewite no niñ a diñ, wood across place; place of fish dam. 353-14.
 Kī yauw nōn dil diñ, birds stop place. 199-5.

PLURALS.

The only Hupa nouns which change their form to indicate the plural are those which classify human beings according to their sex and state in life; and terms of relationship.

Only three instances of the first case have been noted.

keL tsan, virgin, maiden; plural keL tsûn. 135-2, 138-5.

tsûm mes Lôn, a fully grown woman; plural tsûm mes-Lon. 98-9, 280-4.

xûx xai, a child; xûx xaix, children. 220-10, 164-16.

But few of the terms of relationship are found with plurals.¹

nik kil, your brother; nik kil xai, your brothers. 191-13, 191-18.

hwit tsoi, my grandchild; hwit tsoi xai, my grandchildren. 222-14.

xôL tis tce, his sister; xôL tis tce xai, his sisters. 208-12.

CASES.

To show possession, the qualified noun has pronomial elements prefixed. Accompanying these prefixes, in some instances, there is an extension of the word, by an added syllable if the word ends in a consonant or close vowel; or by a vowel making a diphthong, if the word ends in an open vowel. It is likely most words under this condition were once so extended and have been curtailed.

Nouns beginning with L change that sound to the voiced l on receiving the prefix.²

mil lit de, their smoke; Lit, smoke. 116-1,3.

mit Lō we, its herb; Lō, herb, grass. 287-7, 215-5.

mit tsin ne, its bones; kit tsiñ, something's bones. 171-13.

mik kix xak ka, their nets; kix xak, a net. 99-6.

mū wit wat de, its flour; wit wat, flour. 200-3.

mûk kût de, its roots; kût, a root. 197-2.

nō liñ ke, our pets; Liñ, a pet, dog. 115-2.

nō xon tau, our house; xon ta, a house. 192-9.

¹ Compare the similar limited use of the plural and manner of its formation among the Carrier. Rev. Father Morice, Transactions of the Canadian Institute, Vol. I, No. 2, p. 184.

² Rev. Father Morice has noted similar phenomena among the Carrier. Trans. of the Canadian Institute, Vol. I, No. 2, p. 183.

- hwil lō ka, my salmon; lōk, salmon. 100-6, 15.
 xō liñ ke, his pet; liñ, a pet. 115-11.
 xō hwin ne, her song; hwin, a song. 333-9.
 xō xon tau, his house; xon ta, a house. 117-16.
 xō tits e, his cane; tits, cane. 150-8.

There are several suffixes in the Hupa language which might be looked upon as case endings since they are not permanent parts of the nouns to which they are attached, but indicate varying relations of position or direction. These endings are also prepositions, but when they are used as prepositions they are joined to a possessive pronoun with which they form a word standing after the nouns to which they relate.

One of these, -me, indicates position in, or motion into a house, the interior of a mountain, a valley, or an opening or glade in a forest.

- Is din na me, a place. 324-1.
 Yas tsim me, a place. 270-1.
 Lō hwūñ me, a place. 299-13.
 Mūñ kūt me, lake place. 328-3.
 niL tewin me, a feather case. 288-3.
 hwit ta dī me, my chest. 247-14.
 Xai ya me, a place. 253-4.
 Xa is dil me, a place. 300-2.
 xon ta me, house in. 278-8.
 xon tel me, in a glade. 121-3. Compare, xon tel tau.
 Dje lō o me, a mountain. 299-8.
 tai kyūw me sweat-house in. 363-7.
 Tañ ai me, a mountain. 300-12.
 Tse ye me, rock under. 280-11. Compare, tse ye diñ.
 208-6.
 Tse niñ me, a place. 299-3.
 Kauw kyū wim me, among the redwoods. 230-3.

Place at which, and sometimes place toward which, is expressed by a noun with the ending -diñ.

- IL ba la diñ, a place. 364-16.
 Le diñ, a place. 105-13.
 Le nal diñ, a place. 158-16.
 Lit teūw diñ, a place. 169-1.

- Lōk na sa ûn diñ, a place. 317-7.
 me din nûn diñ, at one side. 361-17.
 me tsa xō sin diñ, bad places. 302-7.
 min niñ xûn diñ, by the sweat-house entrance. 115-7.
 mis xûs tûn diñ, a place. 300-8.
 mik kin diñ, at its base. 287-1.
 na il lit diñ, a place. 158-2.
 nal tsis diñ, hanging place. 204-3.
 na na tûl diñ, stepping down place. 207-2.
 Na dē il tewûn diñ, a place. 328-10.
 na te tse diñ, at the door. 98-2.
 Nil liñ kin diñ, a place. 271-13.
 Nil tewin a ka diñ, a place. 157-1.
 nin nis an nōñ a diñ, a place. 115-16.
 nō na wit tse diñ, by the door. 332-8.
 nō nin diñ, at our heads. 190-5.
 Nō tañ a diñ, a place. 179-6.
 nûn dil win te diñ, snow always there place. 328-3.
 Xas lin diñ, a place. 265-1. Compare, xas lin tau,
 crane. 203-14.
 xōl tsai diñ, in the dry place. 112-6. Compare, xōl-
 tsai tau.
 xon na diñ, in his eye. 118-7.
 Xoñ xauw diñ, a place. 117-14.
 Xon sa diñ, a place. 174-1.
 xon diñ, fire in. 109-16. Compare, xon tciñ, fire toward.
 109-15.
 xon ta diñ, to the house. 210-5.
 Xō xōtē diñ, a place. 245-4.
 xē xon tau diñ, his house place. 195-7.
 xot nûn diñ, a place. 244-3.
 Xot tin nan diñ, a place. 198-13.
 xō qōt diñ, knee deep. 365-11.
 Sauw tite diñ, a place. 198-10.
 Sa xauw sai ke xauw diñ, soup-eating place. 226-8.
 Da din mōt diñ, a place. 300-10.
 Da tewin diñ, a place. 179-1.
 Djic tañ a diñ, a place. 104-5.

- tai kyūw diñ, sweat-house. 203-9.
 Ta kim mił diñ, a place. 104-10.
 tin ta din diñ, in the woods. 247-3.
 Tsel tce diñ, a place. 280-2.
 Tse nōñ a diñ, a place. 354-5.
 Tse nūn sin diñ, a place. 102-5.
 Tsé diñ, a place. 280-10.
 Tee in dī qōt diñ, a place. 216-10.
 Teil tel nal la diñ, a place. 365-6.
 Tcō xōl tcwe diñ, a place. 98-6.
 Tcwitz na niñ a diñ, a place. 353-14.
 Kai nōñ a diñ, a place. 208-4.
 Kī yauw noñ dił diñ, bird's resting place. 199-5.
 Kī lai gya diñ, a place. 243-17.
 Kīl wē diñ, a place. 354-12.
 Kī xūn nai ta diñ, a place. 226-10.
 kit ta diñ, in the brush. 162-9.
 Kyū we le diñ, a place. 354-8.
 kyū wiñ ya in yan ta diñ, a place. 211-15.

The place toward which is usually expressed by adding *-teif* to the noun.

- Yī da xō miñ wa teif, to a place. 208-8.
 Lō hwūñ kūt teif, Bald Hill (toward). 216-15.
 min sit da teif, smoke-hole to. 329-13.
 Mis kūt teif, to Miskūt. 105-11.
 mūx xa tce teif, to the root. 210-1.
 nin nis an nōñ a teif, the world's end. 159-14.
 nin teif, toward the ground. 163-1.
 nō na wit tse teif, toward the door. 166-1.
 Xai ya me teif, to Xaiyame. 267-9.
 xon ta teif, to the house. 97-12.
 xon teif, fire toward. 109-15.
 Tee wil lin teif, to the mouth of Redwood creek. 175-5.

Motion along, beside, or by the way of, is expressed by the ending *-kai* or *-ka*.

- min ta kai, in (through) the wood room. 182-1.
 min tsit da kai, out of the smoke-hole. 158-7. Compare,
 min tsit da teif. 329-13.

- xoi kyañ ai kai ta, his arms (along). 347-13.
 xōl tewil a kai, a marshy way. 361-12.
 xon na de kai ta, his legs (along) too. 347-14.
 xon nis te ka, his throat down. 118-1.
 xot tsel kai, from under his arm. 143-4.
 xūn nūk ka, river along. 211-14.

Motion toward, or position on a thing or place, is expressed by the suffix -kūt, or -ka.

- Lō ka, the prairie (grass on). 150-8.
 Mī me da kūt, a place. 185-1.
 Mis kūt, a place. 105-4.
 Xō wūñ kūt, a place. 121-5.
 Xō tū wai kūt, a place. 336-1.
 de nō kūt, the sky (this us on). 286-12.
 Tse tit mil a kūt, a place. 203-4. Compare, Tse tit-mil me. 299-11.

TEMPORAL ENDINGS.

The fact that the particular object referred to has ceased to exist, or has not yet come into existence, may be shown by endings suffixed to the noun. To indicate that the object no longer exists in the relation thought of, the suffix employed is -ne en.

- me dil ne en, canoes used to be. 153-17.
 mit date ne en,¹ shells. 171-16.
 na dī yau ne en,¹ dentalia. 171-16.
 nin nis an ne en, world used to be (a hypothetical case).
 343-14.
 nin xōs tin ne en, frost used to be. 273-7.
 nik kyū wiñ ya in yan ne en, your child used to be. 221-2.
 nō le ne en, dam used to be. 102-11.
 xoi kit Loi ne en, her basket used to be. 325-1.
 xō ūt ne en, his wife used to be. 187-8.
 xō liñ ke ne en, his pet used to be. 115-14.
 xō lō ka ne en, her salmon used to be. 100-16.
 xō mit ne en, his belly used to be. 121-10.
 xon na kūt tō ne en, his tears used to be. 338-10.

¹ In these cases it is possession of the object, and not the object itself, which ceases.

- xon nin ne en, his face used to be. 143-10.
 xon ta ne en, house used to be. 114-17.
 xō xūn ne en, her husband used to be. 308-4.
 xō ta ne en, father used to be. 172-1.
 xō kōs ne en, his neck used to be. 163-18.
 te ne en, blankets. 144-9.
 tsit dūk na we ne en, fisherskin quivers. 144-8.
 kai tel ne en, basket-plate used to be. 289-15.
 kiL la xūn ne en, deer used to be. 96-8.
 kim miL na tūl tē wōl ne en, wildcat used to be. 143-9.
 kyū wī yūl ne en, food used to be. 96-8.

That the object will exist in the future, or the possession of it will come to pass in the future, is expressed by adding the suffix *-te*.

- hwūw te te, my blanket it will be. 204-16.
 mit Lō we te, their medicine will be. 121-15.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

The personal pronouns in their independent form are used chiefly for emphasis and in replying to questions. The incorporation of the object into the verb, and its inflections to show the subject, reduce the need of pronouns as independent words to the minimum.

The pronoun for the first person singular is *hwe*, which serves for both subject and object, and may be placed before a possessive to add emphasis. All other Athapascan languages have a word phonetically related to this. The Tolowa word is *cī*; the Carrier, *sī*; and the Navaho, *cī*. The change of *c* or *s* to *hw*, while rather unexpected, is regular. The plural of the first person is *ne he*. It may be used of the speakers, when more than one, or of the speaker and the person spoken to. Instead of *hwe* and *ne he*, longer forms, *hwe en* and *ne he eñ*, often occur. These seem to be formed by the addition of the particle *eñ*, which points to a person, contrasting him with another.

- hwe*. 104-16, 151-17, 204-16.
hwe eñ, 109-4, 138-14.

ne he. 216-18, 334-6.

ne he eñ. 139-3, 165-7.

The second person singular is expressed by niñ, and the plural by nō hin, or nō n.

niñ. 106-9.

nō hin. 280-5.

It is to be thought that originally there was no personal pronoun for the third person, its place being taken by the demonstratives and by incorporated and prefixed forms. In speaking of adult Hupa, when emphasis is required xōñ occurs. This appears to be xō-, the incorporated and prefixed form, and eñ mentioned above contracted with it. No example of a third person plural occurs in Hupa Texts. When inquired for, ya xwen was given. This is no doubt xōñ of the singular with ya, the sign for the plural in the verbs and elsewhere.

xōñ. 96-3.

POSSESSIVES.

Weak forms of the personal pronouns are prefixed to the qualified noun to express possession. Hwe and niñ are represented by hw- and n-, uniting with a following vowel, but forming a syllable before semi-vowels and consonants. The syllable is completed by ī or ū, before y and w respectively. Before consonants the vowel of the syllable is i, which is closed by taking over the succeeding consonant. The first and second persons plural are represented by one and the same syllable, nō-, which may be prefixed in that form to any noun. The third person singular has xō- prefixed when an adult Hupa is meant, but m-, receiving the same treatment as hw- and n- above, when the reference is to a Hupa child or very aged person, or to a person of another tribe or race. For animals and inanimate things m- is also frequently used, but for the former k- seems more frequent. When the possessor of the object is not known k- is also employed.

A reflexive possessive is used where a chance for ambiguity exists. The form is a d- with the second syllable completed, as in the case of hw- and n-. (Examples of these possessives are given above on p. 14.)

DEMONSTRATIVES.

The demonstratives for the nearer person or object, which must be in sight, are *ded*, *hai ded* and *hai de*, which do not differ in meaning. The more remote object or person, whether in sight or not, is referred to by *yō* or *hai yō*.

ded, *this*. 96-10, 98-3.

hai de, *this*. 100-6.

yō, *that*. 151-14.

hai yō, *that*. 115-14.

RELATIVES.

There are no words whose special office is the expression of relation. The definite article (or weak demonstrative) *hai* sometimes has nearly the force of a relative. Line 12 on page 162 contains a sentence which has a relative:

hai tce niñ ya te ne en xon tel tau dō he tce niñ yai.
 The he was going to coyote he did not come out.
 come out

Coyote, who was going to come out, did not come out.

Again, on page 174, line 9, the sentence:

hai ūñ kya hai tcit tes deL te.
 The he saw it was the they two were to travel.
 He saw it was he with whom he was to travel.

INTERROGATIVE.

Questions asking *who* are introduced by *dūn dañ*; those asking *what*, by *da xwed ūñ*.

dūñ dañ, *who?* 151-16.

da xwed ūñ, *what?* 163-3.

ARTICLE.

The Hupa employ *hai* referring to persons or things, singular or plural, in a manner that falls between our use of *that*, the demonstrative, and the definite article *the*. The occasional use of *hai* with a relative force has been mentioned above. It is sometimes employed where our idiom does not require it. It usually occurs before a possessive.

hai xō liñ ke, "the his pets." 195-8.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

The following words usually stand alone, the persons, or things limited by them being understood from the context.

- a tiñ, all. 96-8.
- a tin ne, all people. 138-6.
- a tin xō ûn te, everything. 176-16.
- a tin diñ, everyplace. 96-5, 98-4.
- a tiñ ka ûn te, everykind. 110-10, 113-3.
- xō dai de he, anything.
- dī hwō, something. 144-8, 117-17.
- dī hwe e, nothing. 153-10.
- dûn lûñ hwōn, several people.
- dûn lûñ hwō, several things. 164-16, 176-10.
- dûñ hwe e, nobody. 109-12.
- dûñ hwō, somebody. 107-5.

NUMERALS.

CARDINALS.

The numerals to four are common to the Athapascan languages, most of which have cognate words for five, also, which is dissyllabic. From five to nine the Hupa numerals are not easily analyzed. Ten, *min lûñ*, means, "enough for it." The numerals above ten are made by an expressed addition for numbers lying between the decimal terms; and by multiplication for those terms. The meaning of *La it dik kin*, one hundred, is not evident, but by a variation of the first syllables the hundreds are enumerated to a thousand, or beyond if necessary.

The terminations of the cardinals which are used of persons differ from those used of things. This seems to be brought about by the use of an old termination, *-nī* or *-ne*, which means people.

Numerals used of things.

- la, one. 98-12.
- nax, two. 101-9.
- tak, three. 294-8.
- diñk, four.
- tewō la, five. 101-6.
- xōs tan, six.
- xō kit, seven.

ke nim, eight.

mûk kôs tau, nine.

min Lûñ, ten. 140-9.

min Lûñ mû wa na la, ten by its side again one.

min Lûñ mû wa na nax, ten by its side again two.

na dim min Lûñ, twice ten.

ta kût dim min Lûñ, three times ten.

diñ kit dim min Lûñ, four times ten.

tcwô la dim min Lûñ, five times ten.

xôs tûn dim min Lûñ, six times ten.

xô kit dim min Lûñ, seven times ten.

ke nim dim min Lûñ, eight times ten.

mûk kôs ta dim min Lûñ, nine times ten.

la it dik kin, one hundred.

na xût dik kin, two hundred.

ta kût dik kin, three hundred.

Numerals used of persons.

Lû wûñ, one man. 234-1.

na nin, two men. 139-2.

ta kûn, three men. 169-1.

diñ kin, four men. 234-8.

tcwô la ne, five men. 234-9.

xôs tûn, six men. 234-12.

xô kit din, seven men. 235-3.

ke nim min, eight men. 235-6.

mûk kôs tau win, nine men. 235-7.

min Lûn, or min Lûn ne, ten men. 207-1.

ADJECTIVES.

The qualifying adjectives in the Hupa language are very closely linked with the verbs. They are fully conjugated like verbs, indicating by internal changes the person and number of the subject qualified and indicating by changes of tense whether the quality is predicated of the present, past, or future. The conjugation of the adjective for convenience of treatment has been given below following the conjugation of the verbs.

These adjectives in the present tense seem without exception to be dissyllabic.

COMPARISON.

The superlative, the only form of comparison employed, is expressed by prefixing *da d-*, the second syllable being completed in harmony with the following sound.

hai da din nes nin tūw, the longest one bring.

hai da diL Lûk kau niL tūw ne, the fattest one you must bring.

hai da dit dit sit, the shortest one.

hai da dik kya ô, the largest one.

VERBS.

CLASSIFIED.

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE.

Most transitive verbs differ in form from the intransitive in that they have a change of root when the *object* is plural. If the object is an adult Hupa, it is incorporated in the form of the weak personal pronoun. Many, but by no means all, transitive verbs have *-L* immediately preceding the root but affiliating itself with the foregoing syllable.

Most intransitive verbs have an entirely different root for a dual or plural *subject*. They do not have *-L* preceding the root.

CLASSES.

When a large number of Hupa verbs are compared, most of them are seen to fall into two classes, according to the presence or absence of *-L* before the root. In only a few cases it may be present or absent in words otherwise alike in form. In these cases it has the power of changing by its presence an intransitive verb to a transitive verb. Teit te taL means he stepped along; tcit teL taL, he kicked something along. Ke wiL tan (150-12) means he put pitch on the top of something, in this case a cane; ke win tan would mean that a bird on alighting stuck fast. In a general way *-L* may be considered the sign of the transitive. Its absence marks the intransitive; and it is present in all transitive verbs except a large but well marked class which express by the root itself the nature of the object affected and can therefore be used without an expressed object.

ya wiñ xan, he took up something of a liquid or smally divided nature which must be contained in a basket.

ya wiñ an, he took up a round object as a stone.

ya win tan, he took up a long object as a stick.

ya wiñ üt, he took up a cloth or cloth-like object as a blanket.

But, also,—

ya wil kyös, he took up a cloth or cloth-like object.

ya wil ten, he took up an animal (including man) or an animal product.

While it is quite evident that in its past history this -L was in some way closely connected with the transitive forms of the verbs, it is doubtful if at the present it has such a force, or the two forms ya wiñ üt and ya wil kyös could hardly stand as synonyms. All that can be safely said is that -L is associated with certain roots, while other roots are used without it. The last, for the sake of convenience, have been made to form class i, and the former, containing -L, class ii.¹

The third class has immediately before the root either d- or -t. The former is found in certain places in the conjugation where it is the initial sound in an inserted syllable. The latter occurs regularly in certain cases where it is joined to a syllable already existing, as its final sound. The verbs of this class are of three kinds; a number containing certain roots which never occur without the dental sound which is the characteristic of the class, verbs having the prefix na- with the iterative force of again, and all passives formed from class i.

The fourth class has -l preceding the root. It is composed of a number of verbs having roots which evidently require this sound preceding, since they do not occur without it, and all passives corresponding to class ii.

VOICE.

The passive voice is present in the language, but not common. It is usually desired and considered important that the agent or author of the act should appear in the sentence; and when he does so appear, it is as the subject of the verb. The passive is only employed when the author of the act is unknown; or some

¹Father Morice, in the work cited, p. 194, has taken this -L as the characteristic of one of his conjugations. He speaks of it as a "pronominal consonant."

reason, usually religious, prevents reference to him. The passive is also used as a noun.

MODES AND TENSES.

The clear cut distinction of formal grammar between modes, on the one hand, and tenses on the other, does not exist in this language. There are special forms which affirm the act, and others that indicate it as impossible or improbable. So, too, there are forms for the past, present and future, but one cannot have a past tense of the Impotential mode. The same form does service as a present indicative, a subjunctive of proposed action, and the second person of it as an imperative. The following names have been assigned to the existing forms.—Present Indefinite, Impotential, Imperative, Customary; and Past Definite, Present Definite, and Future Definite. The last and many other forms are made by suffixes.

Present Indefinite.

This name has been chosen to distinguish the present of wider use and less discrimination as to the time of the action from the Present Definite, which affirms a single act as being just completed. The former is used of acts in progress but not completed when such act consumes appreciable time, or of acts desired or intended.

Impotential.

The form of this mode-tense differs from the present, only in the nature of the root syllable which is the longer or stronger form. It is used mostly, or entirely, of future acts which are declared will not take place because they are impossible. The form does not stand by itself but is given the negative sense by the usual negative prefix *dō-* and the potential force by a sort of auxiliary which means to be or become. It seems possible that the form has been differentiated from the present by the accent.

Imperative.

The real imperative forms, that is, the second person singular and plural, are identical with the same number and person of the present. In the third person, forms are found which do not occur elsewhere in Hupa. The command or request is that the person spoken to, permit or compel the third person to perform the act.

Customary.

Acts which are habitual or repeated are expressed by means of this form. Acts or conditions which are thought of as continuous or nearly so have forms with *-win te* suffixed to the present.

Definite Tenses.

The past, present, and future statement of particular and definite acts, or states, has forms for their expression closely related to each other and distinctly set off from the foregoing. The past differs from the present in the form of the root, which is longer and often varies its termination. This is due perhaps to a sort of accent, which seems to consist mostly in dwelling on the syllable for a longer time. The future is formed from the present by the suffixes, *-te*, or *-tel*.

PERSON AND NUMBER.

Besides the usual three numbers there is found in Hupa a second form for the third person which is used when referring to a Hupa child, or very aged person; or to the members of other tribes, or races, and to animals. Intransitive verbs and the passive voice of transitive verbs have in the third person three numbers,—the singular; the dual, which differs from the singular only in its having the plural form of the root; and the plural, which differs from the singular in having the syllable *ya* infixed or prefixed. The active voice of transitive verbs does not have a change of root, and therefore no dual. In the first person of all verbs the dual form seems to have pretty nearly superseded the plural. The plural form can be used if it is desired to do so. The form is made by introducing *ya*, which often becomes *yû* because it is followed in many cases by *n* in the same syllable.¹

STRUCTURE OF THE VERBS.

The verb in Hupa, as in other Athapascan languages, presents many difficulties. It contains in itself all the elements of the sentence. *Xa na is dī ya de*, “if she comes back up,” has first, an adverbial prefix, *xa-*, denoting that the motion is up the side of a hill, in this case the river bank; next, is found the

¹According to Father Morice, the Carrier have a dual only in the first person. Work cited, p. 190.

particle *-na-*, having an iterative force, showing that the act is done a second time, in this case it is only meant to show that the path from the river is passed over a second time; the syllable *-is-* shows by the consonant it contains that the act is thought of as progressing over the surface of the ground. Had the act been considered as being begun and not requiring progression, the syllable *-wiñ-* would have been employed. *Ya wiñ xan*, "she picked up a basket of water. But if the act had been thought of in its completion the syllable would have been *-niñ-*. *Nō niñ-xan*, "she put down a basket of water. These three syllables, *-is-*, *-wiñ-*, and *-niñ-*, occur only in the case of single definite acts.

The fact that *s* following *i* forms a syllable by itself, indicates that the action is thought of as performed by an adult Hupa. Had the act been thought of in connection with a child, an aged person, or one of another tribe or race, the *s* would have been united with the preceding syllable *na*. There is in this form of the verb nothing to show its person. The second person singular would be *xa na sin dī ya de*, in which *-in* of the third syllable would indicate the person and number. The infixed syllable *-dī-*, of which *d* is the essential part, usually follows the iterative infix *na*, the two being equivalent to English "back again." The next to the last syllable, *-ya-*, may be called the root, since it defines the kind of act. It is used of the locomotion of a single human being on his feet at a walk. Had this verb been in the plural, the root would have been *-deL*. Had the pace been more rapid, *-La* would have been employed. The final syllable indicates a future contingency. Had it been viewed as a future certainty, *-te* would have been employed.

The Hupa verb is modified in various ways, as has been seen from the preceding example.

First.—By prefixed and infixed syllables, the direction of the motion in space, its manner and purpose, whether repeated or not in time, and whether conceived as continuous, beginning, or completed is expressed.

Second.—By the inflection of the syllable preceding the root, the person and number of the subject is indicated.

Third.—By variations in the form of the root, is shown the number of the subject in transitive verbs; the object in intransitive verbs; and also whether the act or state is one and definite in time, or repeated and continuous. Certain roots, since they apply only to certain class of object or kinds of actions, show by their inherent meaning the nature of the object affected.

Fourth.—By syllables suffixed to the root, the action may be further limited as to its time, continuance, or likelihood.

It will be realized that by so many means of modification the possible number of verb forms is very great. There are, in fact, a very large number employed. Their number is limited, of course, by the logic and necessity of their use.

The structure of the verb will be treated in the order given above.

PREFIXES AND INFIXES.

ADVERBIAL PREFIXES OF PLACE AND DIRECTION.

Adverbial prefixes showing the position of persons or things at rest, and the place, limit, or origin of motion.

Ya- is used of the position of one sitting, of picking things up from the ground, and of motion wholly or partly through the air, as the carrying of objects and the flight of birds. The primary meaning seems to be, "in the air, above the surface of the ground."

A) *Relating to the sitting position.*

- ya a a, he sat. 150-8.
- yauw hwai, I have been sitting here. 174-12.
- ya wes a, she sat up. 301-2.
- ya wiñ a, sitting. 162-11.
- ya wiñ a hit, when he sat. 174-6.
- ya wiñ eL, they were sitting 181-8.
- yañ a, sitting. 110-14.
- ya na wes a, he sat down. 165-17.
- ya na wiñ ai, he sat down. 136-6.
- ya ta a ei, he commenced to sit up. 136-8.
- da ya wiñ ai, he was sitting. 360-6.
- da ya wiñ a ye, someone sitting was. 337-2.
- da ya wiñ a ye, someone fishing. 119-16.
- da ya wes a, he sat down. 138-3.

da ya na wes a, it sat there. 144-11.

da ya na wiñ ai, sitting. 162-2.

The following two are used of material things, but seem to belong here.

ya na me da a, it loomed up. 121-11.

ya na me dū wiñ a, (ashes) piled up. 187-9.

b) *Used of picking up from the ground a person or thing.*

ya a wūw, he always takes on his back. 195-6.

ya il lūw, he picked up (a woodpecker head). 292-14.

yauw tūw, let me pick it up. 286-11.

ya ya kiñ en, they packed up. 164-4.

ya wil ten nei, she picked him up. 287-3.

ya wil kyōs, he picked up. 293-6.

ya wim meL, he took them up. 142-4.

ya wiñ an, he picked up (a stone). 342-1.

ya wiñ xan, he picked it up (a basket of water). 337-6.

ya win tan, he took. 108-18.

ya win tūñ hit, when he picked it up. 202-6.

ya wī xauw hwil te, he will take it up. 295-17.

ya lūw, he picked it up. 292-15.

ya nauw tūw, I will pick up. 286-9.

ya na wil lai, she picked it up. 307-6.

ya na win tan, he picked it up. 112-11, 341-13.

ya na ke ū wūw, he used to pack up. 237-7.

ya na kil lai, he took in his hand. 337-7.

ya na kiñ en, he packed up. 238-3.

ya te xan, he picked up. 109-16.

c) *The following seem to imply vertical motion.*

yai im mil, it kicked up (its legs). 290-2.

ya yai wim meL tsū, he heard them kick up their legs.
342-14.

ya wil lai hit, when he opened his eyes; when he lifted his
eyelids. 347-5.

ya wil tōn, he jumped up. 165-9.

ya wil kas, he threw up. 96-3.

ya win na hwil de, if it raises up (the ocean). 117-10.

ya wit xūs sil lei, it flew up. 294-15.

ya wit qōt, he jumped up. 329-13.
 yal tōn ei, it jumped off. 163-18.
 ya na it xūs, it kept flying up. 113-1.
 ya nauw diñ, the going up place (said of the sun). 195-6.
 yañ yai, the sun was up. 308-3.
 yañ xūs ei, it flew up. 271-2.

D) *Of horizontal motion through the air.*

a diL ya kiL qōtc, he threw himself with it. 202-3
 ya auw hwei, he held it out. 166-5.
 yai wa auw wil^ox, it increased in blowing. 324-6.
 ya it qōt, it always dodged. 286-11.
 ya wil waL, he threw (through the air). 362-8.
 ya wim mas, he rolled over. 112-15.
 ya wiñ en, he carried. 210-4.
 ya wiñ kūtē, he threw. 143-15.
 ya wit qōt, he tumbled. 118-15.
 ya wūñ xūs sil len, he nearly flew. 176-13.
 ya na wiñ en, she carried. 172-1.
 ya na wit qōt, he jumped. 329-15.
 ya nat xūs ei, he flew away. 113-10.
 ya nat dje ū, they came back. 301-15.
 ya xōL ten, he has taken him. 151-4.
 ya xōñ its, he shot. 166-8.
 ya xōs meL, he whipped him. 164-3.
 yat qōt, it dodged. 286-10.
 ya ke wūw hwei, he used to carry it away. 162-4.
 ya kiñ wūw, carry it. 105-18.
 ya kiñ wen ne, he had carried it off. 163-4.

Ya- seems sometimes to carry the meaning of the object's being reduced to many pieces.

yai kyū wil tats, blanket of strips. 207-5.
 ya na is kil, he split. 142-3, 210-2.
 ya na kyū wil tsil liL te, they (one) may split. 109-8.
 ya na kis dim mil lei, she smashed it. 152-16.

Ye- is used of motion into houses, beds of streams, and space however slightly inclosed, and also into smaller objects, as canoes and baskets.

A) *Of a house.*

- ye in yauw, they always go in. 305-9.
 ye wes a, was in. 153-10.
 ye wiñ ya, come in. 305-8.
 ye wiñ ya ye xō lūñ, had gone in. 118-5.
 ye wit qōt, it fell in. 136-3.
 ye nai diL, let us go in. 210-13.
 ye na it dauw, he used to go in. 288-6.
 ye na wil lōs, she dragged in. 190-2.
 ye na wil Lat, she ran in. 136-1.
 ye na wit yai, he went in. 98-15.
 ye na wit ya hit, when he went in. 118-6.
 ye na wit ya te, she will go in. 311-15.
 ye nal Lat, she ran in. 329-8.
 ye nan deL, they came back in. 301-16.
 ye nūn dauw, come in. 98-17.
 ye xōñ ūñ hit, when they ran in. 169-11.
 ye xō ta an, they ran in. 238-9.
 ye tce il lūw, he used to take in. 288-2.
 ye tceit teL kait, one after the other he stuck in. 322-2.
 ye tceit te deL, they went into. 142-9.
 ye teū wil da, she carried in. 191-13.
 ye teū wiñ yai, he went in. 97-3.
 ye teū wiñ xan, she brought in. 209-10.
 ye teū win deL, they went in. 278-4.
 ye kiL tseL, she passed in the water. 111-9.
 ye kin nen diñ, light shone in. 308-3.
 ye kyū wes tce, the wind blew in. 270-4.
 dō ye in nauw, (no one) ever comes in. 329-4.
 dō ye in dil, never come in. 305-10.
 dō ye na wit yai, he did not come in. 238-12.

B) *Of a mountain, spoken of as hollow.*

- ye I yōL, she blew in. 302-8.
 ye ō dite dje ne, run in. 299-13.
 ye yū wil kit de te, will go there. 301-9.
 ye wit dje ū, they went in. 299-14.
 ye teū wil lai, he took them in. 301-7.

- ye tcū wil tin de, if they will take them in. 302-7.
 ye kyū wes tee te, the smoke will blow in. 301-8.
- c) *Of entering the bed of a stream.*
 ye tcū wiñ yai, he went up. 101-8.
 ye ya xō lai, they took them. 179-12.
 ye ya xō la yei, they took them. 179-9.
 ye win deL te, they will go. 255-3.
 ye na wil men, he made it swim in. 266-2.
- d) *Of landing, with a canoe or otherwise.*
 ye wit kait, he landed. 140-1.
 ye wit kai te, (a canoe) will come. 209-3.
 ye wit kait diñ, landing place. 140-2.
 ye na wil kait, she landed. 135-12.
 ye nin dil lin ye, had washed ashore. 267-12.
 ye tcū wil taL ei, they landed. 362-5.
- e) *Of broad spaces.*
 ye e il tōn xō lan, (birds) used to jump in. 117-17.
 ye yin ne yōt, (dogs) drove by barking. 321-5.
 ye na wō deL te, you will travel in (the underworld).
 361-12.
 ye na xōL waL, he threw him (under a basket.). 106-13.
 ye tcin nauw, they will come in (the dancing-place).
 231-6.
 ye tcū wiñ ya, they came in. 231-4.
 ye kiL taL, they began to dance. 179-2.
- e) *Of a canoe.*
 ye in tūL ne, you must step in. 209-2.
 ye wē ya te, I am going into it. 314-3.
 ye na wil de tōn, she jumped in. 135-11.
 ye tcū wil ten nei, he took him in. 222-8.
 ye tcū wiñ ya din, in entering. 140-2.
- f) *Of a basket or small object.*
 ye na wil ten, she put it in (a basket-cradle). 136-5.
 ye tce il kas, he threw (into a basket). 288-7.
 ye tcū wil ten, she put it in (a basket cradle). 289-17.
 ye tcū wil to, he slipped them (one into the other). 329-1.
 ye tcū wim meL, they put into (a storage basket). 200-5.

ye teū win tan, he put in (his quiver). 96-13.

ye kiL wis, he bored a hole. 197-3.

Wa- seems to mean through, with verbs of cutting and burning.

wa kin nil lit xō lan, they were burned through. 119-3.

wa kin nin tats, he cut through.

wa kin nin seL xō lan, was heated through he saw. 329-16.

Compare,

wūn dim mil, going through. 144-3.

wūn dim mil lei, it went through. 144-2.

yū wūn dim mil lei, went through. 211-5.

Wa- is employed with verbs of handing or giving something to a man or animal.

wai e xūs sei, he threw at her. 333-1.

wai iL tūw, he always gave. 136-12.

wa im mil, he always distributes them. 195-8.

miL wa ya kin dil lai, they traded with them, "with they handed each other." 200-4.

nū wa me neL tewit te, I will loan you. 356-6.

nū wa na ne la te, I will loan you. 356-7.

nū wa nel la te, I will give it to you. 353-7.

hwū wa meL tewit te, lend me. 296-11.

hwū wa miL tewit, loan me. 326-7.

hwū wūn tūw, hand me. 278-7.

xō wa iL da, she handed her. 181-13.

xō wa in tan, he gave him. 211-1.

xō wa ya in tan, they gave him. 144-14.

xō wa ya tel lai, they gave them. 198-8.

xō wa me neL tewit te, I will loan him. 356-17.

xō wa tcil lai, he gave away. 103-7.

xō wa tciñ xan, to her she gave. 246-12.

xwa iL kit, she gave him to eat. 98-11.

xwa ya iL kit, they gave him. 110-5.

xwa ya kiL kit, she fed them. 192-11.

dō hwū wūn nū wit lai he, don't to me bring them. 230-13.

kyū wa na iL tūw, he who gives back. 241-4.

Le- has the general meaning of the converging or nearness of objects. It has the special meaning of building a fire from the

placing together of sticks. It is also employed of completing a circle or a circuit in traveling.

A) *Of things brought together and of people meeting.*

- ya Le da a diñ, the corner. 286-1.
 Le il loi, he ties together. 334-12.
 Le in nauw, they came together. 305-2.
 Le ya ki xō lau, he gathered the people. 151-7.
 Le ye teū wiñ yeuw, he jammed in. 143-10.
 Le na is loi, he tied together. 210-5.
 Le na ya kyū wil lau, they have gathered up. 171-12.
 Le nal ditc tcwiñ xō lan diñ, it had grown together place.
 281-15.
 Le na nel nō, he placed on end (in a circle). 235-12.
 Le na de eL, were joined. 347-4.
 Le na kil la ne, gather together. 192-8.
 Le na kil dū hwōt, it grew back on. 164-1.
 Le nel te, let us meet. 174-3.
 Le nū wil nes, met together. 215-6.
 Le nūl ditc tcwen ne xō lūñ, it had grown together. 113-8.
 Le nūn dū waL, it shut. 108-16.
 Compare, Le dū wil lū, he had killed several. 165-16.
 Le de eL ta, in a corner. 270-5.
 Le ki xō la, gather people. 151-5.
 Le kin niL yets te, to tie together. 151-10.
 Liñ ya te, they will come together. 295-1.

B) *In the special sense of building a fire.*

- Le nai yūn dil la te, we will keep a fire burning. 169-6.
 Le na il lūw, she started a fire. 153-1.
 Le nauw dil la, I have a fire. 351-6, 355-14.
 Le na wil la, a fire. 170-9.
 Le na lūw, he built a fire. 235-14.
 Le na nil lai, he built a fire. 120-10.
 Le na nil la xō lan, a fire he had built he saw. 186-3.
 Le na nil la te, you will build a fire. 356-4.
 Le na nil la te, he will build a fire. 258-2.
 dō Le na nel la, I do not build a fire. 355-14.

C) *Of completing a circuit.*

- Le na in di yai, he completed the circuit. 220-8.

Le na in di ya te sil len, he got nearly around. 220-6.

Le na it dauw, he used to make the rounds. 336-7.

Le na niL ten, he took it all the way around. 293-10.

Le na nin deL ei, they went clear around. 102-1.

Me- seems to have the meaning of position at; or motion to, against, or along the surface of something.

A) *Of climbing a steep hill or a tree.*

me is La dei, he ran up. 217-16.

me na is di yai, he climbed. 103-12.

me na ya is deL, they started back. 208-16.

me sit te deL, they went along up. 198-13.

me sit te deL, they moved up. 216-15.

B) *Of landing, coming against the shore or a fixed point.*

me na nil lai, they landed. 215-11.

me ne men, he landed him. 162-9.

me nil la yei, they landed. 216-13.

me na nil la yei, they arrived. 116-8.

me nūn di yai, years, said of the sun's arrival at a certain point in its yearly journey up and down the mountain ridges. 145-7.

mī nil la yei, the waves came ashore. 362-4.

miñ yai, it was nearly time. 286-6.

C) *Of sticking or tying, or of being stuck or tied, against a surface.*

me il loi, he used to tie on feathers. 288-3.

me it tan, he stuck to it. 202-3.

me win tan ne, he stuck to it. 202-7.

mil loi ne, you must feather. 207-4 (arrows).

D) *Of bringing something to, or pushing it against a surface.*

me wiL waL, he beat on. 315-1.

me na niL tewit, he pushed it. 106-13, 163-16.

me niL tewit, he pushed it. 106-2.

me niL tewit, he put aside. 234-8.

me xō niL tewit, something pushed him. 109-13.

me dū wiL a, she put the ends in the fire. 242-11.

miL tewit, push it. 105-18.

E) *Of bringing steam or heat against something to be cooked.*

me wit dil na te, we will steam it. 241-11.

me na wil na ei, he steamed them. 342-12.

What seems to be the same prefix used in a figurative sense appears in the following.

A) *Of speaking and singing.*

me ya dū wil wauw, they began to talk about it. 265-1.

me ya kyū wil tel, they sang. 234-1.

me na kyū wil tū, they sang again. 238-15.

me dil wauw, they talked about. 340-5.

me dil wauw ta, they talked about places. 340-12.

me kyū wil tel, singing. 235-4.

me kyū wil tū, he sang. 234-6.

B) *Of watching.*

me lūw, watching. 204-6.

me lūw ^ax, he watched it. 205-2.

me lūw te, I am going to watch it. 292-9.

me nai lūw te, I will watch them. 258-10.

me nauw lūw te, I will watch. 267-17.

mūw lūw te, I will watch. 218-3.

C) *Of finishing.*

me nel xe, I finish. 260-15.

me nel xe tel, I am finishing. 260-4.

me nil xe, he finished it. 296-8.

D) *Of desiring.*

me dū win tewen, he was hungry for. 99-1.

me dūw tewiñ, I want. 254-12.

dō me dūw tewiñ, I don't want. 253-5.

Unclassified.

me nai yī yauw, they eat it down. 356-13.

me nai yī yauw e xō lan, it will be eaten down. 356-11.

me na il kya, she wore for a dress. 332-10.

me na tcwil lil te, it will settle. 117-11.

Me- appears with much the same meaning as ye-, except that it usually refers to position in something, while ye- is employed of motion into.

me nin sis deL, in it they danced. 216-5.

me nō nil lai, in she took. 307-2.

me nō niñ an, he put inside. 328-13.
 me sa ūñ, was in it. 243-15.
 me sit dit tetc, in we would be lying. 190-4.
 me sit tin te, in they lie. 307-11.
 me sit tūñ, was in it. 243-9.
 me tsis yen, who stands in. 195-11.
 me tsis tetc, they lie in. 306-8.
 me tce ya niñ tō, they skinned him. 328-5.
 dō me sa ūñ, (nothing) was in it. 243-9.

Na- is used of indefinite motion over the surface of the ground or water; and of position on the earth's surface. The primary meaning may be "horizontal."

Δ) *Of motion over the surface of the ground.*

na a a, he always has (said to mean he always carries it).
 257-4.
 na i ya, she used to go. 135-2.
 na i L its, it is running around. 294-4.
 na i L te x, she carried it. 290-6.
 na in nel le xō lan, he played, he saw. 186-1.
 na in deL, they went. 266-9.
 na is its, she ran different places. 185-6.
 na is ya, he walked around. 157-9.
 na is ya te, he goes. 307-13.
 na is deL, they had traveled. 181-15.
 na is diL Lat, she ran. 185-6.
 na is te, he carried it around. 282-4.
 na is tsū, he rolled about. 119-4.
 na it dil, who go around. 305-9.
 na ya wit dil, they went along. 172-1.
 na wa ye, he goes around. 231-9.
 na wa nē djōx, while walking. 276-1.
 na we nel le xō lūñ, he had been playing. 292-13.
 na na is ya e xō lan, she could walk. 276-11.
 na naL its, it running around. 295-10.
 na na kis le, he felt around. 106-5.
 na hwa, I will walk. 164-6.
 na xō teL tcwō ig, he swept. 210-12.
 na xō tes an, they ran around. 341-4.

na xūs din na tsū, moving she heard. 191-12.
 na sē te, I will go. 137-14, 139-10.
 na siñ ya te, you will travel. 356-2.
 nas its ei, it ran around. 294-3.
 nas ya yei, it commenced to walk. 136-9.
 nas deL, they began to walk. 180-16.
 nas dūk qōt, it tumbled about. 136-4.
 nas qōl, it crawled around. 294-1.
 na diL te, they will travel. 107-7.
 na teL dit dauw, he ran. 100-13.
 na teL ten, he took it along. 282-3.
 na tse, rolling around. 157-4.
 na tcil tsil, moving as he sat. 171-6.
 na ka xas dan na tsū, someone moving. 165-18.
 na kis deL, they came around. 200-2.
 na kis qōt, he pushed a stick. 145-12.
 na kis qōt te, he is going to poke. 192-9.
 dō na wa, (nobody) going about. 166-2.
 dō na hūai, I have never been. 336-11.
 dō nas dō, they won't dodge. 258-13.

B) Of horizontal motion on or under the surface of water.

na a xa, fills it, floats on its surface. 310-8.
 na a xa ei, fills it. 311-5.
 nai me, I swim in. 311-11.
 na is men nei, he made it swim. 266-1.
 nauw me, let me swim. 97-15.
 na wim me, he swam. 209-13.
 na la, floating. 243-8.
 na la ne en, floating used to be. 243-12.
 na lat dei, it was floating. 243-17.
 na na lat dei, it was floating. 244-9.

c) With the meaning of living, derived from the preceding (a and b).

nai ya diñ, I live place. 231-5.
 na wa, were there. 209-3.
 na wa ^{ax}, stayed. 166-14.
 na win ya yei diñ, he had lived time. 336-7.
 na lū, which live (said of fish). 100-7.

na nai ya te, I am going to live. 218-2.
 na nan dil liL te, they will live. 343-13.
 na na siñ ya te, you will be. 353-8.
 na nas deL te, they will be. 228-2.
 na niL ne, how must they live. 317-1.
 nas deL te, they will stay. 253-4.
 na dil, were living (in water, said of fish). 100-7.
 na dil le, they are. 211-13.
 na diL, they living. 321-3.
 na diL ne en, that used to live. 204-15.
 dō na wa te, will not live. 257-11.

D) Of marking, cutting, or rubbing the surface of the body.

na iūw Lū, I paint. 247-12.
 nai deL dō, he cut him. 164-3.
 na ya de it tūl, they used to drag their feet. 207-3.
 na na iūw me, I bathe it. 247-1.
 na nai me, I bathe. 311-8.
 na na im me ei, who always bathed. 311-8.
 na neL waL, he struck. 163-17.
 na niL deL, he struck. 120-4.
 na niL kis, he cut him. 164-1.
 na xō wiL me, he bathed him. 187-12.
 na de Lū, she marked across. 311-13.
 na deL waL, he put it (on him as paint). 114-5.

E) Of a position of rest, lying or sitting on the ground.

na wil yeūw, he rested. 119-14.
 na ne sin dai, you sat down. 351-1.
 na nes dai, she sat down. 136-2.
 na nū win tū hwiL ne, you must lie. 343-12.
 na sa ūn te, will lie. 226-9.
 na del tse, they stayed. 102-3.
 na deL tse, are living. 217-8.
 na teil yeūw sa an diñ, resting place. 363-3.
 na teil yeūw diñ, resting place. 347-3.
 xō tcin na sil lai, she was dressed in, "on her they lay."
 164-9.
 dō nauw ai, I do not wear. 247-15.
 dō na sil kas, was left. 192-16.

F) *Of trees and other objects standing upright from the surface of the ground. In this case na is followed by a syllable beginning with d.*

- na na dū wa al, rose up. 103-13.
- na na dū wiñ a, stands. 364-14.
- na na dū wiñ eL, they stuck up. 106-14.
- na da a, stood. 150-8.
- na da ai, stands in the river. 244-12.
- na da ai, standing. 100-8.
- na dū wiñ a, it stood up. 158-6.
- na dū wiñ a, smoke came out. 197-5.
- na dū wiñ a ei, stand up. 243-6.
- na dū wiñ a te, it will stick up. 204-2.
- na dū wiñ eL, they stuck up. 106-3.

Na-, or, na na- expresses motion downward or toward the earth. The second na may be the iterative particle, since whatever or whoever comes down must previously have gone up.

- na e i ya, it used to rain. 229-2.
- na il iūw, (tears) dropping. 337-14.
- na il tsit, falls. 275-3.
- na il tsit te e il lū, would drop. 104-11.
- na iñ xūt, dropped down. 115-14.
- na is xūt, he tore down. 104-8.
- na ol iūw, drops first. 115-12.
- na ya is xūt, they tore down. 267-8.
- na wes len ei, it falls. 104-1.
- na win tau, it will settle down. 273-7.
- na wit xūs il, he is falling. 152-5.
- nal iūw te, will drop. 115-13.
- nal tsit, fell down. 145-2.
- na ne e dauw, (sun) goes down. 364-4.
- na na it dauw, (sun) gone down. 104-10.
- na nauw daL diñ, gone down time. 322-9.
- na na ya wil lai, they turned down (their heads). 139-1.
- na na wil kyōs, he took it down. 204-4.
- na na wiñ an, he had taken down. 176-10.
- na na wiñ ūñ xō lūñ, he had taken down. 176-17.
- na na win tan, he took down. 97-16.

na na wit yai, he came down. 138-15, 174-9.
 na na wit xûts, he flew back down. 114-2.
 na nal de iūw, dripping off. 337-5.
 na nal dit tsit diñ, where it fell. 96-4.
 na naL tsis, it hung. 207-9.
 na na dil, come down. 166-7.
 na na tûl diñ, stepping down place. 207-2.
 na nat yai, (sun) had gone down. 202-9.
 nañ ya, it rains. 229-3.
 nan deL, it snowed. 169-2.
 na xō wil tsit xō lûñ, fell. 306-15.
 na dit te meL, fell. 245-11.

Na- is used of motion or position horizontally, as a line stretched, or of crossing a stream.

A) *Of crossing a stream.*

nai ya xon nil la yei, they took them (across). 179-11.
 na na in di yai, he came across. 103-11.
 na na is ya yei, he went back over. 117-6.
 na na ya nin deL, they arrived (on the other side). 172-2.
 na na nin deL, they went over. 267-6.
 na niñ yai, he crossed. 119-17, 322-10.
 na niñ ya yei, she crossed over. 135-6.
 na na ya xon nil xa ei, they found his tracks. 170-4.

B) *Of horizontal position.*

naL tsis, hanging. 204-12.
 nañ a ei, hangs there. 295-3.
 na naL tsis, it hung. 207-9.
 na na kin nū wil a, he made a ridge. 104-3.
 na nū wes a, run across. 363-14.
 na nū wil xût, hanging for a door. 171-1.
 na nū win dik, they lined up. 216-17.

Na- is used in verbs of derived meaning which do not reveal with which of the above they are connected.

A) *Intransitive.*

na ya is dil le nei, they became. 166-13.
 nas dil lin te, that was to be. 283-6.
 na dil le, they are. 211-13.
 na dil le ne, you may become. 166-12.

- na dil le te, they will become again. 116-12.
 na dil le te ne en, which was going to happen. 117-5.
 na dil lū, will be. 243-2.
 na teL ditc tcwen, he grew. 96-1.
 na teL ditc tcwiñ xō lūñ, they had grown. 119-10.
 nat le liL te, will become. 312-4.
 na kyū wiñ xa, grows. 364-11.
 dō na xōs dil le te, will be no more. 228-4.
 dō nas dil len nei, it did not happen. 117-5.

B) *Transitive.*

- nai xoi il tcwe ei, they made him. 196-6.
 na is tcwen, he made. 110-12.
 na is tcwen nei, that grew. 287-7.
 na is tcwin teL, who will make. 321-11.
 nai kē yūn te, they will grow. 296-4.
 nauw tcwe, I am going to make. 301-1.
 na yai xoi il tcwe, they make him. 196-3.
 na ya is tcwen, they made. 284-1.
 na seL tcwen, I made. 296-2.
 na seL tcwiñ, I make. 302-11.
 na seL tcwin te, I will make it. 257-14.

Nō- is employed of the cessation of motion, as in placing something in a position of rest, of reaching the end or limit of something, or of completing a task.

A) *Of coming to, or bringing something to position of rest.*

- nō a din niñ xan, she placed herself. 223-9.
 nō a diñ xauw, lay yourself down. 223-9.
 nō il lūw, she put. 157-11.
 nō il la, he came running. 360-8.
 nō in nauw, she stopped. 158-5.
 noi xwe il lū, they throw down. 195-11.
 noi dū win taL xō lūñ, he had made a track (he had placed down his foot). 292-5.
 nō ya nin deL, they sat down. 280-5.
 nō ya xon niL ten, they left him. 169-7.
 nō ya te meL, they dropped them along. 179-11.
 nō wit tūw wil te, one shall always be left. 289-12.
 nō na iūw xauw, I leave it. 247-3.

- nō nai ya dū wit tal, he stepped. 207-10.
 nō na il kyōs, she put away. 333-7.
 nō na it tse, she always shut the door. 158-1.
 nō nauw auw, I never leave. 248-1.
 nōñ auw ne, you must put it down. 210-7.
 nō na ya kin niñ an, they left food. 110-9.
 nō na wil dits tse, had a door shut. 97-2.
 nō na niL ten, he put it. 221-11.
 nō na ne ûñ, I will leave it. 296-5.
 nō na niñ an, he placed. 117-8.
 nō na nin deL, they lived. 237-1.
 nō na nin deL xō lan, they had sat down he saw. 271-12.
 nō na nin tse, he shut a door. 96-9.
 nō na xōL tūw, he had her laid. 342-8.
 nō na dū win taL, he stepped away. 223-11.
 nō na ta ûñ hit, when she turned. 245-10.
 nō na kiñ auw ne, you must leave. 353-10.
 nō na kin niL kis, he put his hand. 221-4.
 nō na kin niñ ûn te, one should leave. 215-8.
 nō na kin niñ ûn te, you will leave. 351-13.
 nō na kin tan, he set the wedge again. 109-1.
 nō ne xûn te, I will put. 289-2.
 nō nil lai, he put. 98-2.
 nō nil la yei, they put them. 300-13.
 nō niL tin diñ, he put it place. 266-9, 294-10.
 nō niL kait, he pushed them. 139-13.
 nō niL kas, he threw. 185-8.
 nō niL kyōs, he put it. 208-10.
 nō niñ an, he established it. 273-3.
 nō niñ ût, he threw it. 112-3.
 nō niñ xan, she put it. 242-7, 287-7.
 nō niñ xûn te, who will set. 290-12.
 nō niñ xûts, he dropped. 362-9.
 nō nin tan, he put. 210-16.
 nōn dī yan, was left. 118-11.
 nō nûn dī ya te, in one place they will stay. 259-17.
 nō nûn dim mil, rope fell back. 151-18.
 nōñ yai, it went down. 348-3.

- nōñ xauw ne, put it. 296-14.
 nōn de mil, it fell. 143-8.
 nōn de qōt ei, it stopped. 287-2.
 nō dū win taL xō lan, it had made a track he saw. 185-12.
 nō ke iūw qōt, I always set up. 247-4.
 nō kin nin tan, he set the wedge. 108-11.
- B) *Of liquids or gases spread over a surface.*
 noi il kit, (fog) spread out. 321-7.
 noi wiL kil liL te, it will be foggy. 230-6.
 noi niL kit, (smoke) hangs. 337-11.
 noi niL kit, (smoke) is everywhere. 241-8.
 noi niL kit ne wan, like fog it appeared. 210-10.
 nō wil lin, it was covered (with blood). 115-16.
 nō nai niL kit, (smoke) settled. 96-3.
 nō hwe deūw hwen nei, darkness came. 300-15.
 nō tō ^ax, water staid. 324-3.
 Compare, nō kin niñ yōw, (dentalia) scattered about.
 145-3.
- C) *Of arriving at a limit, of finishing something.*
 nō il La, he came running. 360-8.
 nō il xūts, he chewed off. 288-5.
 noi niñ yan ne, that far they ate. 347-17.
 nō in nauw, she stopped. 158-5.
 nō it tō, the water comes. 310-7.
 noi kī yōw diñ, as far as it goes. 311-6.
 nō win na hwiL te, (thus far) he will go. 230-1.
 nō na il lūw, she left off. 332-10.
 nō na in dūk qōt, he reached by jumping. 329-18.
 nō na wit tats, it is cut down. 144-17.
 nō nan dit dje ū, they got back. 301-15.
 nō na xon niL tin ne en, he caught up with him. 176-11.
 nō na xōn tsū, they had finished filling the grave. 175-15.
 nō nil lit hit, when he had finished sweating. 210-8.
 nō niñ ūñ hit, when he finished. 234-7.
 nō niñ ñas, he whittled it down. 197-3.
 nō nūn de xen, they floated to shore. 216-6.
 nō nūn dil lat, it floated back. 245-13.
 nōn dik kil lei, that far he split it. 210-2.

nō xō auw hwil, they kept arriving. 208-1.
 nō xō niñ ûñ, they fell in with them. 179-5.
 nō xūw, floats ashore. 346-5.
 nō din nil tewan, they finished supper. 141-4.
 nō te dûk kait, people began to starve. 191-11.
 nō te dûk kai teL, they were about to starve. 191-18.
 nō kil dje xa in nauw, she quit fighting. 333-6.
 nō kin niñ yan, he finished. 209-12.
 nō kyū wil taL, final dancing place. 105-6.

Xa- has the general meaning of up. It is found employed of movement up a hillside when the speaker's standpoint is at the top of the hill, the digging of objects out of the ground, and motion out of the top of receptacles or of houses.

A) Of motion up along the surface of the ground.

xa is yai, he came up. 105-1, 294-7.
 xa is ya diñ, he got up place. 272-2.
 xa is lai, she brought up. 98-16.
 xa is xūñ hit, when she had brought up. 99-9.
 xa is ten, she brought up. 99-2.
 xa ya kis wen, they carried it up. 164-5.
 xa na is lōs, she dragged it up. 190-2.
 xa na is dī yai, he came back up. 100-2.
 xa na is dī ya hit, when he came up. 210-12.
 xa na is dī ya de, if she comes up. 111-6.
 xa na is diL lat, she ran up. 135-13.
 xa sin nauw diñ, where the sun rises. 332-5.
 xa sin deL diñ, coming up place. 363-3.
 xa kis wen, he had carried it (up a tree). 166-4.

B) Of digging things from the ground, or of their emergence from the surface of the ground or water.

xai ûn te, I will take one out. 135-5.
 xauw auw, I am going to take it out. 135-7.
 xa wa auw hwil te, she will pick out (the stones). 312-1.
 xa wil lai, she dug it out. 242-5.
 xa wiñ an, he took out. 100-10.
 xa na ya wit tewal, they dug up along. 181-7.
 xa na wil ten, he dug it out. 221-10.
 xa na xō il tūw, she kept lifting him out. 223-15.

xa na xõñ an, they came up again (from the grave).
360-10.

xañ xen ne, he came up (after diving). 210-9.

xa xõ wil waL, dug-from-the-ground. 138-9.

xa te mas, rolled out of the ground. 270-5.

xa ke hwe, (she commenced) to dig. 135-2.

xa kin de mût, it boiled up. 105-3.

xa kyū witc tee lii te, from the ground the wind will
blow out. 272-10.

c) *Of motion out of the top of a house or a receptacle.*

xa wes a, he peeped out. 176-9.

xa wit qõt, he jumped (out of the smoke-hole). 329-13.

xa kiñ its, (she saw) it shoot up (out of the smoke-hole).
158-7.

d) *Of growing up from the ground, or of standing in it as a plant.*

xa a na kin nit te, it grows up again. 356-14.

xal a xõ lûñ, had grown up. 121-11.

xal tewiñ xõ lan, growing up he saw. 319-8.

xa na kyū xõl da a, grown over with grass. 165-16.

xan dik, standing. 276-10.

Xe e- in the sense of "away from," as in blowing and pushing.

xe e iL yõl, he blows away. 296-15.

xe e ya xõ wit meL, they had thrown away part of them-
selves. 181-9.

xe e wil waL, she threw away. 189-11.

xe e wiñ qõtci ei tsü, he heard him lope away. 175-8.

xe e na iL kis, she pushed it away. 185-3.

xe e na wil lat, he ran away again. 176-16.

xe e na kiL waL, he threw her away. 308-9.

xe e dū waL ei, it disappears over the hill. 208-17.

Xot da-, with the general meaning of down, expresses motion down a hill or stream.

xot da iL kas, he threw down. 138-8.

xot da wil lai, they came down. 215-13.

xot da wiñ yai, he went. 272-3.

xot da wiñ ya yei, she went down. 99-8.

xot da na we sin tee te, you will blow down. 227-6.
 xot da na wil lai, they started by boat. 116-8.
 xot da na wit xûts, he fell back. 152-3.
 xot da na kyū we sin tee te, you will blow down. 227-5.
 xot dañ yai, it went down. 281-1.
 xot dañ xen, they floated down. 216-5.
 xot dan tce, blows (down). 227-3.
 xot da ke ī yauw, they came down the hill. 310-6.
 xot dan kyū wes tee, blows (down). 227-7.
 xot dat kait, they came down. 158-14.

Xot de- is used of one person's meeting another on the trail where the movement of only one of the persons is of interest at the moment. Le- is employed when one wishes to say they came toward each other. The first part of the prefix, xo-, seems to be the third person of the pronoun, used as an indirect object. Compare, nit de sin nauw ûñ, didn't she meet you? 165-2.

xot de is yai, he met him. 105-14.
 xot de ya is deL, they met them. 110-8.

Sa- is employed of motion into the mouth, as in eating, drinking or biting.

sauw tite diñ, let me put in my mouth place. 198-10 and note.

sa wil lai, he put in his mouth. 119-6, 276-10.
 sa wiñ xan, he put it into her mouth. 278-10.
 sa hwił lūw, put (me) in your mouth. 276-8.
 mis sai xûn te, I will put in its mouth. 243-16.
 mis sa wiñ xûn te, in his mouth she will put. 243-10.
 mis sũñ xauw ne, its mouth put it in. 246-14.
 hwis sa kiñ its, my mouth shoot in. 118-13.
 xō sa wiñ xan, her mouth he put in. 342-7.
 xō sa kiñ its, in his mouth he shot. 118-14.
 kis sa wiñ ya te, he will go into somebody's mouth. 257-5.

Da- refers to a bank, bench, shelf, or something higher than the ground, on which the person or object is at rest or comes to rest.

A) *Of a person sitting on something above the surface of the ground.*

da ya wiñ ai, he was sitting. 360-6.
 da ya wiñ a ye, someone sitting. 337-2.

- da ya wes a, he sat down. 138-3.
 da ya na wes a, sat there. 144-11.
 da ya na wiñ ai, sitting. 162-2.
 da ne se da te, I will go fishing. 256-8.
 da nin sa, sit. 107-12.
 da nō nin deL, they sat. 179-2.
 da nō te deL te, everybody will fish. 256-9.
 da tce it da, he always fished. 237-1.
 da tcin nes dai, he sat. 107-12.
 da tcin nes dai, she fished. 98-14.

B) *Of persons or animals stepping, jumping, lighting or lying on something higher than the ground.*

- da ũñ xūs, fly (on to a tree). 114-2.
 da wil Lat, it jumped on. 113-14.
 da wil tōn ei, it jumped. 115-9.
 da nat xūts tse, it lit on. 204-8.
 da nō dū win taL, he stepped. 120-3.
 da xō ō auw, they jumped. 195-9.
 da xōñ an nei, they jumped. 347-18.
 da tce e xūs, used to light. 150-9.
 da tcū wil tōn, he jumped. 109-14.
 da tcū wiñ xūts, he flew up there. 114-1.

C) *Of objects resting or being placed on something higher than the ground.*

- da e iūw tūw, I put. 247-7.
 da e il te, were on a stick. 186-11.
 da na wil lai, she put it. 308-2.
 da na win tan, he put it down. 97-13.
 da nal iūw diñ, it dropped place. 338-4.
 da na xōl ten, he put him. 108-1.
 da na deL waL, he poured it. 281-17.
 da siL ten, lying on something. 186-4.
 da sit tan, sitting there. 246-10.
 da sit ten, it was lying. 114-16.
 da sit tūñ, it sits. 246-9.
 da tcū wiñ an, he placed it. 210-6.
 da tcū wiñ en, he put fire on. 119-15.

- D) *Of a fixed position in a body of water or on its surface.*
 da il lel, it always swam (in one place). 266-6.
 da wes lal, it stayed still. 245-1, 314-10.
 da wes lel, it swam around in one place. 266-5.
 da wes dil, they waited. 252-7.
 da wil la le, it was floating. 244-6.
 da wit dil, live (said of fish). 365-8.
 da wit dil ne en, they used to live (said of fish). 259-4.
 da na wil laL, it was floating there. 325-3.
 da nat la le, it floated. 243-13.

Unclassified.

- da e iūw kel, I held under. 337-14.
 da yi kiñ yan e xō lūñ, mouse has chewed up. 153-15.
 da win san sil len, he was weak. 346-6.
 da nai ke xon tēwai, he pawed the dirt. 115-6.
 da kiñ yūn te, to chew off. 151-9.
 da kyū wes tee, the wind blew on it. 348-3.
 da kyū wiñ xa ei, (a plant) stood. 242-3.

Da d-, with various meanings, a common significance being unknown.

- A) *Of the removing or taking away of persons or objects.*
 da na dū wit ya yei, it went back. 234-4.
 da dū wil ten, he has been carried off. 150-10.
 da tee xō dil ten, she has taken him away. 159-5.
 da teit dū wil kyōs, he has taken away. 207-11.
- B) *Of running.*
 da na xō dū wiñ an, they ran back. 181-6.
 da din la, run. 176-6.
 da teit dū wil lat, he ran. 164-2.
 da teit dū win lat, he started to run. 176-11.
- C) *Of placing things at right angles to each other, or of pointing at something.*
 da na dil a, shoot. 329-11.
 da na dū wil a, he set another on it. 197-4.
 da na dū wil a, he shot. 329-12.
 da na dū wiñ a ei, it stood up. 203-10.
 da na dū wit ya yei, it went back. 234-4.
 da dū wes a te ne wan, he could hardly hold pointed to it. 271-10.

D) *Of the blowing of the wind.*

- da na kit dū wit tce iL te, the wind blew gently. 273-1.
 da kit de it tee, it blew. 324-6.
 da kit dū wes tce, the wind blew. 324-4.

De d- is employed of motion toward or of position in fire. The second syllable, which is completed according to the sound which follows it, may be separated from the first syllable.

- de na de iūw mil, I put (in the fire). 247-9.
 de na dū wil la te, he will put in the fire. 255-15.
 de na dū wiñ ūn te, he will put in the fire. 258-2.
 de xōt diL waL, he threw him in the fire. 120-8.
 de de iL kas, he threw into the fire. 238-13.
 de de im mil, he pushed them into the fire. 165-6.
 de dū au hwiL de, if they put it in the fire. 273-1.
 de dū wil lai, he put on the fire. 266-11.
 de dū wil la te, he will put in the fire. 255-15.
 de dū wim meL, he threw in the fire. 165-10.
 de dū wiñ an, he put in incense. 266-16.
 de dū win tan, he put them in. 150-4.
 de dūw tūñ, (let) me put them in the fire. 150-4.
 de ki diL lite te, to urinate on the fires. 151-10.

Dū- occurs in a few verbs with the meaning of off, from off.

- dū wiñ xūts, it came off. 157-7.
 teit dū wil Lat, he jumped off. 107-11.
 teit dū wil waL ei, she knocked off. 159-11.
 teit dū wil tseL, he pounded it off. 281-16.
 teit dū wim mite, he pulled it off. 293-16, 287-2.

Dje- expresses the separation of a mass, as the splitting of wood.

- dje wil tseL, he pounded it (open). 108-11
 dje wil kil, he tore away. 176-9.
 dje win tan, spread open. 289-14.
 dje na wil tūw, he opened it. 109-2.
 djeñ yai, it opened. 108-11.
 djet waL, it opened. 281-17.

Ta- is employed of motion toward and away from a body of water, with special regard to its surface.

- A) *Of motion away from and out of water.*
 ta ya is hwal, they caught. 328-4.
 ta na is waL ei, he threw it out of the water. 217-17.
 ta na is dī yai, he came out of it (the canoe) again. 314-6.
 ta na is tan, she took it out of the water. 325-4.
 ta na is ten nei, he had taken it out. 217-17.
 ta nauw tū hwil te, I will take out. 267-18.
 ta na xō auw, they jumped out. 165-6.
 ta teis wen, he carried it out. 120-10.
 ta kit den tce, the wind blows out the water. 365-12.
- B) *Of motion toward, into, or over water.*
 ta wes a, will project (of a mountain). 255-2.
 ta nai kyū wes sin tee te, blow out to sea with you. 228-5.
 tañ eL, sticking out (roots of a tree). 341-15.
- C) *Of the coming and going of boats.*
 ta wil lai, it had started. 362-10.
 ta wil la yei, they went. 362-12.
 ta wil kait, he started across. 315-1.
 tañ xen nei, (canoe) went away. 222-9.
 ta des la, (a boat) has come. 199-3.
 ta des lat, came. 105-2.
 ta des deL xō lūñ, had come ashore. 101-2.
- D) *Of drinking.*
 tai win nūn iL de, if he drinks water. 338-7.
 tai din nūñ, let us drink water. 179-3.
 tauw din nūn te, I am going to have a drink. 111-13.
 ta win nan, he drank it. 337-7.
 ta nai win nūn de, if he drinks. 337-16.
 ta nai win nūn te, he will drink. 337-18.
 tan din nan, you drank. 337-12.

Ta- is used with verbs meaning to desert, to leave a place permanently.

tas ya hwūñ, one ought to go away. 215-8.

tas yai, have left. 271-2.

tas ya ye xō lūñ, they had gone. 267-14.

One word with a prefix ta- shows no connection in meaning with either of the above classes, ta nai xos dō wei, they cut him all to pieces 106-14, 108-2.

Te-, unlike ta-, refers only to motion into water and under its surface.

- te iL auw hrei, in the water crawl. 311-7.
 te wa ût te, in water I will throw. 111-17.
 te weL qôtc te, I will throw in (the water). 112-4.
 te wil tsit, sank (of boats). 153-17.
 te wiñ eL, stand out. 283-14.
 te wit qôt te sil len nei, in the water it seemed about to
 tumble. 286-13.
 te na wes a, into the water run out. 365-1.
 te na wil lat dei, in the water she floated back. 117-4.
 te na de il ya, in the water they stand. 310-4.
 te nō dū win taL, in the water they stepped. 120-3.
 te teū wiñ an, he put it in water. 157-8, 342-6.
 te teū win tan, he put in the water. 101-14.
 te ke i yan w hwei, go in. 311-2.
 te ke its te, I will shoot in (water). 112-9.
 te kil la hit, when he put his hand in it. 337-4.
 te kiL qôtc, he threw it in. 112-6.
 te kiñ its, he shot it in. 112-10.

Tsiñ- means away from in expressions of fleeing.

- tsi yûn te il dil, they always ran off. 333-11.
 tsi yûñ tes dil deL, we went (away from them). 200-1.
 tsin te tes dil deL, we ran away. 198-10.
 tsin tit dil diL, let us run away. 333-11.

Tce- has the general meaning of "out of," and is employed of motion out of a house, or out of a small receptacle, but also of less definitely enclosed spaces, as brushy places or the bed of a stream. It is the correlative of ye-.

A) *Of motion out of a house.*

- tce e auw, he took out. 333-2.
 tce il qôl e xō lan, it had crawled out. 185-11.
 tce in lat, she ran out. 185-5.
 tce in nauw wei, she used to go out. 136-14.
 tce in diL miñ, them to come out for. 102-9.
 tce na in di yai, he went out. 153-11.
 tce na ya xon miL, throw them out. 302-3.
 tce na miL, throw them out. 301-13.

tee na nim meL, he had them thrown out. 301-14.

tee na nin tan, he took out. 97-13.

tee nē ya te, I will go out. 332-8.

tee nē yai, I have gone out. 99-14.

tee niL kait, he put out. 153-9.

tee niñ yai, he went out. 97-16.

tee niñ ya ne, you must go out. 242-1.

teeñ ya hwiL te, you will go. 356-8.

tee te deL, they went out. 141-5.

tee xō niL ten, they took him out. 278-4.

tee kin niñ yan, they came out. 98-2.

B) *Of motion out of a small receptacle.*

tee il lūw, he used to take out (of a basket). 230-11.

tee na nil lai, he drew out (from his throat). 119-2.

tee na niL kait dei, he poked out (of a hollow stump).
174-9.

tee na niñ an, he took out (from an elder stick). 119-3.

tee na xon niL ten, he took out (from a sack). 153-7.

tee nil lai, he pulled out (from his arm). 143-5.

tee niL ten, he took out (from a hollow tree). 282-2.

tee niñ an, he took out (from a quiver). 119-15.

tee niñ yōs, he pulled out (from his quiver). 118-10.

tee nin tan, he took out (from a quiver). 97-4, 329-10.

c) *Of motion into a more open space, as from the brush into a glade, or to the river shore.*

tee il lat, he jumped out. 106-2.

tee in nauw diñ, where he comes out. 195-3.

tee in de git, they ran down. 153-16.

tee min nin yōt dei, he drove out a deer. 217-16.

tee nauw, smoke coming out. 170-7.

tee na il lat, she came there. 135-9.

tee na in di ya hit, when she went down (to the ocean).
325-8.

tee na nin deL, they went back. 267-9.

tee niñ yai, she came down to the beach. 245-15.

tee niñ yai, (he came out (of the brush). 175-14.

tee niñ ya te ne en, he was going to come out. 162-12.

tee niñ kūtē, he threw out. 144-1.

tee niñ kâtc ei, he threw over the line. 143-15.

tee teil tōn, he jumped out. 163-16.

D) *Of motion out of the bed of a stream into the one into which it empties, or into the ocean.*

tee yañ eL, (cañons) ran out. 336-2.

tee wes lin te, will run out. 254-17.

tee wil lin diñ, at the mouth of the creek. 175-10.

tee niL men nei, he made it swim out. 265-10.

E) *Of pulling out a knot.*

tee iL tō, he pulled out the knot. 332-12.

tee niL tsit, he untied the strap. 106-2.

Unclassified.

tee niL tik, he pinched out. 143-14.

tee nim mas, (fire) rolled out. 197-5.

tee te xan, he took out. 111-5.

Ke- seems to refer to motion or position against or along a vertical surface.

A) *Of motion against or along a vertical surface.*

ke is yai, he climbed up. 137-17.

ke is ya yei, she climbed up. 137-12.

ke is Lat, she ran up. 158-8.

ke wiñ xûts, he fell over (perhaps against his load).
105-17.

ke niL tewit, he lifted it up (against). 163-1.

ke siñ qōtc ei, you climbed up the tree. 175-1.

kes Lat dei, he climbed up he saw. 174-7.

B) *Of position against a vertical surface.*

ke ya niñ eL, leaning up. 99-6.

ke na ne iL a, she leaned it up. 290-1.

ke na niñ a, leaning up. 99-5.

ke ne iL a, she leaned it up. 290-9.

ke niñ eL, leaning up. 235-9.

C) *Of cooking, probably leaning against something before the fire.*

kē ya wiL na, they cooked it. 266-10.

ke wiL na, she cooked them. 99-9.

ke na wiL na, he cooked it. 260-6.

ke na wiL na diñ, he cooked them place. 255-11.

PREFIXES OF PURSUIT.

There are three prefixes which indicate the pursuit or search for a person or a thing, or, in a secondary sense, the attempt to do a thing.

Wûn- is used of looking for a thing the position of which is unknown, as in hunting game. It also means to attempt something by persistent effort.

A) *Of pursuing or seeking something.*

wûn na is ya, they hunt. 319-3.

wûn na is deL, they started (to catch it). 101-17.

wûn nai diL xō sin xō lan, hunting had been he saw. 140-11.

wûn na wa ne en, going after wood used to. 157-10.

wûn na diL te, he will hunt. 311-14.

B) *Of persistent effort.*

wûn na i ya, he worked on it. 226-2.

wûn na is ya, he started to make. 362-14.

wûn na is ya, he is trying to do. 116-15.

wûn na is ya xō lûñ, he had fixed. 170-10.

wûn nō xōn niL tin te, he is going to get him to do. 141-13.

C) *Of shooting.*

wûn nōL kai, shoot. 144-14.

wûn nō neL kai te, I will shoot. 144-16.

D) *Of animals feeding.*

wûn na xō il yū, come to eat it. 356-12.

wûn na xōs yū, went to eat. 364-8.

Na- is employed when there is a track to be followed. It is likely connected with the iterative particle *na-* again, since the meaning may be that of going over the trail again.

na il tsan, he found signs. 185-11.

na il kit dei, he caught it. 152-6.

nai xōL tsan ne te, it will find him. 307-13.

na ya xōL tsan, he found them. 267-15.

na ya xō teL xa, they tracked him. 170-3.

na na ya xōn niL xa ei, they found his tracks. 170-4.

Xa- implies the going after with the intention of getting a thing one has never before possessed.

xai nit te, she looked for it. 243-4.

xauw te, let me look for it. 104-16.

- xa ne it te, she looked for it. 306-13.
 xa na teñ en, she looked for them. 300-14.
 xa ne te te, I am going to look for it. 336-10.
 xa nū win te, she looked for it. 111-3, 293-9.
 xan te, look for it. 243-3.

ADVERBIAL PREFIXES OF MANNER.

Iteration.

Na- expresses the undoing of anything or the retracing of one's steps, as well as the repeating of an act. It is often employed where in English the repetition is taken for granted, as in the customary acts of daily life—eating, drinking, sleeping, etc. Sometimes the prefix requires d or t preceding the root (class iii, p. 35), and in other cases it is used without either. No corresponding difference of meaning has been discovered, but the verbs have been separately listed.

Α) *With the meaning of undoing the thing which has been done, or of going back over the road traveled.*

- ye na wil lōs, she dragged it in. 190-2.
 ye na wil men, he made it swim in. 266-2.
 ye nan deL, they came back in. 301-16.
 yō xai na na kis deL, to buy they came back. 200-7.
 me nai yī yauw, they eat it down. 356-13.
 me na ya is deL, they started back. 208-16.
 me na nil tcwit, he pushed it back. 163-1.
 me na nil la yei, they arrived. 116-8.
 na in deL, they got back. 181-8, 177-2.
 nai xon nū wil hōōn, it cured him. 121-13.
 nai dil, let us go home. 175-16.
 na yai xoi il tcwō ig, they brush him together. 196-3.
 na na in dil, they came back. 182-6.
 na na is ya yei, he went back over. 117-6.
 na na in deL, they went over. 267-6.
 na nō diL, go away. 266-15.
 na nūñ ya, go back. 187-6.
 nan deL ei, they went back. 182-5.
 na te in dil, they went home. 333-13.
 na teūw iñ il te, I will look back from. 230-7.

- na te lōs, she dragged back. 190-1.
 na tes deL, they started back. 176-17, 329-18.
 na tin dauw, you better go back. 329-3.
 na tin diL tsū, he heard them coming home. 329-5.
 na kyū we xō win sen, they brought home. 145-4.
 xa na is lōs, she dragged it up. 190-2.
 xa na xōñ an, they came up again. 360-10.
 xe e na wil Lat, he ran away again. 176-16.
 da na xō dū wiñ an, they ran back. 181-6.
 da na dū wil Lat, he ran back. 97-12.
 ta na is waL ei, he threw it out of the water. 217-17.
 ta na is ten nei, he had taken it out. 217-17.
 tan na xō auw, they jumped out. 165-6.
 te na wil lat dei, in the water she floated back. 117-4.
 tce na ya xon miL, throw them out. 302-3.
 tce na miL, throw them out. 301-13.
 tce na nil lai, he drew out. 119-2.
 tce na nil kait dei, he poked out. 174-9.
 tce na nim meL, he had them thrown out. 301-14.
 tce na niñ an, he took out. 119-3.
 tce na nin deL, they went back. 267-9.
 tce na nin tan, he took out. 97-13.
 tce na xon nel tiñ, I brought it down. 273-7.
 tce na xon nil ten, he took out. 153-7.
 kyū wa na il tūw, he who gives back. 241-4.
- With d or t preceding the root.*
- a na dit dū wil kan, he jumped out one side. 108-15.
 in ta na wit yai, he turned back. 102-12, 104-2.
 in ta na wit ya te, he would turn back. 187-4.
 ya nat dje ū, they came back. 301-15.
 ye na it dauw, he went back in. 288-6.
 ye na wit yai, he went in. 98-15.
 ye na wit ya hit, when he went in. 118-6.
 le na kil dū huōt, it grew back on. 164-1.
 le nūn dū waL, it shut. 108-16.
 me na is dī yai, he climbed. 103-12.
 na at lū e xō lan, it had gone back. 234-11.
 na il diL Lat, he came running back. 176-16.

- na iL dim men nei, he made it swim back. 266-2.
 na iL dit ten, he brought it back. 283-4.
 na in dī yai, he got back. 121-16, 98-6.
 na in dik git, they came back. 299-9.
 nauw dī yai, I have come (back). 145-10.
 na wit daL, he is coming back. 152-7.
 na wit dal lit, when he came back. 116-4.
 na na in dī yai, he came back across. 103-11.
 na na wit xûts, he flew back down. 114-2.
 na na it wûw, he used to carry it back. 237-8.
 na ne it dauw, they used to come back. 137-1, 196-5.
 na ne it git, they came back. 299-12.
 na nit dauw xō lûñ, he had come back. 267-7.
 na nō dī ya, let it come back. 233-5.
 nas dil len ne, it had gone back. 234-7, 235-1.
 na dil le lei, it went back. 234-2.
 na te it dauw, she always went home. 237-6.
 na teL dit dauw, she ran back. 157-6.
 na tes dī yai, he went back. 97-17, 104-3.
 na tin dī ya ne, go home. 337-18.
 nit ta na wit yai, he turned back. 270-11.
 nō na it dje ū, they came back. 299-10.
 nō nan dit dje ū, they got back. 301-15.
 nō nûn dil lat, it got back. 246-2.
 nō nûn dim mil, it fell back. 151-18.
 nûl dil lat, he ran back. 115-16.
 nûn dī ya te, it will come back. 307-9.
 nûn dūk qōte tsū, he heard him lope back. 175-9.
 xa en nal dit dō wei, it drew back. 105-9.
 xa na is dī yai, he came back up. 100-2.
 xa na is dī ya hit, when he came back up. 210-12.
 xa na is dī ya de, if she comes up. 111-6.
 xa na ya wit tewal, they dug up along. 181-7.
 xōL me nûn dil lat dei, with him it floated back. 315-6.
 xot da na wit xûts, he fell back. 152-3.
 da an na dil lau, he untied himself. 120-2.
 da na dū wit ya yei, it went back. 234-4.
 dō na in dī yai, he did not come back. 306-2.

dō he in na na is dūk ka, he did not get up. 112-15.

ta na is dī yai, he came out of it again. 314-6.

te nal dit dō te, it will draw back. 273-5.

tce na in dī yai, he went out. 153-11, 102-13.

tce na in dī ya hit, when she went down. 325-8.

B) *With the meaning of again, indicating that the act has been done before, but not necessarily at a time immediately preceding.*

aL me na niL tewit, with it she pushed herself. 135-11.

a nai dī yau, (we) do this. 361-9.

a nai dū win wat, he shook himself. 115-7.

a nauw la te, I was intending to do. 260-3.

a na nū we sin te te, you will look. 357-5.

a na hwiL tcit den te, of me he will say. 363-18.

a na xō wil lau, ready for a fight. 162-10.

a na dis loi, he girded himself. 221-5.

a na dis tewen, he made himself. 101-14.

a nit dit ten, we did. 217-7.

a na tcil lau, he did. 106-8.

a na tcil lau wei, he buried it. 282-12.

a na tcil la te, he will do. 258-4.

a na kin nit te, it grows. 356-10.

a da na wiñ a te, for himself he will get. 338-9.

ya na is kil, he split it. 142-3, 210-2.

ya nauw tūw, I will pick up. 286-9.

ya na wil lai, she picked it up. 307-6.

ya na wiñ ai, she sat down. 136-6.

ya na wiñ a ye, he sitting down. 120-5.

ya na wiñ en, he carried. 172-1.

ya na win tan, he picked it up. 112-11, 341-13.

ya na tūk kai tcis tewen, he made come between. 144-2.

ya na ke ū wūw, he used to pack up. 237-7.

ya na kiñ en, he packed up. 238-3.

ya na kyū wiL tsil liL te, they may split. 109-8.

ye nai diL, let us go in. 210-13.

ye na wil Lat, he came in. 329-9.

ye na wiL ten, she put it in. 136-5.

ye na wiL kait, she landed. 135-12.

- ye naI Lat, ran in. 329-8.
 ye na xō wil tō, dressed in. 328-8.
 ye na xōL waL, he threw him. 106-13.
 ye nūn dauw, come in. 98-17.
 yō naL tsis de, if he knows. 348-6.
 yō naL tsit te, he will know. 295-13.
 Le nai yūn dil la te, we will keep a fire burning. 169-6.
 Le na il luw, she started the fire. 153-1.
 Le na is loi, he tied together. 210-5.
 Le na ya kyū wil lau, they gathered up. 171-12.
 Le na wil la, a fire. 170-9.
 Le na lūw, he built a fire. 235-14.
 Le na neL nō, he stood up. 235-12.
 Le na nil lai, he built a fire. 120-10.
 Le na nil la xō lan, a fire he had built he saw. 186-3.
 Le na nil la te, you will build a fire. 356-4.
 Le na nil la te, he will build a fire. 258-2.
 Le na nil ten, he took it all the way round. 282-10, 293-10.
 Le na niñ deL, they went clear round. 102-1.
 Le na kil la ne, gather together. 192-8.
 me nai lūw te, I will watch. 217-13.
 me na il kya, she wore for a dress. 332-10.
 me nauw lūw te, I will watch. 267-17.
 me na wil na ei, he steamed them. 342-12.
 me na nil lai, they landed. 215-11.
 me na kis loi, he bound it up. 145-11.
 me na kyū wil tū, they sang again. 238-15.
 mit de na kil lai, he touched it. 176-12.
 na a ya dis tsel, they warmed themselves. 170-11.
 na iūw loi hit, I tie them up. 247-11.
 nai xe neūw te, he will talk. 295-13.
 nai xoi il tewe ei, they make him. 196-6.
 nai xoi tsan ne te, it will find him. 307-13.
 na is dau we a xō lūñ, it had melted away. 236-1.
 na is tewen, he made. 110-12.
 na is tcwin tel, he will make. 321-11.
 nai kē yūn te, they will grow. 296-4.
 nauw tewe, I am going to make. 301-1.

- na yai xoi iL tcwe, they make him. 196-3.
 na ya istewen, they made. 284-1.
 na ya neL en, they looked. 105-8.
 na ya nil lūw ne en, which had been lost. 144-7.
 na ya xōl tsan, he found them. 267-15.
 na ya del tse, they lived as before. 172-5.
 na ya tes iñ ^{ax}, she looked. 300-17.
 na wil lit, he nearly burned. 330-1.
 na wil lit dei, he burned up. 120-8.
 na wil lit te, will be burned. 151-5.
 na win lit, she burned. 311-12.
 na win kūts, he became cold. 330-4.
 na wit dil liL te, we will visit continually. 177-2.
 nal hwin te, will melt away. 273-6.
 naL yeūw, rest. 280-5.
 na na iūw me, I bathe it. 247-1.
 na nai ya te, I am going to live. 218-2.
 na nai me, I bathed. 311-8.
 na na im me ei, he always bathed. 311-8.
 na na is ya e xō lan, she could walk. 276-11.
 na na ya xon niL xa ei, they found his tracks. 170-4.
 na na lət de, it was floating. 244-9.
 na naL its, running around. 295-10.
 na nañ ya, studied again. 103-2.
 na nan dil liL te, they will live. 343-13.
 na na siñ ya te, you will be. 353-8.
 na nas deL te, they will live. 228-2.
 na na dū wa al, rose up. 103-13.
 na na dū wiñ a, it stands. 364-14.
 na na dū wiñ eL, they stuck up. 106-14.
 na na kin nū wiL a, he made a ridge. 104-3.
 na na kis wel, he arranged again. 106-7.
 na na kis le, he felt around. 106-5.
 na ne iūw hwoñ, he gets well. 196-4.
 na ne iL en, she looked at. 245-14.
 na ne wit dil iñ iL te, he will look at. 216-18.
 na neL en, he looked back at. 103-14.
 na neL iñ hit, when she looked. 111-10, 294-15.

- na nũ wiñ hucõn te, it will be good weather. 273-5.
 na hucõL tsan, you see me. 230-5.
 na xoi kyũ wiñ an, he went to sleep. 121-9.
 na xõ ũ hucẽ, he will call. 283-11.
 na xõ wes tsan, he was found. 230-3.
 na xõ wil tũn te, it will be wet. 273-6.
 na xõ wil tsai ei, it was dried up. 111-14.
 na xõ wil tsai ye, creeks would dry up. 111-12.
 na xon mil xũ lũw, they were getting ready. 116-4.
 na xõ de il en, he watched him. 202-5.
 na xõL tũñ, let it get soft. 233-6.
 na xõt dũ wes in te, I am going to watch her. 137-3.
 na seL te, we will visit. 174-2.
 na seL tcwen, I made. 296-2.
 na seL tcwiñ, I make. 302-11.
 na seL tcwin te, I am doing it again. 254-4.
 na del tcwan, eating. 321-6.
 na dil tcwũñ, eating. 176-9.
 na dũ wil ye, they danced again. 215-13.
 na dũ wil tcwan, it was supper time. 141-1.
 na dũw iñ, let me watch. 259-14.
 na teñ en, he looked. 97-18.
 na teñ iñ hit, when he looked. 96-11.
 na teñ in te, you will look. 356-5.
 na kin neL den, she made it blaze. 288-11.
 na kis Lõn, she made baskets. 189-5.
 na kit te it Lõw, she always made baskets. 157-3.
 na kit te it dai ye, it bossoms again. 364-3.
 na kit te Lõn, she wove another round. 305-7.
 na kit te Lõn, she began to make baskets again. 325-9.
 na kyũ wiñ yũn te, you will eat. 356-3.
 na kyũ wiñ xa, it grows. 364-11.
 na dit tẽ yai, (the ground) opened up. 143-17.
 nõ na iũw xauw, I will leave it. 247-3.
 nõ na il lũw, she left off. 332-10.
 nõ na il kyõs, she put away. 333-7.
 nõ nai niL kit, it settled. 96-3.
 nõ nai niñ an, he left. 355-10.

- nō na it tse, she always shut the door. 158-1.
 nō nauw auw, I never leave. 248-1.
 nō na ya kin niñ an, they left food. 110-9.
 nō na na ûñ, I might leave. 223-3.
 nō na niL ten, he put it. 221-11.
 nō na ne ûñ, I will leave. 296-5.
 nō na niñ an, he placed. 117-8.
 nō na nin deL, they lived. 237-1, 241-5.
 nō na nin deL xō lan, they had sat down he saw. 271-12.
 nō na nin tse, he shut a door. 96-9.
 nō na xōn tsū, they had finished fill the grave. 175-15.
 nō na xōL tūw, he had her laid. 342-8.
 nō na dū win taL, he stepped away. 223-11.
 nō na ta ûñ hit, when she turned. 245-10.
 nō na kiñ auw ne, you must leave. 353-10.
 nō na kin niL kis, he put his hand. 221-4.
 nō na kin niñ ûn te, one should leave. 215-8.
 nō na kin tan, he set the wedge again. 109-1.
 nū wa na ne la te, I will loan you. 356-7.
 nûn dil le ne, you may become. 108-3.
 xa a na teil lau, that he did. 260-9.
 xa a na kin nit te, it grows up again. 356-14.
 xa na wil ten, he dug it out. 221-10.
 xa na xō il tūw, she kept lifting him out. 223-15.
 xa na teñ en, she looked for them. 300-14.
 xa na kyū xōl da a, grown over with grass. 165-16.
 xax a na nū wis te te, it will be lighter. 357-6.
 xe e na il kis, she pushed it away. 185-3.
 xe e na wil lat, he ran away again. 176-16.
 xe e na kiL waL, he threw her away. 308-9.
 xoi na yal wil lil, they camped along. 181-6.
 xoi na xō wil yan, he came to his senses. 118-16.
 xoi nal weL, he stayed over night. 121-16.
 xoi na teL weL, they camped. 116-7.
 xoiñ a na dū wil lau, he dressed himself. 139-14.
 xōt da na wil lai, they started by boat. 116-8.
 sa nan den, they traveled. 116-6.
 sa nan din te, they were going away. 116-5.

- da nai wil kil liL te, fog will stay. 273-2.
 da nai ke xon tcwai, he pawed the dirt. 115-6.
 da na wil lai, she put it. 308-2.
 da na wil laL, it was floating there. 325-3.
 da na win tan, he put it down. 97-13.
 da na xōL ten, he put him. 108-1.
 da na deL waL, he poured it. 281-17.
 da na dōL a, he can shoot. 145-1.
 da na dū wil a, he set another on it. 197-4.
 da na dū wil a, he shot. 329-12.
 da na dū wĩñ a ei, it stood up. 203-10.
 da na kin neūw eL, crosswise I lay them. 247-5.
 de na de iūw mil, I put. 247-9.
 de na dū wil la te, he will put in the fire. 255-15.
 de na dū wiñ ūn te, he will put in the fire. 258-2.
 dō ō na wes en ei, it could not be seen. 151-19.
 dō Le na nel la, I do not build a fire. 355-14.
 dō min na na lūw, he never thought of. 341-5.
 dō na il tsan, she did not find again. 243-16.
 dō na il tsūn de, they won't find again. 321-10.
 dō nais tewiñ, (nobody) could make. 322-8.
 dō na ya il tsis, they never saw. 191-5.
 da na dū wil a ei, he hit. 145-2.
 dō na ya xōL tsit, they did not know him. 166-15.
 dō na ya xōL tsan nei, they did not see him. 152-6.
 dō na hūw wes tsūñ hūwñ, must not be seen again. 217-18.
 dō na xō wes tsan, he was not longer seen. 226-5.
 dō na xōL tsūn ^ax xō liñ, you won't see him any more.
 306-6.
 dō na sil kas, was left. 192-16.
 dō teō xō na wil lan, (one of them) went away. 343-8.
 dje na wil tūw, he opened it. 109-2.
 ta nai kyū wes sin tce te, blow out to sea with you. 228-5.
 te na wes a, into the water ran out. 365-1.
 tsim ma na xō win sen, the noise stopped. 238-14.
 tce na il liñ xō lan, used to run. 117-18.
 tce na il Lat, she came there. 135-9.
 ke na wil na, he cooked it. 260-6.

ke na ne iL a, she leaned it up. 290-1.

ke na niñ a, leaning up. 99-5.

kin na is lal, he dreamed. 191-6.

kin nauw laL, I dreamed. 191-8.

With d or t preceding the root.

B) *With the meaning of again, indicating that the act has been done before, but not necessarily at a time immediately preceding.*

a nauw dī yau, I did it. 282-5.

a na ya dil lau, they fixed themselves. 170-1.

a na dī yau, it did that. 244-11.

a na dil lau, he made himself. 152-11.

a na dil le, fix yourself. 170-1.

a nūn dī yau, do that way. 275-1.

ya na it xūs, it kept flying up. 113-1.

ya na wit qōt, he jumped. 329-15.

ya na kis dim mil lei, she smashed it. 152-16.

ye na wil de tōn, she jumped in. 135-11.

le na in dī yai, he completed the circuit. 220-8.

le na it dauw, he used to make the rounds. 336-7.

le nauw dil la, I have a fire. 351-6.

le na de eL, they were jointed. 347-4.

na ya is dil le nei, they became. 166-13.

na ya nū wes dil lai, they took the bet. 142-17.

na wit dil liL te, we will visit continually. 177-2.

na na is dits tse, he turned around. 314-6.

na na wit diL te, the people will live again. 236-3.

na na kit de lōs, he had fixed the load. 162-10.

na ne wes dil lai, he won. 211-6.

na dil le te, they will become again. 116-12.

na dil le te ne en, it was going to happen. 117-5.

na dil lū, it will be. 243-2.

na teL dicitewen, he grew. 96-1.

na teL dicitewiñ xō lūñ, they had grown. 119-7.

nat le liL te, it will become. 312-4.

nō nai ya dū wit tal, he stepped. 207-10.

nō na in dūk qōt, he reached by jumping. 329-18.

nō na wil dits tse, he had a door shut. 97-2.

- nō na wit tats, it is cut down. 144-17.
 xa a na it yau, he did that way. 255-9.
 xoi na se il de qōl, on her it kept crawling. 185-2.
 da nat xūts tse, it lit on it. 204-8.
 da na kit dū wit tee il te, the wind will blow gently. 273-1.
 dō na xōs dil le te, it will be no more. 228-4.
 dō nas dil len nei, it did not happen. 117-5.
 dō na ted en, she did not look around. 136-6.
 ta nai win nūn de,¹ if he drinks. 337-16.
 ta nai win nūn te,¹ he will drink. 337-18.

IDENTITY.

Xa- is employed when it is wished to refer to any act previously described as being repeated by the same, or a different person.

- xa ai ya xōL iñ ^ax, they did that with him. 211-5.
 xa a il in te, that will be done. 203-8.
 xa a in nū, he always did that. 139-9, 141-9.
 xa a it yau, she did that. 98-8.
 xa a it ya xō lan, the same he found he was. 346-7.
 xa auw dī ya te, what I am going to do. 202-8.
 xa a ya il iñ ^ax, they did that. 105-10.
 xa a wil leL te, that way they will do. 242-17, 255-17.
 xa a win ne lil te, that will be done. 229-10.
 xa a win neL te, it will be that way. 259-18.
 xa a na it yau, he did that way. 255-9.
 xa a na tcil lau, that he did. 260-9.
 xa a xō lau, he did the same thing. 278-12.
 xa a xoi il lū, always he did that. 237-9.
 xa a xō le ne, he should do that. 163-2.
 xa a xōL tcin ne, he was telling him that. 150-2.
 xa a den ne, he called the same. 105-5.
 xa a dī yau, it did that. 244-14.
 xa a dī yau, the way he does. 337-17.
 xa a dī yau ei, it did that. 289-16.
 xa a dī ya teL, that way it will be. 341-16.
 xa a til teōx, that strong. 294-3.

¹ The third syllable, -win-, stands for -wit- because of the following n.

- xa a tiñ wes te, the same thing it always did. 325-11.
 xa a tiñ win te, she always did that. 136-14, 189-2.
 xa a tin te, that way will do it. 229-8.
 xa a tcil lau, the same thing he did. 211-1.
 xa a tcit yau, that he did. 280-12.
 xa a kiL in te, that way they will do. 211-15.
 xa a kyū wil ler te, he will do that. 211-18.
 xa ūl le, do that. 165-19.
 xa dī ya te, it will do that. 254-10.
 dō xa auw ne xō xō liñ, I won't do that. 230-15.
 dō xa auw ten, I never do that. 109-4.
 dō xa ūn dī yau, you don't do that. 343-13.

DISTRIBUTION.

Te- means either that the act took place here and there in space, or continuously over space; or that one person after another did the act. This particle must be followed in the definite past, present, and future tenses by -s-.

A) *Of traveling, or carrying something.*

- ya teL kait, they went on (by boat). 159-14.
 ya te seL te, we will go. 145-10.
 ya tes yai, he went away. 360-4.
 na te de qōt, he tumbled. 114-15.
 na xō tes an, they ran around. 341-4.
 na te in dil, they go home. 333-13.
 na te it dauw, she always went home. 237-6.
 na te lōs, she dragged it back. 190-1.
 na te dil lat, it floated up. 245-16.
 na teL men, he made it swim. 266-1.
 na teL dit dauw, he ran. 100-13, 157-6.
 na teL ten, he took along. 282-3.
 na tes deL, they started back. 329-18.
 na tes dī yai, he went back. 97-17, 137-13.
 na tes dī ya yei, he arrived. 104-3.
 na tin dauw, you better go back. 329-3.
 na tin dī ya ne, go home. 337-18.
 na tin diL tsū, he heard them coming home. 329-5.
 niL te sē ya te, I will go with you. 187-4.

- nit tō dil, come. 113-16.
 hwiL teL dauw, (I wish) would travel with me. 114-11.
 hwiL te siñ ya te, with me you may go. 187-7.
 xōL ya tes yai, with them he went. 208-15.
 xōL tes lat, it floated with him. 315-2.
 xōL tes deL, with him they went. 110-7.
 xōL tcit tes deL, they ran after them. 153-16.
 xō te e auw, which runs along. 363-14.
 dō he min teL dauw, he did not run for it. 112-13.
 dō tcit tes ya te sil len, he did not feel like going on. 281-3.
 te in nauw, (dawn) comes. 310-7.
 te in nauw hwei, they went along. 334-4.
 te in dil, they flew along. 317-3.
 te it tūw, it always floated.
 te wiL auw hwiL, it crawls. 311-4.
 teL atc, a pack-train came. 200-1, 200-9.
 te nal dit dō te, it will draw back. 273-5.
 te sē yai, I went away. 353-6.
 te sē ya te, I am going away. 229-9.
 te se la te, I am going to take them. 253-15.
 te sōL tin te, you will take (my child). 222-7.
 tes la, he is drowning. 210-11.
 tes lat dei, it floated. 244-15, 245-8.
 tes deL ei, (all) flew away. 159-12.
 tes deL te, they will come. 252-3.
 te de qōt, it tumbled. 286-12.
 til lū, they came. 254-12.
 tiñ xauw ne, you take along. 246-13.
 tsī yūn te il dil, they always ran off. 333-11.
 tsīñ te tes dil deL, we ran away. 198-10.
 tsin tit dil dil, let us run away. 333-11.
 tce xō teL ten, he took him along. 210-15.
 tcin tel lai, they brought (deerskins). 230-15.
 tcit te il qōl le xō lan, it had crawled along he saw. 185-12.
 tcit te in nauw, he used to come along. 162-3.
 tcit te in nauw xō lan, he had traveled he saw. 186-8.
 tcit te in dil, they traveled. 190-15.
 tcit te it tewū, he always cried. 186-8.

- tcit teL men, he made it swim. 265-9.
 tcit teL dauw, she ran up. 152-15.
 tcit teL ten, he took along. 152-9.
 tcit teL kait, he started in a boat. 104-6.
 tcit teL kyōs, he took it along. 204-6.
 tcit teL qōl, he crawled. 347-8.
 tcit tes yai, he started. 96-10.
 tcit tes ya yei, she went. 98-13.
 tcit tes ya ye xō lan, he had traveled he saw. 186-1.
 tcit tes la, he is drowning. 210-11.
 tcit tes lai, they started by boat. 215-10.
 tcit tes xan, he took along. 342-2.
 tcit tes deL, they went. 170-15.
 tcit tes deL te, he was to travel with. 174-9.
 tcit tes tūn de, if he takes along. 317-13.
 tcit tin diL, they are coming. 198-2.
 tcit tū win na hwiL de, it will pass there. 272-8.
 kit te i yauw, they come to feed. 310-10.
 kit tē yan nei, they fed about. 98-4.
 kit teL tits, he walked with (for a cane). 317-7, 152-12.
 kit tī yauw, they came. 98-3.

B) *Of doing something as one travels along.*

- ya xō teL xa, he tracked them. 267-15.
 ya te it tewū, they cried along. 179-12.
 na ya xō teL xa, they tracked him. 170-3.
 tcit te it tewū, he always cried. 186-8.
 tcit te we iñ il, he looked about as he went along. 317-4.
 tcit teL xa, he tracked it. 185-12.
 tcō xot dit teL en, he watched along. 97-10.
 kit te e au, he sang along. 315-5.
 kit teL tsas, he whipped. 317-9.
 kit te hwiL, he called along. 98-4.
 kit te seL tsas te, I will whip (as I walk). 317-8.
 kya teL tewē, she heard cry. 135-9.
 kya teL tewū we tsū, cry he heard. 204-9, 281-11.
 kya tū wil tewē, he heard crying along. 135-10.

c) *Of actions which by their nature require repeated movements, or considerable duration for their accomplishment.*

- ya teL wis, they were afraid (they dodged). 179-10.
 yī kit te its, he can shoot. 144-12.
 nain teL dik, he pecked. 113-14.
 na xō teL tewō ig, he swept. 210-12.
 na xō tes an, they ran around. 341-4.
 na te wits tse, the door was open. 118-5.
 na te dit tse yei, he opened it. 100-10.
 na te tse, he opened the door. 118-2, 158-9.
 na te tse yei, he opened the door. 97-10.
 na kit te it Lōw, she always made baskets. 157-3.
 na kit te Lōn, she wove another round. 305-7, 325-9.
 nit te sil lal le, you would go to sleep. 203-1.
 xōL xūt tes nan, it moved in her. 341-3.
 xōL xūt tes nūn te, it would move in her. 341-2.
 xōL xūt tes nūn te ne en, in her was about to move used
 to be. 342-4.
 xōL te il lit, he smoked himself.
 xō dit teL xūts, she felt it bite. 111-2.
 dō a dū wūn tel wis he, don't be frightened. 356-2.
 dō nit djē tel tsit ne, don't get excited. 170-18.
 dō he te il lit, it would not burn. 166-9.
 dō he tel lit, it would not burn. 363-1.
 te se tewit te, I am going to measure it. 116-12.
 te sūw iñ, I am going to look. 171-2.
 te dūk kait dei, they were sliding together. 294-16.
 tee xō teL waL, he pulled him. 106-17.
 teit te yōs, she stretched. 158-13.
 teit teL Lū, he rubbed it. 278-10.
 teit teL taL, dancing. 362-4.
 teit tes lai, he drew a bow. 144-15.
 teit te te wen, she waved fire. 242-12.
 teit te te lai, she rubbed. 307-3.
 teit te te tewit, he completed the measure. 226-4.
 teit te teit, he almost died. 111-16.
 teit te tewit, he measured it. 116-13.
 kit te it Lōw, one who always made baskets. 324-5.

kit tē yōw, water flowed out. 100-11.
 kit te siñ kûtc teL, you will play shinny. 142-12.
 kit te tel lai, he rubbed. 347-14.
 kit tī yōw, she made it flow. 158-12.
 kit tūw hwaL, I hook. 107-5.
 kit tûk kûtc te, shinny will be played. 210-14.

D) *Of a process requiring considerable time.*

a til teōx teL tcwen, he is growing strong. 294-17.
 ya teL tcwen, they grew. 265-1.
 na teL ditc tcwen, he grew. 96-1.
 na teL ditc tcwen ne dûñ, she grew time. 325-6.
 na teL ditc tewiñ xō lûñ, they had grown. 119-10.
 xōL teL tcwen, it grew with him. 137-18.
 dō he teL tcwen, it had not grown. 96-7.
 te il tcwen ne dûñ, the time when it grew. 275-2.
 te le ne xō lan, it had become. 187-5.
 teL tcwen, it grew. 96-3, 97-6.
 teL tcwen xō lan, it had grown he saw. 97-18.
 teL tcwin de, when it grows. 267-5.
 te sil tcwen ne dûñ, ever since you grew time. 337-13.
 tes tcwin ne en tciñ, where I was brought up. 117-13.
 te dī yûn te, they will live to old age. 227-7.
 til tcwen, it grows. 296-12.
 til tcwen ne en, used to grow. 233-1.
 tōl tcwen, let it grow. 265-6.
 tcit teL tewiñ hwûñ, he may grow. 348-6.

E) *Of separate acts repeated in time or space.*

ya te mite, they pulled off. 179-10.
 ya te xan, he picked up. 109-16.
 ye tcit teL kait, one after the other he stuck in. 322-2.
 na dit teL waL, he threw them. 109-16.
 nō ya te meL, they dropped them along. 179-11.
 tce te xan, he took out baskets of food. 111-5.
 tcit te en, he looked. 165-19.
 tcit te te meL, he scattered them. 101-4.
 tcit te tōt, he drank (repeated draughts). 112-15.
 tcit te tcwai, she buried in several places. 192-12.

f) *Of acts done by several persons in succession.*

- ya te yûñ xō lûñ, they had eaten. 100-17.
 ye tcit te deL, they went into. 142-9.
 na dit tē yai, (the ground) opened up. 143-17.
 xa te dim mil, chips flew off. 113-13.
 xoi na teL weL, they camped. 116-7.
 xoi teL weL, they spent the night. 198-12, 361-16.
 da nō teL te, everybody will fish. 256-9.
 tet meL, (sand) scattered. 117-16.
 tce te deL, they went out. 141-5.
 tcin te deL, they got there. 138-5, 198-3.
 tcit teL tcwen, one after the other grew. 207-1.
 tcit te dim mil, they fell one after the other. 208-6.

g) *Of things begun.*

- nō te dūk kait, people began to starve. 191-11.
 nō te dūk kai teL, they were about to starve. 191-18.
 tcis se teL wen e xō lan, he had killed he saw. 186-7.
 tcō ya te xait, they began to buy. 200-8.
 kit tea kûte, they begin to play. 142-16.
 kit te hwe, he began to dig. 100-8.

H) *With verbs of looking. It is not certain to which of the above classes they belong.*

- na teñw iñ il te, I will look back from. 230-7.
 na teñ en, he looked. 97-18.
 na teñ iñ il ta, he looked back places. 103-13.
 na teñ iñ hit, when he looked. 96-11.
 na teñ in te, you will look. 356-5.
 do tē en, I don't look. 351-8.
 tei en, I looked. 238-4.
 teñ in te, you will look. 140-7.
 tcit te en, he looked. 165-19.
 tcit tes en, he looked. 104-4.
 tcit tes en ne en, he used to look. 104-8.
 tcit te te en, he looked around. 109-12, 166-2.

K-, ky-, found in a large number of verbs as a prefix or infix, is weak in form, the syllable being completed according to the sounds following it. No satisfactory meaning or force for this prefix has appeared. It is probable that it supplies an

indefinite object for verbs of eating, and perhaps some others. Because of a remark of Father Morice,¹ verbs in which the prefix might refer to breaking, cutting or tearing have been listed separately.

Words definitely changing their meaning because of the presence or absence of the prefix seem to be few. *Nō na kin niñ ûn te*, "one should leave," carries the meaning of leaving permanently as a present; while *nō na niñ ûn te*, would mean to leave something of one's own which one expects to repossess. *Na kis deL*, "they came around," indicates that the persons in question wandered among the houses of the village; *na is deL*, would have been employed if they had come back to a definite place. *Kyūw xauw*, means, let me fish, but *iūw xauw*, let me catch it. Many of the verbs listed below seem to indicate an indefiniteness of place, duration or number of the acts or states.

Δ) *Probably employed with transitive verbs which have no expressed object.*

- yik kyū wiñ yan*, he ate. 319-7.
yik kyū wiñ yan ne he, even if he eats. 267-3.
ma kiL kit, she fed the little one. 192-1.
ma kyūw kit, I better feed them. 192-1.
na kiñ yûñ, come eat. 153-9, 192-7.
na kyū wiñ yûn te, you will eat. 356-3.
da kiñ yûn te, to chew off. 151-9.
dō kē yan, I don't eat. 351-7.
dō kit tī yauw, they never went out to feed. 97-11.
dō kyan, she didn't eat. 157-2.
dō kyū wit yan, without eating. 226-4.
ke i yan, he used to eat. 237-6.
kei yûñ, I might eat. 98-13.
kei yûn te, I am going to eat. 97-15.
ke ûL °x, she chewed. 276-3.
kē yûñ, he had eaten. 332-6.
kiñ ûL °x, you chew. 275-2.
kiñ yûñ, eat it. 166-6.
kin niñ yan nei, they came out to feed. 180-13.
kyō yûñ, you eat. 192-2.

¹Work cited, p. 200.

kyū wiñ yan, he went to eating. 98-18.

kyū wiñ yûñ il, you ate along. 121-1.

kyū wit dī yûn te, we shall eat. 190-5.

kyū hwûñ il, I ate along. 120-16.

B) *Possibly having some connection with breaking.*

ya na kis dim mil lei, she smashed it. 152-16.

ya na kyū wil tsil lil te, they may split. 109-8.

yī kis mût ei, it broke. 289-15.

wa kin nil lit xō lan, they were burned through. 119-3.

wa kin nin sel xō lan, it was heated through he saw.
329-16.

min nō ya kin tats te ne en, they were going to cut open.
278-5.

min nō kiñ kil, he opened. 113-5.

min nō kyōl dik, pick open. 112-17.

na kis yōw hwei, it flowed in a circle. 100-11.

nī yûñ kil ūl, they were cutting them. 101-2.

niñ kyū wil al, he cut it. 266-10.

xa ke hwe, (she went) to dig. 135-2.

xa kin de mût, it boiled up. 105-3.

dōñ kyūw tūw, I am splitting. 108-9.

dō he xa kiñ yōw, it did not come out. 105-5.

tee kin niñ hwe, he had finished digging. 100-9.

kil tūw hwa, you are splitting? 108-7.

kit diñ hwe tel diñ, where he would dig out. 100-1.

kit diñ kil ei, it broke out. 102-2.

kit dū wiñ kil, the bank slid out. 252-4.

kit tē yōw, it flowed out. 100-11.

kit te hwe, he began to dig. 100-8.

kit te tats, he cut them. 101-1, 98-16.

kit tī yōw, (he caused) it to flow. 158-12.

kyū wa is tewit, he broke off. 317-6, 289-7.

C) *Of unknown meaning, but perhaps adding indefiniteness to the verb's application as to time, place, or object.*

ai kil in te, when it happens. 217-6.

ai kit iñ xō sin, it did that. 223-4.

ai kyūw en, I will do. 230-16.

ai kyū wil lel lil te, they will do. 230-8.

- a na kin nit te, it grows. 356-10.
 a diL ya kiL qōtc, he threw himself with it. 202-3.
 a diL nō ke iL qōw, he used to throw himself with. 202-4.
 a kil lau, they did. 266-13.
 a kiL en, what they do. 322-1.
 a kit tis seōx, smartest. 321-11.
 a kyō le, you do. 198-2.
 yai kyū wil tats, blanket of strips. 207-5.
 ya ya kiñ en, they packed up. 164-4.
 ya na ke ū wūw, he used to pack up. 237-7.
 ya na kil lai, he took in his hand. 337-7.
 ya na kiñ en, he packed up. 238-3.
 ya ke wel, carrying loads. 110-3.
 ya ke wūw hwei, he used to carry it away. 162-4.
 ya kiL tsis, (he made) it sprinkle. 338-2.
 ya kiñ wūw, carry it. 105-18.
 ya kiñ wen ne, he had carried it off. 163-4.
 ya kyū wil kyan ne xō lan, they found they were pregnant. 278-3.
 ya kyū win dits, they made rope. 151-11.
 ye kiL wis, he bored a hole. 197-3.
 ye kiL taL, they began to dance. 179-2.
 ye kiL tseL, she passed in the water. 111-9.
 ye kiñ en, he brought in. 192-3.
 ye kin nen diñ, light shone in. 308-3.
 ye kyū wes tce, the wind blew in. 270-4.
 ye kyū wes tce te, the smoke will blow in. 301-8.
 yī kit ta a te, she will sing. 104-2.
 yī kit te its, he can shoot. 144-12.
 yī kit tū hwal, he hooks. 107-6.
 yī kyū wit tsōs sil, they were sucking. 325-5.
 yō xai na na kis deL, to buy they came back. 200-7.
 wūn nō kin nil lai, she put her hand on. 246-10.
 Le ya ki xō lau, he gathered the people. 151-7.
 Le na ya kyū wil lau, they gather up (bones). 171-12.
 Le na kil la ne, gather up (your things). 192-8.
 Le na kil dū hwōt, it grew back on. 164-1.
 Le ki xō la, gather people. 151-5.

- le kin niL yets te, to tie together. 151-10.
 me ya kyū wiL tel, everybody sang. 234-1.
 me na kis loi, he bound it up. 145-11, 348-13.
 me na kyū wiL tū, they sang again. 238-15.
 miL wa ya kin dil lai, they traded with them. 200-4.
 miL xot da kiL waL, with she dropped down. 189-11.
 min na na kit del kai, sitting with one leg each side. 163-7.
 min noi kiL dik, he pecked open. 113-15.
 min noi kin ne yōt dei, they barked. 321-4.
 mit de na kil lai, he touched it. 176-12.
 nai ke its, to shoot at a mark. 305-2.
 nai kē yūn te, they will grow. 296-4.
 nai kyū wiñ xa, (a pine) stands. 347-11.
 na na kin nū wiL a, he made the ridge. 104-3.
 na na kis wel, he arranged again. 106-7.
 na na kis le, he felt around. 106-5.
 na na kit dē lōs, he had fixed the load. 162-10.
 na xoi kyū wiñ an, he went to sleep. 121-7.
 na ka xūs din na tsū, someone moving he heard. 165-18.
 na kin nel den, she made a blaze. 288-11.
 na kis its, they shot at a mark. 266-13.
 na kis le, he felt. 107-15.
 na kis Lōn, she made baskets. 189-5.
 na kis deL, they came around. 200-2.
 na kis qōt, he pushed a stick. 145-12, 348-14.
 na kis qōt te, he is going to poke. 192-9.
 na kit te it Lōw, she always made baskets. 157-3.
 na kit te it dai ye, it blossoms again. 364-3.
 na kit te Lōn, she wove another round. 305-7, 325-9.
 na kyū we xō win sen, they brought home. 145-4.
 na kyū wil fik, he was tied with a string. 351-10.
 na kyū wil wel, she kept them shut up. 97-11.
 na kyū wiñ a tsū, singing he heard. 186-12.
 na kyū wiñ xa, it grows. 364-11.
 nik kyō wūñ, go to sleep. 294-5.
 nik kyū wiñ nūn te, you will go to sleep. 252-11.
 noi kī yōw diñ, as far as it goes. 311-6.
 nō na ya kin niñ an, they left food. 110-9.

- nō na kiñ auw ne, you must leave. 353-10.
 nō na kin niL kis, he put his hand. 221-4.
 nō na kin niñ ûn te, one should leave. 215-8.
 nō na kin tan, he set the wedge again. 109-1.
 nō ke iūw qōt, I always set up. 247-4.
 nō kiL dje xa in nauw, she quit fighting. 333-6.
 nō kin niñ yan, he finished. 209-12.
 nō kin niñ yōw, were scattered about. 145-3.
 nō kin nin tan, he set the wedge. 108-11.
 nō kyū wil taL, final dancing place. 105-6.
 hwis sa kiñ its, my mouth shoot in. 118-13.
 hwik kyō wūñ, I am going to sleep. 121-6.
 xa a na kin nit te, it grows up again. 356-14.
 xa a kiL in te, that way they will do. 211-15.
 xa a kyū wil leL te, he will do that. 211-18.
 xa ya kis wen, they carried it up. 164-5.
 xa na kyū xōl da a, grown over with grass. 165-16.
 xa kiñ its, (she saw) it shoot up. 158-7.
 xa kis wen, he had carried it. 166-4.
 xa kyū witc tee liL te, the wind will blow out from the
 ground. 272-10.
 xe e na kiL waL, he threw her away. 308-9.
 xoi kyū wiñ an, he went to sleep. 121-7.
 xō wūn na kis le, he felt of him. 153-5.
 xōL ya kit wūl, with him he seesawed. 107-10.
 xōL nō kin niL lit, he finished sweating. 209-13.
 xō sa kiñ its, in his mouth he shot. 118-14.
 xot da na kyū we sin tee te, you will blow down. 227-5.
 xot da ke i yauw, they came down the hill. 310-6.
 xot da kyū wes tee, it blows down. 227-7.
 xō kyū wiñ ñan, he went to sleep. 203-1.
 da nai ke xōn tewai, he pawed the dirt. 115-6.
 da na kin neūw eL, crosswise I lay them. 247-5.
 da na kit dū wit tee iL te, the wind will blow gently. 273-1.
 da kiL kis, he put his hand. 140-3.
 da kit de it tee, it blew. 324-6.
 da kit dū wes tee, the wind blew. 324-4.
 da kyū wes tee, the wind blew on it. 348-3.

- da kyū wiñ xa ei, it stood. 242-3.
 de kit dil litc te, to urinate on the fires. 151-10.
 dō kil tewit, he never pushes it. 106-12.
 ta nai kyū wes sin tce te, blow out to sea with you. 228-5.
 ta kit den tce, the wind blows out of the water. 365-12.
 te ke īyauw hōei, go in. 311-2.
 te ke its te, I will shoot in. 112-9.
 te kil la hit, when he put his hand in it. 337-4.
 te kil qōtc, he threw it in. 112-6.
 tce kin niñ yan, they came out. 98-2.
 tce kyū wes tce, it blew out. 324-8.
 ke it Lō, she used to make baskets. 189-1.
 ke it mil lei, they drop. 180-14.
 ke wel le, someone carrying a load along. 105-14, 166-4.
 ke wiñ xūts, he fell over. 105-17.
 kin na is lal, she dreamed. 191-6.
 kin nauw lal, I dreamed. 191-8.
 kin ne sō yūn te, may you grow to be men. 238-13.
 kin niñ en, he brought it. 97-14.
 kin niñ iñ hit, when she came with the load. 238-1.
 kin nō de eL, they stick. 363-15.
 kis le te, they will catch many. 257-10.
 kis xūñ, a tree standing. 113-7.
 kis tseL tse, pounding they heard. 170-6.
 kit tai yil tsit, they were soaking acorns.
 kit ta ya wil tsit, they soaked the meal. 180-4.
 kit taL tsit xō sin, they were soaking acorns. 210-9, 209-3.
 kit tea kūtc, they begin to play. 142-16.
 kit te e au, he sang along. 315-5.
 kit te īyauw, they came to feed. 310-10.
 kit te it Lōw, who always made baskets. 324-5.
 kit tē yan nei, they fed about. 98-4.
 kit teL tsas, he whipped. 317-9.
 kit teL tits, he used for a cane. 317-7.
 kit te hūil, he called along. 98-4.
 kit te seL tsas te, I will whip. 317-8.
 kit te siñ kūtc tel, you will play shinny. 142-12.
 kit te tel lai, he rubbed. 347-14.

- kit tī yauw, they came. 98-3.
 kit tī yōw, he caused to flow. 158-12.
 kit tiñ en ne, carry them. 237-3.
 kit tūw hwal, a hook. 107-5.
 kit tāk kûte te, shinny will be played. 210-14.
 kya da ne, they picked. 138-7.
 kya da ne xō win sen, they commenced to pick. 138-6.
 kya tel tewe, she heard it cry. 135-9.
 kya tel tewū we tsū, it cry he heard. 204-9, 281-11.
 kya tū wil tewel, he was crying along. 135-10.
 kyō ya wiñ hwal, they fished. 328-3.
 kyōl kis xō sin xō lan, spearing salmon they had been he
 saw. 140-11.
 kyō hwal le, somebody hooking. 106-15.
 kyō dū wil tsōts tse, a kissing noise she heard. 111-9.
 kyō dil len, he might be cold. 169-5.
 kyō dil tsōts ne, make a kissing noise. 111-7.
 kyū wa na il tūw, he who gives back. 241-4.
 kyū wen nūw, it thundered. 144-5.
 kyū wes tee ei, it blew she saw. 324-9.
 kyū wil medj, he boiled. 166-5.
 kyū wil tel, it was paveū. 140-6.
 kyū win nai da, to hunt they traveled. 190-15.
 kyū wiñ ñan xō lan, he went to sleep. 347-1.
 kyū wiñ xa, she left standing (a tree). 289-8.
 kyū win dil, there was a ringing noise. 96-2.
 kyū win dil tsū, a jingling noise he heard. 293-3, 152-1.
 kyū win dits te, to make rope. 151-6, 8.
 kyū wiñ ket, it creaked. 114-17.
 kyū wit nōl, it was blazing. 109-11.
 kyū wit dai ye il win te, it always blossoms. 365-4.
 kyū wit tee il, it blew along. 324-7.
 kyū wit tewōk kai, are strung on a line. 165-8.
 kyūw tewit, let me push it. 106-11.
 kyūñ xōw tū, I am begging. 152-13.

A- introduces verbs of saying, thinking, doing, and appearing. It seems to have no definite meaning. It is omitted in verbs of saying and thinking whenever the direct object directly pre-

cedes the verb. It may possibly be an indefinite object for the verb, and therefore not be needed when a definite object is expressed.

A) *With verbs of thinking and saying.*

- ai yōn des ne te, she will think about. 104-1.
 ai ne sen, I thought. 187-3.
 ai nin sin ne, you must think. 208-17.
 ai nūw siñ, I thought so. 353-3.
 ai xōL ne, he kept telling him. 208-13.
 ai xōL den ne, she used to tell her. 135-3.
 a yai xōL dū wen ne, they said. 165-2.
 a yai dū wen ne, they said. 165-7.
 a yaL de iūw ne, I told them. 301-1.
 a yaL tcit den ne, he told them. 109-18.
 a yan, said that. 116-17.
 a ya dū win nel, they were saying. 153-14.
 al tcit den ne, he talked to them. 111-6, 111-6.
 a na hwiL tcit den te, of me he will say. 363-18.
 a nō hōL tcit den ne, he said of us. 302-3.
 an tsū, he heard cry. 281-13.
 a hwiL tcin ne, he will say of me. 363-16.
 a hwiL tcit den hwōñ, he must tell me. 314-11.
 a hwiL tcit dū win nel, they told me. 355-11.
 a xōL tcit den ne, he said to him. 97-7.
 a xōL tcit den tsū, he heard say. 141-8.
 a den ne, he said. 97-15.
 a den de, if he sings. 236-2.
 a den tsū, she heard cry. 171-3.
 a dū win nel lil, he said. 235-4.
 a tcō in ne, he kept thinking. 139-4, 137-4.
 a tcōn des ne, he thought. 96-7, 97-5, 6.
 xa a xōL tcin ne, he was telling him that. 150-2.
 xa a den ne, he called the same. 105-5.
 dō ai nin siñ ^ax, you don't think. 337-9.
 dō a hwiL tcit den de, if he does not tell me. 257-12.
 dō a dū win ne he, don't say that. 175-1.

B) *With verbs of doing or happening.*¹

- a en nū, it does it. 275-5.
 ai la te, they will catch. 253-10.
 a iL en ka, way they do it. 227-2.
 a iL in ne en, used to chase. 322-5.
 a iL in te, they will do. 266-13.
 a in nū, he did. 288-9.
 a in nū miL, when the sun was (here). 332-4.
 ai xoi il le, they do with him. 196-7.
 a it yau xō lūñ, tired he was. 346-10.
 a it ya de, if he does. 348-7.
 ai kiL in te, when it happens. 217-6.
 ai kit iñ xō siñ, (bears) did that. 223-4.
 ai kyūw en, I will do. 230-16.
 ai kyū wil lel lil te, they will do. 230-8.
 au wil lau, it was made of. 108-2.
 au wil la ne en ūk, he used to do way. 106-8.
 au win neL te, it will be. 105-12.
 au win neL de, if it happens. 117-9.
 auw lau, I have done. 260-3.
 auw la te, what shall I do with it. 293-8.
 auw di ya, I might manage it. 101-11.
 auw di yau, I did. 325-17, 276-5.
 auw di ya te, am I going to do this. 257-14.
 auw fin ne en, I used to do. 341-7.
 a ya in nū, they used to have sports. 305-2.
 a ya xō la, (I wish) could befall them. 321-9.
 a ya ten, they did. 305-5.
 a ya fin ne en, they used to do that. 306-1.
 a ya teil lau, they fixed. 172-4.
 a ya teō ne, let them do that. 365-16.
 a wil la, I wish would happen. 150-11.
 a win neL te, it will be. 289-11.
 a win nū, one should do. 99-11.
 a la te, what are you going to do? 102-15.
 a le ne, you must do it. 100-18, 101-3.

¹ Some verbs show specialized meanings but are plainly derived from verbs of doing, as is shown by the roots they contain.

- a nai dī yau, do this. 361-9.
 a nauw la te, I was intending to do. 260-3.
 a nauw dī yau, I did it. 282-5, 325-12.
 a na ya dil lau, they fixed themselves. 170-1.
 a na xō wil lau, ready for a fight. 162-10.
 a na dī yau, it did that. 244-11.
 a na dit ten, we did. 217-7.
 a na teil lau, he did. 106-8.
 a na teil lau wei, he buried it. 282-12.
 a na teil la te, he will do. 258-4.
 a nūn dī yau, do that way. 275-1.
 a hūō la, you have treated me. 166-12.
 a xō wit la, it would happen to him. 223-1.
 a xō la de, if it happens. 308-1, 5.
 a xō dil la, we could do with him. 116-16.
 a dī yau wei, it is coming (will happen). 104-14.
 a dī ya teL, it would do. 234-11.
 a ten, did it.
 a ten ka, the way they do. 231-5.
 a fin wes te, had done. 325-10.
 a fin te, (Indians) will do. 215-9.
 a teil lau, he did it. 112-5.
 a kil lau, they did. 266-13.
 a kil en, what they do. 322-1.
 a kyō le, you do. 198-2.
 a kyū wil lel lil te, it will do. 236-3.
 ma a kil en ne en, their doings. 361-11.
 xa ai ya xōL iñ ^ox, they did that with him. 211-5.
 xa ai lau, it broke. 290-1.
 xa a iL in te, that will be done. 203-8.
 xa a in nū, he always did that. 139-9, 141-9.
 xa a it yau, he did that. 98-8.
 xa a it ya xō lan, the same he found he was. 346-7.
 xa auw dī ya te, I am going to do what. 202-8.
 xa a ya iL iñ ^ox, they did that. 105-10.
 xa a wil lel te, he will do that way. 255-17.
 xa a win neL te, it will be that way. 259-18.
 xa a na it yau, he did that way. 255-9.

xa a na teil lau, that he did. 260-9.
 xa a xō lau, he did the same thing. 278-12.
 xa a xoi il lū, always he did that. 237-9.
 xa a xō le ne, he should do that. 163-2.
 xa a dī yau, it did that. 244-14.
 xa a dī ya teL, that way it will be. 341-16.
 xa a tin wes te, the same thing it always did. 325-11.
 xa a tin win te, she always did that. 136-14, 189-2.
 xa a tin te, that way will do it. 229-8.
 xa a teil lau, the same thing he did. 211-1.
 xa a teit yau, that he did. 280-12.
 xa a kit in te, that way they will do. 211-15.
 xa a kyū wil leL te, will do that. 211-18.
 da xō a dī ya xō lan, was dead they found out. 175-11.
 da xō a ten, who die. 346-4.
 da xō ūñ a dī ya te, they will die. 217-16.
 dō xa auw ten, I don't do that. 109-4.
 dō xa ūñ dī yau, you don't do that. 343-13.
 dō da xō a tiñ, would never die. 221-13.

c) *With verbs of appearing.*

a in te, how he appeared. 209-5.
 a na nū we sin te te, you will look. 357-5.
 a na kin nit te, it grows. 356-10.
 a ne e te, he looked that way. 321-7.
 a nū wes te, he looked. 143-14, 182-2.
 a tein te detc, he is. 351-2.
 a kit tis seōx, smartest. 321-11.

Xō- prefixed to a verbal root forms a word, usually unlimited as to person and number. Several of these are used as auxiliaries and suffixes.

xō wil tsai ye de, until it becomes dry. 225-7.
 xō wiñ kûts, it was cold. 169-3.
 xō wit tse, it was crowded. 238-9.
 xō len, she has. 333-9.
 xō liñ, (I wish) was. 340-7.
 xō lūñ, he saw. 144-4, 361-16.
 xō lūn teL, that will do it. 328-9, 209-12.
 xō lit, a noise. 241-2.

- xōs kûts mił, on account of the cold. 271-11.
 dō xō len, there was none. 159-3, 106-6, 159-2.
 dō xō liñ, it is gone. 141-8.
 dō xōs le, there was none. 98-7, 322-5.

CONJUGATIONS.

When the Hupa verbs are classified according to the syllable immediately preceding the root in the definite tenses, they fall into four conjugations. There are only three of these syllables which characterize the conjugations, the lack of the definite tenses being the peculiarity of the fourth conjugation.

By far the greater number of verbs have a syllable preceding the root in the definite tenses, which contains *w-* as its initial sound. The form of the remainder of the syllable depends, first, upon the number and person of the particular form appearing; and, second, upon the class (or voice) in which the verb happens to be. The sound *w-* is alone the constant characteristic of the conjugation. In the Hupa language this *w-* seems to have no definite meaning of its own. Its occurrence depends largely or wholly upon the prefixes which introduce the verb. From other Athapascan languages and dialects, it seems probable that its use originally signified the beginning of an act or state. This view is borne out by a study of the prefixes which require its use in Hupa, and by the fact that certain things, to the Hupa mind without origin, do not take verbs with *w-*. One may say of a pond of water which has been caused by rain, *wiñ xa*, "water lies there"; but of the ocean, or a natural lake, *nañ xa*.

In a precisely parallel manner, the second conjugation has *n-* as the initial sound of the inflected syllable in the definite tenses. It occurs in a few cases without a prefix, where the meaning shows that the completion of the act is in the mind of the speaker, *e.g.*, *nin ya de*, "if he comes," 334-10. Its use, however, in most verbs, is governed by the adverbial prefixes which precede it. These for the most part are consistent with the meaning of completion, as *nō-*, meaning the placing of something in a position of rest, or the cessation of motion.

Without exact parallelism of forms, the third conjugation is made up of verbs having *s* as the characteristic of the inflected

syllable. In meaning, verbs of this conjugation are in contrast with the two preceding conjugations, in that the act or state is conceived as existing over considerable extent of time or space. *Xa is yai*, "he came up the hill"; *xa is xan*, "he brought water up the hill"; *xa wiñ yai*, "he came out of the smoke-hole"; *xa wiñ xan*, "he took water out of a well." In some cases where there is chance for confusion -s is found in all the forms of the verb, to make it clear that the longer or more continued act is the one meant.

After the verbs belonging to the three preceding conjugations have been eliminated there remains a considerable number which differ in form from the others in that they have none of the definite tenses, but usually form a past from the indefinite present by a change in the length or the form of the root syllable. As regards the meaning of the verbs of this fourth conjugation, they may be said to constitute a class, rather indefinite in its boundary lines, which includes verbs of general rather than specific meaning. Among these are the verbs of doing, speaking, hearing, seeing, dying, and many others.

The first and third conjugations are subdivided according to the phonetic changes suffered after various prefixes.

CLASS I.

Conjugation 1A.

Tce xauw, he is catching.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>iũw xauw</i>	<i>it de xauw</i>
2. <i>iñ xauw</i>	<i>õ xauw</i>
3. <i>tce xauw</i>	<i>ya xauw</i>
3a. <i>ye xauw</i>	<i>yai xauw</i>

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>dõ xõ liñ iũw xauw</i>	<i>dõ xõ liñ it de xauw</i>
2. <i>iñ xauw</i>	<i>õ xauw</i>
3. <i>tce xauw</i>	<i>ya xauw</i>
3a. <i>ye xauw</i>	<i>yai xauw</i>

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. iñ xauw	ō xauw
3. teō xauw	ya teō xauw
3a. yō xauw	yai yō xauw

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. e iūw xauw	e it de xauw
2. e iñ xauw	e ō xauw
3. tce e xauw	ya e xauw
3a. ye e xauw	yai e xauw

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. we xūñ	wit de xūñ
2. wiñ xūñ	wō xūñ
3. teū wiñ xūñ	ya wiñ xūñ
3a. yū wiñ xūñ	yai wiñ xūñ

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. we xan	wit de xan
2. wiñ xan	wō xan
3. teū wiñ xan	ya wiñ xan
3a. yū wiñ xan	yai wiñ xan

THE SIGNS OF PERSON AND NUMBER.

Since the verb whose conjugation is given above has no prefix, the present tense shows only the root with the signs of person and number preceding. The customary tense has the same form as the present except the tense sign *-e-*, which precedes the signs of person in the first and second person singular and plural, but stands between the sign and the root in the third person.

First Person.—The sign of the first person singular appears as *iūw-*. The first sound, represented by *i*, is one of the weakest of the Hupa vowels, and often appears as the support of consonants which, in other cases, are attached to the preceding or succeeding syllables. The second sound, represented by *ū*, is a glide formed by the passage of the vocal organs from the position of *i* to that of the following sound. It is close in

quality and quite short in duration. The final sound is made by unvoiced breath passing through the mouth, which is in the position of *w*. This is evidently related to the pronoun of the first person singular, *hwe*. The other dialects of the Pacific Division of the Athapascan languages have *-ic-* or *-is-* for the sign of the first person singular of the present tense. The corresponding pronoun in those dialects is *ci* or *ce*.¹

First Person Plural. In the plural of the first person it de- is found as the sign. The constant portion of this sign appears to be that represented by *d*. Its vowel, or vowel plus a consonant, seems to depend on the following sound, as so often happens in the Hupa language. When the following syllable begins with a consonant, the syllable ends with the same or a closely related consonant. The vowel is usually *i*, but in the case of post-palatal *k*, *û* is frequently employed, as it might also be in the present case. Some speakers say *it dûx xauw*. The first syllable of this sign, *it*, seems to consist of the weak vowel *i*, which, not being able to stand in an open syllable, has taken over the corresponding surd from the following sonant, *d*. That this is the truth would appear from the fact that in case of a preceding prefix the syllable disappears, the vowel apparently contracting with it.

There is no apparent connection between this sign and the pronoun of the first person plural, *ne he*.

Second Person Singular.—For the sign of the second person singular *iñ-* appears. As will be seen later, this becomes *in-* before dentals and *im-* before *m*, the only labial. When the sign follows a prefix ending in a vowel, *ñ* appears as the final sound of the prefix. This sign, *-ñ* or *iñ*, is perhaps connected with the personal pronoun of the second person singular, *niñ*.

Second Person Plural.—In this case the vowel *õ-* stands alone, forming the initial syllable. It is of normal length but somewhat more open than the more frequent sound, and aspirated. While it does not approach the sound of the so-called short *o* in English, it impresses the ear as dull in quality. It may or may not be related genetically with the vowel of the personal pronoun of the second person plural, *nõ hin*.

¹This phonetic change of *c* to *hw* and *ûw* is regular between the other dialects of this group and Hupa.

Third Person Singular.—Two forms occur in Hupa for the third person of pronouns. The first form given is that used in speaking of adult members of the Hupa people. The second form is used when speaking of Hupa children, and sometimes of aged people; of members of other tribes and races; and of animals. The first form begins with *tc-*, which are constant. Before vowels the syllable usually ends in *e*. Before consonants it takes over the consonant, or its surd in the case of a sonant. The vowel in that case is *i*, or before *k*, *û*. In the present case the vowel is distinguished with difficulty, being either *e*, as is written here, or *û*. It is equally hard to determine whether the *x* belongs to both syllables or only to the last.

There is no personal pronoun from which this sign could have been derived. The fact that it applies only to a certain class would point to a demonstrative origin.

The second form has *y* for its initial sound, and makes the same combinations with the following sounds that *tc* do in the first form, except that before vowels it has *i* for its vowel, instead of *e*. It may well be connected with the demonstrative pronoun *yô*.

Third Person Plural.—As in the singular, two forms appear. The first, *ya-*, is everywhere the sign of the third person plural in the verb, and is also the sign of the plural in the demonstrative pronoun, as has been shown above. The second form is *yai-*. The diphthong in this case has the clear, prominent sound of *i* as its last element.

Imperative.

The first and second persons singular and plural of the present may be used of future intended action. The first person may mean either that the speaker is actually doing the thing or only that he announces his intention or desire to immediately begin doing it. The second person singular and plural may not only mean that the person spoken to is doing the thing, usually quite unnecessary information, or they may convey the command or exhortation to do it.

In the place of the third person of the present a different form is used which expresses the desire or command that a third person do the contemplated thing. For adult Hupa the form is

tcō-, which characterizes both singular and plural, but with a preceding syllable, ya-, in the plural. For all others the form is either yō- or ō-. This third person with ō, alone or in combination, may be connected with a future tense found in Navaho which also has an ō.

Definite Tenses.

In the definite tenses, if it is assumed that the tense-mode sign is w-, nothing is found different from the person and number signs already discussed except the first person singular and the third person singular and plural.

First Person Singular.—Proceeding on the assumption that w- is the full sign of tense and mode, the personal sign is e, the vowel of the first syllable. This conclusion is borne out by all the evidence at hand, not only in regard to the Hupa language, but by other Athapascan languages as well. This vowel is of normal length and but slightly dulled as compared with the usual open e. It is sometimes heard approaching close e, but on longer acquaintance is easily distinguished from it, except when it is followed by y. There seems to be nothing elsewhere in the language, either in the pronoun or verb, with which to connect it.

Third Person Singular and Plural.—The sign of the third person precedes instead of following the tense sign. The vowel ū in the forms of the singular is due to the following w. If the assumption that w- is the tense sign holds good, iñ of the middle syllable remains unexplained.

Intransitive verb, with a different root in the plural. (Irregular.)

Ye tein nauw, he goes in.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1. ye iūw hɔauw	ye e diL	ye yai diL
2. ye iñ yauw	ye ō diL	
3. ye tein nauw	ye tein diL	ye ya in diL
3a. ye in nauw	ye in diL	ye yūn diL

Impotential.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ ye iūw hōauw	dō xō liñ ye e dil	ye yai dil
2. ye iñ yauw	ye ō dil	
3. ye tcin nauw	ye tcin dil	ya ya in dil
3a. ye in nauw	ye in dil	ye yûn dil

Imperative.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1. ye iūw hwa	ye e dil (ye eL)	
2. ye iñ yauw	ye ō dil.	
3. ye tcō ya	ye tcōn dil.	ye ya tcōn dil.
3a. ye ō ya	ye ōn dil	ye ya ōn dil

Customary.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1. ye e iūw hōauw	ye e e dil	ye ya e dil
2. ye e iñ yauw	ye ō ō dil	
3. ye tce in nauw	ye tce in dil	ye ya in dil
3a. ye e in nauw	ye e in dil	ye ya in dil

Present Definite.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1. ye wē ya	ye we deL (ye weL)	ye yai deL
2. ye wiñ ya	ye wō deL	
3. ye tcū wiñ ya	ye tcū win deL	ye ya win deL
3a. ye wiñ ya	ye win deL	ye yan deL

Past Definite.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1. ye wē yai	ye we deL	ye yai deL
2. ye wiñ yai	ye wō deL	
3. ye tcū wiñ yai	ye tcū win deL	ye ya win deL
3a. ye wiñ yai	ye win deL	ye yan deL

Intransitive verbs like the one given above have the same signs to indicate the person and number as the transitive, with the exception of the first person dual. Instead of it de, e is found. This is to be compared, perhaps, with the sign of the first person singular of the definite tenses. The number is espe-

cially marked by a root entirely different from that in the singular. These verbs with different roots in the singular and plural, and these only, have a separate form for the third person dual. The form is the same as that for the singular except for the root. The third person plural does not have the sign of the third person found in the dual and singular, but has the regular sign of the plural, *ya*.

The verb conjugated above is somewhat irregular. In the indefinite tenses the root changes its form in the singular for each person. It seems probable that this is a phonetic change, and that the root is *-yauw*, modified in the first person by the sign for that person, *hw*. In the definite tenses where this is not found the root has its regular form. If this surmise is correct, the second person needs no explanation and the third person has been infected by *n*, which appears also in the third person plural. The presence of this *n* in the plural and dual is the second irregularity to be noticed. It occurs in almost all circumstances with this root.

To this subdivision of the conjugation belong verbs without a prefix and those having for prefixes *ye-*, *le-*, *da-*, and *te-*. With these prefixes no contractions take place.

ye īyōl, cust. 3 sing., she blew in. 302-8.

ye iñ yauw, imp. 2 sing., go in. 305-9.

ye in tūl ne, imp. 2 sing., you must step in. 209-2.

ye wē ya te, fut. def. 1 sing., I am going into it. 314-3.

ye wiñ ya, pres. 3a sing., one come in. 305-8.

ye wiñ ya ye xō lūñ, pres. def. 3 sing., he had gone in. 118-5.

ye win deL te, fut. def. 3 dual, they will go in. 255-3.

ye nai diL, imp. 1 dual, let us go in. 210-13.

ye na wil lōs, past def. 3 sing., she dragged it in. 190-2.

ye na wō deL te, fut. def. 2 plu., you will travel in. 361-12.

ye nūn dauw, imp. 2 sing., come in. 98-17, 192-7.

ye tee il lūw, cust. 3 sing., he used to take in. 288-2.

ye tein nauw, pres. 3 sing., they will come in. 231-6.

ye teū wim meL, past def. 3 sing., they put in. 200-5.

ye teū wiñ ya, pres. def. 3 sing., they came in. 231-8.

ye teū wiñ yai, past def. 3 sing., he went in. 97-3, 231-5.

- ye teū wiñ ya hit, pres. def. 3 sing., when she went in.
246-5.
- ye teū wiñ xan, past def. 3 sing., she brought in. 209-10.
- ye teū win deL, past def. 3 dual, they went in. 278-4.
- ye teū win tan, past def. 3 sing. he put in. 96-13.
- yī de tū wiñ yai, past def. 3 sing., north he was lost. 342-9.
- yū wiñ yan, past def. 3a sing., she ate it. 319-5.
- yū wiñ yūñ hwūn te, fut. def. 3a sing., one must eat. 233-2
- yū wiñ yūn te, fut. def. 3a sing., how are they going to
eat them? 100-14.
- wiñ yen nei, past def. 3a sing. he was able to stand. 220-11
- wiñ xa, past def. 3a sing., water lay. 101-13, 141-1.
- wiñ xa te, fut. def. 3a sing., water will stay. 112-9.
- win tetc, pres. def. 3a dual, dogs lay there. 322-4.
- win tewū, past def. 2 sing., you have cried. 337-14.
- le ye teū wiñ yeūw, past def. 3 sing., he jammed in.
143-10.
- liñ win ten nei, past def. 3 sing., she called him. 139-9.
- lū win ten, past def. 3 sing., she addressed her. 181-9.
- da teū wiñ an, past def. 3 sing., he placed it. 210-6.
- da teū wiñ en, past def. 3 sing., he put fire on it. 119-15.
- da teū wiñ xūts, past def. 3 sing., he flew up there. 114-1.
- da ūñ xūs, imp. 2 sing., fly. 114-2.
- da e iūw tūw, cust. 1 sing., I put. 247-7.
- da e iūw kel, cust. 1 sing., I held under. 337-14.
- dō teū wiñ xan, past def. 3 sing., he does not catch any.
257-9.
- dō teū wiñ xūn te, fut. def. 3 sing., he does not catch.
256-6.
- te wa ūt te, fut. def. 1 sing., in the water I will throw.
111-17.
- te wiñ eL, past def. 3a plu., they stand out. 283-14.
- te teū wiñ an, past def. 3 sing., he put in the water. 342-6.
- te teū win tan, past def. 3 sing., he put in the water. 101-14
- tū wiñ yai, past def. 3 sing., he was lost. 122-1.
- tce wiñ yeūw, past def. 3 sing., she rubbing (rubbed)
them. 301-5.
- teū wiñ aī, past def. 3 sing., he chewed. 121-12, 330-4.

- teū wiñ yan ne, past def. 3 sing., he has eaten. 311-11.
 teū wiñ yen, past def. 3 sing., he stood. 109-11, 203-5.
 teū wiñ yûñ sil len te, fut. def. 3 sing., he eats it seems.
 233-3.
 teū wiñ yûn teL de, fut. def. 3 sing., he would eat. 267-17.
 teū wiñ ñas, past def. 3 sing., he scraped the bark off.
 347-12.
 teū win da, past def. 3 sing., he stayed. 97-3, 165-13.
 teū win tsit, past def. 3 sing., he pounded. 114-4, 319-8.
 teū win tewen, past def. 3 sing., he defecated. 110-6.
 teū win tewū, past def. 3 sing., he cried. 150-7, 336-8.

Conjugation 1b.

Ya mas, he is rolling over.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. yauw mas	ya dim mas
2. yûm mas	ya mas
3. ya mas	ya ya mas
3a. yā mas	ya yā mas

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ yauw mas	dō xō liñ ya dim mas
2. yûm mas	ya mas
3. ya mas	ya ya mas
3a. yā mas	ya yā mas

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. yûm mas	ya mas
3. ya teō mas	ya ya teō mas
3a. ya ō mas	ya ya ō mas

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ya iūw mas	ya it dim mas
2. ya im mas	ya ō mas
3. ya im mas	ya ya im mas
3a. yā im mas	ya yā im mas

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>yai mas</i>	<i>ya wit dim mas</i>
2. <i>yā wim mas</i>	<i>ya wō mas</i>
3. <i>ya wim mas</i>	<i>ya ya wim mas</i>
3a. <i>yā wim mas</i>	<i>ya yā wim mas</i>

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>yai mas</i>	<i>ya wit dim mas</i>
2. <i>yā wim mas</i>	<i>ya wō mas</i>
3. <i>ya wim mas</i>	<i>ya ya wim mas</i>
3a. <i>yā wim mas</i>	<i>ya yā wim mas</i>

Indefinite Tenses.

First Person Singular.—The regular sign contracts with the prefix *ya-*, resulting in *yauɕ*. In this case the glide *ū* unites with *a* to form the diphthong *au*, which is frequent in Hupa.

Second Person Singular.—The ending of the first syllable, *m*, is a regular change for *n* before *m* of the following syllable. The change of vowel from *a* to *û* presents some difficulty. The most plausible explanation is, perhaps, that *a* and *û*, *e* and *i* are related as strong and weak vowels, as will be seen in the consideration of the forms of the roots. Because the syllable *ya* has been forced to take on *n* or *m* to show the person, it perhaps weakens its vowel to maintain its former weight. One would gladly add something as to accent to help out a weak cause, but the always weak stress is on the first syllable throughout the singular.

Second Person Plural.—Here again contraction has taken place. The *ō* has united with the prefix, producing a syllable, ending with an aspiration, of greater length and duller quality as compared with that in the third person singular.

Third Person Singular.—No sign for this person occurs, as is usually the case when the verb has a prefix. In the form applicable to adult Hupa the vowel is sharp and hard in quality, at the apex of the vowel triangle or tending toward the so-called short

a of English, while the vowel of the second person plural inclines slightly toward o. It is followed by a partial glottal stop.

The second form applicable to children and others has a longer vowel of somewhat flatter quality.

Definite Tenses.

The only occasion of remark is in the first person singular where the middle syllable disappears, contraction apparently taking place. The result is *yai-*, due most likely to the *e*, which is the sign of the first person singular in the definite tenses.

As will be observed from the preceding example, certain conditions allow contractions to take place, forming sub-classes in the conjugation.

Verbs belonging to this form of the conjugation have their roots beginning with *m*, or *l*, or with the following weak syllables standing before the inflected syllable; *ne* or *nū*, *de* or *dū*, and *ke* or *kyū*. Many or all of the verbs with the weak syllables also appear at times with the forms of subdivision *D*.

a nai dū wiñ wat, past def. 3*a* sing., he shook himself. 115-7.

ya im mil, cust. 3*a* sing., it kicked up its legs. 290-2.

ya yai wim meL tsū, pres. def. 3*a* plu., he heard them kick up their legs. 342-14.

ya wim mas, past def. 3 sing., he rolled over. 112-15.

ya wim meL, past def. 3 sing., he took them up. 142-4.

ya xō win tewai, past def. 3 plu., they buried him. 172-4.

ya kyū win dits, past def. 3 plu., they made rope. 151-11.

me il loi, cust. 3 sing., he used to tie on feathers. 288-3.

me lūw, pres. 3 sing., it watching. 204-6.

me lūw te, fut. def. 1 sing., I am going to watch. 292-9.

me nai lūw te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will watch. 217-13.

me dū win tewen, past def. 3 sing., he was hungry for. 99-1.

me dūw tewiñ, pres. 1 sing., I want. 254-12.

nai me, pres. def. 1 sing., I swim in. 311-11.

nai kyū wiñ xa, past def. 3*a* sing., it stands. 347-11.

nauw me, pres. 1 sing., let me swim. 97-15.

na wim me, past def. 3 sing., he swam. 209-13.

- na nai me, past def. 1 sing., I bathed. 311-8.
na na im me ei, cust. 3 sing., she always bathed. 311-8.
na na ya wil lai, past def. 3 plu., they turned down their
heads. 139-1.
na na dū wiñ a, pres. def. 3a sing., it stands. 364-14.
na na dū wiñ eL, past def. 3a plu., they stuck up. 106-14.
na nū win dik, past def. 3 sing., they formed a line. 216-17
na xoi kyū wiñ an, past def. 3a sing., he went to sleep.
121-9.
na de tcwit te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will leave. 277-1.
na dū wiñ a, past def. 3a sing., it stood up. 158-6.
na dū wiñ a te, fut. def. 3a sing., it will stick up. 204-2.
na dū wiñ eL, past def. 3 plu., they stuck up. 106-3.
na dū win tcwit, past def. 3 sing., he let go. 272-18, 106-17.
na kyū wiñ a tsū, pres. def. 3 sing., singing he heard.
186-12.
na kyū wiñ yūn te, fut. def. 2 sing., you will eat. 356-3.
na kyū wiñ xa, pres. def. 3a sing., it grows. 364-11.
nik kyō wūñ, imp. 3 sing., go to sleep (let it make you
sleep). 294-5.
nik kyū wiñ nūn te, fut. def. 3 sing., you will go to sleep.
252-11.
noi dū win tal xō lūñ, pres. def. 3a sing., he had made a
track. 292-5.
nō na dū win tal, past def. 3 sing., he stepped away.
223-11.
nō dū win tal xō lan, pres. def. 3 sing., he had made a
track he saw. 185-12.
hwiik kyō wūñ, imp. 3a sing., I am going to sleep (let it
put me to sleep). 121-6.
xa nū win te, past def. 3 sing., she looked for it. 111-3.
xoi kyū wiñ an, past def. 3 sing., he went to sleep. 121-7.
xōL da na dū wiñ a ei, past def. 3 sing., with him it stuck
up. 203-5.
xoñ a na dū wil lau, past def. 3 sing., they painted them-
selves. 215-11.
xō kyū wiñ nān, past def. 3 sing., he went to sleep. 203-1.
da ya dū wiñ an, past def. 3 plu., they took away. 171-14.

- da na yai dū wiñ an, past def. 3a plu., they brought it back. 365-15.
- da na xō dū wiñ an, past def. 3 plu., they ran back. 181-6.
- da na na dū wiñ a ei, past def. 3a sing., it stood up. 203-10.
- da nō dū win taL, past def. 3 sing., he stepped. 120-3.
- da teit dū win Lat, past def. 3 sing., he started to run. 176-11.
- da kyū wiñ xa ei, past def. 3a sing., it stood. 242-3.
- de wim min te, fut. def. 3a sing., it will be filled (full). 253-11.
- de na de iūw mil, cust. 1 sing., I put in the fire. 247-9.
- de na dū wil la te, fut. def. 3 sing., he will put in the fire. 255-15.
- de na dū wiñ ûn te, fut. def. 3 sing., he will put in the fire. 258-2.
- de de im mil, cust. 3 sing., he pushed them into the fire. 165-6.
- de dū wil lai, past def. 3 sing., he put on the fire. 266-11.
- de dū wil la te, fut. def. 3 sing., he will put in the fire. 255-15.
- de dū wim meL, past def. 3 sing., he threw in the fire. 165-10.
- de dū wiñ an, past def. 3 sing., he put in incense. 266-16.
- de dū win tan, past def. 3 sing., he put them in. 150-4.
- de dūw tûñ, pres. 1 sing., let me put them in the fire. 150-4.
- dō me dūw tewiñ, pres. 1 sing., I do not want. 97-8.
- dō kyū we hwan, past def. 1 sing., I don't eat. 355-15.
- dū wiñ xûts, past def. 3a sing., it came off. 157-7.
- dū win teat, past def. 3a sing., it got sick. 241-9.
- dū win tea te, fut. def. 3a sing., it will get sick. 242-15.
- dū wiñ kûn te, fut. def. 3a sing., it will lean up on edge. 343-13.
- te nō dū win taL, past def. 3 sing., in the water he stepped. 120-3.
- tō òn nū win tewit ne en, pres. def. 3 sing., water she was to bring. 111-3.
- tō òn tewit, pres. 3 sing., water to bring. 110-16.

- teit dū wim mite, past def. 3 sing., she broke it off. 287-2.
 teit dū wim mite hit, pres. def. 3 sing., when she broke it
 off. 287-4.
 teit dū win tea te, fut. def. 3 sing., she was going to be
 sick. 286-7.
 teit dū win tewit te, fut. def. 3 sing., he will shoot. 151-16.
 kiñ yūñ, imp. 2 sing., eat it. 166-6.
 kit dū wiñ kil, past def. 3 sing., the bank slid out. 252-4.
 kyō ya wiñ hwal, past def. 3 plu., they fished. 328-3.
 kyō yūñ, imp. 2 plu., eat. 192-2.
 kyō hwal le, pres. 3 sing., somebody hooking. 106-15.
 kyū wiñ yan, past def. 3 sing., he went to eating. 98-18.
 kyū wiñ ñan xō lan, past def. 3 sing., he went to sleep.
 347-1.
 kyū wiñ xa, past def. 3 sing., she left standing. 289-8.
 kyū win dil, past def. 3a sing., there was a ringing noise.
 96-2.
 kyū win dil tsū, pres. def. 3 sing., a jingling noise. 293-3.
 kyū win dits te, fut. def. 3 sing., to make rope. 151-6, 8.
 kyū wiñ ket, past def. 3a sing., it creaked. 114-17, 140-3.
 kyūw tewit, pres. 1 sing., let me push it. 106-11.

Conjugation 1c.

Na Lit, he is burning it.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nauw Lit	na diL Lit
2. nūn Lit	na Lit
3. na Lit	na ya iL Lit
3a. nai Lit	na yai Lit

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ nauw Lit	dō xō liñ na diL Lit
2. nūn Lit	na Lit
3. na Lit	na ya iL Lit
3a. nai Lit	na yai Lit

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. nûn Lit	na Lit
3. na tcõ Lit	na ya tcõ Lit
3a. nai õ Lit	na yai õ Lit

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. na iũw Lit	na it diL Lit
2. na in Lit	na õ Lit
3. na iL Lit	na ya iL Lit
3a. nai iL Lit	na yai iL Lit

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nai Lit	na wit diL Lit
2. nan Lit	na wõ Lit
3. na win Lit	na ya win Lit
3a. nai win Lit	na yai win Lit

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nai Lit	na wit diL Lit
2. nan Lit	na wõ Lit
3. na win Lit	na ya win Lit
3a. nai win Lit	na yai win Lit

Certain prefixes permit the same contractions that appear in the last case, and in addition allow contraction in the second person singular of the definite tenses. The middle syllable disappears, leaving *n*, the sign of the second person singular, as the final sound of the first syllable. The following prefixes characterize verbs of this class: *ya-*, *me-*, *na-*, *xa-*, *sa-*, and *ke-*.

a da na wiñ a te, fut. def. 3 sing., for himself he will get. 338-9.

ya a a, cust. 3 sing., he sat. 150-8.

ya a wũw, cust. 3 sing., he always takes on his back. 195-6.

ya wiñ a, pres. def. 3 sing., sitting. 162-11.

ya wiñ an, past def. 3 sing., he picked up (stone). 342-1.

ya wiñ a hit, pres. def. 3 sing., when he sat. 174-6.

ya wiñ en, past def. 3 sing., he carried. 210-4.

- ya wiñ eL, pres. def. 3 dual, they were sitting there. 181-8.
 ya wiñ xan, past def. 3 sing., he picked it up. 337-6.
 ya win tan, past def. 3 sing., he took. 108-18.
 ya win tûñ hit, pres. def. 3 sing., when he picked it up.
 202-6.
 ya wiñ kûtc, past def. 3 sing., he threw. 143-15.
 yañ a, pres. def. 3 sing., why do you sit there. 171-3.
 ya na wiñ ai, past def. 3 sing., he sat down. 136-6.
 ya na wiñ a ye, pres. def. 3 sing., he sitting down. 120-5.
 ya na wiñ en, past def. 3 sing., he carried. 172-1.
 ya na win tan, past def. 3 sing., he picked it up. 112-11.
 me it tan, cust. 3 sing., he stuck to it. 202-3.
 me win tan ne, past def. 3 sing., he stuck to it. 202-7.
 mis sai xûn te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will put in its mouth.
 243-16.
 mis sa wiñ xûn te, fut. def. 3 sing., in his mouth she will
 put. 243-10.
 mis sûñ xauw ne, imp. 2 sing., its mouth put it in. 246-14.
 na wiñ yen, past def. 3 sing., he stood. 106-3.
 na win lit, past def. 3 sing., she burned it. 311-12.
 na wiñ kûts, past def. 3 sing., he became cold. 330-4.
 na nai ya te, fut. def. 1 sing., I am going to live. 218-2.
 na na wiñ an, past def. 3 sing., he had taken down. 176-10.
 na na wiñ ûñ xõ lan, pres. def. 3 sing., he had taken down.
 176-17.
 na na win tan, past def. 3 sing., he took down. 97-16.
 na diL, pres. 3 dual, they living. 321-3.
 xai ûn te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will take out. 135-5.
 xauw auw, pres. 1 sing., I am going to take out. 135-7.
 xa wiñ an, past def. 3 sing., he took out. 100-10, 135-8.
 xe e wiñ qõtc ei tsû, past def. 3 sing., he heard him lope
 away. 175-8.
 xot da wiñ yai, past def. 3 sing., he went down. 272-3.
 sa wiñ xan, past def. 3 sing., he put it into her mouth.
 278-10.
 da ya wiñ ai, past def. 3 sing., he was sitting. 360-6.
 da ya wiñ a ye, pres. def. 3 sing., someone was sitting.
 337-2.

- da ya na wiñ ai, past def. 3 sing., he was sitting. 162-2.
 da na win tan, past def. 3 sing., he put it down. 97-13.
 dō xa auw, pres. 3 sing., one doesn't dig. 135-3.
 dō xō liñ nūñ yai, impot. 2 sing., you may not live. 257-9.
 dō sai xauw, pres. 3a sing., one can't swallow. 141-2.
 ke wiñ xûts, past def. 3 sing., he fell over. 105-17.
 kis sa wiñ ya te, fut. def. 3 sing., he will go into some-
 body's mouth. 257-5.

Conjugation 1b.

Kit tûs, he cuts open.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. kyūw tûs	kit dit tûs
2. kin tûs	kyō tûs
3. kit tûs	ya kit tûs
3a. yī kit tûs	yai kit tûs

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ kyūw tûs	dō xō liñ kit dit tûs
2. kin tûs	kyō tûs
3. kit tûs	ya kit tûs
3a. yī kit tûs	yai kit tûs

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. kin tûs	kyō tûs
3. kyō tûs	ya kyō tûs
3a. yī kyō tûs	yai kyō tûs

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ke iūw tûs	ke it dit tûs
2. ke in tûs	ke ō tûs
3. ke it tûs	ya ke it tûs
3a. yī ke it tûs	yai ke it tûs

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ke tats	kyū wit dit tats
2. kyū win tats	kyū wō tats
3. kin tats	ya kin tats
3a. yī kin tats	yai kin tats

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ke tats	kyū wit dit tats
2. kyū win tats	kyū wō tats
3. kin tats	ya kin tats
3a. yī kin tats	yai kin tats

Certain prefixed and inserted syllables with weak vowels have in the present the signs of person and number of sub-class A, jointed to the consonant of the syllable. In the definite tenses contraction takes place in the first person singular and in the third person singular and plural. The second person singular does not contract, the weak syllable taking the vowel ū from the following w.

This subgroup is characterized by syllables standing before the inflected syllable, which have d, or k, ky for their initial letters and are completed as is usual with weak syllables. There seems to be no way of distinguishing these verbs from those given under B above, except that those in this class always have some prefix preceding the weak syllable, while those in B may have such prefixes or may lack them.

ya ya kiñ en, past def. 3 plu., they packed up. 164-4.

ya na ke ū wūw, cust. 3 sing., he used to pack up. 237-7.

ya na kil lai, past def. 3 sing., he took in his hand. 337-7.

ya na kiñ en, past def. 3 sing., he packed up. 238-3.

ya ke wūw hwei, cust. 3 sing., he used to carry it away.
162-4.

ya kiñ wūw, imp. 2 sing., carry it. 105-18.

ya kiñ wen ne, past def. 3 sing., he had carried it off.
163-4.

ye kiñ en, past def. 3 sing., he brought in. 192-3.

ye kin nen den, past def. 3 sing., light shone in. 305-6.

min nō kiñ kil, past def. 3 sing., he opened it. 113-5.
 nai ke its, pres. 3 sing., to shoot at a mark. 305-2.
 hwis sa kiñ its, imp. 2 sing., my mouth shoot in. 118-13.
 xa kiñ its, pres. def. 3 sing., it shoot up. 158-7.
 xō sa kiñ its, past def. 3 sing., in his mouth he shot. 118-14.
 da kiñ yûn te, fut. def. 3 sing., to chew off (bowstrings).
 151-9.
 te ke its te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will shoot in. 112-9.
 te kiñ its, past def. 3 sing., he shot in. 112-10.
 kit diñ kil ei, past def. 3 sing., it broke out. 102-2.

Conjugation 1E.

Tcō xai, he is buying.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ōūw xai	ō de xai
2. ōñ xai	ō xai
3. tcō xai	tcō ya xai
3a. yō xai	yō ya xai

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ ōūw xait	dō xō liñ ō de xait
2. ōñ xait	ō xait
3. tcō xait	tcō ya xait
3a. yō xait	yō ya xait

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. ōñ xai	ō xai
3. tcō ō xai	tcō ya ō xai
3a. yō ō xai	yō ya ō xai

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ō iūw xait	ō it de xait
2. ō iñ xait	ō ō xait
3. tcō e xait	tcō ya xait
3a. yō e xait	yō ya xait

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. oi xai	ō wit de xai
2. ōñ xai	ō wō xai
3. tcōñ xai	tcō yañ xai
3a. yōñ xai	yō yañ xai

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. oi xait	ō wit de xait
2. ōñ xait	ō wō xait
3. tcōñ xait	tcō yañ xait
3a. yōñ xait	yō yañ xait

A few verbs with a prefix *ō-* show peculiarities. In the third person of all the tense-modes *tc* before the prefix *ō*, with which they form a syllable, occur not only where they might be expected in the singular, but in the plural as well. Even in the singular one would expect to find them after, not before, the prefix. In the definite tenses contraction takes place throughout the singular and in the third person plural. The conjugation sign *w* appears only in the first and second persons of the plural.

ya xōñ its, past def. 3 sing., he shot. 166-8.

yō e its, cust. 3a sing., he shot at it. 157-11.

yōn tan, past def. 3a sing., he kept. 96-8.

yō xai (na na kis deL), pres. 3a sing., to buy they came back. 200-7.

yō xai xō win sen, pres. 3a sing., they all began to buy. 200-3.

dō oi lūn te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will quit. 255-5.

dō yō lūn te, fut. def. 3a sing., they will quit. 231-1.

dō tcō wil lan, past def. 3 sing., she will quit. 157-10, 242-13

dō tcō wil lūñ, pres. 3 sing., he stopped. 234-2.

dō tcō xō wil lan, past def. 3 sing., he left (him). 343-9.

do tcō xō na wil lan, past def. 3 sing., he went away. 343-8.

tcō yañ its, past def. 3 sing., they began to shoot. 144-12.

tcō nan tan, past def. 3 sing., he held it. 314-9.

tcō xōn tan, past def. 3 sing., he held her. 153-3.

Conjugation 2.

Nō ût, he is throwing down a blanket.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nōw ût	nō de ût
2. nōñ ût	nō ût
3. nō ût	nō ya ût
3a. noi ût	nō yai ût

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ nōw ût	dō xō liñ nō de ût
2. nōñ ût	nō ût
3. nō ût	nō ya ût
3a. noi ût	nō yai ût

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. nōñ ût	nō ût
3. nō teō ût	nō ya teō ût
3a. nō yō ût	nō yai yō ût

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nō iūw ût	nō it de ût
2. nō iñ ût	nō o ût
3. nō e ût	nō ya e ût
3a. noi e ût	nō yai e ût

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nō na ût	nōn da ût
2. nō niñ ût	nō nō ût
3. nō niñ ût	nō ya niñ ût
3a. noi niñ ût	nō yai niñ ût

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nō na ût	nōn da ût
2. nō niñ ût	nō nō ût
3. nō niñ ût	nō ya niñ ût
3a. noi niñ ût	nō yai niñ ût

Intransitive with root changing for the plural.

Tce nauɾ, he goes out.

	Present Indefinite.		
Singular.	Dual.		Plural.
1. tce hɔauɾ	tce neɪ.		tce ya neɪ.
2. tceñ yauɾ	tce nō dil.		
3. tce nauɾ	tce in diɪ.		tce ya in diɪ.
3a. tce nauɾ	tein diɪ.		tce yûn diɪ.

	Impotential.		
Singular.	Dual.		Plural.
1. dō xō liñ tce hɔauɾ	dō xō liñ tce ne dil		tce ya ne dil
2. tceñ yauɾ	tce nō dil		
3. tce nauɾ	tce in dil		tce ya in dil
3a. tce nauɾ	tein dil		tce yûn dil

	Imperative.		
Singular.	Dual.		Plural.
1. tce hɔa	tce neɪ.		tce ya neɪ.
2. tceñ yauɾ	tce nō diɪ (tce diɪ)		
3. tce tcō ya	tce tcōn diɪ.		tce ya tcōn diɪ.
3a. tce ō ya	tce ōn diɪ.		tce ya ōn diɪ.

	Customary.		
Singular.	Dual.		Plural.
1. tce iūw hɔauɾ	tce e dil		tce ya e dil
2. tce iñ yauɾ	tce ō dil		
3. tce in nauɾ	tce in dil		tce ya in dil
3a. tce in nauɾ	tein dil		tce ya in dil

	Present Definite.		
Singular.	Dual.		Plural.
1. tce nē ya	tce ne deɪ.		tce ya ne deɪ.
2. tce niñ ya	tce nō deɪ.		
3. tce niñ ya	tce nin deɪ.		tce ya nin deɪ.
3a. tceiñ ya	tein deɪ.		tce yûn deɪ.

	Past Definite.		
Singular.	Dual.		Plural.
1. tce nē yai	tce ne deɪ.		tce ya ne deɪ.
2. tce niñ yai	tce nō deɪ.		
3. tce niñ yai	tce nin deɪ.		tce ya nin deɪ.
3a. tceiñ yai	tein deɪ.		tce yûn deɪ.

The verbs of this conjugation have the same sign for person and number which have been noted in Conjugation 1. The only difference in form between the two conjugations is the initial *n* instead of *w* in the definite tenses.

a dit tcin nō nil la de, pres. 3 sing., she put with herself.
302-10.

ya niñ yai, past def. 3 sing., he went (between two). 138-15

ya nin deL, past def. 3 dual, they went. 170-9.

ya nin deL hit., pres. 3 dual, when they came. 170-16.

wai e xūs sei, cust. 3 sing., he threw at her. 333-1.

wa im mil, cust. 3 sing., he always distributes them. 195-8.

wa kin nil lit xō lan, pres. def. 3 sing., they were (had)
burned through. 119-3.

wa kin nin sei xō lan, pres. def. 3 sing., it was heated
through he saw. 329-16.

wūn nō kin nil lai, past def. 3 sing., she put her hand on.
246-10.

Le il loi, cust. 3 sing., he ties together. 334-12.

Le nai yūn dil la te, fut. def. 1 plu., we will keep a fire
burning. 169-6.

Le na il lūc, cust. 3 sing., she started the fire. 153-1.

Le na lūc, pres. 3 sing., he built (builds) a fire. 235-14.

Le na nil lai, past def. 3 sing., he built a fire. 120-10.

Le na nil la xō lan, pres. def. 3 sing., a fire he had built he
saw. 186-3.

Le na nil la te, fut. def. 2 sing., you will build a fire. 356-4.

Le na nil la te, fut. def. 3 sing., he will build a fire. 258-2.

Le na nin deL ei, past. def. 3 dual, they went clear round.
102-1.

me il loi, cust. 3 sing., he used to tie on feathers. 288-3.

me na nil lai, past def. 3 sing., they landed. 215-11.

me ne men, past def. 3 sing., him he landed. 162-9, 163-11.

me nil la yei, past def. 3 sing., they landed. 216-13.

me nō niñ an, past def. 3 sing., he put inside. 328-13.

mil loi ne, imp. 2 sing., you must feather. 207-4.

mī nil la yei, past def. 3a sing., the waves came ashore.
362-4.

na ya nil lūc ne en, pres. def. 3 plu., which had been lost.
144-7.

- na ya xon nil lai ei, past def. 3 plu., they took them. 179-8.
na na ya nin deL, past def. 3 plu., they arrived (across).
172-2.
na na niñ an, past def. 3 sing., he won back. 144-9.
na niñ yai, past def. 3 sing., he crossed. 119-17, 322-10.
na niñ ya yei, past def. 3 sing., she crossed over. 135-6.
na nō diL, imp. 2 plu., go away (across!). 266-15.
nei ya, pres. def. 1 sing., I might go. 203-15.
nei yai, past def. 1 sing., I came. 174-13.
nei ya te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will go. 151-7.
nim meL diñ, pres. def. 2 sing., the you bring place. 210-7.
niñ yauw, imp. 2 sing., go. 354-3.
niñ ya ye te, fut. def. 3a sing., it will come. 307-12.
niñ ya de, pres. def. 3a sing., if they come. 334-10.
niñ ya te, fut. def. 3a sing., it will reach. 151-15.
niñ xûts, past def. 3a sing., it flew. 113-17.
nō a din niñ xan, past def. 3 sing., she placed herself.
223-9.
nō a diñ xauw, imp. 2 sing., lay yourself down. 223-9.
nō il lūw, cust. 3 sing., she put. 157-11.
noi nin yan ne, past def. 3a sing., that far they ate. 347-17
nō it tō, cust. 3a sing., the water comes. 310-7.
nō ū wūw, cust. 3 sing., he put down. 237-5.
nō ya nin deL, past def. 3 plu., they sat down. 280-5.
nō na iūw xauw, cust. 1 sing., I leave it. 247-3.
nō na il lūw, cust. 3 sing., she left off. 332-10.
nō nai niñ an, past def. 3a sing., he left. 355-10.
nō nauw auw, pres. 1 sing., I (never) leave. 248-1.
nōñ auw ne, imp. 2 sing., you must put it down. 210-7.
nō nauw nin deL, past def. 3 dual, they came to marry.
208-11.
nō na ya kin niñ an, past def. 3 plu., they left food. 110-9.
nō na ne ūñ, pres. def. 1 sing., I will leave. 223-3, 296-5.
nō na niñ an, past def. 3 sing., he placed it. 117-8.
nō na nin deL, past def. 3 dual, they lived. 237-1, 241-5.
nō na nin deL xō lan, pres. def. 3 dual, they had sat down
he saw. 271-12.
nō na nin tse, past def. 3 sing., he shut a door. 96-9.

- nō na kiñ auw ne, imp. 2 sing., you must leave. 353-10.
 nō na kin niñ ûn te, fut. def. 3 sing., one should leave.
 215-8.
 nō na kin niñ ûn te, fut. def. 2 sing., you will leave. 351-
 13, 357-2.
 nō na kin (nin)tan, past def. 3 sing., he set the wedge
 again. 109-1.
 nō ne xûn te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will put. 289-2.
 nō nil lai, past def. 3 sing., he put. 98-2.
 nō nil la yei, past def. 3 sing., they put them. 300-13.
 nō nil lit hit, pres. def. 3a sing., when he finished sweat-
 ing. 210-8.
 nō niñ an, past def. 3 sing., he established it. 273-3.
 nō niñ ûn hit, pres. def. 3 sing., when he finished. 234-7.
 nō niñ ñas, past def. 3 sing., he whittled it down. 197-3.
 nō niñ ût, past def. 3 sing., he threw it. 112-3.
 nō niñ xan, past def. 3 sing., she put it. 242-7.
 nō niñ xan nei, past def. 3 sing., she put. 287-7.
 nō niñ xûn te, fut. def. 3 sing., he will set it. 290-12.
 nō niñ xûts, past def. 3 sing., he dropped. 362-9.
 nō nin tan, past def. 3 sing., he put it. 210-16.
 nōñ xauw ne, imp. 2 sing., put it. 296-14.
 nō xō niñ ûñ, pres. def. 3 sing., they fell in with them.
 179-5.
 nō xūw, pres. 3a sing., floats ashore. 346-5.
 nō tō °x, pres. 3a sing., water staid. 324-3.
 nō ke iūw qōt, cust. 1 sing., I always set up. 247-4.
 nō kin niñ yan, past def. 3 sing., he finished. 209-12.
 nō kin niñ yōw, past def. 3 sing., scattered about. 145-3.
 nō kin nin tan, past def. 3 sing., he set the wedge. 108-11.
 nū wa na ne la te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will loan you. 356-7.
 nū wa nel la te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will give it to you. 353-7
 nūw auw, pres. 1 sing., I am going to leave. 157-8.
 xō wa ya (n)in tan, past def. 3 plu., they gave him. 144-14
 xōL nō il lit, cust. 3a sing., it quit burning. 336-4.
 xōL nō nil lit, past def. 3a sing., it finished burning. 364-7.
 xōL nō kin nil lit, past def. 3 sing., he finished sweating.
 209-13.

- da nō nin deL, past def. 3 dual, they sat. 179-2.
dit tse nō nil lai, past def. 3 sing., they headed the canoe.
216-4.
dit tse nō nil la xō lūñ, pres. def. 3 sing., was pointed. 222-4
dō le na nela, pres. def. 1 sing., I do not build a fire.
355-14.
dō nō auw, pres. 3 sing., he never put down. 259-6.
dō he tce niñ yai, past def. 3 sing., he did not come out.
162-13.
dō tce auw, pres. 3 sing., he never took out. 230-12.
dō tce in nauw, cust. 3 sing., she never came out. 305-3.
dō tce niñ yai, past def. 3 sing., she never went out. 158-3.
dō tce nin deL, past def. 3 dual, they did not come out.
102-11.
tce e auw, cust. 3 sing., he took out. 333-2.
tce il lūw, cust. 3 sing., he used to take out. 230-11.
tce min niñ yōt dei, past def. 3 sing., he drove out a deer.
217-16.
tce nauw, pres. 3^a sing., smoke coming out. 170-7.
tce na il liñ xō lan, cust. 3 sing., blood used to run out.
117-18.
tce na ya xon miL, imp. 2 plu., throw them out. 302-3.
tce na miL, imp. 2 plu., throw them out. 301-13.
tce na nil lai, past def. 3 sing., he drew out. 119-2.
tce na nim meL, past def. 3 sing., he had them thrown
out. 301-14.
tce na niñ an, past def. 3 sing., he took out. 119-3.
tce na nin deL, past def. 3 dual, they went back. 267-9.
tce na nin tan, past def. 3 sing., he took out. 97-13.
tce nē ya te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will go out. 332-8.
tce nē yai, past def. 1 sing., I have gone out. 99-14.
tce nil lai, past def. 3 sing., he pulled out. 143-5.
tce nil le te, fut. def. 3 sing., they will dive out. 252-9.
tce nim mas, past def. 3 sing., it rolled out. 197-5.
tce niñ an, past def. 3 sing., he took it out. 119-15.
tce niñ yai, past def. 3 sing., he went out. 97-16.
tce niñ ya ne, pres. def. 2 sing., you must go out. 242-1.
tce niñ ya te ne en, fut. def. 3 sing., he was going to come
out. 162-12.

- tce niñ yōs, past def. 3 sing., he pulled out. 118-10, 142-2.
 tce nin deL hit, pres. 3 dual, when they came out. 175-11.
 tce nin tan, past def. 3 sing., he took out. 97-4.
 tce niñ kûtc, past def. 3 sing., he threw out. 144-1.
 tce kin niñ yan, past def. 3 sing., they came out. 98-2.
 tce kin niñ hwe, past def. 3 sing., he had finished digging.
 100-9.
 tce kin niñ hwe ei, past def. 3 sing., he finished digging.
 100-8.
 tcein nim meL, past def. 3 sing., he carried home. 363-1.
 tcein niñ en, past def. 3 sing., she brought. 137-15.
 tcein niñ ya yei, past def. 3 sing., he came. 97-1.
 tcein niñ ya win te, pres. def. 3 sing., he always came. 231-9
 tcein niñ ya ne en, pres. def. 3 sing., he used to come. 306-7
 tcein niñ win dete, pres. 3 sing., if he will bring. 137-5.
 kin niñ en, past def. 3 sing., he brought it. 97-14.
 kin niñ iñ hit, pres. def. 3 sing., when she came with the
 load. 238-1.

Conjugation 3A.

Tcil loi, he is tying.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. iūw loi	it dil loi
2. il loi	ō loi
3. tcil loi	ya loi
3a. yil loi	yai loi

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ iūw loi	dō xō liñ it dil loi
2. il loi	ō loi
3. tcil loi	ya loi
3a. yil loi	yai loi

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. il loi	ō loi
3. tcō loi	ya tcō loi
3a. yō loi	ya yō loi

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. e iūw loi	e it dil loi
2. e il loi	e ō loi
3. tce il loi	ya il loi
3a. ye il loi	yai il loi

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. se loi	sit dil loi
2. sil loi	sō loi
3. tcis loi	ya is loi
3a. yis loi	yai is loi

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. se loi	sit dil loi
2. sil loi	sō loi
3. tcis loi	ya is loi
3a. yis loi	yai is loi

With a prefix.

Na Le, he is painting.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nauw Le	na diL Le
2. nūn Le	na Le
3. na Le	na ya Le
3a. nai Le	na yai Le

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ nauw Lū	dō xō liñ na diL Lū
2. nūn Lū	na Lū
3. na Lū	na ya Lū
3a. nai Lū	na yai Lū

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. nûn Le	na Le
3. na tcō Le	na ya tcō Le
3a. na yō Le	na ya yō Le

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. na iūw Lū	na it dīL Lū
2. na in Lū	na ō Lū
3. na iL Lū	na ya iL Lū
3a. nai iL Lū	na yai iL Lū

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. na se Le	nas dīL Le
2. na sin Le	na sō Le
3. na is Le	na ya is Le
3a. nais Le	na yais Le

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. na se Lū	nas dīL Lū
2. na sin Lū	na sō Lū
3. na is Lū	na ya is Lū
3a. nais Lū	na yais Lū

Intransitive with the root changing for the plural.

Na wa, he is about.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1. nauw hwa	nai dīL (naiL)	na yai dīL
2. nûñ ya	na dīL	
3. na wa	na dīL	na ya dīL
3a. nā wa	na dīL	na ya dīL

Impotential.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ nauw hwai	dō xō liñ nai dīL	na yai dīL
2. nûñ yai	na dīL	
3. na wai	na dīL	na ya dīL
3a. na wai	na dīL	na ya dīL

	Imperative.	
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
2. nûñ ya	na diL	
3. na tcõ ya	na tcõ diL	na ya tcõ diL
3a. na õ ya	na õ diL	na ya õ diL

	Customary.	
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1. na iũw hwa	na e diL	na ya e diL
2. na iñ ya	na õ diL	
3. na i ya	na it diL	na ya it diL
3a. na i ya	na it diL	na ya it diL

	Present Definite.	
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1. na sē ya	na se deL	na ya se deL
2. na siñ ya	na sō deL	
3. na is ya	na is deL	na ya is deL
3a. nas ya	nas deL	na yas deL

	Past Definite.	
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1. na sē ya	na se deL	na ya se deL
2. na siñ ya	na sō deL	
3. na is ya	na is deL	na ya is deL
3a. nas ya	nas deL	na yas deL

This conjugation differs in form from the first and second in having in the definite tenses *s*, instead of the *w* of the first, and the *n* of the second, as the initial of the syllable preceding the root. The difference in meaning is that this conjugation mentions the act or state as persisting in time or space and says nothing of its beginning or its end.

Except that in the second person singular of this particular example where *n*, the sign of that person, has been assimilated to the following *l*, the signs of person and number are exactly the same as those shown by the first conjugation. It will be noticed that the third person of the definite tenses does not have the *n* which appears in the first and second conjugation but which does not seem to be a personal sign.

In the second example given above, *na Le*, "he is painting." the prefix *na-* is present. It will be noted that the contractions and changes in the present are the same in all respects as those in the first conjugation with similar prefixes. In the definite tenses it will be seen that the form which applies to adult Hupa in the third person has three syllables: first, the prefix; second, *s*, the conjugation sign, with the weak vowel, *i*; third, the root. According to what the Hupa style "the old-fashioned way of talking," one would say *na tcis Lū*. On the analogy of this, *na yis Lū* would be the second form. Its contraction should give *nais Lū*, which occurs in this case. The dropping of *tc* in the first form may be due to analogy with the first and second conjugations, which do not employ this sign after such prefixes. The other dialects of this group, it may be remarked, have only one form for the third person singular, and that is the prefix with *s* as its final sound.

- aL ya tes an*, past def. 3 plu., with them they took. 361-1.
a nū we sin te te, fut. def. 2 sing., you will look. 357-5.
a na dis loi, past def. 3 sing., he girded himself. 221-5.
a nū we s te, past def. 3 sing., he looked. 143-14, 182-2.
in na xōs an, past def. 3 dual, they jumped up. 169-11.
in nas lat, past def. 3a sing., it ran up. 295-5.
in na tcis lat, past def. 3 sing., he jumped up. 171-9.
is lūn te, fut. def. 3 sing., birth will be given. 103-4.
ya is len, past def. 3 plu., they both became. 187-13.
ya is len ei, past def. 3 plu., they became. 110-1.
ya is loi, past def. 3 plu., they wrapped. 179-7.
ya wes a, past def. 3 sing., she sat up. 301-2.
ya na wes a, past def. 3 sing., he sat down. 165-17.
ya nes tete, past def. 3 plu., they went to bed. 169-7.
ya xōs meL, past def. 3 sing., he whipped him. 164-3.
ya xōs qōt, past def. 3 plu., they stuck them. 181-2.
ya xō qōt, pres. 3 plu., they stick them. 180-12.
ya tes yai, past def. 3 sing., he went away. 360-4.
ya wes a, past def. 3a sing., it was in. 153-10.
ye kyū wes tee, past def. 3 sing., the wind blew in. 270-4.
ye kyū wes tee te, fut. def. 3 sing., the smoke will blow.
 301-8.

- yis dik, past def. 3a sing., he pecked. 113-13.
 yit da wes le te, fut. def. 3 sing., he will get enough. 267-4.
 yō xai na na kis deL, past def. 3 plu., to buy they came
 back. 200-7.
 yū wūn na na is dim mit, past def. 3 sing., she turned
 over. 117-4.
 yū wūn na xōs yū, past def. 3a sing., they ate it. 347-15.
 wūn na ī ya, cust. 3 sing., he worked on it. 226-2.
 wūn na is ya, past def. 3 sing., he started to make. 362-14.
 wūn na is ya xō lūñ, pres. def. 3 sing., he had fixed. 170-10.
 wūn na is deL, past def. 3 dual, they started. 101-17.
 wūn nai diL xō sin xō lan, pres. 3 plu., hunting they had
 been he saw. 140-11.
 wūn na diL te, fut. 3 plu., they will hunt. 311-14.
 Le il loi, cust. 3 sing., he ties together. 334-12.
 Le na is loi, past def. 3 sing., he tied together. 210-5.
 me e na nes dai, past def. 3 sing., hidden he sat watching.
 293-1.
 me il loi, cust. 3 sing., he used to tie on feathers. 288-3.
 me is la dei, past def. 3 sing., he ran up. 217-16.
 me na is te ei, past def. 3 sing., she carried it. 290-8.
 me na ya is deL, past def. 3 plu., they started back. 208-16
 me na kis loi, past def. 3 sing., he bound it up. 145-11.
 me nin tais deL, past def. 3 plu., in it they danced. 216-5.
 me sit ditc tetc, pres. def. 1 dual, in we would be tying.
 190-4.
 me dzes la, past def. 3 sing., she hated him. 189-6.
 mil loi ne, imp. 2 sing., you must feather arrows. 207-4.
 min nō tes iñ, pres. def. 3 sing., he is looking under his
 arm. 113-1.
 na iūw loi hit, cust. 1 sing., I tie them up. 247-11.
 na iūw lū, cust. 1 sing., I paint. 247-12.
 na is ya, pres. def. 3 sing., he walked around. 157-9.
 na is ya te, fut. def. 3 sing., he goes. 307-13.
 na is dau we a xō lūñ, past def. 3 sing., it had melted
 away. 236-1.
 na is deL, past def. 3 dual., they had traveled. 181-14.
 na is diL lat, past def. 3 sing., she ran. 185-6.

- na is din nan, past def. 3 sing., he turned.
 na is te, past def. 3 sing., he carried it around. 282-4.
 na is tsū, past def. 3 sing., he rolled about. 119-4.
 na ya nū wes dil lai, past def. 3 plu., they took the bet.
 142-17.
 na ya tes iñ ^ax, pres. def. 3 sing., she looked. 300-17.
 na lū, pres. 3 sing., which live. 100-7.
 na na is ya e xō lan, pres. def. 3 sing., she could walk.
 276-11.
 na na is ya yei, past def. 3 sing., he went back over. 117-6.
 na na is dit tse, past def. 3 sing., he turned around. 314-6.
 na na siñ ya te, fut. def. 2 sing., you will be. 353-8.
 na nas deL te, fut. def. 3a plu., they will become. 228-2.
 na na kis wel, past def. 3 sing., he arranged again. 106-7.
 na na kis le, past def. 3 sing., he felt around. 106-5.
 na na kis le hit, pres. 3 sing., when he had felt. 106-6.
 na ne sin dai, past def. 2 sing., you sat down. 351-1.
 na nes dai, past def. 3 sing., she sat down. 136-2.
 na nes da xō lūñ, pres. 3 sing., he sitting. 270-10.
 na nū wes a, past def. 3 sing., ridge ran across. 363-14.
 na xō tes an, past def. 3 dual, they ran around. 341-4.
 na siñ ya te., fut. def. 2 sing., you will travel. 356-2.
 nas ya yei, past def. 3a sing., it commenced to walk. 136-9.
 nas deL, past def. 3a dual, they began to walk. 180-16.
 nas deL te, fut. def. 3a dual, they will stay. 253-4.
 na tes deL, past def. 3 dual, they started back. 176-17.
 na tse, pres. 3 sing., it rolling around. 157-4.
 na kis yōw hwei, past def. 3a sing., it flowed in a circle.
 100-11.
 na kis le, past def. 3 sing., he felt. 107-15.
 na kis Lōn, past def. 3 sing., she made baskets. 189-5.
 na kis deL, past def. 3 plu., they came around. 200-2.
 na kis qōt, past def. 3 sing., he pushed a stick. 145-12.
 na kis qōt te, fut. def. 3 sing., he is going to poke. 192-9.
 ne e nese da te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will hide from you.
 328-6.
 ne it tetc, cust. 3 dual, they always lay. 333-12.
 niL te sē ya te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will go with you. 187-4.

- nin is deL, past def. 3 dual, they danced. 104-14.
 nin tsis deL, past def. 3 dual, they danced. 215-12.
 kis da te, fut. def. 3a sing., it would melt away. 259-9.
 hwil te siñ ya te, fut. def. 2 sing., with me you may go.
 187-7.
 xai xōs ten nei, past def. 3a sing., it took her up. 239-1.
 xa is yai, past def. 3 sing., he came up. 105-1.
 xa is ya diñ, pres. def. 3 sing., he got up place. 272-2.
 xa is lai, past def. 3 sing., she brought up. 98-16.
 xa is xūñ hit, pres. def. 3 sing., when she had brought
 them up. 99-9.
 xa is ten, past def. 3 sing., she brought up. 99-2.
 xa kis wen, past def. 3 sing., he had carried it. 166-4.
 xa na is lōs, past def. 3 sing., she dragged it up. 190-2.
 xa kis wen, past def. 3 sing., he had carried it. 166-4.
 xō wūn na kis le, past def. 3 sing., he felt of him. 153-5.
 xōl ya tes yai, past def. 3 sing., with them he went. 208-15.
 xōl xūt tes nan, past def. 3a sing., it moved in her. 341-3.
 xōl xūt tes nūn te, fut. def. 3 sing., it would move in her.
 341-2.
 xōl tes lat, past def. 3a sing., it floated with him. 315-2.
 xōl tes deL, past def. 3 dual, with him they went. 110-7.
 xōl tein nes ten, past def. 3 sing., with her he lay. 223-13.
 xon na is din nūñ hit, pres. def. 3 sing., when he turned
 around. 278-12.
 xot da na we sin tce te, fut. def. 2 sing., you will blow
 down. 227-6.
 xot da na kyū we sin tce te, fut. def. 2 sing., you will blow
 down. 227-5.
 xot de is yai, past def. 3 sing., he met him. 105-14.
 xot de ya is deL, past def. 3 plu., they met them. 110-8.
 da ne se da te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will go fishing. 256-8.
 da tein nes dai, past def. 3 sing., she fished. 98-14.
 da kit dū wes tce, past def. 3 sing., the wind blew. 324-4.
 dō he nas deL^ax, past def. 3a plu., they could not walk
 about. 322-7.
 dō he kil tein nes ten, past def. 3 sing., he did not have
 intercourse. 104-7.

dō teit tes ya te, fut. def. 3 sing., he did not feel like going on. 281-3.

ta ya is hwal, past def. 3 plu., they caught. 328-4.

ta na is tan, past def. 3 sing., she took it out of the water. 325-4.

ta nai kyū we sin tee te, fut. def. 2 sing., blow out to sea with you. 228-5.

ta des la, pres. def. 3a sing., it has come. 199-3.

ta des lat, past def. 3 sing., it came. 105-2.

ta des deL xō lūñ, pres. def. 3a plu., they had come ashore. 101-2.

ta tcis wen, past def. 3 sing., he carried out. 120-10.

te sē yai, past def. 1 sing., I went away. 353-6.

te sē ya te, fut. def. 1 sing., I am going away. 229-9.

te se la te, fut. def. 1 sing., I am going to take them. 253-15.

te se tcwit te, fut. def. 1 sing., I am going to measure. 116-12.

tes la, pres. def. 3 sing., he is drowning. 210-11.

tes lat dei, past def. 3a sing., it floated. 244-15.

tes deL ei, past def. 3a plu., they flew away. 159-12.

tes deL te, fut. def. 3a plu., they will come. 252-3.

tsī yūn te il dil, cust. 3 plu., they always ran off. 333-11.

tsis loi, past def. 3 sing., he made bundles. 142-3.

tein nes dai, past def. 3 sing., he sat down. 96-11.

tein nes da te., fut. def. 3 sing., she will sit. 290-14.

tcis lan, past def. 3 sing., he was born. 96-2.

tcis len, past def. 3 sing., he became. 106-17.

tcis loi, past def. 3 sing., he played. 144-4.

teit tes en, past def. 3 sing., he looked. 104-4.

teit tes en ne en, past def. 3 sing., he used to look. 104-8.

teit tes iñ, pres. def. 3 sing., one doesn't look up. 237-9.

teit tes yai, past def. 3 sing., he started. 96-10.

teit tes ya ye xō lan, pres. def. 3 sing., he had traveled he saw. 186-1.

teit tes la, pres. def. 3 sing., he is drowning. 210-11.

teit tes lai, past def. 3 sing., they started by boat. 215-10.

teit tes lai, past def. 3 sing., he drew it. 144-15.

- tcit tes xan, past def. 3 sing., he took along. 342-2.
 tcit tes deL, past def. 3 dual, they went. 170-15.
 tcit tes deL te, fut. def. 3 dual, he was to travel with. 174-9
 tcit tes tûn de, pres. def. 3 sing., if he takes along. 317-13.
 tcit tin diL, pres. 3 plu., they are coming. 198-2.
 ke is yai, past def. 3 sing., he climbed up. 137-17.
 ke is ya yei, past def. 3 sing., she climbed up. 137-12.
 ke is lat, past def. 3 sing., she ran up. 158-8.
 ke siñ qōtc ei, past def. 2 sing., you climbed up the tree.
 175-1.
 kes lat dei, past def. 3a sing., he climbed up he saw. 174-7
 kiL ne se tin te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will have intercourse
 with a woman. 104-7.
 kin na is lal, past def. 3 sing., he dreamed. 191-6.
 kin nauw lal, pres. 1 sing., I dreamed. 191-8.
 kin ne sō yûn te, fut. def. 2 plu., may you grow to be men.
 238-13.
 kis le te, fut. def. 3 sing., they will catch many. 257-10.
 kyû wa is tewit, past def. 3 sing., he broke off. 317-6.

Conjugation 3b.

Tcit tit tûL, he is stepping along.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. tūw tûL	tit dit tûL
2. tin tûL	tō tûL
3. tcit tit tûL	ya tit tûL
3a. yit tit tûL	yai tit tûL

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ tūw tûL	dō xō liñ tit dit tûL
2. tin tûL	tō tûL
3. tcit tit tûL	ya tit tûL
3a. yit tit tûL	yai tit tûL

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. tìn tûL	tō tûL
3. teit tō tûL	ya tō tûL
3a. yit tō tûL	yai tō tûL

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. te iūw tûL	te it dit tûL
2. te in tûL	te ō tûL
3. teit te it tûL	ya te it tûL
3a. yit te it tûL	yai te it tûL

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. te se taL	tes dit taL
2. te sin taL	te sō taL
3. teit te taL	ya te taL
3a. yit te taL	yai te taL

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. te se taL	tes dit taL
2. te sin taL	te sō taL
3. teit te taL	ya te taL
3a. yit te taL	yai te taL

This form B differs from A, given above, only in the loss of *s* in the syllable preceding the root. This same prefix *te-*, denoting distribution over space, retains the *s* in *teit tes yai* and *teit tes deL* listed above. The reason for its loss in the following verbs is not evident. In some cases, at least, the act is considered as taking place at several separate definite places in succession.

ya te it tewū, cust. 3 plu., they cried along. 179-12.

ya te mite, past def. 3 plu., they pulled off. 179-10.

ya te xan, past def. 3 sing., he picked up. 109-16.

ye xō yūñ xō lūñ, pres. def. 3 plu., they had eaten. 100-17.

ye xō ta an, past def. 3 plu., they ran in. 238-9.

ye teit te deL, past def. 3 dual, they went into. 142-9.

- me sit te deL, past def. 3 plu., they went along up. 198-13.
na dit te meL, past def. 3a plu., they fell. 245-11.
na te lōs, past def. 3 sing., she dragged back. 190-1.
na te tse, past def. 3 sing., he opened the door. 118-2, 158-9
na kit te it Lōw, cust. 3 sing., she always made baskets.
157-3.
na kit te Lōn, past def. 3 sing., she wove another round.
305-7.
nō ya te meL, past def. 3 plu., they dropped them along.
179-11.
xa te mas, past def. 3 sing., it rolled out of the ground.
270-5.
xō wa ya te lai, past def. 3 plu., they gave them. 198-8.
da nō te deL te, fut. def. 3 plu., everybody will fish. 256-9.
te se tcwit te, fut. def. 1 sing., I am going to measure it.
116-12.
tce te deL, past def. 3 plu., they went out. 141-5.
tce te xan, past def. 3 sing., he took out. 111-5.
tcin te en, past def. 3 sing., he looked. 165-19.
tcin tel lai, past def. 3 plu., they brought. 230-15.
tcin te deL, past def. 3 plu., they got there. 138-5.
tcit te it tcwū, cust. 3 sing., he always cried. 186-8.
tcit te yōs, past def. 3 sing., she stretched it. 158-13.
tcit te te en, past def. 3 sing., he looked around. 109-12.
tcit te te wen, past def. 3 sing., she waved. 242-12.
tcit te te lai, past def. 3 sing., she rubbed. 307-3.
tcit te te tcwit, past def. 3 sing., he completed the meas-
ure. 226-4.
tcit te te meL, past def. 3 sing., he scattered them. 101-3.
tcit te tōt, past def. 3 sing., he drank. 112-15.
tcit te tcit, past def. 3 sing., he was almost dead. 111-16.
tcit te tcwai, past def. 3 sing., she buried in several places.
192-12.
tcit te tcwit, past def. 3 sing., he measured it. 116-13.
tcō ya te xait, past def. 3 plu., they began to buy. 200-8.
ke it Lō, cust. 3 sing., she used to make baskets. 189-1.
kit tea kûtc., past def. 3 sing., they began to play. 142-16.
kit te e au, cust. 3 sing., he sang along. 315-5.

kit te it Lōw, cust. 3 sing., one who always made baskets.
324-5.

kit te yan nei, past def. 3 sing., they fed about. 98-4.

kit tē yōw, past def. 3 sing., it flowed out. 100-11.

kit te hōe, past def. 3 sing., he began to dig. 100-8.

kit te hōil, past def. 3 sing., he called along. 98-4.

kit te siñ kūtc tel, fut. def. 2 sing., you will play shinny.
142-12.

kit te tats, past def. 3 sing., he cut them. 101-1.

kit te te lai, past def. 3 sing., he rubbed. 347-14.

kit tī yaww, past def. 3 sing., they came out. 98-3.

Conjugation 4.

Tcīt tcīt, he is dying.

Present.

Singular.	Plural.
1. iūw tcīt	it dit tcīt
2. in tcīt	ō tcīt
3. tcīt tcīt	ya tcīt
3a. tcīt (yit tcīt)	yai tcīt

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ iūw tcīt	dō xō liñ it dit tcīt
2. in tcīt	ō tcīt
3. tcīt tcīt	ya tcīt
3a. yit tcīt	yai tcīt

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. in tcīt	ō tcīt
3. tcō tcīt	ya tcō tcīt
3a. ō tcīt	ya ō tcīt

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. e iūw tcīt	e it dit tcīt
2. e in tcīt	e ō tcīt
3. tee it tcīt	ya it tcīt
3a. ye it tcīt	yai it tcīt

Past.

The past is identical in form with the present given above.

With a prefix.

Na a, he has it.

Present.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nauw a	na da a
2. nûñ a	na a
3. na a	na ya a
3a. nai a	na yai a

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ nauw ai	dō xō liñ na da ai
2. nûñ ai	na ai
3. na ai	na ya ai
3a. nai ai	na yai ai

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. nûn a	na a
3. na teō a	na ya teō a
3a. na yō a	na ya yō a

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. na iūw a	na it da a
2. na iñ a	na ō a
3. na a a	na ya a a
3a. nai a a	na yai a a

Past.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nauw ai	na da ai
2. nûñ ai	na ai
3. na ai	na ya ai
3a. nai ai	na yai ai

Verbs of this conjugation differ from those in the preceding conjugations in that they have no definite tenses. They do have a past tense which differs from the present only in the form of

the root. As will be seen from the preceding examples, the signs of person and number are the same as for the other conjugations, and the same contractions occur with the prefixes.

- a en nū, cust. 3a sing., it does it. 275-5.
 ai ye tcis lin xō lan, pres. 3 sing., he was tired. 346-9.
 ai la te, fut. 3a sing., they will catch. 253-10.
 a in nū, past 3 sing., he did. 288-9.
 a in nū miL, past 3 sing., when the sun was there. 332-4.
 a in te, past 3 sing., how he appeared. 209-5.
 ai xoi il le, cust. 3 sing., they do with him. 196-7.
 a it yau xō lūñ, past 3 sing., tired he was. 346-10.
 a it ya de, pres. 3 sing., if he does. 348-7.
 ai kit iñ xō sin, pres. 3a sing., (bears) did that. 223-4.
 ai kyūw en, fut. 1 sing., I will do. 230-16.
 auw law, past 1 sing., I have done. 260-3, 302-10.
 auw la te, fut. 1 sing., what shall I do with it? 293-8.
 auw dī ya, pres. 1 sing., I might manage it. 101-11.
 auw dī yau, past 1 sing., I did. 325-17.
 auw dī ya te, fut. 1 sing., (what) am I going to do. 257-14
 auw tin ne en, pres. 1 sing., I used to do. 341-7.
 a ya in nū, cust. 3 plu., they used to have sports. 305-2.
 a ya ten, past 3 plu., they did. 305-5.
 a ya tin ne en, pres. 3 plu., they used to do that. 306-1.
 a ya tcil lau, past 3 plu., they fixed. 172-4.
 a la te, fut. 2 plu., are you going to do. 102-15.
 a le ne, imp. 2 plu., you must do it. 100-18, 101-3.
 a nai dī yau, past 1 plu., we do this. 361-9.
 a nauw la te, fut. 1 sing., I was intending to do. 260-3.
 a nauw dī yau, past 1 sing., I did it. 282-5, 325-12.
 a na ya dil lau, past 3 plu., they fixed themselves. 170-1.
 a na dī yau, past 3a sing., it did that. 244-11.
 a na dil lau, past 3 sing., he made himself. 152-11.
 a na dil le, imp. 2 sing., plu., fix yourself. 170-1.
 a na dit ten, past 1 dual, we did. 217-7.
 a na tcil lau, past 3 sing., he did. 106-8.
 a na tcil la te, fut. 3 sing., he will do. 258-4.
 a nūn dī yau, past 2 sing., you did that way. 275-1, 326-6.
 a hūō la, pres. 2 plu., you have treated me. 166-12.

- a xō la de, pres. 3*a* sing., if it happens. 308-1, 5.
 a xō dil la, pres. 1 plu., we could do with him. 116-16.
 a dī ya, pres. 3*a* sing., it has happened. 361-6.
 a dī yau wei, past 3*a* sing., something is coming. 104-14.
 a dī ya te, fut. 3*a* sing., it will be. 260-18.
 a dī ya teL, fut. 3*a* sing., it would do. 234-11.
 a ten, past 3 sing., he did it. 98-9.
 a ten, past 3*a* sing., it did it. 120-9.
 a tin wes te, pres. 3*a* sing., it had done. 325-10.
 a tin te, fut. 3 sing., (Indians) will do. 215-9.
 a tcil lau, past 3 sing., he did it. 112-5.
 a kil lau, past 3 sing., they did. 266-13, 322-1.
 a kyō le, imp. 2 plu., you do. 198-2.
 e e a, cust. 3*a* sing., it always lay. 292-2.
 e il lū cust. 3*a* sing., (in composition). 223-14, 248-1.
 iūw teit te, fut. 1 sing., I will die. 346-13.
 il le ne, imp. 2 sing., become. 109-6.
 iñ hucil, imp. 2 sing., you call. 355-6.
 ō le, imp. 2 plu., become. 110-7.
 ō le, imp. 3 sing., let it become. 340-8, 362-7.
 ō le ne, imp. 2 plu., become. 109-18.
 ūl le, imp. 2 sing., take it over. 220-13.
 ūl le ne, imp. 2 sing., do it. 176-7.
 ūn dī yau, past 2 sing., you did. 257-8, 337-9.
 ūn dī ya te, fut. 2 sing., will you do. 266-4.
 ūn te, pres. 3*a* sing., there is. 209-15.
 ūn te, pres. 3 sing., used to be seen. 235-18.
 yañ a, pres. 3 sing., he sitting. 110-14.
 yañ ai, past 3 sing., they were sitting. 329-3.
 ya sil lai, past 3 plu., they were there. 180-3.
 mal yeūw ai il lu, cust. 3*a* sing., she took care of it. 136-7.
 mal yeūw a tcil lau, past 3 sing., she took care of it. 157-6.
 me sa ūñ, pres. 3*a* sing., was in it. 243-15.
 nañ a ei, past 3*a* sing., it hangs there. 295-3.
 nañ ya, pres. 3*a* sing., it rains. 229-3.
 nañ yai, past 3*a* sing., it rained. 144-5.
 nañ xa, pres. 3*a* sing., it has come to be. 310-1.
 na sa an, past 3*a* sing., it was. 360-8.

- na sa ûn te, fut. 3a sing., it will be. 226-9.
 na dil le, pres. 3 sing., they are. 211-13.
 na dil le ne, imp. 2 plu., you may become. 166-12.
 na dil le te, fut. 3 sing., they will become again. 116-12.
 na dil le te, fut. 3 sing., it was going to happen. 117-5.
 na dil lû, past (fut.) 3 sing., it will be. 243-2.
 niñ eL, pres. 3a plu., that is. 228-2.
 xa ai lau, past 3a sing., it broke. 290-1.
 xa a in nû, cust. 3 sing., he always did that. 139-9.
 xa ā in nû, cust. 3a sing., that happened. 340-5.
 xa a it yau, past 3 sing., he did that. 98-8.
 xa a it ya xō lan, pres. 3 sing., the same he found he was.
 346-7.
 xa auw dī ya te, fut. 1 sing., I am going to do what. 202-8.
 xa a na it yau, past 3 sing., he did that way. 255-9.
 xa a na teil lau, past 3 sing., that he did. 260-9.
 xa a xō lau, past 3a sing., he did the same thing.¹ 278-12.
 xa a xō le ne, pres. 3a sing., he should do that.¹ 163-2.
 xa a dī yau, past 3a sing., it acted the same way. 244-14.
 xa a dī ya teL, fut. 3a sing., that way it will be. 341-16.
 xa a tin wes te, pres. 3a sing., the same thing it always
 did. 325-1.
 xa a tin win te, pres. 3 sing., she always did that. 136-14.
 xa a tin te, fut. 3a sing., that way will do it. 229-8.
 xa a teil lau, past 3 sing., same thing he did. 211-1.
 xa a teit yau, past 3 sing., that he did. 280-12.
 xa ûl le, imp. 2 sing., do that. 165-19.
 xa dī ya te, fut. 3a sing., it will do that. 254-10.
 xō liñ, absolute form, (I wish) it was. 340-7.
 xō lûñ, absolute form, he found. 361-16.
 xō lûn teL, absolute fut., he will be the one. 209-12.
 xō tein na sil lai, past. 3a plu., she was dressed in. 164-9.
 xō tein sil la ne en, pres. 3a plu., on her used to be. 153-4.
 xwa e il le, cust. 3a sing., he had enough. 332-6.
 sa ûñ, pres. 3a sing., standing. 110-13.
 sa ûn te, fut. 3a sing., it will be. 226-10.

¹These two verbs were probably inexactly translated in Hupa Texts. They are evidently impersonal, "it happened" and "it should be done."

- sa an ne, pres. 3a sing., (house) standing.¹ 164-15.
 sa xan ne, past 3a sing., in the distance was. 112-13.
 sil len, past. 3a sing., it seemed. 246-2.
 sil lin te, fut. 3a sing., that is going to be. 287-5.
 sit da, pres. 3a sing., (he saw several boys) sitting there.
 164-16.
 sit dai, past 3a sing., (two) lived there. 278-1.
 sit ten, past 3a sing., she was lying. 145-8.
 sit tetc^{ax}, pres. 3a plu. (dual), they lay there. 322-6.
 sit tiñ, pres. 3a sing., she was lying. 117-2.
 sùx xùñ, pres. 3a sing., lying in a basket. 171-7.
 da xō a dī ya xō lan, past 3a sing., he was dead they found
 out. 175-11.
 da xō a ten, past 3 sing., who die. 346-4.
 da xō ùñ a dī ya te, fut. 3a sing., they will die. 217-16.
 da xō ùñ a teit yau, past 3 sing., that he was dead. 226-5.
 da xwed ùñ ùl lau, past 2 sing., what are you doing. 163-3.
 da xwed dañ a dī yau, past 3a sing., what is it going to do.
 270-6.
 da xwed din na aur tiñ, pres. 1 sing., what am I doing.
 163-4.
 da sit tan, past 3a sing., it was sitting there. 246-10.
 da sit tûñ, pres. 3a sing., there it sits. 246-9.
 da sit ten, past 3a sing., it was lying. 114-16.
 dō me sa ùñ, pres. 3a sing., nothing was in it. 243-9.
 dō he teit teit, past 3 sing., he did not die. 164-1.
 dō xa auw ten, past 1 sing., I never do that. 109-4.
 dō xa ùn dī yau, past 2 sing., you don't do that. 343-13.
 dō xō len, absolute, (eyes) were lacking. 106-6.
 dō xō liñ, absolute, (sweathouse wood) is gone. 141-8.
 dō xō liñ it dau, impot. 3a sing., they won't melt away.
 254-7.
 dō xō liñ niñ xa ten teil lū, impot. 3 sing., it won't be rich
 man he will become. 338-7.
 dō xō liñ se dai, impot. 1 sing., I can't stay. 360-11.

¹ The situation of this form in the sentence after ùñ kya requires the present. The vowel of the root (second syllable) is that of the past because of the following ne, which indicates the house is in sight.

dō xō liñ da xō a ten, impot. 3 sing., they won't die. 253-7.
 dō xōs le, absolute, there were none. 96-7, 98-7, 322-5.
 dūw dī ya, pres. 1 sing., I am in the condition. 355-10.
 tcil le, pres. 3 sing., (I wish) would be. 340-10.
 tcit dei, past 3a sing., it died. 266-8.
 tcit tcit xō lan, pres. 3 sing., he died. 347-3.
 tcit tcit dei, past 3 sing., he died. 164-4.

CLASS II.

Conjugation 1A.

Ye tcil da, he is carrying in a large object.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ye iūw da	ye it dil da
2. ye iL da	ye ōL da
3. ye tcil da	ye ya iL da
3a. ye yiL da	ye yai iL da

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ ye iūw da	dō xō liñ ye it dil da
2. ye iL da	ye ōL da
3. ye tcil da	ye ya iL da
3a. ye yiL da	ye yai iL da

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. ye iL da	ye ōL da
3. ye tcōL da	ye ya tcōL da
3a. ye yōL da	ye yai yōL da

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ye e iūw da	ye e it dil da
2. ye e iL da	ye e ōL da
3. ye tce iL da	ye ya iL da
3a. ye ye iL da	ye yai iL da

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ye weL da	ye wit dil da
2. ye wiL da	ye wōL da
3. ye teū wiL da	ye ya wiL da
3a. ye yū wiL da	ye yai wiL da

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ye weL da	ye wit dil da
2. ye wiL da	ye wōL da
3. ye teū wiL da	ye ya wiL da
3a. ye yū wiL da	ye yai wiL da

Class II differs from Class I, in form, in having the sound *l* as the final sound of the syllable immediately preceding the root. Some changes in the signs of the persons and numbers are occasioned by this invasion.

Indefinite Tenses.

It seems probable that *l* cannot stand after the sound *w* of the first person singular, therefore the form is the same as in Class I. In the first person plural of all the conjugations of this class, *l* apparently becomes voiced and appears as *l*.

The disappearance, in the second person singular, of *n* is probably due to *l* being added to the syllable. That *-n* normally belongs here, as well as in all other second person singulars, is shown by its presence in Tolowa, where the syllable appears as *-gūnl-*, *g* and *ū*, respectively, being the equivalents of Hupa *w* and *i*. The second person plural adds *l* without any other change. In the third person singular *l* unites with the weak vowel of the sign, forming *teil-* and *yil-*, respectively. In accordance with the genius of the Hupa language, in the third person plural, *l*, not finding available support, has formed a new syllable, with the aid of *i*.

Definite Tenses.

The introduction of *l* furnishes but little difficulty. It appears in these tenses in the first person singular as well as elsewhere. In the third person singular and plural it completes the syllable of which the conjugation sign *w* is the beginning. The

question arises, whether, if the *l* displaces the *n* in the second person singular, as has been mentioned above, it has not in the third person forced out the *n* which appears in Class I. The Tolowa, which always has *-gûnl-* in the second person singular, has sometimes *-gûl-* and sometimes *-gûnl-* in the third person.

ye yū wil kit de te, fut. def. 3a sing., it will go there.

301-9.

ye tce il kas, cust. 3 sing., he threw in. 288-7.

ye teū wil da, past def. 3 sing., she carried in. 191-13.

ye teū wil taL ei, past def. 3 sing., they landed. 362-5.

ye teū wil ten, past def. 3 sing., she put it in. 289-17.

ye teū wil ten nei, past def. 3 sing., he took him in. 222-8.

ye teū wil tin de, pres. def. 3 sing., if they will take them in. 302-7.

ye teū wil tō, past def. 3 sing., he slipped them. 329-1.

yin ne teū wil ten nei, past def. 3 sing., he put him in the ground. 215-3.

yin ne teū wil tiñ, pres. def. 3 sing., in the ground they have put. 221-3.

yō ōl tūw, imp. 2 plu., put in. 362-6.

wōl din tañ, fut. def. 2 plu., you will get used to it. 180-9.

dō teū wil den, past def. 3 sing., he got lonesome. 220-4, 306-10.

te weL qōte te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will throw in. 112-4.

te wil auw hwil, past def. 3a sing., it crawls. 311-4.

teū wil tel, past def. 3 sing., he was bringing. 329-6.

teū wil ten, past def. 3 sing., he put him. 152-9.

teū wil kil, past def. 3 sing., he split with his hands. 210-1

teū wil kyōs il, past def. 3 sing., he taking it along. 208-9.

Conjugation 1B.

Me kil te, he is singing.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. me kyūw te	me kit dil te
2. me kil te	me kyōl te
3. me kil te	me ya kil te
3a. mī kil te	me yai kil te

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ me kyūw tū	dō xō liñ me kit dil tū
2. me kil tū	me kyōl tū
3. me kil tu	me ya kil tū
3a. mī kil tū	me yai kil tū

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. me kil te	me kyōl te
3. me kyōl te	me ya kyōl te
3a. mī kyōl te	me yai kyōl te

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. me ke iūw tū	me ke it dil tū
2. me ke iL tū	me kyō δl tū
3. me ke iL tū	me ya ke iL tū
3a. mī ke iL tū	me yai ke iL tū

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. me kel te	me kyū wit dil te
2. me kyū wil te	me kyū wōl te
3. me kyū wil te	me ya kyū wil te
3a. mī kyū wil te	me yai kyū wil te

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. me kel tū	me kyū wit dil tū
2. me kyū wil tū	me kyū wōl tū
3. me kyū wil tū	me ya kyū wil tū
3a. mī kyū wil tū	me yai kyū wil tū

a na dīt dū wil kan, past def. 3 sing., he jumped out one side. 108-15.

ya na kyū wil tsil lil te, fut. def. 3 plu., they may split. 109-8.

ya kil tsis, pres. 3 sing., he made it sprinkle. 338-2.

ye na wil men, past def. 3 sing., he made it swim. 266-2.

wūn dū wil teūt, past def. 3 sing., he took. 96-12.

me ya kyū wil tel, pres. def. 3 plu., they sang. 234-1.

me na kyū wīl tū, past def. 3 sing., he sang again. 238-15.

me dū wīl a, past def. 3 sing., she put the ends in the fire. 242-11.

me kyū wīl tel, pres. def. 3 sing., that singing. 235-4.

me kyū wīl tū, past def. 3 sing., he sang. 234-6.

na a dīl wūl, imp. 2 sing., hurry. 354-3.

nai xon nū wīl hūōn, past def. 3a sing., it cured him. 121-13.

na na kin nū wīl a, past def. 3 sing., he made a ridge. 104-3

na xō wīl me, past def. 3 sing., he bathed him. 187-12.

na xō wīl tūn te, fut. def. 3a sing., it will be wet. 273-6.

na xō wīl tsai ei, past def. 3a sing., it was dried up. 111-14

na xōl tūñ, imp. 3a sing., let it get soft. 233-6.

na dō wēl dīn tse, pres. 1 sing., I am becoming lonesome for. 176-2.

niñ kyū wīl al, past def. 3 sing., he cut it. 266-10.

xō wīl tsai ye de, pres. def. 3 sing., until it becomes dry. 255-7.

xō wīl tsai ye te, fut. def. 3a sing., it becomes shallow. 259-16.

xō wīl tewēl te, fut. 3 sing., he fixes the place.

xōl yai dīn ne wīl a, past def. 3a plu., they learned (how to shoot). 180-13.

da na dīl a, imp. 2 sing., shoot. 329-11.

da na dōl a, imp. 3 sing., he can shoot. 145-1.

da na dū wīl a, past def. 3 sing., he set another on it. 197-4.

da na dū wīl a, past def. 3 sing., he shot. 329-12.

da na dū wīl a ei, past def. 3 sing., he hit. 145-2.

da teit dū wīl kyōs, past def. 3 sing., he has taken away. 207-11.

de de il kas, cust. 3 sing., he threw into the fire. 238-13.

dō he xōl dīn nū wīl a, past def. 3 sing., he did not know how. 175-4.

teit de il ne, cust. 3 sing., he played on it. 99-12.

teit dū wīl waL ei, past def. 3 sing., she knocked off. 159-11.

teit dū wīL wis, past def. 3 sing., he rolled it between his hands. 197-4.

teit dū wīL tseL, past def. 3 sing., he pounded it off. 281-16.

teō xō wīL tcwel līL te, fut. def. 3 sing., he will fix the dance place. 211-16.

teō dū wīL xūt, past def. 3 sing., she asked them. 301-17.

kyō dū wīL tsōts tse, past def. 3 sing., a kissing noise she heard. 111-9.

kyō dīL tsōts ne, imp. 2 sing., make a kissing noise. 111-7.

Conjugation 1c.

Ya iL wūL, he threw into the air.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. yauw wūL	ya dīL wūL
2. yūL wūL	yaL wūL
3. ya iL wūL	ya ya iL wūL
3a. yaiL wūL	ya yaiL wūL

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ yauw wūL	dō xō liñ ya dīL wūL
2. yūL wūL	yaL wūL
3. ya iL wūL	ya ya iL wūL
3a. yaiL wūL	ya yaiL wūL

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. yūL wūL	yaL wūL
3. ya teōL wūL	ya ya teōL wūL
3a. yai ēL wūL	ya yai ēL wūL

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ya iñw wūL	ya it dīL wūL
2. ya iL wūL	ya ēL wūL
3. ya iL wūL	ya ya iL wūL
3a. yai iL wūL	ya yai iL wūL

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. yaIL waL	ya wit dil waL
2. yaL waL	ya wōL waL
3. ya wIL waL	ya ya wIL waL
3a. yai wIL waL	ya yai wIL waL

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. yaIL waL	ya wit dil waL
2. yaL waL	ya wōL waL
3. ya wIL waL	ya ya wIL waL
3a. yai wIL waL	ya yai wIL waL

- ya iL wīl, cust. 3 sing., he always clubs them. 196-1.
 yauw tūw, pres. 1 sing., let me pick it up. 286-11.
 ya wIL waL, past def. 3 sing., he threw. 362-8.
 ya wIL ten nei, past def. 3 sing., she picked up. 287-3.
 ya wIL kas, past def. 3 sing., he threw up. 96-3.
 ya wIL kyōs, past def. 3 sing., he picked up. 293-6.
 ya nauw tūw, pres. 1 sing., I will pick up. 286-9.
 ye na wIL ten, past def. 3 sing., she put it in. 136-5.
 ye na wIL kait, past def. 3 sing., she landed. 135-12.
 wai iL tūw, cust. 3 sing., he always gave. 136-12.
 Le nai wIL dil la diñ, pres. def. 3a sing., build a fire place
 351-5.
 me na wIL na ei, past def. 3 sing., he steamed them. 342-12.
 me na wIL kyō, past def. 3 sing., she was that big. 341-4.
 nai wIL xaL te, fut. def. 3a sing., night will pass. 242-17.
 na na wIL kyōs, past def. 3 sing., he took it down. 204-4.
 nō na wIL dits tse, past def. 3 sing., he had a door shut.
 97-2.
 hōō iL kas, imp. 2 sing., throw me. 153-10.
 xa na wIL ten, past def. 3 sing., he dug it out. 221-10.
 xe e iL yōl, cust. 3 sing., he blows away. 296-15.
 xe e wIL waL, past def. 3 sing., she threw away. 189-11.
 xe e na iL kis, cust. 3 sing., she pushed it away. 185-3.
 xot da iL kas, cust. 3 sing., he threw down. 138-8.
 da nai wIL kil liL te, fut. def. 3a sing., fog will stay. 273-2.

- dje wil tseL, past def. 3 sing., he pounded it. 108-11.
 dje wil kil, past def. 3 sing., he tore away. 176-9.
 dje na wil tūw, past def. 3 sing., he opened it. 109-2.
 ta wil kait, past def. 3 sing., he started across. 315-1.
 tewin dai wil ten, past def. 3a sing., he spoiled. 221-13.
 tewin da wil ten, past def. 3 sing., he spoiled. 222-5.
 kē ya wil na, past def. 3 plu., they cooked. 266-10.
 ke wil na, past def. 3 sing., she cooked them. 99-9.
 ke wil tan, past def. 3 sing., he put (pitch). 150-12.
 ke na wil na, past def. 3 sing., he cooked it. 260-6.
 kyū wa na il tūw, cust. 3 sing., he who gives back. 241-4.
 kit ta ya wil tsit, past def. 3 plu., they soaked the meal.
 180-4.

Conjugation 1d.

Ye kil wis, he is boring a hole.

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ye kyūw wis	ye kit dil wis
2. ye kil wis	ye kyōL wis
3. ye kil wis	ye ya kil wis
3a. ye yī kil wis	ye yai kil wis

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ ye kyūw wis	dō xō liñ ye kit dil wis
2. ye kil wis	ye kyōL wis
3. ye kil wis	ye ya kil wis
3a. ye yī kil wis	ye yai kil wis

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. ye kil wis	ye kyōL wis
3. ye kyōL wis	ye ya kyōL wis
3a. ye yī kyōL wis	ye yai kyōL wis

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ye ke iūw wis	ye ke it dil wis
2. ye ke iL wis	ye ke ōL wis
3. ye ke iL wis	ye ya ke iL wis
3a. ye yī ke iL wis	ye yai ke iL wis

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ye keL wis	ye kyū wit dil wis
2. ye kyū wiL wis	ye kyū wōL wis
3. ye kiL wis	ye ya kiL wis
3a. ye yī kiL wis	ye yai kiL wis

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ye keL wis	ye kyū wit dil wis
2. ye kyū wiL wis	ye kyū wōL wis
3. ye kiL wis	ye ya kiL wis
3a. ye yī kiL wis	ye yai kiL wis

a diL ya kiL qōtc, past def. 3 sing., he threw himself with it. 202-3.

a diL ya kiL qōtc hit, pres. def. 3 sing., when he threw himself with it. 202-7.

a diL nō ke iL qōw, cust. 3 sing., he used to throw to with himself. 202-4.

ya xōL ten, past def. 3 sing., he has taken him. 151-4.

ye na xōL waL, past def. 3 sing., he threw him. 106-13.

ye kiL wis, past def. 3 sing., he bored a hole. 197-3.

ye kiL taL, past def. 3 dual, they began to dance. 179-2.

ye kiL tseL, past def. 3 sing., she passed the water in. 111-9.

yin ne ya xōL taL, past def. 3 sing., in the ground he tramped them. 361-10.

ma kiL kit, past def. 3 sing., she fed the little one. 192-1.

ma kyūw kit, pres. 1 sing., I better feed them. 192-1.

miL xot da kiL waL, past def. 3 sing., with she dropped down. 189-11.

min noi kiL dik, past def. 3a sing., he pecked open. 113-15.

- na a dil wûl, imp. 2 sing., hurry. 354-3.
 nai xoi it tau, cust. 3a sing., it flew around her. 338-8.
 na yai xoi il tewō ig, cust. 3a plu., they brush him together. 196-3.
 na del wal, past def. 3 sing., he put it. 114-5.
 nī yûn kil ûl, pres. def. 3 plu., they were cutting. 101-2.
 nō na xōl tūw, past def. 3 sing., he had her laid. 342-8.
 hwō il kas, imp. 2 sing., throw me. 153-10.
 xa na xō il tūw, cust. 3 sing., she kept lifting him out. 223-15.
 xot da na ya xōl xa, past def. 3 plu., down they tracked him. 170-3.
 xwa ya kil kit, past def. 3 sing., she fed them. 192-11.
 da na xōl ten, past def. 3 sing., he put him. 108-1.
 da na del wal, past def. 3 sing., he poured it. 281-17.
 da kil kis, past def. 3 sing., he put his hand. 140-3.
 de xot dil wal, past def. 3 sing., he threw him in the fire. 120-8.
 de de il kas, cust. 3 sing., he threw into the fire. 238-13.
 dō na ya xōl tsit, past def. 3 plu., they did not know him. 166-15.
 dō kil tewit, pres. 3 sing., no one ever pushes it. 106-12.
 te kil qōte, past def. 3 sing., he threw it in. 112-6.
 kil tūw hwa ûñ, pres. 2 sing. (interrogative) you are splitting? 108-7.
 kil tūw tse, pres. def. 3 sing., someone splitting logs. 108-5
 kil tewit, imp. 2 sing., push it. 162-14.
 kyūw tewit, pres. 1 sing., let me push it. 106-11.

Conjugation 2.

Me il xe, he is finishing.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. mūw xe	me dil xe
2. miL xe	meL xe
3. me il xe	me ya il xe
3a. mi il xe	me yaiL xe

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ mūw xū	dō xō liñ me dil xū
2. miL xū	meL xū
3. me iL xū	me ya iL xū
3a. mī iL xū	me yaiL xū

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. miL xe	meL xe
3. me tcōL xe	me ya tcōL xe
3a. me yōL xe	me ya yōL xe

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. me iūw xū	me it dil xū
2. me iL xū	me ōL xū
3. me iL xū	me ya iL xū
3a. mī iL xū	me yai iL xū

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. me neL xe	min dil xe
2. me niL xe	me nōL xe
3. me niL xe	me ya niL xe
3a. mī niL xe	me yai niL xe

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. me neL xe	min dil xe
2. me niL xe	me nōL xe
3. me niL xe	me ya niL xe
3a. mī niL xe	me yai niL xe

al me na niL tewit, past def. 3 sing., with it she pushed herself. 135-11.

il kai niL tewit, past def. 3 sing., he pressed down on it. 143-2.

ya niL kait dei, past def. 3 plu., they got there. 159-15.

wūn nōL kai, imp. 2 sing., shoot. 144-14.

wūn nō neL kai te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will shoot. 144-16.

- wûn nō xon niL tin te, fut. def. 3 sing., he is going to get him to do. 141-13.
- le na niL ten, past def. 3 sing., he carried it all around. 282-10.
- le kin niL yets te, fut. def. 3 sing., to tie together. 151-10.
- me na niL tewit, past def. 3 sing., he pushed it. 106-13.
- me neL xe teL, fut. def. 1 sing., I am finishing it. 261-3.
- me niL xe, past def. 3 sing., he finished it. 296-8.
- me niL tewit, past def. 3 sing., he pushed it. 106-2.
- me xō niL tewit, past def. 3a sing., something pushed him. 109-13.
- me tce ya niL tō, past def. 3 plu., they skinned him. 328-5.
- miL xoi niL xe, past def. 3a sing., it went on him. 308-8.
- miL tewit, imp. 2 sing., push it. 105-18.
- na na ya xon niL xa ei, past def. 3 plu., they found his tracks. 170-4.
- na niL deL, past def. 3 sing., he struck. 120-4.
- na niL kis, past def. 3 sing., he cut him. 164-1.
- niL kai niL tewit, past def. 3 sing., toward the ground he pressed. 210-17.
- noi il kit, cust. 3a sing., spread out. 321-7.
- no il xûts, past def. 3 sing., he chewed off. 288-5.
- noi niL kit, past def. 3a sing., smoke stayed in one place. 220-3.
- noi niL kit ne wan, pres. 3a sing., like fog it appeared. 210-10.
- noi xwe il lû, cust. 3a sing., they throw down. 195-11.
- nō ya xon niL ten, past def. 3 plu., they left him. 169-7.
- nō na il kyōs, cust. 3 sing., she put away. 333-7.
- nō nai niL kit, past def. 3a sing., it settled. 96-3.
- nō na niL ten, past def. 3 sing., he put it. 221-11.
- nō na xōn niL tin ne en, pres. def. 3 sing., he caught up with him. 176-11.
- nō na kin niL kis, past def. 3 sing., he put his hand. 221-4.
- nō niL tin diñ, pres. def. 3 sing., he put it place. 266-9.
- nō niL kait, past def. 3 sing., he pushed them. 139-13.
- nō niL kas, past def. 3 sing., he threw. 185-8.
- nō niL kyōs, past def. 3 sing., he put it. 208-10.

nū wa me neL tewit te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will loan you. 356-6.

hōū wa miL tewit, imp. 2 sing., loan me. 326-7.

xoi kya niL ten, past def. 3 sing., he took it from him. 222-7.

xō wa me neL tewit te, fut. def. 1 sing., I would loan him. 356-17.

xōL tce niL tsit, past def. 3 sing., with him he untied it. 108-1.

dō wūn nō iL kait, cust. 3 sing., he did not shoot. 144-13.

dō ma a din iL tewit, cust. 3 sing., she did not move. 341-1.

dō ma a din niL tewit, past def. 3 sing., she could not walk. 276-3.

dō nō niL tin te sil len, fut. def. 3 sing., he did not want to leave it. 293-8.

tce iL to, cust. 3 sing., he pulled out the knot. 332-12.

tce na niL kait dei, past def. 3 sing., he poked out. 174-9.

tce na xōn neL tiñ, pres. def. 1 sing., I brought it down. 273-7.

tce na xōn niL ten, past def. 3 sing., he took out. 153-7.

tce niL men nei, past def. 3 sing., he made it swim out. 265-10.

tce niL ten, past def. 3 sing., he took out. 282-2.

tce niL tik, past def. 3 sing., he pinched out. 143-14.

tce niL tsit, past def. 3 sing., he untied the strap. 106-2.

tce niL kait, past def. 3 sing., he put out. 153-9.

tce xō niL ten, past def. 3 sing., they took him out. 278-4.

ke na ne iL a, cust. 3 sing., she leaned it up. 290-1.

ke ne iL a, cust. 3 sing., she leaned it up. 290-9.

ke niL tewit, past def. 3 sing., he lifted it up. 163-1.

kiL tewit, imp. 2 sing., push it. 162-14.

kyūw tewit, pres. 1 sing., let me push it. 106-11.

Conjugation 3A.

Na iL xūt, he is tearing down.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nauw xūt	na dil xūt
2. nūL xūt	naL xūt
3. na iL xūt	na ya iL xūt
3a. nai iL xūt	na yai iL xūt

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ nauw xût	dō xō liñ na dil xût
2. nûL xût	naL xût
3. na iL xût	na ya iL xût
3a. nai iL xût	na yai iL xût

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. nûL xût	naL xût
3. na teōL xût	na ya teōL xût
3a. na ōL xût	na yai ōL xût

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. na iūw xût	na it dil xût
2. na iL xût	na ōL xût
3. na iL xût	na ya iL xût
3a. nai iL xût	na yai iL xût

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. na seL xût	nas dil xût
2. na siL xût	na sōL xût
3. na is xût	na ya is xût
3a. nais xût	na yais xût

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. na seL xût	nas dil xût
2. na siL xût	na sōL xût
3. na is xût	na ya is xût
3a. nais xût	na yais xût

The form with **L** is similar to that of the first and second conjugations. It will be noticed that the **L** disappears in the third person singular and plural of the definite tenses after **s** which it would be compelled to follow in the same syllable.

a na distewen, past def. 3 sing., he made himself. 101-14.

- a da yis tewin te, fut. def. 3a sing., he makes for himself. 338-6.
- a dis tewen, past def. 3 sing., he made himself. 102-6.
- a dis tewin te, fut. def. 3 sing., he might make. 363-5.
- iūw tewe, pres. 1 sing., let me make. 278-7.
- iL tewe, imp. 2 sing., make it. 278-8.
- yai xōs tcwūw, past def. 3 sing., they smelled of him. 165-3
- ya na is kil, past def. 3 sing., he split it. 142-3, 210-2.
- wūñ lō tcis tewen, past def. 3 sing., about it he laughed. 151-15.
- me na is te ei, past def. 3 sing., she carried it. 290-10.
- na iL its, pres. 3a sing., it is running around. 294-4.
- na iL its ^ax, pres. 3 sing., he ran around. 185-10.
- na iL te ^ax, pres. 3 sing., she carried it. 290-6.
- na is its, past def. 3 sing., different places she ran. 185-6.
- na is men nei, past def. 3 sing., he made it swim. 266-1.
- na is xūt, past def. 3 sing., he tore down. 104-8.
- na is te, past def. 3 sing., he carried it around. 282-4.
- na is tewen, past def. 3 sing., he made. 110-12.
- na is tewen nei, past def. 3 sing., that grew. 287-7.
- na is tewin teL, fut. def. 3 sing., he will make. 321-11.
- nauw tewe, pres. 1 sing., I am going to make. 301-1.
- na yai xoi iL tewe, cust. 3a plu., they make him. 196-3.
- na ya is xūt, past def. 3 plu., they tore down. 267-8.
- na ya is tewen, past def. 3 plu., they made. 284-1.
- na seL tewen, past def. 1 sing., I made. 296-2.
- na seL tewiñ, pres. def. 1 sing., I make. 302-11.
- na seL tewin te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will make it. 257-14.
- nas its ei, past def. 3a sing., it ran around. 294-3.
- noi na seL tewin te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will bury it. 282-6.
- hwiL tewe, imp. 2 sing., make me. 114-3.
- xai xōs ten nei, past def. 3a sing., they took her up. 239-1.
- xa is ten, past def. 3 sing., she brought up. 99-2.
- ya is tewen, past def. 3 plu., they made up (a load). 171-17.
- seL waL te, fut. def. 1 sing., I am going to shake a stick. 238-7.
- seL tewiñ, pres. def. 1 sing., I will make. 290-8.

- seL tewin te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will make it. 152-3.
 dō nais tewiñ, pres. def. 3a sing., nobody could make.
 322-8.
 ta na is waL ei, past def. 3 sing., he threw it out of the
 water. 217-17.
 ta na is ten nei, past def. 3 sing., he had taken it out.
 217-17.
 ta nai xōs dō wei, past def. 3a sing., it cut him all to
 pieces. 108-2.
 te sōL tin te, fut. def. 2 plu., you will take. 222-7.
 tee iL wal, cust. 3 sing., they dance. 239-3.
 teiL wal win te, pres. 3 sing., they always dance. 239-2.
 tcis tewen, past def. 3 sing., she did it. 157-10.
 tcis tewin te, fut. def. 3 sing., to make. 98-1.
 tcō xōs tewen, past def. 3 sing., he made. 114-8.

Conjugation 3B.

Tcis siL we, he is killing.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. sūw we	sit dil we
2. siL we	sōL we
3. tcis siL we	ya siL we
3a. yis siL we	yai siL we

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ sūw we	dō xō liñ sit dil we
2. siL we	sōL we
3. tcis siL we	ya siL we
3a. yis siL we	yai siL we

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. siL we	sōL we
3. tcō sōL we	ya sōL we
3a. yō sōL we	yai sōL we

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. se iūw we	se it dil we
2. se iL we	sō ōL we
3. tcis se iL we	ye se iL we
3a. yis se iL we	yai se iL we

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. se seL wiñ	ses dil wiñ
2. se siL wiñ	se sōL wiñ
3. tcis seL wiñ	ya seL wiñ
3a. yis seL wiñ	yai seL wiñ

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. se seL wen	ses dil wen
2. se siL wen	se sōL wen
3. tcis seL wen	ya seL wen
3a. yis seL wen	yai seL wen

Verbs of this group in the third person singular and plural of the definite tenses, instead of dropping the class sign *L*, drop the conjugation sign *s*. The *s* which appears in the example above belongs to the prefix. Most of these verbs are similar to those which occur without the *s* even in the first class where *L* would not stand after it.

a til teōx teL tcwen, past def. 3 sing., he is growing strong.
294-17.

ya xō seL wen, past def. 3 plu., they killed him. 171-12.

ya xō siL we, pres. 3 sing., they might kill him. 278-5.

ya xō teL xa, past def. 3 sing., he tracked him. 267-15.

ya teL tcwen, past def. 3 plu., they grew. 265-1.

ya teL kait, past def. 3 plu., they went on. 159-14.

ya teL wis, past def. 3 plu., they were afraid (they dodged). 179-10.

ye tcit teL kait, past def. 3 sing., one after the other he stuck in. 322-2.

yis se iL we, cust. 3a sing., he killed. 136-13.

- yisse tel wen nei, past def. 3 sing., he commenced to kill.
 136-10.
 nain tel dik, past def. 3a sing., he pecked. 113-14.
 nai del dō, past def. 3 sing., he cut him. 164-3.
 na ya xō tel xa, past def. 3 plu., they tracked him. 170-3.
 na xō tel tewō ig, past def. 3 sing., he swept. 210-12.
 na del waL, past def. 3 sing., he put it. 114-5.
 na dit tel waL, past def. 3 sing., he threw them. 109-16,
 192-12.
 na tel men, past def. 3 sing., he made it swim. 266-1.
 na tel dit dauw, past def. 3 sing., he ran. 100-13.
 na tel ditc tewen, past def. 3 sing., he grew. 96-1. •
 na tel dit tewiñ xō lan, pres. def. 3 sing., he had grown.
 120-12.
 na tel ten, past def. 3 sing., he took it along. 282-3.
 ne se sel win te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will kill you. 151-2.
 xoi na tel weL, past def. 3 sing., they camped. 116-7.
 xoi tel weL, past def. 3a sing., they spent the night.
 198-12.
 xō lūn ne sel wiñ, pres. def. 3a sing., it has worn you out.
 105-16.
 xōL tel tewen, past def. 3a sing., it grew with him. 137-18
 xō se sel win te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will kill him. 150-11,
 163-10.
 xō sūw we, pres. 1 sing., let me kill him. 159-8.
 xō dit tel xūts, past def. 3 sing., she felt it bite. 111-2.
 se sel win te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will kill it. 162-7.
 da na del waL, past def. 3 sing., he poured it. 281-17.
 dō he min tel dauw, past def. 3 sing., he did not run for
 it. 112-13.
 dō he tel tewen, past def. 3a sing., it had not grown. 96-7.
 dō xō liñ nō sil we, impot. 2 sing., you can't kill us. 165-7.
 tel atc, past def. 3a sing., a pack-train came. 200-1.
 tel atc ei, past def. 3a sing., they went with a pack-train.
 200-9.
 tel tewen, past def. 3a sing., it grew. 96-3.
 tel tewiñ xō lūñ, pres. def. 3a sing., it had grown. 306-17.
 tel tewin te, fut. def. 3a sing., when it grows. 267-5.

- te sōL tin te, fut. def. 2 plu., you will take. 222-7.
 tsis siL we, pres. 3 sing., he killed one. 319-4.
 tee xō seL wen, past def. 3 sing., he killed her. 164-11.
 tee xō teL waL, past def. 3 sing., he pulled him. 106-17.
 tee xō teL ten, past def. 3 sing., he took him along. 210-15.
 tcex xot dit teL en, past def. 3 sing., he watching her.
 137-10.
 tee seL wen, past def. 3 sing., he killed it. 136-11.
 tcis se iL we ei, cust. 3 sing., she had killed. 333-5.
 tcis seL win detc, pres. def. 3 sing., if he kills. 139-5.
 tcis seL win te, fut. def. 3 sing., he will kill. 311-16.
 tcis se teL wen e xō lan, past def. 3 sing., he had killed he
 saw. 186-7.
 tcis siL we, pres. 3 sing., he killed. 106-4.
 teit teL lū, past def., 3 sing., he rubbed it. 278-10.
 teit teL men, past def. 3 sing., he made it swim. 265-9.
 teit teL xa, past def. 3 sing., he tracked it. 185-12.
 teit teL dauw, past def. 3 sing., she ran up. 152-15.
 teit teL taL, past def. 3 sing., dancing. 362-4.
 teit teL ten, past def. 3 sing., he took along. 152-9.
 teit teL tewen, past def. 3 sing., one after the other grew.
 207-1.
 teit teL tewiñ hōwūñ, pres. def. 3 sing., he may grow. 348-6
 teit teL kait, past def. 3 sing., he started in a boat. 104-6.
 teit teL kyōs, past def. 3 sing., he took it along. 204-6.
 teit teL qōl, past def. 3 sing., he crawled. 347-8.
 teō xot dit teL en, past def. 3 sing., he watched along.
 97-10.
 kit teL tsas, past def. 3 sing., he whipped. 317-9.
 kit teL tits, past def. 3 sing., he used for a cane. 317-7,
 152-12.
 kit te seL tsas te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will whip. 317-8.
 kya teL tcwe, pres. def. 3 sing., she heard it cry. 135-9.
 kya teL tcwū we tsū, past def. 3 sing., he heard it cry.
 204-9, 281-11.

Conjugation 4.

Na iL tsûñ, he has just found.

Present.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nauw tsûñ	na dil tsûñ
2. nûL tsûñ	naL tsûñ
3. na iL tsûñ	na ya iL tsûñ
3a. naiL tsûñ	na yaiL tsûñ

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ nauw tsis	dō xō liñ na dil tsis
2. nûL tsis	naL tsis
3. na iL tsis	na ya iL tsis
3a. naiL tsis	na yaiL tsis

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. nûL tsis	naL tsis
3. na tēōL tsis	na ya tēōL tsis
3a. na ōL tsis	na ya ōL tsis

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. na iūw tsis	na it dil tsis
2. na iL tsis	na ōL tsis
3. na iL tsis	na ya iL tsis
3a. nai iL tsis	na yai iL tsis

Past.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nauw tsan	na dil tsan
2. nûL tsan	naL tsan
3. na iL tsan	na ya iL tsan
3a. naiL tsan	na yaiL tsan

Two roots, possibly related, appear in the example given above.

a iL en ka, past 3 sing., the way they do it. 227-2.

- a iL in ne en, pres. 3 sing., they used to chase. 322-5.
 a iL in te, fut. 3 sing., they will do. 266-13.
 ai kiL in te, fut. 3 sing., when it happens. 217-6.
 a de iL kit, past 3 sing., he took with himself. 270-7.
 a de xōL kit, past 3 sing., she caught against herself.
 223-14.
 a diL kiL, imp. 2 sing., take it with you. 356-16.
 a dō iūw tsan, past 1 sing., I didn't find it. 243-16.
 a dūw kit, past 1 sing., to myself I held. 353-6.
 a kiL en, what they do. 322-1.
 iūw tsan, past 1 sing., I found. 286-6.
 iūw tsūñ, pres. 1 sing., (I wish) I could see. 336-9.
 iūw tsūn te, fut. 1 sing., where am I going to find? 244-7.
 ōL tsai ne, imp. 2 plu., dry them. 101-4.
 ya iL kit te, fut. 3 plu., they were going to catch. 102-2.
 ya xōL tsan, past 3 plu., they saw him. 101-16.
 yō xōL tsan nei, past 3a sing., it saw him. 204-4.
 ma a kiL en ne en, pres. 3 sing., their doings. 361-11.
 na iL tsan, past 3 sing., he found signs. 185-11.
 na iL kit dei, past 3 sing., he caught it. 152-6.
 nai xōL tsan ne te, fut. 3a sing., it will find him. 307-13.
 na ya xōL tsan, past 3 sing., he found them. 267-15.
 na hwōL tsan, past 2 plu., you found me. 230-5.
 xa ai ya xōL iñ^ax, pres. 3a plu., they did that with him.
 211-5.
 xa a iL in te, fut. 3 sing., that will be done. 203-8.
 xa a ya iL iñ^ax, pres. 3 plu., they did that. 105-10.
 xa a kiL in te, fut. 3 sing., that way they will do. 211-15.
 xōw tsan, past 1 sing., I saw him. 351-9.
 xōw tsis, past 1 sing., I saw him. 353-3.
 xwa iL kit, past 3 sing., she gave him. 98-11.
 siL tūñ^ax, pres. 3a sing., it lay. 266-8.
 siL kyōs, pres. 3a sing., it lies. 207-6.
 dō na ya xōL tsan nei, past 3 plu., they did not see him.
 152-6.
 dō teiL tsan, past 3 sing., he found nothing. 317-10.
 dō iL tsūn te xō lūñ, fut. 2 sing., you can't find it any-
 where. 246-6.

- dō ya iL tsan, past 3 plu., they did not see. 98-7.
 dō ya xōL tsan, past 3 sing., he did not see (them). 238-14.
 dō yiL tsis, past 3a sing., it saw (nobody). 117-15, 141-9.
 dō na iL tsan, past 3 sing., she did not find again. 243-16.
 dō na iL tsūn de, pres. 3 sing., they won't find again.
 321-10.
 dō na ya iL tsis, past 3 plu., they never saw. 191-5.
 dō na xōL tsūñ ^ax xō lūñ, pres. 2 plu., you won't see him
 any more. 306-6.
 dō he ya iL kit, past 3 plu., they did not catch. 102-3.
 dō he teiL tsan, past 3 sing., nothing he saw. 363-4.
 dō xō liñ teiL tsis, impot. 3 sing., he will not see. 317-13.
 dō xō liñ naL tsis, impot. 2 plu., never you will see. 361-11.
 dō teiL tsan, past 3 sing., she could not find. 159-4.
 dō teiL tsis, past 3 sing., she did not see. 286-3.
 dō teō xōL tsis, past 3 sing., he saw no one. 238-8.
 tee xōL kit, past 3 sing., he caught him. 143-9.
 teiL tsan, past 3 sing., she gave birth (found). 189-7.
 teiL tsan nei, past 3 sing., she saw. 242-4.
 teiL kit, past 3 sing., he took hold. 106-16.
 teō xōL kit, past 3 sing., he caught him. 151-2.
 teū hwiL kin ne en, past 3 sing., he nearly caught me.
 176-14.

CLASS III.

Conjugation 1.

Ya de qōt, he is dodging.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. yauw de qōt	ya dūk qōt
2. yūn de qōt	ya de qōt
3. ya de qōt	ya ya de qōt
3a. ya dūk qōt	ya ya dūk qōt

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ yauw de qōt	dō xō liñ ya dūk qōt
2. yūn de qōt	ya de qōt
3. ya de qōt	ya ya de qōt
3a. ya dūk qōt	ya ya dūk qōt

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. yûn de qôt	ya de qôt
3. ya teô de qôt	ya ya teô de qôt
3a. ya ô de qôt	ya ya ô de qôt

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ya iûw de qôt	ya it de qôt
2. ya in de qôt	ya ô de qôt
3. ya it qôt	ya ya it qôt
3a. ya it qôt	ya ya it qôt

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. yauw de qôt	ya wit de qôt
2. yan de qôt	ya wô de qôt
3. ya wit qôt	ya ya wit qôt
3a. yat qôt	ya yat qôt

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. yauw de qôt	ya wit de qôt
2. yan de qôt	ya wô de qôt
3. ya wit qôt	ya ya wit qôt
3a. yat qôt	ya yat qôt

The verbs which belong to this class, as has been said above, are of two kinds; those which have roots which do not occur without the preceding dental, which characterizes the class; and those which take the dental because of the preceding prefix *na-* with the iterative force. The conjugations of this class are peculiar in that they have the sign of the first person singular *-ûw* in the definite tenses instead of *e* which occurs in these tenses in the preceding classes, and also in the third person of several tenses where the syllable *de* becomes a *t* which is appended to the preceding syllable instead of standing alone. The first person plural lacks its characteristic syllable beginning with *d*.

in ta na wit yai, past def. 3 sing., he turned back. 102-12.
 in ta na wit ya te, fut. def. 3 sing., he would turn back.

187-4.

- ya it qōt, cust. 3a sing., it always dodged. 286-11.
 ya wit xūs sil lei, past def. 3a sing., it flew up. 294-15.
 ya wit qōt, past def. 3 sing., he tumbled. 118-15.
 ya na it xūs, cust. 3 sing., it kept flying up. 113-1.
 ya na wit qōt, past def. 3 sing., he jumped. 329-15.
 ya nat xūs ei, past def. 3a sing., he flew away. 113-10.
 ya nat dje ū, past def. 3a sing., they came back up. 301-15
 yat mil lei, past def. 3a plu., they fell back. 165-11.
 yat qōt, past def. 3a sing., it dodged. 286-10.
 ye wit dje ū, past def. 3 sing., they went in. 299-14.
 ye wit kait, past def. 3a sing., they went in. 140-1.
 ye wit kai te, fut. def. 3a sing., a boat will come. 209-3.
 ye wit kait diñ, past def. 3a sing., the landing place. 140-2
 ye wit qōt, past def. 3a sing., it fell. 136-3.
 ye na it dauw, cust. 3 sing., he went back in. 288-6.
 ye na wit yai, past def. 3 sing., he went in. 98-15.
 ye na wit ya hit, pres. def. 3 sing., when he went in. 118-6.
 ye na wit ya te, fut. def. 3 sing., she will go in. 311-15.
 yī kyū wit tsōs sil, past def. 3a sing., they were sucking.
 325-5.
 yō dū wit xūl lit te, fut. def. 3a sing., they will ask for.
 296-3.
 nai wit iñ il, past def. 3a sing., she looked. 243-5.
 na ō dūw de xūt, pres. 1 sing., I ask you for it. 296-10.
 na ya wit dil, past def. 3 plu., they went along. 172-1.
 na wit xūs il, pres. def. 3 sing., he is falling. 152-5.
 na wit xūs sil, pres. def. 3 sing., he flew along back. 204-7.
 na wit dal, past def. 3 sing., he went. 223-12.
 na wit dal lit, pres. def. 3 sing., when he was coming
 along. 100-17.
 na wit dal hit, pres. def. 3 sing., when he came back. 223-7
 na wit dal, pres. def. 3 sing., he was coming back. 152-7.
 na wit qōt, past def. 3 sing., he tumbled. 118-17.
 na na it dauw, cust. 3a sing., it had gone down. 104-10.
 na na wit yai, past def. 3 sing., he came down. 138-15.

- na na wit xûts, past def. 3 sing., he flew back down. 114-2.
na na wit dil te, fut. def. 3 plu., people will live again.
236-3.
na nat yai, past def. 3a sing., the sun had gone down.
202-9.
nin sū wit deL, past def. 3 plu., they danced. 366-1.
hwa na na wit dal diñ, pres. def. 3 sing., in the evening
(when the sun had gone down).
hwe de ai ye nat yai, past def. 3a sing., my head it came
to. 356-15.
xa wit qōt, past def. 3 sing., he jumped. 329-13.
xe e ya xō wit meL, past def. 3 plu., they had thrown away
part of themselves. 181-9.
xōL tcū wit dil, past def. 3 plu., those following him. 208-1
xot da na wit xûts, past def. 3 sing., he fell back. 152-3.
da wit qōt tsū, pres. 3a sing., it tumbling about she heard.
136-3.
da na dū wit ya yei, past def. 3 sing., it went back. 234-4.
da nat la le, pres. def. 3a sing., it floating. 243-13.
da nat xûts tse, past def. 3a sing., it lit on. 204-8.
da na kit dū wit tce il te, fut. def. 3 sing., the wind will
blow gently. 273-1.
dō ye na wit yai, past def. 3 sing., he did not come in.
238-12.
djet waL, past def. 3a sing., it opened. 281-17.
tai win nūñ il de,¹ pres. def. 3 sing., if he drinks water.
338-7.
tai din nūñ, pres. 1 plu., let us drink water. 179-3.
tauw din nūn te, fut. 1 sing., I am going to have a drink.
111-13.
ta win nan,¹ past def. 3 sing., he drank it. 337-7.
ta nai win nūn de,¹ pres. def. 3 sing., if he drinks. 337-16.
ta nai win nūn te,¹ fut. def. 3 sing., he will drink. 337-18.
tan din nan, past def. 2 sing., you drank. 337-12.
te wit qōt te, fut. def. 3a sing., in the water it seemed
about to tumble. 286-13.

¹These words change t to n before the root.

tcū wit til, past def. 3 sing., she was holding up. 246-12.

ke it mil lei, cust. 3 plu., they drop. 180-14.

kyū wit tce il, past def. 3 sing., it blew along. 324-7.

Conjugation 2.

Na nit auw, he is bringing back.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nauw de auw	na ne de auw
2. nan de auw	na nō de auw
3. na nit auw	na ya nit auw
3a. nai nit auw	na yai nit auw

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ nauw de auw	dō xō liñ na ne de auw
2. nan de auw	na nō de auw
3. na nit auw	na ya nit auw
3a. nai nit auw	na yai nit auw

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. nan de auw	na nō de auw
3. na nō de auw	na ya nō de auw
3a. nai nō de auw	na yai nō de auw

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. na ne iūw de auw	na ne e de auw
2. na ne in de auw	na nō ō de auw
3. na ne it de auw	na ya ne it auw
3a. nai ne it de auw	na yai ne it auw

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nauw de ûñ	na ne de ûñ
2. nan de ûñ	na nō de ûñ
3. na in de ûñ	na ya in de ûñ
3a. nai nin de ûñ	na yai nin de ûñ

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nauw de an	na ne de an
2. nan de an	na nō de an
3. na in de an	na ya in de an
3a. nai nin de an	na yai nin de an

That the verbs listed below correspond to those constituting the second conjugation in the first two classes is evident; first, from the prefixes which occur with them, second on account of the meaning which indicates the completion of the act, and third from the fact that the *n* which characterizes the second conjugation appears in most cases but not in the form and position obtaining in the preceding classes. In the third person of the past definite, for instance, *na nin de an*, or *na nit an*, would be the form expected from analogy with conjugation first of this class and the second conjugation of the other classes. That the form *na in de an* is the one which occurs in all cases seems to be due to some phonetic causes not now apparent.

yū wūn dim mil lei, past def. 3a sing., it went through 211-5.

wūn dim mil, pres. 3a sing., it going through. 144-3.

wūn dim mil lei, past def. 3 sing., it went through. 144-2.

Le nai yūn dil la te, fut. def. 1 plu., we will keep a fire burning. 169-6.

Le na in dī yai, past def. 3 sing., he completed the circuit. 220-8.

Le na in dī ya te, fut. def. 3 sing., he got nearly around. 220-6.

Le na it dauw, cust. 3 sing., he used to make rounds. 336-7

Le nauw dil la, pres. 1 sing., I have a fire. 351-6.

Le nūn dû waL, past def. 3a sing., it shut. 108-16.

Lin dûk kait de, past def. 3a sing., they slid together. 295-2.

me nūn dī yai, past def. 3a sing., years. 145-7.

na in de an, past def. 3 sing., he brought. 365-17.

na in dī yai, past def. 3 sing., he got back. 121-16.

na in dī ya yei, past def. 3 sing., he came back. 98-6.

- na in dī ya diñ, pres. def. 3 sing., he got back place. 142-5.
na in dik git, past def. 3a sing., they came back. 299-9.
nauw dī yai, past def. 1 sing., I have come. 145-10.
na ne it wūw, cust. 3 sing., he used to carry it back. 237-8.
na ne it dauw, cust. 3 sing., he used to come back. 137-1.
na ne it git, cust. 3 sing., they came back. 233-5.
na nō dī ya, imp. 3 sing., let it come back. 233-5.
na tīn dī ya ne, imp. 2 sing., go home. 337-18.
nō na in dī tsū, past def. 3 sing., he rolled. 121-8.
nō na in dūk qōt, past def. 3 sing., he reached by jump-
ing. 329-18.
nō na it dje ū, cust. 3 sing., they came back. 299-10.
nō na it tse, cust. 3 sing., she always shut the door. 158-1.
nō nan dīt dje ū, past def. 3 sing., they got back. 301-15.
nō nūn de xen, past def. 3 sing., they floated to shore.
216-6.
nōn dī yan, past def. 3a sing., one was left. 118-11.
nō nūn dī ya te, fut. def. 3a sing., in one place they will
stay. 259-17.
nō nūn dil lat, past def. 3a sing., it got back. 246-2.
nō nūn dim mil, past def. 3a sing., it fell back. 151-18.
nōn de mil, past def. 3a sing., it fell. 143-8.
nōn de qōt ei, past def. 3a sing., it stopped. 287-2.
nōn dik kil lei, past def. 3 sing., that far he split it. 210-2.
nūn dī ya te, fut. def. 3a sing., it will come back. 307-9.
nūn dūk qōtē tsū, pres. def. 3a sing., he heard him lope
back. 175-9.
xōL le nūn dil lat, past def. 3a sing., it floated with him.
315-5.
xōL le nūn dū waL ei, past def. 3a sing., with him it shut.
109-5.
xōL me nūn dil lat dei, past def. 3a sing., with him it
floated back. 315-6.
dō na in dī yai, past def. 3 sing., he did not come back.
306-2.
tce in de git, past def. 3a sing., they ran down. 153-16.
tce na in dī yai, past def. 3 sing., he went out. 153-11.
tce na in dī ya hit, pres. def. 3 sing., when she went down.
325-8.

tein dūk kait dei, past def. 3a sing., they came down to.
158-16.

tein dūk qōt ei, past def. 3a sing., it tumbled. 135-12.

Conjugation 3.

Na de qōt, he is tumbling about.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nauw de qōt	na dūk qōt
2. nūn de qōt	na de qōt
3. na de qōt	na ya de qōt
3a. na dūk qōt	na ya dūk qōt

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ nauw de qōt	dō xō liñ na dūk qōt
2. nūn de qōt	na de qōt
3. na de qōt	na ya de qōt
3a. na dūk qōt	na ya dūk qōt

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. nūn de qōt	na de qōt
3. na teō de qōt	na ya teō de qōt
3a. na ō de qōt	na ya ō de qōt

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. na iñw de qōt	na it de qōt
2. na in de qōt	na ō de qōt
3. na it qōt	na ya it qōt
3a. na it qōt	na ya it qōt

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nas dūk qōt	na se de qōt
2. na sin de qōt	na sō de qōt
3. na is de qōt	na ya is de qōt
3a. nas dūk qōt	na yas de qōt

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nas dûk qõt	na se de qõt
2. na sin de qõt	na sō de qõt
3. na is de qõt	na ya is de qõt
3a. nas dûk qõt	na yas de qõt

The noteworthy fact in the preceding paradigm is the lack, in the first person singular of the definite tenses, of either of the usual signs for that person and number. If the sign has been that usual in the definite tenses *e*, there is no apparent reason for its disappearance; but if it was *ũw*, as is found in the other conjugations of this class, two spirants would stand together, presenting a difficult combination even for an Athapaskan tongue.

in na iũw dûk kai, cust. 1 sing., I always get up. 241-1.

in na is dûk ka, past def. 3 sing., she got up. 110-14.

in nas dûk ka ei, past def. 3a sing., it got up. 114-16.

in nas dûk ka hit, pres. 3a sing., when he got up. 115-8.

yũ wũn na na is dim mit, past def. 3a sing., she turned over. 117-4.

me na is dī yai, past def. 3 sing., he climbed. 103-12.

min na na se it dauw, cust. 3 sing., he always went around. 346-3.

na is dil Lat, past def. 3 sing., she ran. 185-6.

na is din nan, past def. 3 sing., he turned. 278-11.

na ya is dil len ei, past def. 3 plu., they became. 166-13.

na ya nũ wes dil lai, past def. 3 plu., they took the bet. 142-17.

na na is dits tse, past def. 3 sing., he turned it around. 314-6.

na ne wes dil lai, past def. 3 sing., he won. 211-6.

na des dûk qõt, past def. 3 sing., he rolled around. 175-12, 222-9.

na tes dī yai, past def. 3 sing., he went home. 97-17.

na tes dī ya yei, past def. 3 sing., he arrived. 104-3.

na tes dī ya te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will go back. 117-14.

xa na is dī yai, past def. 3 sing., he came back up. 100-2.

xa na is dī ya hit, pres. def. 3 sing., when he came up.
210-12.

xa na is dī ya de, pres. def. 3 sing., if she comes up. 111-6.

xa na is dīL Lat, past def. 3 sing., she had run up. 135-13.

xon na is dīn nūñ hit, pres. def. 3 sing., when he turned
around. 278-12.

dō na xōs dīl le te, fut. def. 3 sing., it will be no more. 228-4

dō nas dīl len nei, past def. 3 sing., it did not happen.
117-5.

ta na is dī yai, past def. 3 sing., he came out of it again.
314-6.

tsis dī yan, past def. 3 sing., he was old. 169-2.

tcis dī yan ne te, fut. def. 3 sing., she may live to be old.
325-13.

CLASS IV.

Conjugation 1.

Na il yeūw, he is resting.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nauw yeūw	na dīl yeūw
2. nūl yeūw	naL yeūw
3. na il yeūw	na ya il yeūw
3a. nal yeūw	na yal yeūw

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ nauw yeūw	dō xō liñ na dīl yeūw
2. nūl yeūw	naL yeūw
3. na il yeūw	na ya il yeūw
3a. nal yeūw	na yal yeūw

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. nūl yeūw	naL yeūw
3. na tcōl yeūw	na ya tcōl yeūw
3a. na ōl yeūw	na ya ōl yeūw

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. na iūw yeūw	na it dil yeūw
2. na il yeūw	na ōL yeūw
3. na il yeūw	na ya il yeūw
3a. na il yeūw	na ya il yeūw

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nauw yeūw	na wit dil yeūw
2. nal yeūw	na wōL yeūw
3. na wil yeūw	na ya wil yeūw
3a. nal yeūw	na yal yeūw

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nauw yeūw	na wit dil yeūw
2. nal yeūw	na wōL yeūw
3. na wil yeūw	na ya wil yeūw
3a. nal yeūw	na yal yeūw

The forms of the verbs composing Class IV are perfect analogs of those in Class II, the voiced *l* appearing in the place of the surd *L*, except in the second person plural throughout, where *L* is found instead of *l*. This exception is no doubt due to the strongly aspirated *ō* which, as the sign of this person and number, stands before the *L* and in the same syllable with it.

In almost every case, the roots occurring in the verbs of this class do not appear in other classes but seem to demand the preceding *l*. Since this *l* stands immediately before the root, phonetic reasons were sought for the occurrence of this class. No facts appear to justify such a conclusion, and analogy with the passive forms point to morphological causes.

ya wil tōn, past def. 3 sing., he jumped up. 165-9.

yal tōn ei, past def. 3a sing., it jumped off. 163-18.

ya kyū wil kyan ne xō lan, past def. 3 plu., they found they were pregnant. 278-3.

- ye e il tōn xō lan, cust. 3*a* sing., (birds) used to jump in.
117-17.
- ye na wil lat, past def. 3 sing., she ran in. 136-1, 169-9.
- ye na wil de tōn, past def. 3 sing., she jumped in. 135-11.
- ye nal lat, past def. 3*a* sing., it ran in. 329-8.
- ye nū wil gil lil, past def. 3 sing., it kept getting afraid
of. 235-4.
- yin nel git, past def. 3*a* sing., he was afraid. 114-16.
- yin ne nal lat, past def. 3*a* sing., in the ground it ran.
221-12.
- wūn na xō il yū, cust. 3*a* sing., they come to eat it. 356-12.
- wūt na ya xō wil yan, past def. 3 plu., they watched him.
267-10.
- liñ xō wil ten, past def. 3 sing., he addressed her. 98-10.
- lū win ten, past def. 3 sing., she addressed her. 181-9.
- me ya dū wil wauw, past def. 3 plu., they began to talk
about it. 265-1.
- min na il dal, cust. 3 sing., she ran around. 153-2.
- na il tsit, cust. 3 sing., it falls. 275-3.
- na il tsit te, fut. 3 sing., would drop. 104-11.
- na wil yeūw, past def. 3 sing., he rested. 119-14.
- na wil dit tal, past def. 3 sing., he ran. 221-7.
- nal iūw te, fut. 3*a* sing., it will drop. 115-13.
- nal hwin te, fut. 3*a* sing., it will melt away. 273-6.
- nal dit dal, past def. 3 sing., (he saw) it coming along.
115-15.
- nal tsit, past def. 3*a* sing., it fell down. 145-2.
- na l yeūw, imp. 2 plu., rest. 280-5.
- na na wil la dei, past def. 3 sing., he ran down. 221-17.
- na nal de iūw, pres. def. 3*a* sing., (water) dripping off.
337-5.
- na nal dit tsit diñ, pres. def. 3*a* sing., where it fell. 96-4.
- na xō wil tsit xō lūñ, pres. def. 3 sing., it fell. 306-15.
- na xō de il en, cust. 3 sing., he watched him. 202-5.
- na dū wil dit tōn, past def. 3 sing., he jumped off. 107-14.
- na dū wil ye, past def. 3 sing., they danced again. 215-13.
- na teil yeūw sa an diñ, pres. 3 sing., the resting place.
363-3.

- na teil yeūw diñ, pres. 3 sing., resting place. 347-3.
 ne iūw git tse, pres. 1 sing., I feel afraid. 176-5.
 nūl diL Lat, past def. 3a sing., he ran back. 115-16.
 xe e na wil Lat, past def. 3 sing., he ran away again. 176-16
 xō wil Lat, past def. 3 sing., he ran. 199-4.
 xōL wil dal, past def. 3a sing., with him it came along.
 115-1.
 xōL ta na wil Lat, past def. 3 sing., with him she went.
 223-14.
 da wil Lat, past def. 3a sing., it jumped on. 113-14.
 da wil tōn ei, past def. 3a sing., it jumped. 115-9.
 da na dū wil Lat, past def. 3 sing., he ran back. 97-12.
 98-15.
 da de il ya, cust. 3 sing., they stand around. 195-7.
 da teit dū wil Lat, past def. 3 sing., he ran. 164-2.
 da teū wil tōn, past def. 3 sing., he jumped. 109-14.
 dō nil git he ne, imp. 2 sing., don't be afraid. 170-15.
 dō xwe xō yūn te, fut. def. 3 sing., he will be crazy. 307-10
 te wil tsit, past def. 3a sing., it sank. 153-17.
 te nal dit dō te, fut. def. 3a sing., it will draw back. 273-5.
 te na de il ya, cust. 3 sing., in the water they stand. 310-4.
 tee il La de, pres. 3 sing., he is running along. 220-13.
 tein nel git, past def. 3 sing., she was afraid of. 192-2.
 teit dil ye, pres. 3 sing., to dance. 117-8.
 teit dil ye ^ax, pres. 3 sing., they danced. 216-7.
 teit dil ye te, fut. 3 sing., there will be a dance. 203-8.
 teit dil wauw tsū, pres. 3 sing., talking he heard. 170-16.
 teit dū wil ye ei, past def. 3 sing., they danced. 216-16.
 teit dū wil yel il de, pres. def. 3 sing., if they dance. 117-10
 teit dū wil ye il te, fut. def. 3 sing., they will dance. 117-9
 teit dū wil ye lii. te, fut. def. 3 sing., there will be a dance.
 230-5.
 teit dū wil Lat, past def. 3 sing., he jumped off. 107-11.
 teū wil daL tsū, pres. def. 3 sing., he heard him coming.
 176-11.
 kya tū wil tewel, past def. 3 sing., he crying along. 135-10

Verbs belonging to Class IV, Conjugation 2.

min na il dal, cust. 3 sing., around she ran. 153-2.

nō il la, pres. 3 sing., he came running (she heard). 360-8

nō din nil tewan, past def. 3 sing., they finished supper.
141-4.

tce il lat, past def. 3 sing., he jumped out. 106-2.

tce il qōl e xō lan, past def. 3 sing., it had crawled out.
185-11.

tce na il lat, past def. 3 sing., she came there. 135-9.

tce tcil tōn, past def. 3 sing., he jumped out. 163-16.

tein nil qōl ei, past def. 3 sing., he crawled. 347-9.

Conjugation 3.

Na dil iñ, he is watching for it.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. na dūw iñ	na dit dil iñ
2. na dil iñ	na dōl iñ
3. na dil iñ	na ya dil iñ
3a. nai dil iñ	na yai dil iñ

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ na dūw en	dō xō liñ na dit dil en
2. na dil en	na dōl en
3. na dil en	na ya dil en
3a. nai dil en	na yai dil en

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. na dil iñ	na dōl iñ
3. na dōl iñ	na ya dōl iñ
3a. nai dōl iñ	na yai dōl iñ

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. na de iūw en	na de it dil en
2. na de il en	na dō ol en
3. na de il en	na ya de il en
3a. nai de il en	na yai de il en

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. na dū wes iñ	na dū wes dil iñ
2. na dū we sil iñ	na dū we sōL iñ
3. na dū wes iñ	na ya dū wes iñ
3a. nai dū wes iñ	na yai dū wes iñ

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. na dū wes en	na dū wes dil en
2. na dū we sil en	na dū we sōL en
3. na dū wes en	na ya dū wes en
3a. nai dū wes en	na yai dū wes en

As in the third conjugation of the preceding class the first person singular of the definite tenses has a form without the usual signs found in that person and number.

ā nū wes te, past def. 3a sing., he looked. 143-14.

iūw yō, pres. 1 sing., I like. 230-16.

in nas Lat, past def. 3a sing., it ran up. 295-5.

in na tcis Lat, past def. 3 sing., he jumped up. 171-9.

ye nes git, past def. 3a sing., it (was) frightened. 215-4.

ye nes git te, fut. def. 3a sing., it will be afraid. 236-2.

yit dū wes yō te, fut. def. 3a sing., it will like. 311-10.

yū wūn na xōs yū, past def. 3a sing., they ate. 347-15.

wes sil yō ne en, pres. def. 2 sing., you used to like. 307-16.

wūn na xō il yū, cust. 3 sing., they come to eat it. 356-12.

wūn na xōs yū, past def. 3a sing., it went to eat. 364-8.

me is La dei, past def. 3 sing., he ran up. 217-16.

me ya dzes la, past def. 3 plu., they did not like him.
182-4.

me dzes la, past def. 3 sing., she hated it. 189-6.

mī nes git, past def. 3a sing., it was afraid. 295-4.

mī nes git te, fut. def. 3a sing., it will be afraid. 296-5.

mī nes git teL, fut. def. 3a sing., it will be afraid. 295-7.

na xot dū wes in te, fut. def. 1 sing., I am going to watch
her. 137-3.

nas qōl, past def. 3a sing., it crawled around. 294-1.

- ne iūw git tse, pres. 1 sing., I feel afraid. 176-5.
 nes noi, past def. 3a sing., that stand. 220-3.
 hai da tcū wes yō, past def. 3 sing., more yet he likes.
 340-13.
 xa na is diL Lat, past def. 3 sing., she had run up. 135-13.
 xoi na se il de qōl, cust. 3a sing., on her it kept crawling.
 185-2.
 xoi nes git, past def. 3 sing., he was afraid. 113-11.
 xō wūt xō wes yūn te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will watch her.
 137-7.
 xō wūt tcū xō wes yan, past def. 3 sing., he watched her.
 137-8.
 xōL xas tewen nei, past def. 3a sing., it grew up. 137-18.
 dō a wūn tel wis he, imp. 2 sing., don't be frightened.
 356-2.
 dō wes yō, pres. def. 1 sing., I don't like. 233-6.
 dō nas dō, pres. 3a sing., they won't dodge. 258-13.
 dō nit djē tel tsit ne, imp. 2 sing., don't get excited.
 170-18.
 dō tcū wes yō, past def. 3 sing., he did not like. 96-7.
 te sil tewen ne dūñ, past def. 2 sing., ever since you grew
 time. 337-13.
 tes tcwin ne en tciñ, pres. def. 1 sing., where I was
 brought up. 117-13.
 til tsit ʰx, pres. 3a sing., it will always be. 325-13.
 til tewen, pres. 3a sing., it grows. 296-12.
 til tcwin ne en, pres. 3a sing., it used to grow. 233-1, 5.
 tōl tewen, imp. 3a sing., let it grow. 265-6.
 tsī yūn te il dil, cust. 3 plu., they always ran off. 333-11.
 tee il yō, cust. 3 sing., he liked it. 202-5.
 tcū wes yō te, fut. def. 3 sing., he shall like. 307-11.
 tcū wes waL, past def. 3 sing., he lay. 112-16.
 ke is Lat, past def. 3 sing., she ran up. 158-8.
 kes Lat dei, past def. 3a sing., he climbed up he saw. 174-7

OBJECTIVE CONJUGATION.

First Person Singular.

Ya hwiL tūw, he is picking me up.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ———	—————
2. ya hwiL tūw	ya hwiŌL tūw
3. ya hwiL tūw	ya ya hwiL tūw
3a. yai hwiL tūw	ya yai hwiL tūw

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. ya hwiL tūw	ya hwiŌL tūw
3. ya hwiŌL tūw	ya ya hwiŌL tūw
3a. yai hwiŌL tūw	ya yai hwiŌL tūw

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ———	—————
2. ya hwe iL tūw	ya hwiŌ ōL tūw
3. ya hwe iL tūw	ya ya hwe iL tūw
3a. yai hwe iL tūw	ya yai hwe iL tūw

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ———	—————
2. ya hwi wīL tiñ	ya hwi wōL tiñ
3. ya hwiL tiñ	ya ya hwiL tiñ
3a. yai hwiL tiñ	ya ya hwiL tiñ

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ———	—————
2. ya hwi wīL ten	ya hwi wōL ten
3. ya hwiL ten	ya ya hwiL ten
3a. yai hwiL ten	ya yai hwiL ten

As will be seen from the preceding example, the direct object of the verb is expressed by the insertion of the personal pronoun

in its weak form. Its behavior is not different in any way from that of other weak syllables which may be inserted.¹ The position of the inserted objective is after the adverbial prefix and immediately before the signs of person and number with which, in fact, it often forms a syllable.

Verbs having the first person singular as the direct object.

a hwō la, pres. 2 plu., you have treated me. 166-12.

na hwōl tsan, past 2 plu., you see me. 230-5.

hwil tcwe, imp. 2 sing., make me. 114-3.

hwik kyō wūñ, imp. 3a sing., I am going to sleep (let it sleep me). 121-6.

tce hwis sū wil wel de, pres. 3 sing., if he kills me. 114-3.

tcū hwil kin ne en, pres. 3 sing., he nearly caught me. 176-14.

tcū hwō wil xūl lil te, fut. def. 3 sing., she will ask me for it. 311-17.

tcū hwō hwe il te, fut. 3 sing., they will call me. 272-10.

tcū hwōñ hwe e te, fut. 3 sing., they will call me. 272-12.

Verbs having the first person singular as the indirect object.

a na hwil teit den te, fut. 3 sing., of me he will say. 363-18.

a hwil tcin ne, pres. 3 sing., why does she always tell me? 135-4, 363-16.

a hwil teit dū win neL, past 3 sing., they told me. 355-11.

a hwil teit den hwūñ, pres. 3 sing., he must tell me. 314-11.

hwe na tcōl xe, imp. 3 sing., let him catch up with me. 187-2.

hwil tel dauw, pres. 3a sing., it would travel with me. 114-11.

hwil te siñ ya te, fut. def. 2 sing., with me you may go. 187-7.

hwil teit den te, fut. 3 sing., they will talk to me. 322-15.

hwīn na wil lūw te, fut. 2 sing., you will think about me. 307-18.

hwō a nūñ auw, imp. 2 sing., give me. 329-14.

¹ Compare, class ii, conjugation 1d supra p. 147.

- hɛō il kas, imp. 2 sing., throw me. 153-10.
 hɛū wa meL tewit te, fut. def. 2 sing., loan me. 296-11.
 hɛū wa miL tewit, imp. 2 sing., loan me. 326-7.
 hɛū wûn tūw, imp. 2 sing., hand me. 278-7.
 dō a hwil teit den de, pres. 3 sing., if he does not tell
 me. 257-12.

Second Person Singular.

Yûn ne teil tūw, he is picking you up.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. yûn nūw tūw	yûn nit dil tūw
2. _____	_____
3. yûn ne teil tūw	ya yûn ne teil tūw
3a. yûn niL tūw	yai yûn nit tūw

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. _____	_____
3. yûn ne teōL tūw	ya yûn ne teōL tūw
3a. yûn nōL tūw	yai yûn nōL tūw

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. yûn ne iūw tūw	yûn ne it dil tūw
2. _____	_____
3. yûn ne tee il tūw	ya yûn ne il tūw
3a. yûn ne il tūw	ya yûn ne il tūw

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. yûn neL tiñ	yûn nū wit dil tiñ
2. _____	_____
3. yûn ne teil tiñ	ya yûn ne teil tiñ
3a. yûn niL tiñ	yai yûn niL tiñ

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. yûn neL ten	yûn nû wit dil ten
2. ———	—————
3. yûn ne tcIL ten	ya yûn ne tcIL ten
3a. yûn niL ten	yai yûn niL ten

For some reason which does not appear, the objective pronoun of the second person, unlike those of the other persons, precedes instead of follows the sign of the third person singular of the verb. Coming throughout immediately after the prefix *ya-*, the inserted objective has changed that prefix to *yûn-*. This is probably due to a shifting of accent.

Verbs having the second person singular as the direct object.

nit teû win yûn de, 3 sing., if she eats you. 266-7.

nik kyô wûñ, imp. 3 sing., go to sleep (let it sleep you).
294-5.

nik kyû wiñ nûn te, fut. def. 3 sing., you will go to sleep.
252-11.

xô lûñ ne seL wiñ, pres. 3 sing., it has worn you out.
105-16.

Verbs having the second person singular as the indirect object.

ûn niL dūw ne, pres. 1 sing., I am telling you. 351-8.

ûn niL den ne, past def. 3 sing., I told you. 163-8.

ne e ne se da te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will hide from you.
328-6.

niL hwe lik te, fut. 1 sing., I will tell you. 151-3.

niL xôw lik, pres. 1 sing., I am telling you. 360-8.

niL xôt yûn te, fut. 3a sing., it will be easy for you to get. 357-7.

niL xwel lik te, fut. 1 sing., I will tell you. 355-4.

niL te sê ya te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will go with you. 187-4.

nû wa me neL tewit te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will loan you.
356-6.

nû wa na ne la te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will loan you. 356-7.

nû wa nel la te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will give it to you.
353-7.

Third Person Singular.

Ya xōl tūw, he is picking him up.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ya xōw tūw	ya xōt dil tūw
2. ya xōl tūw	ya xōl tūr
3. ya xōl tūw	ya ya xōl tūr
3a. yai xōl tūw	ya yai xōl tūw

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. yā xōl tūw	ya xōl tūr
3. ya xōl tūw	ya ya xōl tūr
3a. yai xōl tūw	ya yai xōl tūr

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ya xoi iūw tūw	ya xō it dil tūw
2. ya xoi il tūw	ya xō ōl tūw
3. ya xoi il tūw	ya ya xoi il tūw
3a. yai xoi il tūw	ya yai xoi il tūw

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ya xwēl tiñ	ya xō wit dil tiñ
2. ya xō wīl tiñ	ya xō wōl tiñ
3. ya xōl tiñ	ya ya xōl tiñ
3a. yai xōl tiñ	ya yai xōl tiñ

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ya xwēl ten	ya xō wit dil ten
2. ya xō wīl ten	ya xō wōl ten
3. ya xōl ten	ya ya xōl ten
3a. yai xōl ten	ya yai xōl ten

Verbs having the third person singular as direct object.

yai xoi i yan, cust. 3a. plu., they always eat him. 195-10.

yai xōs tewūw, past def. 3a. plu., they smelled of him.
165-3.

ya xō wil xail, past def. 3 plu., they tracked him. 170-5.

ya xō win tewai, past def. 3 plu., they buried him. 172-4.

ya xōl ten, past def. 3 sing., he has taken him. 151-4.

ya xōl tsan, past 3 plu., they saw him. 101-16.

ya xōn nel en, past def. 3 plu., they looked at him.
278-3.

ya xō sel wen, past def., 3 plu., they killed him. 171-12.

ya xō siL we, pres. 3 plu., they might kill him. 278-5.

ya xōs meL, past def. 3 sing., he whipped him. 164-3.

ye na xōl waL, past def. 3 sing., he threw him. 106-13.

ye xō ne iL ye, cust. 3a sing., they always eat him up.
195-10.

yō xōl tsan nei, past 3a sing., it saw him. 204-4.

na xō wiñ hwaL, past def. 3 sing., he hooked him. 107-6.

niL na xō wil we, past def., 3a sing., he felt sleepy
(sleep fought with him). 121-5.

miL xoi niL xe, past def. 3 sing., it went on him. 308-8.

nai xoi iL tau, cust. 3 sing., it flew around her. 333-8.

nai xoi iL tewei, cust. 3a sing., they make him. 196-6.

nai xōl tsan ne te, fut. 3a sing., it will find him. 307-13.

nai xōn nū wil hwōn, past def. 3a sing., it cured him.
121-13.

na yai xoi iL tewei, cust. 3a plu., they make him. 196-3.

na yai xoi iL tewō ig, cust. 3a plu., they brush him to-
gether. 196-3.

na ya xō teL xa, past def. 3 plu., they tracked him. 170-3.

na na ya xōn niL xa ei, past def. 3 plu., they found his
tracks. 170-4.

na xoi kyū wiñ an, past def. 3 sing., he went to sleep.
121-7.

na xō wil me, past def. 3 sing., he bathed him. 187-12.

na xō de iL en, cust. 3 sing., he watched him. 202-5.

na xot dū wes in te, fut. def. 1 sing., I am going to watch
her. 137-3.

- nō na xōL tūc, pres. 3 sing., he had laid her. 342-8.
 nō na xon niL tin ne en, pres. def. 3 sing., he caught up
 with him. 176-11.
 xa ai ya xōL iñ^{ax}, pres. 3 plu., they did that with him.
 211-5.
 xai xōs ten nei, past def. 3a sing., they took her up.
 239-1.
 xōw tsan, past 1 sing., I saw him. 351-9.
 xōw tsis, past 1 sing., I saw him. 353-3.
 xō neL in teL, fut. def. 1 sing., I can't look at him.
 138-12.
 xōn neL in te, fut. def. 1 sing., I can look at him. 138-14.
 xōn tewit, past def. 3a sing., it caught him. 346-10.
 xō se sel win te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will kill him. 150-11.
 xō sūw we, pres. 1 sing., let me kill him. 159-8.
 xot da na ya xōL xa, past def. 3 plu., down they tracked
 him. 170-3.
 xō kyū wiñ ñan, past def. 3a sing., he went to sleep.
 203-1.
 da na xōL ten, past def. 3 sing., he put him. 108-1.
 da tee xō diL ten, past def. 3 sing., she has taken him
 away. 159-5.
 de xot diL waL, past def. 3 sing., he threw him in the
 fire. 120-8.
 dō yūx xō il lan, cust. 3a sing., they quit him. 196-2.
 dō na ya xōL tsan nei, past 3 plu., they did not see him.
 152-6.
 dō na ya xōL tsit, past def. 3 plu., they did not know
 him. 166-15.
 dō na xōL tsūñ xō liñ, pres. 2 plu., you won't see him
 any longer (more). 306-6.
 dō he ya xōn neL en, past. def. 3 plu., they could not
 look at him. 139-1.
 dō xō liñ xōn ne diL en, impot. 1 plu., we can't look at
 him. 139-3.
 dō teō xōL tsis, past 3 sing., he saw nobody. 238-8.
 ta nai xōs dō wei, past def. 3a sing., it cut him to pieces.
 108-2.

tce na xōn niL ten, past def. 3 sing., he took (him) out.
153-7.

tce xōL kit, past 3 sing., he caught him. 143-9.

tce xō niL ten, past def. 3 sing., they took him out. 278-4.

tce xōn des ne, past 3 sing., he found him out. 207-11.

tce xō seL wen, past def. 3 sing., he killed her. 164-11.

tce xō teL waL, past def. 3 sing., he pulled him. 106-17.

tce xō teL ten, past def. 3 sing., he took him along. 210-15.

tcex xot dit teL en, past def. 3 sing., he watched her.
137-10.

tcō xōL kit, past 3 sing., he caught him. 151-2.

tcō xō ne im mil, cust. 3 sing., he threw them at her.
332-12.

tcō xōn neL en, past def. 3 sing., he looked at him.
109-1.

tcō xōn ne itc tcwa ei, cust. 3 sing., he threw at her
333-3.

tcō xōn niL xūts, past def. 3 sing., he threw after him.
159-9.

tcō xōn des ne, past def. 3 sing., he thought of him.
257-1.

tcō xōn des ne hwūñ, pres. 3 sing., he shall know. 319-13.

tcō xōn des ne te, fut. def. 3 sing., she will think of.
325-14.

tcō xōn tan, past def. 3 sing., he held her. 153-3.

tcō xōs tcwen, past def. 3 sing., he made him. 114-8.

tcō xot dit teL en, past def. 3 sing., he watched along.
97-10.

Verbs having the third person singular as indirect object.

ai xōL ne, pres. 3 sing., he is telling him. 208-13.

ai xōL de in ne, cust. 3 sing., he used to tell her. 135-3.

a yai xōL dū wen ne, past def. 3 plu., they said. 165-2.

a xōL teit den ne, past def. 3 sing., he said to him. 97-7.

a xōL teit den tsū, pres. 3 sing., he heard say. 141-8.

ya xōL teit den ne, past def. 3 plu., they said to him.
102-15.

xa a xōL tein ne, pres. 3 sing., he is telling him. 150-2.

- xoi ye xoi i yan, cust. 3 sing., she suspected her. 158-3.
158-3.
- xō wa il da, past def. 3 sing., she handed him. 181-13.
- xō wa ya in tan, past def. 3 plu., they gave him. 144-14.
- xō wa me neL tcwit te, fut. def. 1 sing., I would loan
him. 356-17.
- xō wa tciñ xan, past def. 3 sing., to her she gave. 246-12.
- xō wûn na kis le, past def. 3 sing., he felt of him. 153-5.
- xō wût xō wes yûn te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will watch her.
137-7.
- xō wût tcû xō wes yan, past def. 3 sing., he watched
her. 137-8.
- xōL ya kit wûl, past def. 3 sing., with him he seesawed.
107-10.
- xōL wil dal, past 3a sing., with him came along. 115-1.
- xōL le nûn dil lat, past def. 3a sing., it floated with him.
315-5.
- xōL le nûn dū waLei, past def. 3a sing., with him it
shut. 109-5.
- xōL me nûn dil lat dei, past def. 3a sing., with him it
floated back. 315-6.
- xōL neûw te, pres. 1 sing., let me lie with her. 223-12.
- xōL nō il lit, past def. 3a sing., it was done smoking with
him.
- xōL nō nil lit, past def. 3 sing., it finished burning (with
him). 364-7.
- xōL nō kin nil lit, past def. 3 sing., he finished sweating.
209-13.
- xōL xas tewen nei, past def. 3a sing., it grew up (with
him). 137-18.
- xōL xût tes nan, past def. 3a sing., it moved in her.
341-3.
- xōL xût tes nûn te, fut. def. 3a sing., would move in her.
341-2.
- xōL da na dū win a ei, past def. 3a sing., with him it
stuck up. 203-5.

- xōL den ne e te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will call him. 137-6, 139-5.
- xōL ta na wil lat, past def. 3 sing., with him she went. 223-14.
- xōL te il lit, cust. 3 sing., he smoked himself.
- xōL tel tcwen, past def. 3a sing., it grew with him. 137-18.
- xōL tes lat, past def. 3a sing., it floated with him. 315-2.
- xōL tes deL, past def. 3 dual, with him they went. 110-7.
- xōL tee niL tsit, past def. 3 sing., with him he untied it. 108-1.
- xōL teil kit, past def. 3 sing., with him he caught it. 107-10.
- xōL tein nes ten, past def. 3 sing., with her he lay. 223-13.
- xōL teit den ne, past def. 3 sing., he said. 105-18.
- xōL teit dū win neL, pres. 3 sing., he kept saying. 141-12.
- xōL teū wit dil, past 3 sing., following him. 208-1.
- xōL teū xō wil lik, past def. 3 sing., he told him. 141-13.
- xōL kil dje xa in nauw hwei, cust. 3 plu., they all fought with her. 333-4.
- xwa il kit, past def. 3 sing., she gave him. 98-11.
- xwa ya il kit, past def. 3 plu., they gave him. 110-5.
- xwa wil xan, past def. 3a sing., he liked them. 110-5.
- dō he xōL din nū wil a, past def. 3 sing., he did not know how. 175-4.
- dō xōL din nū wil a, past def. 3 sing., he did not know how. 176-6.

First Person Plural.

Yûn nō teil lūw, he is picking us up.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ———	—————
2. yûn nō hōl lūw	yûn nō hō lūw
3. yûn nō teil lūw	ya yûn nō teil lūw
3a. yûn nō hil lūw	yai yûn nō hil lūw

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. yûn nō hōl lūw	yûn nō hō lūw
3. yûn nō teō lūw	ya yûn nō teō lūw
3a. yûn nō hō lūw	yai yûn nō hō lūw

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ———	—————
2. yûn nō he il lūw	yûn nō he ōl lūw
3. yûn nō tce il lūw	ya yûn nō tce il lūw
3a. yûn nō he il lūw	yai yûn nō he il lūw

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ———	—————
2. yûn nō wil la	yûn nō wō la
3. yûn nō teil la	ya yûn nō teil la
3a. yûn nō hil la	yai yûn nō hil la

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ———	—————
2. yûn nō wil lai	yûn nō wō lai
3. yûn nō teil lai	ya yûn nō teil lai
3a. yûn nō hil lai	yai yûn nō hil lai

When the object changes to the plural, the root of the verb is replaced by one applicable to a plural object. It happens that -ten the root of the singular, requires L and therefore places the verbs formed from it in the second class, while -lai of the plural object does not require L and its verbs belong to the first class.

The inserted form of this pronoun is nō h with the second syllable variously completed, or in some cases disappearing. It follows the analogy of the second person singular both as to its position in the third person singular of the verb, and as to its effect on the form of the preceding prefix.

Verbs having the first person plural as direct object.

dō xō liñ nō siL we, impot. 2 sing., you can't kill us.
165-7.

Verbs having the first person plural as indirect object.

a nō hōL tcit den ne, past def. 3 sing., he said of us.
302-3.

nō hōL tcit den ne, past def. 3 sing., they told us. 302-4.

Second Person Plural.

Yûn nō tcil lūw, he is picking you (plural) up.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. yûn nō hūw lūw	yûn nō hit dil lūw
2. ———	—————
3. yûn nō tcil lūw	ya yûn nō tcil lūw
3a. yûn nō hil lūw	yai yûn nō hil lūw

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. ———	—————
3. yûn nō teō lūw	ya yûn nō teō lūw
3a. yûn nō hō lūw	yai yûn nō hō lūw

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. yûn nō he iūw lūw	yûn nō he it dil lūw
2. ———	—————
3. yûn nō tce il lūw	ya yûn nō tce il lūw
3a. yûn nō he il lūw	yai yûn nō he il lūw

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. yûn nō he la	yûn nō wit dil la
2. ———	—————
3. yûn nō tcil la	ya yûn nō tcil la
3a. yûn nō hil la	yai yûn nō hil la

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. yûn nō he lai	yûn nō wit dil lai
2. —————	—————
3. yûn nō teil lai	ya yûn nō teil lai
3a. yûn nō hil lai	yai yûn nō hil lai

These forms differ from those of the first person plural of the objective only in the forms which can logically occur. In the case of the first person, forms of the first person of the verb are barred; while in the case of the second person, the second person of the verb would not be used. In the third person of the verb it must be determined from the context whether the object is of the first or second person.

Third Person Plural.

Ya ya xōl lūw, he is picking them up.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. (ya)ya xōw lūw	(ya)ya xōt dil lūw
2. (ya)ya xōl lūw	(ya)ya xō lūw
3. (ya)ya xōl lūw	(ya)ya xōl lūw
3a. (ya)yai xōl lūw	(ya)yai xōl lūw

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. (ya)ya xōl lūw	(ya)ya xō lūw
3. (ya)ya xōl lūw	(ya)ya xōl lūw
3a. (ya)yai xōl lūw	(ya)yai xōl lūw

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. (ya)ya xoi iūw lūw	(ya)ya xoi it dil lūw
2. (yā)ya xoi il lūw	(ya)ya xō ō lūw
3. (ya)ya xoi il lūw	(ya)ya xoi il lūw
3a. (ya)yai xoi il lūw	(ya)yai xoi il lūw

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. (ya)ya xwel la	(ya)ya xō wit dil la
2. (ya)ya xō wil la	(ya)ya xō wō la
3. (ya)ya xōl la	(ya)ya xōl la
3a. (ya)yai xōl la	(ya)yai xō la

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. (ya)ya xwel lai	(ya)ya xō wit dil lai
2. (ya)ya xō wil lai	(ya)ya xō wō lai
3. (ya)ya xōl lai	(ya)ya xō xōl lai
3a. (ya)yai xōl lai	(ya)yai xōl lai

Since the form of the root indicates that the object is more than one, the forms without the first ya- are dual as regards the object and those with both are plural.

Verbs having the third person plural for direct object.

- ya xōs qōt, past def. 3 plu., they stuck them. 181-2.
 ya xō tel xa, past def. 3 sing., he tracked them. 267-15.
 ya xō qōt, pres. 3 plu., they stick them. 180-12.
 ye ya xō lai, past def. 3 plu., they took them. 179-12.
 yin ne ya xōl taL, past def. 3 sing., in the ground he
 tramped them. 361-10.
 na ya xōl tsan, past 3 sing., he found them. 267-15.
 na ya xōn nil lai ei, past def. 3 plu., they took them.
 179-8.
 na ya xōs dûk qōt de, pres def. 1 plu., if we stuck them.
 180-15.
 dô ya xōl tsan, past 3 sing., he did not see them. 238-14.
 tee na ya xōn miL, imp. 2 plu., throw them out. 302-3.

Verbs having the third person plural as indirect object.

- xō wa ya tel lai, past def. 3 plu., they gave them. 198-8.
 xōl yai din ne wiL a, past def. 3 sing., they learned.
 180-13.
 xōl yaL de wim miñ iL., pres. def. 3a plu., they filled with
 them. 153-17.

- xōL ya xō il lik, cust. 3 sing., he told them. 180-10.
 xōL ya xō wil lik, past def. 3 plu., they told them. 180-12.
 xōL ya tes yai, past def. 3 sing., with them he went.
 208-15.
 xōL tcit tes deL, past def. 3 dual, they ran after them.
 153-16.
 xwa ya kiL kit, past def. 3 sing., she fed them. 192-11.

Reflexive.

Ye a diL tō, he is putting himself into.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ye a dūw tō	ye a dit diL tō
2. ye a diL tō	ye a dōL tō
3. ye a diL tō	ye a ya diL tō
3a. ye ai diL tō	ye a yai diL tō

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ ye a dūw tō	dō xō liñ ye a dit diL tō
2. ye a diL tō	ye a dōL tō
3. ye a diL tō	ye a ya diL tō
3a. ye ai diL tō	ye a yai diL tō

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. ye a diL tō	ye a dōL tō
3. ye a dōL tō	ye a ya dōL tō
3a. ye ai dōL tō	ye a yai dōL tō

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ye a de iūw tō	ye a de it diL tō
2. ye a de iL tō	ye a dō ōL tō
3. ye a de iL tō	ye a ya de iL tō
3a. ye ai de iL tō	ye a yai de iL tō

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ye a deL tō	ye a dū wit dil tō
2. ye a dū wiL tō	ye a dū wōL tō
3. ye a diL tō	ye a ya diL tō
3a. ye ai diL tō	ye a yai diL tō

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ye a deL tō	ye a dū wit dil tō
2. ye a dū wiL tō	ye a dū wōL tō
3. ye a diL tō	ye a ya diL tō
3a. ye ai diL tō	ye a yai diL tō

It will be noted that the form of the reflexive inserted element is the same for all persons in both numbers.

The following verbs have the direct reflexive form.

a na dil lau, past 3 sing., he made himself. 152-11.

a na dil le, imp. 2 sing., fix yourself. 170-1.

a na dis loi, past def. 3 sing., he girded himself. 221-5.

a na distewen, past def. 3 sing., he made himself. 101-14.

a nai dū win wat, past def. 3a sing., he shook himself.
115-7.

a na ya dil lau, past def. 3 plu., they fixed themselves.
170-1.

a na dit dū wiL kan, past def. 3 sing., he jumped out one
side. 108-15.

a distewen, past def. 3 sing., he made himself. 102-6.

a distewin te, fut. def. 3 sing., he might make (for him-
self). 363-5.

a dūx xūn de, pres. 3 sing., when she is hungry. 256-3.

ye a diL tō, past def. 3 sing., he put on. 328-12.

nō a din niñ xan, past def. 3 sing., she placed herself.
223-9.

nō a diñ xauɿ, imp. 2 sing., lay yourself down. 223-9.

dō ma a din il tewit, past def. 3 sing., she did not move.
341-1.

dō ma a din niL tewit, past def. 3 sing., she couldn't
walk. 276-3.

Verbs having the reflexive pronoun for indirect object.

- a da yis tewin te, fut. def. 3a sing., he makes for himself. 338-6.
 a da na wiñ a te, fut. def. 3 sing., for himself he will get. 338-9.
 a de iL kit, past 3 sing., he took with himself. 270-7.
 a de xōL kit, past 3 sing., she caught against herself. 223-14.
 a diL ya kiL qōtc, past def. 3 sing., he threw himself with it. 202-3.
 a diL ya kiL qōte hit, pres. 3 sing., when he threw himself with it. 202-7.
 a diL nō ke iL qōtc, cust. 3 sing., to he used to throw with himself. 202-4.
 a diL tein nō nil la de, pres. def. 3 sing., puts with herself. 302-10.
 a diL tein nūl lūr, imp. 2 sing., on yourself put it. 175-3.
 a dū wa nūn dū wite tewil liL te, fut. 3 sing., she will rub herself.
 a dū wūñ ya tel wis, past def. 3 plu., for themselves they were afraid. 179-10.
 a dū wūñ din tewin ne, imp. 2 sing., yourself bathe. 353-7.
 a dū wūñ dō tewit te, fut. 2 plu., bathe yourselves. 322-11.
 a dū wūñ dū win tewit, past def. 3 sing., he rubbed himself. 319-9.
 a dūw kit, past 1 sing., to myself I held. 353-6.
 dō a dū wūñ tel wis he, imp. 2 plu., don't be frightened. 356-2.

CONJUGATION OF THE PASSIVE VOICE.

Ya xō wil tiñ, he is carried off.

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ ya hwel dit tūw	dō xō liñ yūn nō hit lūw
2. yūn nel dit tūw	yūn nō hō lūw
3. ya xōl dit tūw	ya ya xōt lūw
3a. yūl dit tūw	ya yat lūw

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. yûn nôl dit tûw	yûn nô hól dil lûw
3. ya xól dit tûw	ya ya xól dil lûw
3a. ya ôl dit tûw	ya ya ôl dil lûw

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ya hwe il dit tûw	yûn nô he it lûw
2. yûn ne il dit tûw	yûn nô he it lûw
3. ya xoi il dit tûw	ya ya xoi it lûw
3a. ya e il dit tûw	ya ya it lûw

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ya hewû wil tiñ	yûn nô wit la
2. yûn nû wil tiñ	yûn nô wit la
3. ya xô wil tiñ	ya ya xô wit la
3a. yal tiñ	ya yat la

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ya hewû wil ten	yûn nô wit lai
2. yûn nû wil ten	yûn nô wit lai
3. ya xô wil ten	ya ya xô wit lai
3a. yal ten	ya yat lai

Past Persistent.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ya hewû wes dit ten	yûn nô wes dil lai
2. yûn nû wes dit ten	yûn nô wes dil lai
3. ya xô wes dit ten	ya ya xô wes dil lai
3a. ya wes dit ten	ya ya wes dil lai

In the passive voice occurs a combination of classes and conjugations. In this case the root of the singular, -ten which requires L and places its verbs in the second class in the active voice, on becoming passive passes to the fourth class. The root of the plural, not requiring L in the active, passes to the third class on becoming passive.

The definite tenses have *w*, the characteristic of the first conjugation. There is also a form which indicates that the act which was suffered resulted in a permanent state. These forms which have been called past persistent resemble the third conjugation in having *s*, the characteristic of that conjugation.¹

What the forms of the present indefinite would be, were they logically possible, is shown by the forms of the impotential and imperative.

The following passives have the forms of Class III.

- wit tewa, pres., buried. 192-17.
 wit tewa ta, pres. 3 sing., they are buried places. 180-11.
 na wes len ei, past persistent, it falls. 104-1.
 na wes mats, past persistent, it was coiled. 151-19.
 na wes deL, past persistent, it encircles. 364-15.
 nō na wit tats, past def., it is cut down. 114-17.
 da xō dū wes en, past persistent, one could see. 242-13.
 dō ō na wes en ei, past persistent, it could not be seen.
 151-19.
 dō na hūw wes tsūñ hūwñ, 1 sing., I must not be seen
 again. 217-18.
 dō na xō wes tsan, past persistent 3 sing., he was not
 longer seen. 226-5.
 dō kyū wit yan, past def. 3 sing., without eating. 226-4.
 kyū wit tewōk kei, past def. 3 sing., they are strung on
 a line. 165-8.

The following passives have the forms of Class IV.

- yai kyū wil tats, past def., a blanket made of strips.
 207-5.
 wil loi, past def., bundles. 210-3.
 wil tewen, past def., was made of. 164-13, 203-11.
 (dī hūw) wil tewen, past def., something was made (a
 grave). 221-10.
 wil kan nei, past def., a fire is burning. 151-4.

¹Compare the forms given for the third conjugation, class iv.

- Le na wil la, past def., a fire. 170-9.
 na wil tik, past def., a string tied. 353-4.
 na wil lit, past def., he nearly burned. 330-1.
 na wil lit dei, past def., he burned up. 120-8.
 na wil lit te, fut. def., it will burn. 151-5.
 na nū wil xūt, past def., hanging for a door. 171-1.
 na dū wil tewan, past def., it was supper time. 141-1.
 na kyū wil tik, past def., was tied with a string. 351-10.
 nō wil lin, past def., covered. 115-16.
 nō kyū wil taL, past def., the final dancing place. 105-6.
 hweL weL te, fut. def. 1 sing., I will spend the night.
 348-2.
 hwin nū wil ten, past def. 1 sing., I was brought here.
 180-7.
 xoi yal wil lil, past def. 3 plu., they camped along.
 179-12.
 xoi yal weL, past def., they camped. 175-6.
 xoi na yal wil lil, past def. 3 plu., they camped along.
 181-6.
 xoi nal weL, past def., he stayed over night. 121-4.
 xwel weL, past def. 3 sing., he had spent the night.
 da dū wil ten, past def. 3 sing., he has been carried off.
 150-10.
 dō wil tsan, past def., he was not seen. 341-9.
 dō xō liñ hweL wil, impot. 1 sing., I will not stay over
 night. 176-1.
 kyū wil tel, past def., it was paved. 140-6.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

An, he says.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. a dūw ne	a dit din ne
2. a den	a dōn
3. an	a yan
3a. ān	a yān

Impotential.

Singular.		Plural.	
1.	dō xō liñ a dūw ne	dō xō liñ	a dit din ne
2.	a den ne		a dō ne
3.	a ne		a ya ne
3a.	ā ne		a yā ne

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2 a den	a dōn
3. a dōn	a ya dōn
3a. ā dōn	a yā dōn

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. a de iūw ne	a de it dīn ne
2. a de en ne	a de ō ne
3. a de in ne	a ya de in ne
3a. ā de in ne	a yā de in ne

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. a den	a dū wit din
2. a dū wen	a dū wō ne
3. a den	a ya den
3a. a dū wen	a yā dū wen

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. a den ne	a dū wit din ne
2. a dū wene	a dū wō ne
3. a den ne	a ya den ne
3a. ā dū wen ne	a ya dū wen ne

The peculiarity of the verb meaning to say or to speak is in the form of the root. That the root should have a short form for the present definite and indefinite and imperative is to be

expected but that it does not form a syllable in its shortened form is unusual.¹

- a yai dū wen ne, past def. 3a plu., they said. 165-7.
 a yan, pres. 3 plu., they said that. 116-17.
 a ya dū win nel, past (progressive) 3 plu., they were saying. 153-14.
 an tsū, pres. 3a sing., he heard it cry. 281-13.
 a den ne, past def. 3 sing., he said. 97-15, 321-5.
 a den de, pres. def. 3 sing., if he sings. 236-2.
 a den tsū, pres. def. 3 sing., singing he heard. 186-12.
 ya dū wen ne, past def. 3a plu., they said. 109-17.
 xa a den ne, past def. 3 sing., he called the same. 105-5.
 de in ne, cust. 3 sing., he used to imitate. 182-1.
 din ne, past def. 3a sing., it was playing. 99-17.
 dō a dū win ne he, don't say that. 175-1.
 dō ne ne, imp. 3a sing., let it play. 100-3.
 dū wen ne, past def. 3a sing., it sounded. 108-16, 189-13.
 dū win ne, it played. 100-5.

A tcōn, he thinks.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ai nūw siñ	ai nit dis siñ
2. ai nin siñ	ai nō siñ
3. a tcōn	a ya tcōn
3a. a yōn	a ya yōn

Impotential.

Singular.	Plural.
1. dō xō liñ ai nūw sin	dō xō liñ ai nit dis sin
2. ai nin sin	ai nō sin
3. a tcō ne	a ya tcō ne
3a. a yō ne	a ya yō ne

¹ Other forms have been given in the lists under objective conjugations and under the root -ne. When some definite thing which has been said is quoted, the forms of the verb are somewhat different, especially in the third person where in the present instead of an, tein is found; and for the definite present and past instead of a den and a den ne, the forms tcit den and tcit den ne occur. The difference in the forms consists in the use of *tc*, the sign of the third person, in one case and its omission in the other.

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
2. ai nin siñ	ai nō siñ
3. a teō ō ne	a ya teō ō ne
3a. a yō ō ne	a ya yō ō ne

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ai ne iūw sen	ai ne it dis sen
2. ai ne in sen	ai ne ō sen
3. a teō in ne	a ya teō in ne
3a. a yō in ne	a ya yō in ne

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ai ne siñ	ai nū wit dis siñ
2. ai nū win siñ	ai nū wō siñ
3. a teōn des ne	a ya teōn des ne
3a. a yōn des ne	a ya yōn des ne

Past Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ai ne sen	ai nū wit dis sen
2. ai nū win sen	ai nū wō sen
3. a teōn des ne	a ya teōn des ne
3a. a yōn des ne	a ya yōn des ne

The verb which means to think is still more unusual in its forms than is the verb to say. The first and second persons have the root forms *-siñ* and *-sen*; the third person the forms *-n* and *-ne*.

ai yōn des ne te, fut. def. 3a sing., she will think about.

104-1.

ai ne sen, past def. 1 sing., I thought. 187-3.

ai nin sin ne, imp. 2 sing., you must think. 208-17.

ai nūw siñ, pres. 1 sing., I think so. 353-3.

a teō in ne, cust. 3 sing., he kept thinking. 139-4.

a teōn des ne, past def. 3 sing., he thought. 96-7.

ya teōn des ne, past def. 3 plu., they thought. 265-2.

- nin siñ, pres. 2 sing., you think. 337-12.
 hwûn ne siñ, pres. 2 sing., don't you remember. 163-8.
 dō ai nin siñ ^ax, pres. 2 sing., you don't think. 337-9.
 tcō in ne, cust. 3 sing., he kept thinking. 113-2, 311-8.
 tcō xōn des ne, past def. 3 sing., he thought of him.
 257-1.
 tcō xōn des ne te, fut. def. 3 sing., she will think of him.
 325-14.

CONJUGATION OF ADJECTIVES.

Nit das, it is heavy.

Present Definite.

Singular.	Plural.
1. nūw das	nit dit das
2. nin das	nō das
3. tein das	ya in das
3a. nit das	ya nit das

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
1. iūw das	it dit das
2. in das	ō das
3. tcō das	ya tcō das
3a. yō das	ya yō das

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. e iūw das	e it dit das
2. e in das	e ō das
3. tee it das	ya it das
3a. e it das	ya e it das

Past.

Singular.	Plural.
1. wūw das, or we das	wit dit das
2. win das	wō das
3. teū win das	ya win das
3a. win das	yan das

The conjugation of *nit das* is almost identical with class i conjugation 1 of the verb. The most noticeable feature of the adjectives is the presence of a prefix in the present, the form more frequently employed. These prefixes which consist of a single letter appear to classify the adjectives with which they are employed. In this case, *n*, seems to be used with adjectives expressing qualities which are inseparable from the existence of the object, such as, shape, size, and weight. Among these are:

nūw nes, I am tall; *tee nes*, he is tall; *nes*, it is tall, or tall.
nūw hūōñ, I am good; *tein nū hūōñ*, he is good; *nū hūōñ*, it is good.

nūw tel, I am broad; *tein tel*, he is broad; *nit tel*, it is flat.
nūw tewiñ, I am dirty; *tein tewiñ*, he is dirty; *nitc tewiñ*; it is dirty.

nūw kya ō, I am large; *tein kya ō*, he is large; *nik kya ō*, it is large.

a nū kyō, (comparative form) so large it had swollen.
 121-10.

wiñ kya ō, past 3 sing., she got big. 189-5.

me kyō wei, (comparative form) it was big enough.
 136-9.

me na wi kyō, (comparative form) she was that big.
 341-4.

na i xon nū wi hūōñ. it cured him. 121-13.

na ne iūw hūōñ, cust. 3 sing., he gets well. 196-4.

na nū wiñ hūōñ te, fut. 3a sing., it will be good weather.
 273-5.

nū wiñ hūōñ, past 3 sing., it is good. 260-13.

nū wiñ hūōñ te, fut. 3 sing., it will be good. 258-16.

nū hūōñ ^ax, adverb, good. 236-3.

nū hūōñ hit, pres. 3a sing., beautiful. 341-15.

xō lūn nū hūōñ tel, fut. 3a sing., will it be good? 295-9.

teū wiñ kya ō we xō lan, past def. 3 sing., large he had become he saw. 186-6.

nitc tewin, pres. 3a sing., dirty things. 247-15.

With prefix L-

Lûk kau, fat.

Present.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Lūw kau	Lit dūk kau
2. Lin kau	Lō kau
3. teit Lûk kau	ya Lûk kau
3a. Lûk kau	ya Lûk kau

Impotential.

Singular.

1. dō xō liñ Lūw kau, I shall never be fat.
(As in the present.)

Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
1. iūw ka ¹	it dil ka
2. il ka	ōL ka
3. teōl ka	ya teōl ka
3a. ōl ka	ya ōl ka

Customary.

Singular.	Plural.
1. e iūw kau ²	e it dil kau
2. e il kau	e ōL kau
3. tee il kau	ya il kau
3a. e il kau	ya il kau

Past.

Singular.	Plural.
1. wūw kau	wit dil kau
2. wil kau	wōL kau
3. teū wil kau	ya wil kau
3a. wil kau	yal kau

Adjectives having **L** for their prefix in the present have **l** before the root in the imperative, customary, and past. They resemble in form the verbs of the fourth class (the passive of the second class).

¹ Let me get fat.

² I get fat at times.

The adjectives which have this prefix seem to express the less constant qualities, such as, color and condition of flesh.

ya ûL kai, louse grey. 111-1.

Lit tsō, green stuff. 342-5.

Lit tsō witc, blue beads. 199-7.

niL tsai, dry meat. 97-7.

Besides these are adjectives with a prefix which instead of being confined to the present is retained in all the forms. With the prefix *te-*, perhaps that indicating distribution when used with verbs, *tcit til te*, he is strong, is conjugated as are the verbs of class iv, conjugation 3; while *tcit tit tcit*, he is tired, follows the verbs of class i, conjugation 3*b*. With the prefix *tcō-*, is the adjective *tcō dai*, he is poor (lean), which belongs with verbs of class i, conjugation 1*e*.

ROOTS.

The term root has been applied to that part of the verb which remains when all prefixes, elements indicating person and number, and suffixes, have been discarded. These roots are monosyllabic in form. Only a few of them can be referred to known noun forms. Many of them describe with considerable exactness the kind of an act or state spoken of. A large number indicate in addition the nature and number of the object affected by the act.

It seems probable that some of these so-called roots are still composite. Several double forms, one without a final consonant and the other with one, suggest that, in some cases, these consonants are the remains of suffixes.

The roots have been listed together with the verbs containing them and classified as to meaning and form.

-ai, -a. The root -a seems to carry the force of position. The prefixes indicate the place and particular attitude of the object. The syllable preceding the root states whether position is customary, without beginning, or assumed at some definite time. The suffixes indicate that the position is predicated of the future as certain or conditional, or states some other tempo-modal fact. Eliminating then these known elements, there remains the force of "has position" to be expressed by this root.

A) *Having the short form.*

- a da na wiñ a te, for himself he will get. 338-9.
 e e a, always lay. 292-2.
 iL wai wiñ a, (the trail) forked. 141-16.
 ya a a, he sat. 150-8.
 ya wes a, she sat up. 301-2.
 ya wiñ a, he sitting. 162-11.
 ya le da a diñ,¹ the corner. 286-1.
 yañ a, he sitting. 110-14.
 ya na wes a, he sat down. 165-17.
 ya na me da a, (his stomach) loomed up. 121-11.
 ya na me dū wiñ a, (ashes) piled up. 187-9.
 ya ta a ei, he commenced to sit up. 136-8.
 ye wes a, (his face) was in. 153-10.
 yī tsiñ e e a miL, west the sun was. 333-4.
 wiñ a, (house) went. 192-13.
 me dū wiL a, she put the ends in the fire. 242-11.
 na a a, he always has. 257-4.
 nañ a ei, it hangs there. 295-3.
 na na dū wiñ a, it stands up. 364-14.
 nañ a te, you will have. 357-7.
 na na kin nū wiL a, he made the ridge. 104-3.
 na nū wes a, (ridges) run across. 363-14.
 na da a, it stood. 150-8.
 na na dū wa al, (hummocks) rose up. 103-13.
 (xoi de ai) na da a ne en, he used to listen (his head
 used to stand up). 340-12.
 na dū wiñ a, (smoke) came out. 197-5.
 (xoi de ai) na dū wiñ a de, if they listen. 341-12.
 na dū wiñ a te, it will stick up. 204-2.
 (tin) niñ a, road was there. 138-1.
 nū wiñ a te, it will be.
 xa wes a, he peeped out. 176-9.
 xal a xō lūñ, (grass) had grown up. 121-11.
 xa na kyū xōl da a, grown over with grass. 165-16.
 xōL yai din ne wiL a, they learned. 180-13.
 xōL da na dū wiñ a ei, with him it stuck up. 203-5.

¹ Several, mutually, at right angles, have position, place.

- da ya wes a, he sat down. 138-3.
 da ya wiñ a ye, someone fishing (sitting on something).
 119-16.
 da ya na wes a, he sat there. 144-11.
 da na diL a, shoot. 329-11.
 da na dōL a, he can shoot. 145-1.
 da na dū wīL a, he set another on it. 197-4.
 da na dū wīL a, he shot. 329-12.
 da na dū wiñ a ei, it stood up. 203-10.
 da dū wes a te ne wan, he could hardly hold pointed to
 it. 271-10.
 dō xōL dīn nū wīL a, he did not know how. 176-6.
 dū wes a te, (a ridge) will go across. 253-1.
 ta wes a, it will project. 255-2.
 te na wes a, into the water run out. 365-1.
 tcū wa al, he carried along. 257-1.
 ke na ne iL a, she leaned it up. 290-1.
 ke na niñ a, it leaning up. 99-5.
 ke ne iL a, she leaned it up. 290-9.
 kit tsōts yū wīL a, "tsots" they made noise like. 364-9.

B) *The following have the same root under the longer form -ai.*

This change of form seems to be phonetic and due to accent, rather than morphological, the result of contraction with a suffix. The forms of the impotential all have this long form and the verb *na a*, "he has," makes use of the form for its past tense. Nearly all the examples given below occur where the forms with the shorter root would have been expected.

- yaww hwa i, I have been sitting here. 174-12.
 yañ ai, they were sitting. 329-3.
 ya na wiñ ai, he sat down. 136-6.
 na da ai, it stands. 244-12.
 xoñ ma na da ai, the post back of the fire. 363-9.
 da ya wiñ ai, he was sitting. 360-6.
 da ya na wiñ ai, he sitting. 162-2.
 dō nauw ai, I do not wear. 247-15.

-au, -a; to sing. This verb is employed of an individual singing a song by himself, such as a love song. Another root, -te, -tū, is used of dance songs.

A) *The impotential, customary, and past definite have the form -au.*

kit te e au, he sang along. 315-5.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -a.*

yi kit ta a te, she will sing. 104-2.

na kyū wiñ a tsū, singing he heard. 186-12.

-aL, -ûL; to slit open. The verbs with this root are connected with the cutting open of fish and game, especially salmon and deer.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -aL.*

niñ kyū wiL aL, he cut it. 266-10.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -ûL.*

nī yūñ kiL ûL, they were cutting. 100-17, 101-2.

-aL, -ûL; to chew. This root may be connected with the last.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -aL.*

teū wiñ aL, he chewed. 121-12, 330-4.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -ûL.*

ke ûL ^ax, she chewed.¹ 276-3.

kiñ ûL ^ax, you chew. 275-2.

-au; meaning unknown.

lax ya xon nō au, they fooled him. 166-10.

-an, -ûñ, -auw; to transport round objects. Verbs which have reference to the moving of objects are peculiar in Athapascan languages in that, by employing different roots, they classify all

¹ It must be borne in mind that forms having suffixes are in nearly all cases those of the present definite or present indefinite, although the meaning may be that of the past. The objects of verbs of seeing, or hearing are also in the present form in Hupa but require often the past for their translation into English.

objects according to their size and shape. The following verbs have to do with small round objects such as stones. Verbs referring to houses are also included here.

A) *The past definite tense has the form -an*

- ya wiñ an, he picked up (stones). 197-1, 342-1.
 me nō niñ an, he put inside. 328-13.
 miL xōssat an, he had been poisoned (with in his mouth
 it had been put. 121-14.
 na in de an, he brought. 365-17.
 na na wiñ an, he had taken down. 176-10.
 na na niñ an, he won back. 144-9.
 na sa an, it was. 360-8.
 nō nai niñ an, he left. 355-10.
 nō na ya kin niñ an, they left food. 110-9.
 nō na niñ an, he placed (a house). 117-8.
 nō niñ an, he established it. 273-3.
 xa wiñ an, he took out. 100-10, 135-8.
 xō lūn sa an ne, there was much. 165-12.
 da ya dū wiñ an, they took away. 171-14.
 da na yai dū wiñ an, they brought it back. 365-15.
 da na sa an, on was sitting. 237-8.
 da teū wiñ an, he placed it. 210-6.
 de dū wiñ an, he put in incense. 260-11, 266-16, 342-5.
 te teū wiñ an, he put it in water. 157-8, 342-6.
 tee na niñ an, he took out. 119-3.
 tee niñ an, he took it out. 119-15.
 teiL an, he had. 171-16.

B) *The present definite tense (and forms with suffixes) has the root in the form -ûñ.*

- me sa ûñ, (nothing) was in it. 243-15.
 na na wiñ ûñ xō lan, he had taken down. 176-17.
 na sa ûn te, it will lie. 226-9.
 nō na ne ûñ, I will leave. 223-3, 296-5.
 nō na ta ûñ hit, when she turned. 245-10.
 nō na kin niñ ûn te, one should leave. 215-8.
 nō niñ ûñ hit, when he finished (when he put it down).
 234-7.

xai ûn te, I will take one out. 135-5.
 sa ûñ, standing. 110-13.
 sa ûn te, it will be. 226-10.
 da na dũ wiñ ûn te, he will put in the fire. 258-2.
 dõ me sa ûñ, nothing was in it. 243-9.

- c) *Indefinite tenses have the form -auw*
 ya auw hwei, he held it out. 166-5.
 nõ auw ne en, the fire pit cover. 220-12.
 nõ nauw auw, I never leave. 248-1.
 nõñ auw ne, you must put it down. 210-7.
 nõ na kiñ auw ne, you must leave. 353-10.
 nõw auw, am I going to leave. 157-8.
 hwo a nũn auw, give me. 329-14.
 xauw auw, I am going to take it out. 135-7.
 xa wa auw hwiL te, she will pick out (the stones). 312-1.
 de dũ au(w) hwiL de, if they put it in the fire. 273-1.
 dõ nõ auw, he never put down. 259-6.
 dõ xa auw, one doesn't dig. 135-3.
 dõ xõ liñ na ta auw, he won't carry. 258-3.
 dõ tce auw, he never took out. 230-12.
 tce e auw, he took out. 333-2.

-an, -ûñ, -auw; to run, to jump. This root is only employed when the subject is in the plural.

- A) *Past definite with the form -an.*
 in na xõs an, they jumped up. 169-11.
 ya xõñ an, they jumped. 105-10.
 ye xõ ta an, they ran in. 153-16, 238-9.
 na xõ tes an, they ran around. 341-4.
 xa na xõñ an, they came up again. 360-10.
 xõ ta an, they ran down. 198-4.
 da na xõ dũ wiñ an, they ran back. 181-6.
 da xõñ an, they jumped on. 165-5, 347-18.
- B) *Present definite with the form -ûñ.*
 ye xõñ ûñ hit, when they ran in. 169-11.
- c) *Indefinite tenses with the form -auw.*
 nõ xõ auw hwiL, they kept arriving. 208-1.
 xõ te e auw, they run along. 363-14.

da xō ō auw, they jump on him. 195-9.
 ta na xō auw, they jump out. 165-6.
 te il auw hūei, in the water crawl. 311-7.

-atc; to move in an undulating line. This root is used of a pack-train and a herd of trotting elk.

niL atc, they came (with a pack-train). 200-2.
 teL atc, a pack-train came. 200-1.
 teL atc ei, they went with a pack-train. 200-9.

-eL; to have position. This root is used when the subject is in the plural under the same circumstances and with the same meaning as -ai, -a, given above.

ya wiñ eL, they were sitting there. 181-8.
 le na de eL, they were joined. 347-4.
 le de eL ta, in a corner. 270-5.
 na na dū wiñ eL, they stuck up. 106-14.
 na dū wiñ eL, they stuck up. 106-3.
 niñ eL, (everything) that is. 228-2.
 xō de wiñ eL, they were dead. 181-4.
 xū eñ eL, they will go. 284-1.
 da na kin neūw eL, crosswise I lay them. 247-5.
 tañ eL, sticking out. 341-15.
 te wiñ eL, they stand out. 283-14.
 tce yañ eL, they ran out. 336-2.
 ke ya niñ eL, they were leaning up. 99-6.
 ke niñ eL, they were leaning up. 235-9.
 kin nō de eL, they stick. 363-15.

-en, -iñ; to look. Verbs with the root -en, -iñ, express the act of seeing as voluntary. Involuntary seeing requires the root -tsis.

Δ) *The past definite, customary, and impotential take the form -en.*

ya xon neL en, they looked at him. 278-3.
 na ya neL en, they looked. 105-8.
 na ne il en, she looked at. 245-14.
 na neL en, he looked back at. 103-14, 362-10.
 na xō de il en, he watched him. 202-5.

na teñ en, he looked. 97-18.
 xa na teñ en, she looked for them. 300-14.
 xō wes en nei, one could see. 120-5.
 xōn ne iūw en, I am accustomed to look at. 138-13.
 da xō dū wes en, one could see. 242-13.
 dō ō na wes en ei, it could not be seen. 151-19.
 dō yū xōn neL en, nobody looked at him. 362-7.
 dō na ted en, she did not look around. 136-6.
 dō nel en, she did not look at. 136-7.
 dō he ya xōn neL en, they could not look at him. 139-1.
 dō xō liñ xōn ne dil en, we can't look at him. 139-3.
 dō tē en, I don't look. 351-8.
 tei en, I looked. 238-4.
 tcex xōt dit teL en, he watching her. 137-10.
 tcin neL en, he saw. 99-4.
 tcit te en, he looked. 165-19.
 tcit tes en, he looked. 104-4.
 tcit te te en, he looked around. 109-12, 166-2.
 tcō xōn neL en, he looked at him. 109-1.
 tcō xōt dit teL en, he watched along. 97-10.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, with the imperative employ the form -iñ.*

ya teñ iñ hit, when they looked. 104-13.
 min nō tes iñ, he is looking under his arm. 113-1.
 nai wit iñ il, she looked. 243-5.
 na ya tes iñ ^{°x}, she looked. 300-17.
 na ne wit dil iñ iL te, we will look at. 216-18.
 na neL iñ hit, when she looked. 111-10, 294-15.
 na xōt dū wes in te, I am going to watch her. 137-3.
 na dūw iñ, I watch. 259-14.
 na teūw iñ iL te, I will look back from. 230-7.
 na teñ iñ hit, when he looked. 96-11.
 na teñ iñ xō lan, you looked it was. 238-6.
 na teñ in te, you will look. 356-5.
 nei. iñ, I looked at. 175-10.
 neiL in te, I am going to see. 99-3.
 niL iñ, look. 356-12.
 nūw iñ, let me look. 99-4.

xon nēL in te, I can look at him. 138-14.
 dō teū xōn neL in te ne wan, you can hardly look at.
 138-11.
 teñ in te, you will look. 140-7.
 te sūw iñ, I am going to look. 171-2.
 teit te we iñ il, he looked about as he went along. 317-4.
 teit teñ iñ hit, when he looked. 119-16.
 teit tes iñ, one does (not) look. 237-9.

-en, -iñ; to do, to act, to deport one's self.

A) *The past, customary, and impotential have the form -en.*

a iL en ka, the way they do it. 227-2.
 ai kyūw en, I will do. 230-16.
 ma a kiL en ne en, their doings. 361-11.
 mal yeōx a iL en, he took care of. 346-4.

B) *Present and future tenses with the form -iñ.*

a iL in ne en, (dogs) used to chase. 322-5.
 a iL in te, they will do. 266-13.
 ai kiL in te, when it happens. 217-6.
 ai kit iñ xō sin, (bears) did that. 223-4.
 xa ai ya xōL iñ ^ax, they did that with him. 211-5.
 xa a iL in te, that will be done. 203-8.
 xa a ya iL iñ ^ax, they did that. 105-10.
 xa a kiL in te, that way they will do. 211-15.

-iūw; to drop, to fall in drops as rain.

na il iūw, (tears) dropping. 337-14.
 na ōl (i)ūw, which drops first. 115-2.
 nal (i)ūw te, (its blood) will drop. 115-13.
 na nal de iūw, (water) dripping off. 337-5.
 da nal iūw diñ, it dropped place. 338-4.

-its; to shoot an arrow.

ya xoñ its, he shot. 166-8.
 yī kit te its, he can shoot. 144-12.
 yō e its, he shot at. 157-11.
 nai ke its, to shoot at a mark. 305-2.
 na kis its, they shot at a mark. 266-13.
 h̄cis sa kiñ its, my mouth shoot in. 118-13.

xa kiñ its, it shoot up. 158-7.
 xō sa kiñ its, in his mouth he shot. 118-14.
 te ke its te, I will shoot in. 112-9.
 te kiñ its, he shot it in. 112-10.
 tcō yan its, they began to shoot. 144-12.

-its; to wander about, to run around.
 na iL its, it is running around. 294-4.
 na iL its ^ox, he ran around. 185-10.
 na is its, different places she ran. 185-6.
 na naL its, running around. 295-10.
 nas its ei, it ran around. 294-3.

-ût; to move flat flexible objects. This root is one of those which classify the object affected. It is employed of buckskin, cloth, and paper. The root -kyōs given below is more frequently used and has the same meaning.

nō niñ ût, he threw it. 112-3.
 te wa ût te, in the water I will throw. 111-17.

-ya; to stand on one's feet (used only in the plural). Compare -yen, -yiñ, below.

da de iL ya, they stand around. 195-7.
 te na de iL ya, in the water they stand. 310-4.

-yai, -ya, -yauw; to go, to come, to travel about. This verb is used only in the singular and for the most part of human beings but sometimes of animals and things.

A) *The past definite tense employs the form -yai.*
 in ta na wit yai, he turned back. 102-12, 104-2.
 ya niñ yai, he walked. 138-15.
 yañ yai, the sun was up. 308-3.
 ya tes yai, he went away. 360-4.
 (hwe de ai) ye wiñ yai, into my head it came (I heard).
 246-7.
 ye na wit yai, he went in. 98-15.
 (hwe de ai) ye nat yai, my head it came to. 356-15.
 ye tcū wiñ yai, he went in. 97-3.
 yī man tū wiñ yai, he was lost across. 97-8.
 yī de tū wiñ yai, he was lost north. 342-9.

- le na in dī yai, he completed the circuit. 220-8.
 me na is dī yai, he climbed. 103-12.
 me nūn dī yai, years (it came against). 145-7.
 miñ yai, it was nearly time. 286-6.
 mit tūk teū yai, between he got in. 108-15.
 na in dī yai, he got back. 121-16.
 nauw dī yai, I have come. 145-10.
 na na in dī yai, he came back across. 103-11.
 na na wit yai, he came down. 138-15.
 na nat yai, (the sun) had gone down. 202-9.
 na niñ yai, he crossed. 119-17.
 nañ yai, it rained. 144-5.
 na dit tē yai, (the ground) opened up. 143-17.
 na tes dī yai, he went home. 97-17.
 nei yai, I came. 140-14.
 nit ta na wit yai, he turned back. 270-11.
 nōñ yai, it went down. 348-3.
 xa is yai, he came up. 105-1.
 xa na is dī yai, he came back up. 100-2.
 xōl ya tes yai, with them he went. 208-15.
 xot da wiñ yai, he went. 272-3.
 xot dañ yai, it went down. 281-1.
 xōt de is yai, he met him. 105-14.
 xō teū wiñ yai, he came down. 104-12.
 dō ye na wit yai, he did not come in. 238-12.
 dō na in dī yai, he did not come back. 306-2.
 dō he tce niñ yai, he did not come out. 162-13.
 dō xō liñ nūñ yai, you may not live. 257-9.
 dō xwe de ai ye nat yai, she never heard. 307-15.
 dō tce niñ yai, she never went out. 158-3.
 djeñ yai, it opened. 108-11.
 ta na is dī yai, he came out of it again. 314-6.
 tas yai, they have left. 271-2.
 te sē yai, I went away. 353-6.
 tes yai, (its sound) went along. 348-5.
 tū wiñ yai, he was lost. 122-1.
 tce na in dī yai, he came out again. 102-13.
 tce nei yai, I have gone out. 99-14.

tce niñ yai, he went out. 97-16.
 tcit tes yai, he started. 96-10.
 ke is yai, he climbed. 137-17.
 kiL dje xañ yai, they fought. 165-5, 171-11.

B) *The present definite, the first and third persons imperative and all verbs employing suffixes take the form -ya.*

in ta na wit ya te, he would turn back. 187-4.
 ye wē ya te, I will go. 246-4, 314-3.
 ye wiñ ya, (she saw) come in. 305-8.
 (xoi de ai) ye wiñ ya, his head it has gone in (he has heard). 355-8.
 ye wiñ ya ye xō lûñ, a person had gone in. 118-5
 ye na wit ya hit, when he went in. 118-6.
 ye na wit ya te, she will go in. 311-15.
 ye teū wiñ ya, they came in. 231-8.
 ye teū wiñ ya hit, when she went in. 246-5.
 wiñ yaL, come on. 170-12.
 wiñ yal xōw, where you came along. 120-14.
 le na in dī ya te sillen, he got nearly around. 220-6.
 liñ ya te, they will come together. 295-1.
 na in dī ya yei, he came back. 98-6.
 na na is ya yei, he went back over. 117-6.
 na niñ ya yei, she crossed over. 135-6.
 na nō dī ya, let it come back. 233-5.
 na nūñ ya, go back. 187-6.
 na sē te, (na sē ya te), I will go. 137-14.
 na tes dī ya yei, he arrived. 104-3.
 na tes dī ya te, I will go back. 117-14.
 na tin dī ya ne, go home. 337-18.
 nei ya, I might go. 203-15.
 nē ya te, I am going. 348-15.
 niL te sē ya te, I will go with you. 187-4.
 niñ ya ye te, it will come. 307-12.
 niñ ya de, if they come. 334-10.
 niñ ya te, it will reach. 151-15.
 nō nūn dī ya te, in one place they will stay. 259-17.
 nūn dī ya te, it will come back. 307-9.

- xa is ya diñ, he got up place. 272-2.
 xa na is di ya hit, when he came up. 210-12.
 xō wiñ yaL, go along. 354-3.
 xō lūñ tee niñ ya, he must have arrived. 209-1.
 xōt da wiñ ya yei, she went down. 99-8.
 da na dū wit ya yei, it went back. 234-4.
 dō nē ya hwūñ, I can't stay. 348-10.
 dō tcit tes ya te sillen, he did not feel like going on.
 281-3.
 tas ya ye xō lūñ, they had gone. 267-14.
 tas ya hwūñ, one ought to go away. 215-8.
 te sē ya te, I am going away. 229-9.
 tes ya te, (dawn) is about to come. 241-1.
 tū wiñ ya yei, he got lost. 348-17.
 tee na in di ya hit, when she went down. 325-8.
 tee nē ya te, I will go out. 332-8.
 tee niñ ya ne, you must go out. 242-1.
 tein niñ ya yei, he came. 97-1.
 tein niñ ya ne en, he used to come. 306-7.
 tcit tes ya yei, she went. 98-13.
 tcit tes ya ye xō lan, he was walking along he saw. 185-13.
 tcit tes ya diñ, he started place. 348-9.
 ke is ya yei, she climbed up. 137-12.
 kissa wiñ ya te, he will go into somebody's mouth.
 257-5.

c) *The indefinite tenses have the form -yauw.*

- ye iñ yauw, they always go in. 305-9.
 mit tūk iñ yauw, get in. 108-9.
 niñ yauw, go. 354-3.
 xot da ke i yauw, they came down the hill. 310-6.
 te ke i yauw hwei, they go in. 311-2.
 tceñ ya hwil te, you will go. 356-8.
 kit ti yauw, they came. 98-3.

The following words have a root agreeing in meaning with -yai and -ya above, but differing in its treatment. All but the impotential have the form -ya, the impotential has the form -yai, and -yauw is not found.

a dū wûñ xō kyûn na ī ya, about herself she thought.
286-5.

wûn na ī ya, he worked on it. 226-2.

wûn na is ya, he started to make. 362-14.

wûn na is ya xō lûñ, he had fixed. 170-10.

wûn xoi kyûn na ī ya, she began to think about it. 276-4.

wûn xoi kyûn na nañ ya, he began to think about it.
294-4, 117-12.

(xoi kyûñ) me oi ya, we can make them think about.
242-16.

(xoi kyûñ) me nûn dī ya te, his mind will think about.
314-9.

(xoi kyûñ) miñ ya te, his mind will come to. 230-9.

na e ī ya, it used to rain. 229-2.

na ī ya, he used to go. 135-2.

nai ya diñ, where I live. 231-5.

na is ya, he walked around. 157-9, 190-13.

na is ya te, he goes. 307-13.

na wiñ ya yei diñ, he had lived time. 336-7.

na nai ya te, I am going to live. 218-2.

na na is ya e xō lan, she could walk. 276-11.

(xoi kyûñ) na nañ ya, he studied again. 103-2.

na na siñ ya te, you will be. 353-8.

nañ ya, it rains. 229-3.

(xoi kyûñ) nañ ya, he studied. 102-17.

na siñ ya te, you will travel. 356-2.

na sa ya yei, it commenced to walk. 136-9.

ke ket na ī ya, made a creaking noise. 290-9.

-yau, -ya; to do, to follow a line of action, or to be in a condition or plight.

A) *The past tense has the form -yau.*

a it yau xō lûñ, he was tired. 346-10.

auw dī yau, I did. 325-17, 276-5.

a nai dī yau, we do this. 361-9.

a nauw dī yau, I did it. 325-12, 282-5.

a na dī yau, it did that. 244-11.

a nûn dī yau, it did this. 326-6, 275-1.

a dī yau wei, it is coming. 104-14.
 ûn dī yau, you did. 257-8, 337-9.
 xa a it yau, he did that. 98-8.
 xa a na it yau, he did that way. 255-9.
 xa a dī yau, it did that. 244-14, 337-17.
 xa a teit yau, that he did. 280-12.
 da xō ûñ a teit yau, that he was dead. 226-5.
 da xwed dañ a dī yau, what is it going to do. 270-6.
 dō xa ûn dī yau, you don't do that. 343-13.

B) *The present tense employs the form -ya.*

a it ya de, if he does. 348-7.
 auw dī ya, I might manage it. 101-11.
 auw dī ya te, how am I going to do? 257-14, 275-5.
 a dī ya te, it will be. 260-18.
 a teit ya, he is doing. 204-14.
 ûn dī ya te, what will you do? 266-4.
 xa dī ya te, it will do that. 254-10.
 xa a it ya xō lan, the same he found he was. 346-7.
 xa auw dī ya te, I am going to do. 202-8.
 xa a dī ya teL, that way it will be. 341-16.
 xoi kyûn tewin dañ ya de, if his stomach is spoiled. 348-7.
 xō lûñ a dī ya, it has happened. 361-6.
 xō lan a dī ya teL, it would do. 234-11.
 da xō a dī ya xō lan, he was dead they found out. 175-11.
 da xō ûñ a dī ya te, they will die. 217-16.
 dūw dī ya, I am in the condition. 355-10.

-yan, -yûñ, -yauw; to eat.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -yan.*

yai wiñ yan, they ate them. 200-8.
 yai xoi i yan, they always eat him. 195-10.
 ya wiñ yan, they ate it. 266-12.
 ye i yan, they eat them. 195-9.
 yin neL yan nei, it ate it up. 347-18.
 yik kyû wiñ yan, it ate. 319-7.
 yik kyû wiñ yan ne he, even if he eats. 267-3.
 yû wiñ yan, she ate it. 319-5.

noi niñ yan ne, that far they ate. 347-17.
 nō kin niñ yan, he finished. 209-12.
 da yī kiñ yan e xō lūñ, (a mouse) has chewed up. 153-15.
 dō kē yan, I don't eat. 351-7.
 dō kyan, she didn't eat. 157-2.
 dō kyū we hwan,¹ I don't eat. 355-15.
 dō kyū wit yan, without eating. 226-4.
 tee kin niñ yan, they came out to eat. 98-2.
 tein neLyan, he ate up. 111-5.
 teū wiñ yan ne, he has eaten. 311-11.
 ke ī yan, he used to eat. 237-6.
 kin niñ yan nei, they came to feed. 180-13.
 kit tē yan nei, they fed about. 98-4.
 kyū wiñ yan, he ate it. 120-10, 98-18.

B) *The present tense, definite and indefinite, and the imperative have the form -yūñ.*

ya te yūñ xō lūñ, they had eaten. 100-17.
 yū wiñ yūñ hūñ te, he must eat. 233-2.
 yū wiñ yūñ te, she will eat them. 253-8, 100-14.
 na kiñ yūñ, eat again. 192-7, 153-9.
 na kyū wiñ yūñ te, you will eat. 356-3.
 nit teū wiñ yūñ de, if she eats you. 266-7.
 xō yū wiñ yūñ te, if she eats them. 253-7.
 da kiñ yūñ te, to chew off. 151-9.
 teū wī yūñ il he, even if he eat. 233-3.
 teū wiñ yūñ sil len te, he eats it seems. 233-3.
 teū wiñ yūñ tel de, he would eat. 267-17.
 kei yūñ, I might eat. 98-13.
 kei yūñ te, I am going to eat. 97-15.
 kiñ yūñ, eat it. 166-6.
 kiñ yūñ tsit, eat first. 332-6.
 kyō yūñ, eat. 192-2.
 kyū wiñ yūñ il, you ate along. 121-1.
 kyū wit dī yūñ te, we shall eat. 190-5.
 kyū hūñ il, I ate along. 120-16.

¹ The syllable -hwan is apparently formed by carrying over the sign of the first person singular -ūw and contracting it with -yan.

- c) *The following seem to be from this root.*
 me nai yī yauw, they eat it down. 356-13.
 me nai yī yauw e xō lan, it will be eaten down. 356-11.
 dō kit tī yauw, they never went out to feed. 97-11.
 kit te i yauw, they came to feed. 310-10.

-yan, -yûñ; to live, to pass through life. This is no doubt a derived meaning, the meaning on which it is based has not been discovered.

- A) *The past tense has the form -yan.*
 xoi na xō wil yan, he came to his senses. 118-16.
 dō xoi nes yan, he did not raise it. 282-4.
 tsis dī yan, he was old. 169-2.
 tcis dī yan ne te, she may live to be old. 325-13.
- B) *The present tense has the form -yûñ.*
 nai kē yûn te, they will grow. 296-4.
 niL xōt yûn te, it will be easy for you to get. 357-7.
 dō xwe xō wil yûn te, he will be crazy. 307-10.
 te dī yûn te, he will live to old age. 227-7.
 kin ne sō yûn te, may you grow to be men. 238-13.
 dō xō dī yûñ h wûñ, there won't be many. 308-6.

-yan, -yûñ; to spy upon, to watch, to observe with suspicion.

- A) *The past, customary, and impotential tenses have the form -yan.*
 wût na ya xō wil yan, they watched. 267-10.
 xoi ye xoi i yan, she suspected her. 158-3.
 xō wût tcū xō wes yan, he watched her. 137-8.
- B) *The present has the form -yûñ.*
 xō wût xō wes yûn te, I will watch her. 137-7.

-ye; to dance. Verbs with this root seem to carry the generic meaning of dancing, while special kinds of dances are referred to by words with roots specifying the particular acts performed as: tcil tûl, "he kicks," tcil wal, "he shakes a stick."

- na dū wil ye, they danced again. 215-13.
 dōL ye, dance. 222-13.
 tcit dil ye, to dance. 117-8.
 tcit dil ye ^ax, they danced. 216-7.

tcit dū wil ye ei, they danced. 216-16.
 tcit dū wil ye i. te, they will dance. 117-9.
 tcit dil ye te, there will be a dance. 203-8.

-yeūw; to rest.

na wil yeūw, he rested. 119-14.
 naL yeūw, rest. 280-5.
 na tcil yeūw sa an diñ, resting place. 363-3.
 na tcil yeūw diñ, the resting place. 347-3.

-yeūw; to rub, to knead.

Le ye teū wiñ yeūw, he jammed in. 143-10.
 tce wiñ yeūw, she rubbing them. 301-5.

-yen, -yiñ;¹ to stand on one's feet.

A) *The past definite and the customary have the form -yen.*
 wiñ yen nei, he was able to stand. 220-11.
 me tsis yen, who stands in. 195-11.
 na wiñ yen, he stood. 106-3.
 tce i yen, he always stands. 207-6, 332-9.
 teū wiñ yen, he stood. 109-11, 203-5.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and the imperative have the form -yiñ.*

tce i yiñ hit, when he stands. 258-1.

-yets; to entangle, to tie strings together.

Le kin niL yets te, (lice) to tie together (the hair).
 151-10.

-yō; to like, to love, to be pleased with anything.

iūw yo, I like. 230-16.
 yit dū wes yō te, it will like. 311-10.
 wes sil yō ne en, whom you used to like. 307-16.
 hai da teū wes yō, more yet he likes. 340-13.
 dō wes yō, I don't like. 233-6, 231-8.
 dō teū wes yō, he did not like. 96-7, 231-8.
 tce il yō, he liked it. 202-5.
 teū wes yō te, he shall like. 307-11.

¹ There is a glotal stop in this root between the vowels and the nasals which are surds.

-yōw; to flow, to scatter.

na kis yōw hœei, it flowed in a circle. 100-11.

noi kī yōw diñ, as far as it goes. 311-6.

nō kin niñ yōw, they were scattered about. 145-3.

dō he xa kin yōw, it did not come out (said of water).
105-5.

kit tē yow, it flowed out. 100-11.

-yōl, -yōL; to blow with the breath.

A) *The past tenses have the form -yōl.*

xe e iL yōl, he blows away. 296-15.

B) *The present tense has the form -yōL.*

ye tcil yōL, she blows in.

-yōs; to draw something long out of a narrow space, to stretch.

tce niñ yōs, he pulled out. 118-10.

teit tē yōs, she stretched it. 158-13.

-yōt; to chase, to bark after. Said of dogs.

ye yin ne yōt, it drove by barking. 321-5.

min nō kin ne yōt dei, it barked. 322-13.

min noi kin ne yōt dei, they barked. 321-4.

xa in lin net yōt dei, they chased each other. 115-10.

tce min niñ yōt dei, he drove out a deer. 217-16.

-wai, -wa; to go, to go about. This root is only used in the third person singular. It corresponds to -ga in the other Athapascan dialects.

A) *The impotential regularly has the form -wai, and it is found in the example given below where its appearance is unexplained.*

dō wūn na wai, he never had done. 321-3.

B) *All but the impotential have the form -wa.*

wūn na wa ne en, going after used to. 157-10.

na wa, they were there. 209-3.

na waux, he stayed. 166-14.

na wa ye, he went. 230-2, 231-9.

dō na wa, nobody going about. 166-2.

dō na wa te, he will not live. 257-11.

-wauw: to talk, to make a noise. This root is usually employed with a plural subject. It is applicable to the noise of animals as well the confused noise of the conversation of people.

me ya dū wil wauw, they began to talk about it. 265-1.
 me dil wauw, they talked about. 340-5.
 me dil wauw diñ, they talk about place. 340-4.
 me dil wauw ta, they talked about places. 340-12.
 xoi dū wil wauw, they talked about him. 116-14.
 dil wauw tsū, he heard croak. 112-12.
 tcit dil wauw tsū, talking they heard. 170-16.

-wal, -wal; to shake a dance stick, to dance.

A) *The past definite, customary and impotential have the form -wal.*

tce iL wal, they danced. 239-3.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and the imperative have the form -wal.*

seL wal te, I am going to shake a stick. 238-7.
 tcil wal ^ax, they danced. 238-10.
 tcil wal win te, they always danced. 239-2.

-waL, -wūL, -wūL; to strike, to throw, to scatter.

A) *The definite tenses employ the form -waL.*

ya wil waL, he threw. 362-8.
 ye na xōL waL, he threw him. 106-13.
 le nūn dū waL, it shut. 108-16.
 me wil waL, he beat on. 315-1.
 miL xōt da kiL waL, with she dropped down. 189-11.
 na ya dū wil waL, they were scattered about. 109-13,
 192-17, 170-11.
 na neL waL, he struck. 163-17.
 na deL waL, he put it. 114-5.
 na dit teL waL, she emptied down. 192-12, 109-16.
 xa xō wil waL, "Dug-from-the-ground." 138-9.
 xe e wil waL, she threw away. 189-11.
 xe e na kiL waL, he threw her away. 308-9.

xe e dū waL ei, (feathers) disappear over the hill.
208-17.

xōL le nūn dū waL ei, with him it shut. 109-5.

da na deL waL, he poured it. 281-17.

de xōt diL waL, he threw him in the fire. 120-8.

djet waL, it opened. 281-17.

ta na is waL ei, he threw it out of the water. 217-17.

teit dū wiL waL ei, she knocked off. 159-11.

tee xō teL waL, he pulled him. 106-17.

teū wes waL, he lay (like a log). 112-16.

B) *The customary and impotential have the form -wūL.*

ya iL wūL, she always clubs them. 196-1.

C) *The present indefinite and imperative have the form -wūL.*

na a diL wūL, hurry (throw yourself). 354-3.

niL yai kyō dū wūL, with you let it seesaw. 107-17.

-wan, -ñan, -wūñ, -ñūñ; to sleep. This root usually appears in the form of -ñan or -ñūñ, w following ñ of the preceding syllable of the definite tenses being assimilated to it. In the cases in which the initial of the syllable is not recorded, it probably escaped the ear. The verbs making use of this root require that the persons affected appear as the object. The subject of the verbs, never expressed, is probably the mythical miL found in the word miL na xō wiL we, "he felt sleepy" (sleep fought with him). 121-5.

A) *The past definite has the forms -wan, -ñan.*

na xoi kyū wiñ an, he went to sleep. 121-9.

xoi kyū wiñ an, he went to sleep. 121-7.

xō kyū wiñ ñan, he went to sleep. 203-1.

kyū wiñ ñan xō lan, he went to sleep. 347-1.

xoik kyū wiñ an, he went to sleep. 113-8.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and the imperative have the forms -wūñ, -ñūñ.*

nik kyō wūñ, go to sleep. 294-5.

nik kyū wiñ ñūn te, you will go to sleep. 252-11.

hwik kyō wūñ, I am going to sleep. 121-6.

-was; to shave off, to whittle.¹

nō niñ ñas, he whittled it down. 197-3.

tcū wiñ ñas, he scraped bark off. 347-12.

-wat, -wa; to shake itself, said of a dog.

a nai dū wiñ wat, he shook himself. 115-7.

a nai dū wa, he is shaking himself.

-weL, -wil, -wiL; the passing of night. Verbs with this root are often found with a direct personal object, having the meaning that the person named or indicated has passed the night in the place or under the circumstances mentioned. When the verbs are employed without an object they indicate the lapse of time. The subject of this verb has not been discovered, but seems to be darkness.

A) *The definite tenses have the form -weL.*

yī dē yal weL, they spent a night. 200-9.

yit del weL, they spent the night. 280-10.

wil weL, (at) dark. 137-15, 142-8.

wil weL miL, after night. 238-8.

wil weL hit, after night. 300-17.

wil weL diñ, at night. 142-9.

min nōl weL miL, it was midnight. 293-2.

hwel weL te, I will spend the night. 348-2.

xoi yal weL, they camped. 175-6, 200-7.

xoi nal weL, he stayed over night. 121-3.

xoi na tel weL, they camped. 116-7.

xoi tel weL, they spent the night. 198-12, 361-16.

xōL xwel weL, he stayed over night. 98-12.

xwel weL, he spent the night. 280-10, 361-15.

dō ne hel weL te, you may stay. 176-1.

B) *The customary and impotential have the form -wil.*

e il wil, all day. 275-2.

e il wil, every day. 150-7.

e il wil miL, in a day. 336-7.

xoi yal wil lil, they camped along. 179-12.

¹ Forms with the initial w of the root appear whenever it is not preceded by ñ. Such forms do not happen to appear in Hupa Texts.

xoi yal wil lil ta, they had camped. 181-7.
 xoi na yal wil lil, they camped along. 181-6.
 ded e il lū wil, it begins to be dark. 356-10.
 dō xō liñ hwil wil, I will not stay over night. 176-1.

c) *The present indefinite and the imperative have the form -wil, but they do not occur in Hupa Texts.*

-wen, -wiñ, -we; to kill. This root furnishes the generic verbs for the killing of man or beasts. Other verbs indicate the manner of killing, as shooting or stabbing.

A) *The past definite has the form -wen.*

ya xō seL wen, they killed him. 171-12.
 yis se teL wen nei, he commenced to kill. 136-10.
 tee xō seL wen, he killed her. 164-11.
 tee seL wen, he killed. 136-11.
 teis se teL wen e xō lan, he had killed he saw. 186-7.

B) *The present indefinite has the form -wiñ.*

ne se seL win te, I will kill you. 151-2.
 hwit tsin tse win tūñ, I have been killed. 119-1.
 xō lūn ne seL wiñ, (the load) has worn you out. 105-16.
 xō se seL win te, I will kill him. 150-11, 163-10.
 se seL win te, I will kill it. 162-7.
 teis seL win dete, if he kills. 139-5.
 teis seL win te, he will kill. 311-16.

C) *The indefinite tenses have the form -we.*

ya xō siL we, they might kill him. 278-5.
 yis se iL we, he killed. 136-13.
 miL na xō wil we, he felt sleepy (miL fought with him).
 121-5.
 xō sūw we, let me kill him. 159-8.
 xō djē yū wil we, she loved him (her heart fought for
 him). 157-12.
 dō xō liñ nō siL we, you can't kill us. 165-7.
 tsis siL we, he killed one. 319-4.
 tee hwis sū wil weL de, if he kills me. 114-3.
 teis se iL we ei, she had killed. 333-5.
 teis siL we, he killed. 106-4.

-wen (-en), -wiñ (-iñ), -wūw, -we, -wel, -wel; to carry on the back, with or without a burden basket.

A) *The past definite requires the form -wen (-en).*

- ya ya kiñ en, they packed up. 164-4.
 ya wiñ en, she carried. 210-4.
 ya na wiñ en, she carried. 172-1.
 ya na kiñ en, he packed up. 238-3.
 ya kin wen ne, he had carried it off. 163-4.
 ye kiñ en, he brought in. 192-3.
 xa ya kis wen, they carried it up. 164-5.
 xa kis wen, he had carried it. 166-4.
 ta tcis wen, he carried out. 120-10.
 tcin niñ en, she brought. 137-15.
 kin niñ en, he brought it. 97-14.

B) *The present definite has the form -wiñ (-iñ).*

- tcin niñ win detc, if he will bring. 137-5.

C) *The present tense indefinite, customary, and impotential have the form -wūw.*

- ya a wūw, he always takes on his back. 195-6.
 ya na ke ū wūw, he used to pack up. 237-7.
 ya ke wūw hwei, he used to carry it away. 162-4.
 ya kiñ wūw, carry it. 105-18.
 na ne it wūw, he used to carry it back. 237-8.
 ne iūw wūw diñ, I bring place. 137-5.
 nō ū wūw, he put down. 237-5.
 da yit de wūw hwei, he always carries it off. 162-7.
 tcin ne ū wūw, she always brought back. 137-1, 195-7.
 tcin nū wūw win te, she always brought. 157-2.

D) *The third person of the imperative and, it would seem from the following example, sometimes the present indefinite has the form -we.*

- na kyū we xō win sen, they brought home. 145-4.

E) *The following verbs have the form -we plus the suffix -l, -L.*

- ya ke wel, someone carrying loads. 110-3.
 na na kis wel, he arranged again. 106-7.
 tce wel, he was carrying. 106-4.

tce weL ne en, they were carrying. 110-9.

ke wel le, someone carrying a load along. 105-14, 166-4.

-wen, -wiñ, -wūw, -we; to move fire, to wave fire.

A) *The past definite has the form -wen (-en).*

da teū wiñ en, he put fire on it (he lit his pipe). 119-15.

teit te te wen, she waved (fire). 242-12.

B) *The present definite has the form -wiñ (-iñ), but it does not happen to occur in Hupa Texts.*

C) *The customary, impotential and sometimes the present indefinite, and the second person of the imperative have the form -wūw. None of them occur in Hupa Texts.*

D) *The third person of the imperative and sometimes the present indefinite have the form -we.*

xōñ nauw we, fire I wave. 248-2.

-wis; to twist, to rotate, to dodge by rotating the body.

a dū wūñ ya teL wis, for themselves they were afraid
(they dodged). 179-10.

ye kiL wis, he bored a hole (with a drill). 197-3.

dō a dū wūñ tel wis he, don't be frightened. 356-2.

teit dū wiL wis, he rolled between his hands. 197-4.

-lai, -la, -lūr; to move or transfer a number of objects. By means of a change of the root, as has been said before, the objects moved or transferred are classified according to their shape and size. This statement applies only to single objects. When several objects, of the same class, or of different classes are affected, the root employed is -lai.

A) *The past definite has the form -lai.*

ya na wil lai, she picked it (a bundle) up. 307-6.

ya sil lai, they were there. 180-3.

ye ya xō lai, they took them. 179-12.

ye teū wil lai, he took them in. 301-7.

yin ne ya xō lai, in the ground they have put them.
360-9.

yin ne teū wil lai, in the ground had been put. 362-16.

le na nil lai, he built a fire. 120-10.

miL wa ya kin dil lai, we traded with them. 200-4.
 na ya nū wes dil lai, they took the bet. 142-17.
 na ya xōn nil lai ei, they took them. 179-8.
 na na ya wil lai, they turned down (their heads). 139-1.
 na ne wes dil lai, he won. 211-6.
 nō nil lai, he put. 98-2, 307-2.
 xa is lai, she brought up. 98-16.
 xa wil lai, she dug it out. 242-5.
 xō wa ya tel lai, they gave them. 198-8.
 xō wa teil lai, he gave away. 103-7.
 xō tein na sil lai, she was dressed in. 164-9.
 sa wil lai, he put in his mouth. 119-6, 276-10.
 sil lai, standing. 202-4.
 da na wil lai, she put it. 308-2.
 de dū wil lai, he put on the fire. 266-11.
 dō hūwū wūn nū wit lai he, don't bring them to me. 230-13.
 tee na nil lai, he drew out. 119-2.
 tee nil lai, he pulled out. 143-5.
 tein tel lai, they brought. 230-15.

B) *The present definite has the form -la.*

a dit tein nō nil la de, if she puts with herself. 302-10.
 ye ya xō la yei, they took them. 179-9.
 le nai yūn dil la te, we will keep a fire burning. 169-6.
 le nai wil dil la diñ, they build a fire place. 351-5.
 le nauw dil la, I have a fire. 351-6, 355-14.
 le na wil la, a fire. 170-9.
 le na nil la xō lan, a fire he had built he saw. 186-3.
 le na nil la te, you will build a fire. 356-4.
 le na nil la te, he will build a fire. 258-2.
 mī nil la yei, the waves came to the shore. 362-4.
 nai ya xōn nil la yei, they took them. 179-11.
 nō nil la yei, they put them. 300-13.
 sil la, (I wish) would lie. 190-14.
 sil la ne en, used to be (on her). 153-4.
 de na dū wil la te, he will put in the fire. 255-15.
 de dū wil la te, he will put in the fire. 255-15.
 dō le na nel la, I do not build a fire. 355-14.
 te se la te, I am going to take them. 253-15.

c) *The indefinite tenses have the form -lūw.*

a dit teiñ nūl lūw, on yourself put it. 175-3.

ya il lūw, he picked up. 292-14.

ya lūw, he picked it up. 292-15.

yei il lūw, waves began. 102-2.

ye tce il lūw, he used to take. 288-2.

le na il lūw, she started the fire. 153-1.

le na lūw, he built a fire. 235-14.

na ya nil lūw ne en, which had been lost. 144-7.

nir tein nō il lūw, he put together. 334-12.

nō il lūw, she put. 157-11.

nō na il lūw, she left off. 332-10.

sa hwil lūw, put in your mouth. 276-8.

tce il lūw, he used to take out. 230-11.

tein ne il lūw, they always brought. 230-10.

-lai, -la, -lūw; to perform some act with the hand, as to rub, to hand something to someone.

A) *The past definite has the form -lai.*

ya na kil lai, he took in his hand. 337-7.

wūn nō kin nil lai, she put her hand on. 246-10.

mit de na kil lai, he touched it. 176-12.

kit te tel lai, he rubbed. 347-14.

B) *The present definite has the form -la.*

te kil la hit, when he put his hand in it. 337-4.

-lai, -la, -lūw; to travel by canoe, to manage a canoe. Some, at least, of the Hupa conceive of a canoe as a giant hand which carries people. Whether this root is connected with or is derived from the root which precedes in form, it is connected with it in the thought of the Hupa.

A) *The past definite has the form -lai.*

me na nil lai, they landed. 215-11.

me nil la yei, they landed. 216-13.

xot da wil lai, they started in boats. 362-1, 215-13.

xot da na wil lai, they started by boat. 116-8.

dit tse nō nil lai, they headed the canoe. 216-4.

ta wil lai, it had started. 362-10.

teit tes lai, they started by boat. 215-10.

B) *The present definite has the form -la.*

dits tse nō nil la xō lūñ, it was pointed. 222-4.

tcū wil la le, they were going along. 222-1.

It is probable that the following are connected with one of the preceding.

kiL dje xai wil lai, they (dogs) commenced to fight.
115-10, 17.

kiL dje xai yō lūw, let them fight. 115-2.

kiL dje xai wil la te, they will fight. 115-4.

-lau, -la, -lū, -le; to do something, to treat somebody or something in a certain way, to arrange according to a plan or purpose. The phonetic connection between the first two and last two forms of the root is unexplained. It may be possible that two like forms with related meanings have become merged.

A) *The past tense has the form -lau.*

auw lau, I made. 302-10, 260-3.

au wil lau, it was made of. 108-2.

a ya teil lau, they fixed. 172-4.

a na ya dil lau, they fixed themselves. 170-1.

a na xō wil lau, he was ready for a fight. 162-10.

a na dil lau, he made himself. 152-11.

a na teil lau, he did. 106-8, 145-11.

a na teil lau wei, he buried it. 282-12.

a teil lau, he did it. 112-5, 157-6.

a kil lau, they did. 266-13, 322-1.

ûl lau, what did you do? 163-3.

le ya ki xō lau, he gathered the people. 151-7.

le na ya kyū wil lau, they gathered up. 171-12.

miñ xō an na xō wil lau, for him ready to fight. 163-13.

xa ai lau, it broke. 290-1.

xa a na teil lau, that he did. 260-9.

xa a xō lau, he did the same thing. 278-12.

xa a teil lau, he did the same thing. 211-1.

xōñ a na dū wil lau, he dressed himself. 139-14.

xōñ a dū wil lau, she marked herself. 311-12, 215-11.

da an na dil lau, he untied himself. 120-2.

da an na teil lau, he tore down. 102-11.

B) *The present definite, and in some cases at least, the present indefinite and imperative have the form -la.*

- ai la te, they will catch. 253-10.
 auw la te, what shall I do with it. 293-8.
 au wil la ne en ûk, he used to do way. 106-8.
 a ya xō la, something could befall them. 321-9.
 a wil la, (I wish) it would happen. 150-11.
 a la te, what are you going to do? 102-15.
 a nauw la te, I was intending to do. 260-3.
 a na tcil la te, he will do. 258-4.
 a hwo la, you have treated me. 166-12.
 a xō wit la, something would happen to him. 223-1.
 a xō la de, if it happens. 308-1, 5.
 a xō la te, they will do. 306-12.
 a xō dil la, we could do with him. 116-16.
 a tcil la te, he will treat. 255-10.
 le na kil la ne, gather together (things). 192-8.
 le ki xō la, gather people. 151-5.

C) *The customary and impotential have the form -lū.*

- mal yeūw ai il lū, she took care of it. 136-7.
 xa a xoi il lū, always he did that. 237-9.

D) *A present indefinite tense with imperative forms occurs with -le.*

- ai xoi il le, they do with him. 196-7.
 ai kyū wil lel liL te, they will do. 230-8.
 a wil lel te, he will do. 253-12.
 a le ne, you must do it. 100-18.
 a na dil le, fix yourself. 170-1.
 a kyō le, you do. 198-2.
 a kyū wil lel liL te, it will do. 236-3.
 ûl le, take it over. 220-13.
 ûl le ne, do it. 176-7.
 xa a wil lel te, he will do that way. 255-17.
 xa a xō le ne, he should do that. 163-2.
 xa a kyū wil lel te, he will do that. 211-18.
 xa ûl le, do that. 165-19, 138-8.

-lal, -laL; to dream, to sleep.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -lal.*

nit te sil lal le, (I wish) you would go to sleep. 203-1.

kin na is lal, he dreamed. 191-6.

B) *The present tense has the form -laL.*

kin nauw laL, I dreamed. 191-8.

-lan, -lûñ; with the negative prefix, to quit, to leave, to desist.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -lan.*

dō yūx xō il lan, they always quit. 196-2.

dō teō wil lan, she quit. 157-10, 242-13.

dō teō wil lan, he left. 343-9.

dō teō xō na wil lan, he went away. 343-8.

B) *The present definite has the form -lûñ.*

dō oi lûn te, I will quit. 255-5.

dō yō lûn te, they will quit. 231-1.

dō yūx xō il lûñ, they quit him. 196-7.

dō teō wil lûñ, he stopped. 234-2.

-lan, -lûñ; to be born.

A) *The past tense has the form -lan.*

tcis lan, he was born. 96-2.

B) *The present tense has the form -lûñ.*

is lûn te, birth should be. 102-17, 103-4.

-lat, -la; to float. This root is used of inanimate objects including dead bodies.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -lat.*

na lat dei, it was floating. 243-17.

na na lat de, it was floating. 244-9.

na te dil lat, it floated up. 245-16.

nō nûn dil lat, it got back. 246-2.

xa wil lat, it floated on the water. 266-8.

xōL le nûn dil lat, it floated with him. 315-5.

xōL me nūn dil lat dei, with him it floated back. 315-6.
 xōL tes lat, it floated with him. 315-2.
 ta des lat, it came. 105-2.
 te na wil lat dei, in the water she floated back. 117-4.
 tes lat dei, it floated. 244-15.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -la.*

na la, it floating. 243-8.
 na la ne en, floating used to be. 243-12.
 da wes la, it floated. 314-10.
 da wil la le, it was floating. 244-6.
 da na wil laL, it was floating there. 325-3.
 na nat la le, it floating. 243-13.
 ta des la, (a boat) has come. 199-3.
 tes la, he is drowning (floating as dead). 210-11.
 tcit tes la, he is drowning. 210-11.

-le; to feel with the hands.

na na kis le, he felt around. 106-5.
 na na kis le hit, when he had felt. 106-6.
 na kis le, he felt. 107-15.
 xō wūn na kis le, he felt of him. 153-5.

-lel; to carry more than one animal or child in the hands. When only one is so carried the root employed is -tel evidently an extended form of -te. It may be that -lel is likewise formed from -lai.

ya xō wil lel lei, they took them along. 179-9.

-lel; to bother.

dō xō liñ tewiñ yō wil lel, they won't bother it. 267-4.

-len, -liñ, -lū, -le; to become, to be transformed, to be. Verbs with this root often indicate acts without any apparent agency.

A) *The past definite has the form -len.*

ya is len, both became. 187-13.
 ya is len ei, they became. 110-1.
 ya sil len, they had become. 182-6.
 lī sil len, they made bets. 142-16.

na ya is dil len nei, they became. 166-13.
 nas dil len ne, it had gone back. 234-7.
 nas dil len ne xō lūñ, it had gone back. 235-1.
 xō len, she has. 333-9.
 sil len, he got there. 346-6.
 sil len, it seems. 241-8.
 sil len ne en, it came. 241-9.
 sil len nei, it became. 115-1, 182-4.
 sil len ne xō lūñ, it had become. 97-4.
 dō ya xō len, they were lacking. 105-15.
 dō ya xō len ne, it was gone. 111-11.
 dō na xō len nei, he was gone. 119-17.
 dō nas dil len nei, it did not happen. 117-5.
 dō xō len, there was none. 159-3.
 dō xō len ne, it was gone. 243-11, 159-2, 185-5.
 te le ne xō lan, it had become. 187-5.
 tin nauw tsis len, he came to have. 348-16.
 tsis len, he became. 186-10, 136-15, 229-2.
 (dō) tce xō len ne, he was gone. 163-6.
 tcis len, he came to be. 106-17, 114-7.
 kyō dil len, he might be cold. 169-5.

b) *The present definite has the form -liñ.*

nas dil lin te, that was to be. 283-6.
 sil lin te, you are going to be. 343-5.
 sil lin te, it is going to be. 287-5.
 sil lin teL diñ, it is going to be place. 104-16.
 xō liñ, it was. 340-7.
 dō xō liñ, it is gone. 141-8.
 tsis lin te, it would become.
 tsis lin ne te, he will become. 338-10.

c) *The customary, impotential, and a sporadic future have the form -lū.*

na at lū e xō lan, it had gone back. 234-11.
 na dil lū, it will be. 243-2.
 hwē e il lū, it becomes mine. 248-1.
 xō djē ē it din te e il lū, he became unconscious. 223-14.
 dō xō liñ niñ xa ten teil lū, it won't be rich man he will become. 338-7.

dō xō liñ tseliñ tcillū, he won't have blood on him.
334-11.

D) *The present indefinite and imperative of all verbs containing this root, and all the tenses of some other verbs have the form -le*

- il le ne, become. 109-6.
- ō le, let him become. 110-7, 340-8, 362-7.
- ō le ne, become. 109-18.
- na dil le, they are. 211-13.
- na dil le lei, it went back. 234-2.
- na dil le ne, you may become. 166-12.
- na dil le te, they will become again. 116-12.
- na dil le te ne en, was going to happen. 117-5.
- nat le liL te, it will become. 312-4.
- nō xōs le e, he is lost. 185-8.
- nūn dil le ne, you may become. 108-3.
- xō xūn xōs le, she got married. 189-9.
- xwa e il le, he had enough. 332-6.
- xwa wes le de, if he gets enough. 255-16.
- dō yī da il le, they do not get enough. 196-7.
- dō yī da le, it never satisfies them. 195-9.
- dō xō wil leL liL te, it will be no more. 217-15.
- dō xōs le, was not. 259-3, 96-7, 322-5.
- dō na xōs dil le te, there will be no more. 228-4.
- tcil le, it would be. 340-10.
- tcū wil leL te, he will become. 114-4.
- kis le te, they will catch many. 257-10.

-len, -liñ; to flow, to run; said of any liquid.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -len.*

- na wes len ei, it falls. 104-1.
- ne il len, it always flows. 336-5.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -liñ.*

- ye nin dil liñ ye, they had washed ashore. 267-12.
- nau wil liñ, to run. 108-19.
- nil lin tsū, he heard a creek. 111-13.

nō wil liñ, it was covered. 115-16.
 tee wes lin te, it will flow out. 254-17.
 tee wil lin diñ, at the mouth of the creek. 175-10.
 tee na il liñ xō lan, it used to run. 117-18.

-lit; to burn. This root is used only of the fire as acting.
 The root employed in verbs meaning to cause to burn is -Lit,
 evidently related to this.

wa kin nil lit xō lan, they were burned through. 119-3.
 miL tel lit te he, even if he sweats himself. 337-16.
 na wil lit, he nearly burned. 330-1.
 na wil lit dei, he burned up. 120-8.
 na wil lit te, it will be burned. 151-5.
 nō nil lit hit, when he finished sweating (when the fire
 had ceased burning). 210-8.
 xōL nō il lit, it was done smoking with him. 336-4.
 xōL nō nil lit, it finished burning. 364-7.
 xōL nō kin nil lit, he finished sweating. 209-13.
 xōL te il lit, he smoked himself.
 xō tel lit, he smoked himself. 210-7.
 dō he te il lit, it would not burn. 166-9.
 dō he tel lit, it would not burn.

-lite; to urinate.

de ki dil lite te, (frog) to urinate on the fires. 151-10.

-lik; to relate, to tell something.

na xōw lik miñ, to tell you. 226-6.
 niL xoi lik te, I will tell you. 351-11.
 niL xōw lik, I am telling you. 360-8.
 niL xwe lik te, I will tell you. 355-4.
 xō wil lik te, he will tell. 203-14.
 xōL ya xō il lik, he told them. 180-10.
 xōL ya xō wil lik, they told them. 180-12.
 xōL teū xō wil lik, he told him. 141-13.
 teō xō wil lik, she began to tell them. 181-15.

-loi, to tie, to wrap around.

a na dis loi, he girded himself. 221-5.
 ya is loi, they wrapped. 179-7.

wil loi, bundles. 210-3.
 Le il loi, he ties together. 334-12.
 Le na is loi, he tied together. 210-5.
 me il loi, he used to tie on feathers. 288-3.
 me na kis loi, he bound it up. 145-11, 348-13.
 mil loi ne, you must feather (arrows). 207-4.
 na iūx loi hit, I tie them up. 247-11.
 tsis loi, he made bundles. 142-3, 210-3, 293-6.
 teis loi, he played (he tied with). 144-4.

-lōs, to drag, to pull along.
 ye na wil lōs, she dragged it in. 190-2.
 na na kit de lōs, he had fixed the load. 162-10.
 na te lōs, she dragged back. 190-1.
 xa na is lōs, she dragged it up. 192-2.

-lū, -le; to kill, to make an attack, to form a war party.

A) *The past definite, customary, and the impotential have the form -lū.*

Le dū wil lū, he had killed several. 165-15.
 xoi dū wil lū, they attacked them. 152-13.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and the imperative have the form -le.*

xoi de il le tsū, they heard the party war. 332-4.
 dū wil le te, a company will come to kill. 332-3.
 dū wil le teL, a party is coming to kill. 334-6.

-lū, -le; to dive, to swim under water.

a) *The past, customary, and impotential have the form -lū.*

na lū, which live (said of fish). 100-7.
 dō til lū, they never come. 252-3.
 til lū, they come. 254-12.

B) *The present and imperative have the form -le.*

da il lel, it always swam. 266-6.
 da wes lel, it swam around in one place. 266-5.
 tce nil le te, they will dive out. 252-9.

-lūw, to watch, to stand guard over.

ye lūw, it watching. 203-13.

- me lūw, watching. 204-6.
 me lūw ^{ax}, he watched it. 205-2.
 mē lūw te, I am going to watch. 292-9.
 me nai lūw te, I will watch. 217-13, 258-10.
 me nauw lūw te, I will watch. 267-17.
 mūw lūw te, I will watch them. 258-15, 218-3.

-Lat, -La; to run, to jump. The verbs which have this root are confined to the singular number and indicate rapid motion by human beings.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -Lat.*

- in nas Lat, it ran up. 295-5.
 in na teis Lat, he jumped up. 171-9.
 ye na wil Lat, she ran in. 136-1.
 ye nal Lat, he ran in. 329-8.
 yin ne nal Lat, in the ground it ran. 221-12.
 na il diL Lat, he came running back. 176-16.
 na is diL Lat, she ran. 185-6.
 nūl diL Lat, he ran back. 115-16.
 xa na is diL Lat, she had run up. 135-13.
 xe e na wil Lat, he ran away again. 176-16.
 xō wil Lat, he ran. 199-4.
 xōL ta na wil Lat, with him she went. 223-14.
 da wil Lat, he jumped on. 113-14.
 da na dū wil Lat, he ran back. 97-12, 98-15.
 da tcit dū wil Lat, he ran. 164-2.
 tce il Lat, he jumped out. 106-2.
 tce in Lat, she ran out. 185-5.
 tce na il Lat, she came there. 135-9.
 tcit dū wil Lat, he jumped off. 107-11.
 ke is Lat, she ran up. 158-8.
 kes Lat dei, he climbed up he saw. 174-7.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -La.*

- me is La dei, he ran up. 217-16.
 na na wil La dei, he ran down. 221-17.
 nō il La, he came running. 360-8.

da din la, run. 176-6.
 tce il la de, he is running along. 220-13.
 teūw la, let me run out. 171-9.

-lit; to cause to burn. This root is confined to the transitive use. Compare -lit above for the root used in corresponding intransitive and passive verbs.

na win lit, she burned it. 311-12.

-lū, -le; to handle or to do anything with semi-liquid, dough-like material.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -lū.*

na iūw lū, I paint. 247-12.
 na de lū, she marked across. 311-13.
 noi xwe il lū, they throw down (blood). 195-11.
 teit te l lū, he rubbed it. 278-10.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -le which does not occur in Hupa Texts.*

-Lōn, -Lō, -Lōw, -Loi; to make baskets, to twine in basket-making. This root is very likely related to Lō, "grass," from the materials of which baskets are made.

A) *The definite tenses have the form -Lōn.*

na kis Lōn, she made baskets. 189-5.
 na kit te Lōn, she wove another round. 305-7.
 na kit te Lōn, she began to make baskets again. 325-9.

B) *The indefinite tenses have the forms -Lō and Lōw, which do not seem to differ in meaning or use.*

na kit te it Lōw, she always made baskets. 157-3.
 ke it Lō, she used to make baskets. 189-1.
 ke it Lōw, she made baskets. 305-4.
 kit te it Lōw, who always made baskets. 324-5.

C) *The impotential and nouns from this root have the form -Loi.*

kit Loi, a basket. 103-7.

-mas, to roll, to rotate.

ya wim mas, he rolled over. 112-15.

xa te mas, (frost) rolled out of the ground. 270-5.

tce nim mas, it rolled out. 197-5.

-mats, to coil. This root is evidently connected with the preceding.

na wes mats, it was coiled. 151-19.

-me, to swim, to bathe (transitive or intransitive).

nai me, I swim in. 311-11.

nauw me, let me swim. 97-15.

na wim me, he swam. 209-13.

na wim me, she bathed. 307-2.

na na iūw me, I bathe it. 247-1.

na nai me, I bathed. 311-8.

na na im me ei, he always bathed. 311-8.

-men, to cause to swim.

ye na wiL men, he made it swim in. 266-2.

me nim men, he landed him. 162-9.

na iL dim men nei, he made it swim back. 266-2.

na is men nei, he made it swim. 266-1.

na teL men, he made it swim. 266-1.

tce niL men nei, he made it swim out. 265-10.

tcit teL men, he made it swim. 265-9.

-meL, -mil, -miL; to strike, to throw, to drop. Verbs having this root are always used with a plural object. When the object is singular, -waL, -wūL, -wūL is employed.

Δ) *The definite tenses have the form -meL.*

ya yai wim meL tsū, he heard them kick up their legs.
342-14.

ya wim meL, he took up. 142-4.

ya xōs meL, he whipped him (the whip was of several strands). 164-3.

ye teū wim meL, they put them in. 200-5.

na dit te meL, they fell. 245-11.
 nim meL diñ, the place you bring them. 210-7.
 nō ya te meL, they dropped them along. 179-11.
 xe e ya xō wit meL, they had thrown away part of them-
 selves. 181-9.
 de dū wim meL, he threw in the fire. 165-10.
 tet meL, scattered. 117-16.
 tce na nim meL, he had them thrown out. 301-14.
 tcein ne meL, he carried it home. 363-1.
 tcit te te meL, he scattered them. 101-3.

B) *The customary and impotential have the form -mil.*

yai im mil, it kicked up. 290-2.
 ya na kis dim mil lei, she smashed it. 152-16.
 ya de mil, the balls used in playing shinny. 143-5.
 yat mil lei, they fell back. 165-11.
 yū wūn dim mil lei, they went through. 211-5.
 wa im mil, he always distributes them. 195-8.
 wūn dim mil, the going through. 144-3.
 wūn dim mil lei, it went through. 144-2.
 nō nūn dim mil, it fell back. 151-18.
 nōn de mil, they fell. 143-8.
 xa te dim mil, chips flew off. 113-13.
 de na de iūw mil, I put. 247-9.
 de de im mil, he pushed them into the fire. 165-6.
 tcit te dim mil, they fell one after another. 208-6.
 tcō xō ne im mil, he threw at her. 332-12.
 ke it mil lei, they drop. 180-14.

C) *The present indefinite and imperative have the form -miL.*

tce na miL, throw them out. 301-13.
 tce ne ya xōn miL, throw them out. 302-3.

-men, -miñ; to fill up, to make full.

Δ) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -men.*

de wim men, it was filled. 191-5.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -miñ.*

xōL yaL de wim miñ il, they filled with them. 153-17.
de wim min te, they will be filled. 253-11.

-medj, to boil, to cook, by boiling.
kyū wil medj, boiled. 166-5.

-mitc, to break off, to pull off.
ya te mitc, they pulled off. 179-10.
teit dū wim mitc, she broke it off. 287-2, 293-16.
teit dū wim mitc hit, when she broke it off. 287-4.

-mūt, to break out, as a spring of water; to break open.
yī kis mūt ei, (a basket) broke. 289-15.
xa kin de mūt, it boiled up. 105-3.

-na, to cook by placing above or before a fire, to steam by placing above boiling water.

me wit dil na te, we shall steam it. 241-11.
me na wiL na ei, he steamed them. 342-12.
kē ya wiL na, they cooked it. 266-10.
ke wiL na, she cooked them. 99-9.
ke na wiL na, he cooked it. 260-6.
kiL na, cook them. 237-2.

-na, to move (?). Perhaps the verbs given below are to be connected with the root next considered.

na xūs din na tsū, someone moving she heard. 191-12
na ka xas din na tsū, someone moving she heard. 165-18.

-na, -nauw; to go, or to come. This root is confined to the third person singular of the verbs in which it occurs. The first person of these verbs has a root -hwa, -hwauw, and the second person one -ya, -yauw. It is likely that this root as well as that found in the first person is a modified form of the root -yai, -ya resulting from a preceding n.

estein nauw, swimming deer (they come into the es, fishdam). 162-1.
ya win na wiL de, if it raises up. 117-10.
ya nauw diñ, the going up place. 195-6.

- ye tein nauw, they will come in. 231-6.
 le in nauw, they came together. 305-2.
 meū na hwiL de, if their time comes. 229-9.
 me win na hwiL te, (her mind) will go against. 325-14.
 na wit dits tin nauw, whirlpool. 120-3.
 ne in nauw, he used to come in. 305-1.
 nit de sin nauw ūñ, didn't you meet her? (didn't she meet you?). 165-2.
 nō in nauw, she stopped. 158-5.
 nō win na hwiL te, he will go. 230-1.
 Compare, nō kiL dje xa in nauw, she quit fighting. 333-6.
 nū win na hwiL, he went. 282-10.
 xa sin nauw diñ, where the sun rises. 332-5.
 dō ye in nauw, no one ever comes in. 329-4.
 dō mit tis in nauw, it never over it reached. 314-2.
 dō tce in nauw, she never used to come out. 305-3.
 dō tin nauw xō lūñ, he had not gone along. 174-5.
 te in nauw, he comes. 310-7.
 tū win na hwiL de, if it comes. 105-12.
 tū win na hwiL te, it will go. 229-13.
 tce in nauw wei, he used to go out. 136-14.
 tce nauw, it coming out. 170-7.
 tein ne in nauw, she always comes. 101-7.
 tein nin nauw hwei, she comes. 101-6.
 teit te in nauw, he used to come along. 162-3, 186-8.
 teit tū win na hwiL de, it will pass here. 272-8.
 kiL dje xa in nauw te, there is going to be a fight. 333-13.

-nan, -nūñ; to drink.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -nan.*

- ta win nan, he drank it. 337-7.
 tan din nan, you drank. 337-12.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and the imperative have the form -nūñ.*

- tai win nūñ iL de, if he drinks water. 338-7.
 tai din nūñ, let us drink. 179-3.

ta nai win nûn de, if he drinks. 337-16.

ta nai win nûn te, he will drink. 337-18.

tauw din nûn te, I am going to have a drink. 111-13.

-nan, -nûñ; to turn, to move. Verbs having this root are used of the turning about of a person and of the movements of the foetus.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -nan.*

na is din nan, he turned. 278-11.

xōL xût tes nan, it moved in her. 341-3.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -nûñ.*

xōL xût tes nûn te, it would move in her. 341-2.

xōL xût tes nûn te ne en, in her was about to move. 342-4.

xon na is din nûñ hit, when he turned around. 278-12.

-ne, -n; to speak, to say something, to sing, to make a sound, to play an instrument.

A) *The past definite, customary, impotential have the form -ne.*

ai xōL ne, he kept telling him. 208-13.

ai xōL de in ne, she used to tell her. 135-3.

a yai xōL dū wen ne, they said. 165-2.

a yai dū wen ne, they said. 165-7.

a yaL de iūw ne, I told them. 301-1.

a yaL tcit den ne, he told them. 109-18.

a ya dū win nel, they were saying. 153-14.

aL tcit den ne, he talked to. 100-3.

a nō hōL tcit den ne, he said of us. 302-3.

a hwiL tcin ne, he will say of me. 363-16.

a hwiL tcin ne, why does she always tell me. 135-4.

a hwiL tcit dū win nel, they told me. 355-11.

a xōL tcit den ne, he said to him. 97-7.

a den ne, he said. 97-15.

a den ne, it made the noise. 321-5.

a den ne, she sang. 333-14.

a dū win nel lil, he said. 235-4.

a dū win neL de, if anybody says. 267-5.
 ûn niL dūw ne, I am telling you. 356-1.
 ûn niL den ne, I told you. 163-8.
 yaL tcit den ne, she told them. 299-6.
 ya xōL tcit den ne, they said to him. 102-15.
 ya dū wen ne, they said. 109-17.
 ya dū win neL, they said. 361-8.
 nō hōL tcit den ne, they told us. 302-4.
 xa a xōL tcin ne, he was telling him that. 150-2.
 xa a den ne, he called the same. 105-5.
 xōL den ne e te, I will call him. 139-45.
 xōL tcit den ne, he said. 105-18.
 xōL tcit dū win neL, he kept saying. 141-12.
 de in ne, he used to imitate. 182-1.
 din ne, it was playing. 99-17.
 dō a dū win ne he, don't say that. 175-1.
 dō ne ne, let it play. 100-3.
 dū wen ne, it sounded. 108-16, 189-13.
 dū wen ne e tsū, it sounded he heard. 144-3.
 dū win ne, it played. 100-5.
 tcit de iL ne, he played on. 99-12.
 tcit den ne, he said. 106-9.

B) *The present definite and the present indefinite except sometimes the first person singular have the form -n.*

ai wē tcin, I hear it said. 360-1.
 a yan, they said that. 116-17.
 a na hwiL tcit den te, of me he will say. 363-18.
 an tsū, he heard it cry. 281-13.
 a hwiL tcit den hwiL, he must tell me. 314-11.
 a xōL tcit den tsū, he heard say. 141-8.
 a den de, if he sings. 236-2.
 a den tsū, singing he heard. 186-12.
 yei tcin, they say. 275-1.
 hwiL tcit den te, they will talk to me. 322-15.
 dō a hwiL tcit den de, if he does not tell me. 257-12.
 tcin, they say. 135-1.
 tcit den de, if he says. 111-7.

-neūw, -ne yeūw; to talk, to speak.

This root seems to be an extended form of the last. Verbs employing it have reference to the speaking of a certain language, or the delivery of a discourse or at least a number of sentences. Those with the form -ne refer to the utterance of some single definite phrase, while verbs with the root -lik are employed of the relation of some incident or circumstance.

A) *All parts of the verbs containing this root have the form -neūw with the exception of the first person singular and the imperative forms.*

yit de din niñ xūn neūw, the Tolowa language. 110-11.

wa nūn xō win ne hwił te, they will talk about. 272-17.

wūn xai neūw te, he will talk about. 260-12.

wūñ xū win ne hwił te, they will talk about.

mūx xūn neūw hwe ne en, their talk used to be. 306-4.

nai xe neūw te, few will talk. 295-13.

nō wūn nūn xūn neūw te, they will talk about us. 267-18.

dō he tce xai neūw, he did not say anything. 113-12.

dō xōn nō xūn neūw, they never talk into her. 334-2.

tiñ xe neūw, who spoke the curse. 223-8.

tce xai neūw, he spoke. 105-1.

tce xa in neūw, he always said the same thing. 283-13.

tce xō win ne hwił te, she shall talk. 289-12.

tce xūn neūw, he commenced to talk. 272-6.

B) *The first person singular and the imperative have the form -ne yeūw.*

xūn ne yeūw ne, he must talk. 227-4.

xūn nē yeūw de, if I talk. 217-15.

xūn nē yeūw te, I will talk. 217-11.

xūn nin yeūw, you speak. 153-7.

With the preceding, is probably connected:

kyū wen nūw, it thundered. 144-5.

-ne, -sen, -siñ; to think, to know.

A) *The third person of all tenses has the form -ne.*

ai yōn des ne te, she will think about. 104-1.

a teō in ne, he kept thinking. 139-4.

a tcōn des ne, he thought. 96-7.
 ya tcōn des ne, they thought. 265-2.
 dō teō xō xō ne, without the knowledge of. 204-6.
 tee xōn des ne, he found him out. 207-11.
 teō in ne, he kept thinking. 113-2, 311-8.
 teō win neL te, she will think about. 312-3.
 teō xōn des ne, he thought of him. 257-1.
 teō xōn des ne hwūñ, he shall know. 319-13.
 teō xōn des ne te, she will think of him. 325-14.

B) *The first and second persons of all tenses have the form -sen, -sin.*

ai ne sen, I thought. 187-3.
 ai niñ sin ne, you must think. 208-17.
 ai nūw siñ, I thought so. 353-3.
 niñ siñ, you think. 337-12.
 hwūn ne siñ, don't you remember. 163-8.
 dō ai nin siñ ^ax, you don't think. 337-9.

-ne, to gather nuts from the ground, to pick up.
 kya da ne, they picked. 138-7.
 kya da ne xō win sen, they commenced to pick. 138-6.

-nel, neL; to play (said of children).
 miL na we nel le xō lūñ, he had been playing with.
 292-11.
 na in nel le xō lan, he played he saw. 186-1.
 na we nel le xō lūñ, he had been playing. 292-13.

-noi, -nō; to place on end, to be in a vertical position. This root is confined to the plural; for the singular, -ai, -a would be expected.

le na neL nō, he stood up. 235-12.
 nes noi, (mountains) which stand. 220-3.

-noL, to blaze.
 kyū wit nōL, a fire blazing. 109-11.

-nū, -ne; to do, to happen, to behave in a certain way.

A) *The past, customary, and impotential have the form -nū.*
 a en nū, it does it. 275-5.
 a in nū, he did. 288-9.

a in nū miL, when the sun was here. 332-4.
 a ya in nū, they used to have sports. 305-2.
 a win nū, one should do. 99-11.
 xa a in nū, he always did that. 139-9.
 xa a in nū, that happened. 340-5.

B) *The present and imperative have the form -ne.*

a ya tcō ne, let them do that. 365-16.
 a win ne liL te, it will be. 311-17.
 au win neL de, if it happens. 117-9.
 au win neL de, if it happens. 117-9.
 a win neL te, it will be. 289-11.
 au win neL te, it will be. 105-12.
 xa a win ne liL te, that will be done. 229-10.
 xa a win neL te, it will be that way. 259-18.
 tce in ne, it helps him she. 196-1.
 dō xa auw ne xō xō liñ, I won't do that. 230-15.

-nūw; to hear. Usually a periphrastic expression, it goes into his head is used for the hearing of anything.

tce in nūw, he heard about it. 204-13.

Compare, ke wen nūw, it thundered. 144-5.

-hwai, -hwa, -hwauw; to walk, to go, to come. This root is found only in the first person of certain verbs. It is probably a modified form of the root -yai, -ya, -yauw.

A) *The impotential regularly has the form -hwai. (It is not usual for negatives to take such a form.)*

dō na hwai, I have never been. 336-11.

B) *The present and imperative have the form -hwa (-hwal with progressive suffix).*

wiūw hwal, I am coming. 110-4, 120-16.

na hwa, I will walk. 164-6, 175-7.

C) *The form -hwauw may occur in the present or customary.*

nū hwauw, I come. 351-1.

-hwal, -hwal; to fish for with a hook, to catch with a hook.

A) *The past, customary, and impotential have the form -hwal.*

yī kit tū hwal, nobody hooks. 107-6.

na xō wiñ hwal, he hooked him. 107-6.

ta ya is hwal, they caught. 328-4.
 kyō ya wiñ hwal, they fished. 328-3.
 kyō hwal le, somebody hooking. 106-15.

B) *The present and imperative have the form -hwal.*
 kit tūw hwal, let me hook. 107-5.

-hwe, to dig.

xa ke hwe, to dig. 135-2.
 tee kin niñ hwe, he had finished digging. 100-9.
 kit diñ hwe tei diñ, he would dig out. 100-1.
 kit te hwe, he began to dig. 100-8.

-hwe, -hwil, -hwil; to call by name, to name. This root is identical with the noun xō hwe, "his name."

A) *All tenses without the progressive suffix have the form -hwe.*

na xō ū hwe, he will call. 283-11.
 tee xō hwe, he talked. 283-13.
 teō hwe il te, they will call. 272-11.
 teū hwōñ hwe e te, they will call me. 272-12.
 teū hwō hwe il te, they will call. 272-10.
 teū xō ū hwe, he will call. 283-11.

B) *The past, customary, and impotential having the progressive suffix take the form -hwil.*

kit te hwil, he called along. 98-4.

C) *The present and imperative having the progressive suffix take the form -hwil.*

iñ hwil, you call. 355-6.
 hwil tsū, he heard someone calling. 360-7.

-hwen, -hwiñ; to melt (said of frost).

nal hwin te, it will melt away. 273-6.

-hwōt; exact meaning unknown.

le na kil dū hwōt, it grew back on. 164-1.

-xa, -xū, -xaiL;¹ to track, to follow tracks.

¹ The vowel in this root is very hard to determine because of the preceding rough x. In Hupa Texts it has been uniformly written a, but judging from the fact that the Customary and Impotential have been found to contain the vowel ū it is probable that in the other tenses the vowel is e rather than a. Compare -xe, -xū; to finish, to overtake, p. 252 below.

ya xō TEL xa, he tracked them. 267-15.
 na ya xō TEL xa, they tracked him. 170-3.
 na na ya xōn nīL xa ei, they found his tracks. 170-4.
 xot da na ya xōL xa, down they tracked him. 170-3.
 teit TEL xa, he tracked it. 185-12.
 ya xō wīL xaiL, going along they tracked him. 170-5.

-xa, to have position (said of water or a liquid).

wiñ xa, (a lake) lay. 101-13.
 wiñ xa te, (water) will stay. 112-9.
 na a xa, (droolings) fill it. 310-8, 311-5.
 nañ xa, (bodies of water) were. 252-1, 310-1.
 nañ xa tciñ, (lake) lies toward. 364-10.

-xa, -xal, -xal, -xūñ; to dawn. It is probable that this root has a more definite meaning. The subject of the verbs is no doubt the mythical dawn maiden.

ye iL xa, mornings. 290-6.
 ye it xa miL, at break of day. 356-14.
 yū wīL xal, mornings. 260-6.
 nai wīL xai te, night will pass. 242-17.
 Compare, nais xūn te, there will be sunshine. 228-1.

-xa, -xan, -xūñ; to stand (said of a tree).

nai kyū wiñ xa, (a pine) stands. 347-11.
 na kyū wiñ xa, (medicine) grows. 364-11.
 da kyū wiñ xa ei, (something) stood. 242-3.
 kyū wiñ xa, she left standing (a shrub). 289-8.
 kis xūñ, (a tree) standing. 113-7.
 kis xūn diñ, standing place. 137-17.

-xan, -xūn; to be sweet or pleasant to the taste.

xwa wīL xan, he liked them. 110-5.
 Compare, kiL La xūn, deer (said to mean "with it is sweet").

-xan, xūñ, -xauw; to move in a basket or other vessel any liquid or small divided substance, to catch with a net, to dip up. This is one of the roots which classify the object affected according to its size and shape by being limited in that regard as to its application.

A) *The past definite has the form -xan.*

- ya wiñ xan, he picked it up. 337-6.
 ya te xan, he picked up. 109-16.
 ye teū wiñ xan, she brought in. 209-10.
 nō a diñ niñ xan,¹ she placed herself. 223-9.
 nō niñ xan, she put it. 242-7.
 xō wa tciñ xan, to her she gave. 246-12.
 xō sa wiñ xan, he put it in her mouth. 342-7.
 sa wiñ xan, he put it into her mouth. 278-10.
 sa xan ne, (a lake) in the distance was. 112-13.
 dō teū wiñ xan, he does not catch any. 257-9.
 tce te xan, he took out. 111-5.
 tceit tes xan, he took along. 342-2.

B) *The present definite has the form -xũñ.*

- mis sai xũñ te, I will put in its mouth. 243-16.
 missa wiñ xũñ te, in his mouth she will put. 243-10.
 nō ne xũñ te, I will put. 289-2.
 nō niñ xũñ te, if he puts. 296-6.
 xa is xũñ hit, when she had brought them up. 99-9.
 xō lũñ se xũñ, must be there. 112-12.
 sũx xũñ, lying in a basket. 171-7.
 dō teū wiñ xũñ te, he does not catch. 256-6.
 tsis sũx xũñ, lying there. 223-11.

C) *The indefinite tenses have the form -xauw.*

- ya wī xauw hwiL te, he will take it up. 295-17.
 miss sũñ xauw ne, its mouth put it in. 246-14.
 nō a diñ xauw, lay yourself down. 223-9.
 nō na iũw xauw, I leave it. 247-3.
 nōñ xauw ne, put it. 296-14.
 dō sai xauw, one can't swallow. 141-2.
 tiñ xauw ne, you take it along. 246-13.
 tce e xauw, he always caught. 191-2.

-xait, -xai; to buy.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -xait.*

- tcō ya te xait, they bought. 198-6, 200-8.

¹ This word means to place one's self (a woman) in position for intercourse and probably is a figurative use of this root.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and the imperative have the form -xai.*

yō xai na na kis deL, to buy they came back. 200-7.

yō xai xō win sen, they all began to buy. 200-3.

-xe, -xū; to finish, to overtake.

me neL xe teL, I am about to finish. 261-3.

miL xoi niL xe, it went on him. 308-8.

me neL xe, I finish. 260-15.

me niL xe, he finished it. 296-8.

hwe na teōL xe, let him catch up with me. 187-2.

-xen, -xūw; to float, used only of plural objects.

A) *The past definite tense has the form -xen.*

nō nūn de xen, they floated to the shore. 216-6.

xai xen nei, he came up. 210-9.

xot dai xen, they floated down. 216-5.

tañ xen nei, (canoe) went away. 222-9.

B) *The present indefinite, customary, impotential, and imperative have the form -xūw.*

nō xūw, it floats ashore. 346-5.

-xūt, to hang.

na nū wil xūt, hanging for a door. 171-1.

-xūt, to tear down.

na is xūt, he tore down. 104-8.

na ya is xūt, they tore down. 267-8.

Compare, na iñ xūt, it dropped down. 115-14.

-xūt, -xūl; to ask, to question.

na ō dūw de xūt, I ask you for it. 296-10.

teō dū wiL xūt, she asked them. 301-17.

teō dū wiL xūt, he questioned it. 266-3.

yō dū wit xūl liL te, they will ask for. 296-3.

teū hūcō wiL xūl liL te, she will ask for. 311-17.

-xūts, to bite, to chew.

nō iL xūts, he chewed off. 288-5.

xō dit teL xūts, she felt it bite. 111-2.

-xūts, -xūs; to pass through the air, to fly, to fall, to throw.

A) *The definite tenses have the form -xûts.*

- ya wûñ xûts sil len, he nearly flew. 176-13.
 ya nat xûts ei, he flew away. 113-10.
 yañ xûts ei, he flew up. 271-2.
 na na wit xûts, he nearly flew back down. 114-2.
 niñ xûts, he flew. 113-17.
 nō niñ xûts, something fell. 246-11, 362-9.
 xot da na wit xûts, he fell back. 152-3.
 da nat xûts tse, it lit on. 204-8.
 da teū wiñ xûts, he flew up there. 114-1.
 dū wiñ xûts, it came off. 157-7.
 teō xon niL xûts, she threw after him. 159-9.
 ke wiñ xûts, he fell over. 105-17.

B) *The parts of the verb other than the present and past definite have the form -xûs.*

- ya ex xûs xō lan, they fell over. 117-17.
 ya wit xûs sil lei, he flew up. 294-15.
 ya na it xûs, he kept flying up. 113-1.
 wai e xûs sei, he threw at her. 333-1.
 na wit xûs iL, he is falling. 152-5.
 na wit xûs sil, he flew along back. 204-7.
 na xûs, which fly. 114-9.
 da ûñ xûs, fly. 114-2.
 da tce e xûs, it used to light. 150-9.
 dō he ya xō tcein te e a xûs, it did not to them reach.
 166-8.
 te e xûs, it flew up. 112-16.
 tce a xûs, it flew. 244-1.

-sel, -seL; to be or to become warm.

A) *The past has the form -sel.*

- na a ya dis sel, they warmed themselves. 170-11.

B) *The present tense has the form -seL.*

- wa kin nin seL xō lan, it was heated through he saw.
 329-16.

-sit; to awake.

- tce in sit, he woke up. 121-8.

tce in sit hit, when she woke up. 288-10, 113-8.

tcin dis sit hit, when we wake up. 190-4.

-da, to be poor in flesh, to become poor; when said of the mind, djē, to be sorry.

tcō ō da, let it be sorry. 351-9, 356-1.

tcōn da te, it will be sorry. 353-7.

-da, to carry, to move (said of a person or animal).

ye tcū wīL da, she carried in. 191-13.

xō wa iL da, she handed her. 181-13.

-dai, to bloom, to blossom.

na kit te it dai ye, it blossoms again. 364-3.

kyū wit dai ye iL win te, it always blossoms. 365-4.

-dai, -da; to sit, to stay, to remain, to fish, to wait for game.

A) *The past definite and the impotential have the form -dai.*

ma tsis dai, chief (the principal one who stays). 329-9.

me e na nes dai, hidden he sat watching. 293-1.

na ne sin dai, you sat down. 351-1.

na nes dai, she sat down. 136-2.

na se dai ūk, the way I sat. 290-15.

sit dai, he lived. 278-1.

da tcin nes dai, he sat. 107-12.

da tcin nes dai, she fished. 98-14.

dō xō liñ se dai, I can't stay. 360-11.

tcin nes dai, he sat. 101-15.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, customary, and imperative have the form -da.*

e it da, it lies there. 247-8.

ya sit da diñ, they were staying place. 299-12.

na nes da xō lūñ, he was sitting. 270-10.

ne e nese da te, I will hide from you. 328-6.

sin dañ, you stay. 328-6.

sit da, he was staying there. 164-16.

sūw da ne en diñ, I used to live place. 272-12.

da nese da te, I will go fishing. 256-8.

da tce it da, he always fished. 237-1.

dō win da, all do not stop. 260-19.

tsis da yei, he lives. 159-16.
 tsis da ne en, he used to stay. 271-5.
 tsis da diñ, he used to stay place. 220-9.
 tsis da te, he will stay. 211-7.
 tee it da, she used to live. 286-2.
 tein nes da te, she will sit. 290-14.
 teū win da, he stayed. 97-3.
 kyū win nai da, to hunt (they travelled). 190-15.

-dau, -da; to melt away, to disappear.

A) *The past and the impotential have the form -dau.*

na is dau we a xō lūñ, it had melted away. 236-1.
 dō xō liñ it dau, they won't melt away. 254-7, 256-14.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -da.*

nit djē kis da te, (I wish) your mind would melt away.
 259-9.

-dal, -daL, -dauw; to pass along, to go, to come.

A) *The past tense has the form -dal.*

wil dal lei, it coming along. 174-7.
 min na il dal, she ran around. 153-2.
 na wil dit dal, he ran. 221-7.
 na wit dal, he went. 223-12.
 na wit dal hit, when he came. 223-7.
 nal dit dal, it coming along. 115-15.
 xōL wil dal, with him came along. 115-1.

B) *The present has the form -daL.*

hwa na na wit daL diñ, in the evening. 99-13.
 mūx xūn nauw daL te, having gratified myself I will go
 back. 223-13.
 na nauw daL diñ, he was coming back. 152-7.
 na nauw daL diñ, sun gone down time. 322-9.
 teū wil daL tsū, he heard him coming. 176-11.

c) *The imperative, customary, and impotential have the form -dauw.*

- ye na it dauw, whenever he went back in. 288-6, 336-6.
 ye nûn dauw, come in. 98-17, 192-7.
 le na it dauw, he used to make the rounds. 336-7.
 hwil tel dauw, (I wish) it would travel with me. 114-11.
 min na na se it dauw, around he always went. 346-3.
 na na e dauw, (sun) goes down. 364-4.
 na na it dauw, (sun) gone down. 104-10.
 na ne it dauw, he used to come back. 137-1.
 na nit dauw xō lûñ, he had come back. 267-7.
 na te it dauw, she always went home. 237-6.
 na tel dit dauw, she ran back. 157-6.
 na tin' dauw, you better go back. 329-3.
 dō he min tel dauw, he did not run for it. 112-13.
 tcit tel dauw, she ran up. 152-15.

-deL, -dil, -dil; to go, to come, to travel. Verbs having this root are restricted to the plural. The singular is expressed by the root -yai, -ya, -yauw.

A) *The definite tenses have the form -deL.*

- ya nin deL, they went. 170-9.
 ye win deL te, they will go in. 255-3.
 ye na wō deL te, you will travel in. 361-12.
 ye nan deL, they came back in. 301-16.
 ya te seL te, we will go. 145-10.
 ye tcit te deL, they went into. 142-9.
 ye tcū win deL, they went in. 278-4.
 wûn na is deL, they started. 101-17.
 le na nin deL ei, they went clear round. 102-1.
 me na ya is deL, they started back. 208-16.
 me nin tsis deL, in it they danced. 216-5.
 me sit te deL, they moved up. 216-15.
 na in deL, they got back. 181-8.
 na is deL, they had traveled. 181-15.
 na wes deL, it encircles (they encircle). 364-15.
 na na ya nin deL, they arrived. 172-2.

- na na nin deL, they went over. 267-6.
 na nan deL, they became. 96-6.
 na nan deL xō lan, they had become. 119-12.
 na nan deL de, when they come to be. 319-3.
 na nas deL te, they will live. 228-2.
 na nit deL, he struck. 120-4.
 nan deL, it snowed. 169-2.
 nan deL ei, they went back. 182-5.
 na seL te (na se deL te), we will visit. 174-2.
 nas seL, they began to walk. 180-16.
 nas deL te, they will stay. 253-4.
 nas deL te, they will stay. 253-4.
 na tes deL, they started back. 176-17.
 na tes deL, they started home. 329-18.
 na kis deL, they came around, 200-2.
 nin is deL, they danced. 104-14.
 nin tsis deL, they danced. 215-12.
 nin sū wit deL, they dance. 366-1.
 nō ya nin deL, they sat down. 280-5.
 nō nauw nin deL, they came to marry. 208-11.
 nō na nin deL, they lived. 237-1.
 xa sin deL diñ, the coming up place. 363-3.
 xōl tes deL, with him they went. 110-7.
 xōl tcit tes deL, they ran after them. 153-16.
 xōt de ya is deL, they met them. 110-8.
 da nō nin deL, they sat. 179-2.
 da nō te deL te, everybody fished. 256-9.
 dō he nas deL ^ox, they could not walk about. 322-7.
 dō tce nin deL, they did not come out. 102-11.
 ta des deL xō lūñ, they had come ashore. 101-2.
 tes deL ei, they flew away. 159-12.
 tes deL te, they will come. 252-3.
 tsī yūn tes dil deL, we went away. 200-1.
 tsin te tes dil deL, we ran away. 198-10.
 tce na nin deL, they went back. 267-9.
 tce nin deL hit, when they came out. 175-11.
 tce te deL, they went out. 141-5.

tcin te deL, they got there. 138-5.
 tcit tes deL, they went. 170-15.
 tcit tes deL te, he was to travel with. 174-9.

B) *The customary, impotential, and past of the fourth conjugation have the form -dil.*

ya wit dil, they are traveling. 110-8.
 wit dil, (ells) coming. 253-2.
 mûk kût nai dil, we walk on (the earth). 340-11.
 na it dil, who go around. 305-9.
 na ya wit dil, they went along. 172-1.
 na wit dil liL te, we will visit. 177-2.
 na na in dil, they came back. 182-6.
 na nan dil liL te, they will live. 343-13.
 na dil, they were living. 100-7.
 na te in dil, they go home. 333-13.
 nin sin dil, they danced. 105-7.
 xôL teû wit dil, those following him. 208-1.
 xû in dil, they will pass. 283-15.
 da wes dil, they waited. 252-7.
 da wit dil, they live. 365-8.
 dô ye in dil, they never come. 305-10.
 dô xô liñ tin dil, they won't go. 253-3.
 dô tce in dil, they never went out. 101-10.
 te in dil, they flew along. 317-3.
 tsī yûn te il dil, they always ran off. 333-11.
 tcit te in dil, they traveled. 190-15.
 teû wit dil, they came along. 101-16.
 teû wit dil lit, as they were going along. 170-8.

C) *The present indefinite and the imperative have the form -dil.*

yai dil, let us go. 142-14.
 ye nai dil, let us go in. 210-13.
 wei dil, we will go. 207-7.
 wil dil ei, it shook. 142-6.
 wûn nai dil xô sin xô lan, hunting had been he saw.
 104-11.
 wûn na dil te, they will hunt. 311-14.

Le neL te, (le ne diL te), let us meet. 174-3.
 nai diL, let us go. 175-16.
 na na wit diL te, the people will live again. 236-3.
 na na diL, come down. 166-7.
 na niL ne, they must live. 317-1.
 na nō diL, go away. 266-15.
 na diL, who are living. 321-3.
 na diL ^ax, they will live. 255-8.
 na diL ne en, that used to live. 204-15.
 na diL diñ, he lived place. 100-6.
 na diL te, they will travel. 107-7.
 na tin diL tsū, he heard them coming home. 329-5.
 na kit diL xō lan, he had been playing he saw. 140-10.
 nin sin diL ^ax, they danced. 105-9.
 nin sō diL, make a dance. 104-14.
 nit tō diL, come. 113-16.
 da wit diL ne en, they used to live. 259-4.
 dō nin sin diL te ne en, they would not dance. 366-1.
 tin diL, it is coming. 199-5.
 tsin tit diL diL, let us run away. 333-11.
 tce in diL ^ax, outside the door. 169-9.
 tce in diL miñ, for them to come out. 102-9.
 teit tin diL, they are coming. 198-2, 138-4.
 teū wit diL ne en, they used to go about. 102-3.

-diL, -diL, -deL; to strike (?).

na niL deL, he struck. 120-4.

-den, -diñ; to travel in company. This root is only employed in case of a number of persons who make a journey in company.

A) *The past has the form -den.*

sa win den, they all went. 142-15.

sa nan den, they traveled. 116-6, 144-10.

B) *The present definite and indefinite, and the imperative have the form -diñ.*

sa ō diñ, travel. 152-7.

sa wō din te, you will travel. 151-6.

sa win diñ hit, when they went out. 322-12.

sa nan din te, they were going away. 116-5.

-den, -diñ; to be light, to blaze. It seems possible that the words given below are connected in meaning. The negative with the verb may well have the meaning of gloomy, lonesome, the opposite of sunshine.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -den.*

- ye kin nen den, sunshine came in. 305-6.
 na kin neL den, she made it blaze. 288-11.
 dea xa win den, the time was near. 226-2.
 dō teū wil den, she was lonesome. 306-10, 220-4.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -diñ.*

- ye kin nen diñ, light shone in. 308-3.
 wōL din tañ (-te- with some suffix), you will get used to it. 180-9.
 na dō weL din tse, I am becoming lonesome for. 176-2.

-dil, -diL; to ring, to give a metallic response to a blow.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -dil.*

- kyū win dil, there was a ringing noise. 96-2.
 kyū win dil le tsū, they heard it ring. 152-1.

B) *The present definite and indefinite have the form -diL.*

- kyū win diL tsū, a jingling noise. 293-3.

-dik, to peck (said of a bird).

- yis dik, he pecked. 113-13.
 min noi kiL dik, he pecked open. 113-15.
 min nō kiL dik te, he was going to pick. 113-3.
 min nō kyōL dik, pick open. 112-17.
 nai neL dik, he pecked. 113-9.
 nain teL dik, he pecked. 113-14.

-dik, to stand in a line.

- na nū win dik, they lined up. 216-17.

-dits, to twist into rope or twine.

- ya kyū win dits, they made rope. 151-11.
 kyū win dits te, to make rope. 151-6, 8.

-dō, to cut, to slash.

nai deL dō, he cut him. 164-3.

ta nai xos dō wei, it cut him to pieces. 108-2, 106-14.

-dō, to quiver, to dodge, to draw back.

xa en nal dit dō wei, it drew back. 105-9.

dō nas dō, they won't dodge. 258-13.

te nal dit dō te, it will draw back. 273-5.

-djē, with verbs referring to the mind. This root is connected with djē in xō djē, his mind, etc.

na xō win djē ei, his mind passed. 340-11.

-dje ū, -dje; to fly in a flock.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -dje ū.*

ya nat dje ū, they came back. 301-15.

ye wit dje ū, they came in. 299-14.

nō na it dje ū, they came back. 299-10.

nō nan dit dje ū, they got back. 301-15.

na dite dje ū, they flew together. 299-1.

B) *The present and imperative have the form -dje.*

ye ō dite dje ne, run in. 299-13.

-djīn, to come near, to bother something.

dō me djīn, it did not mind. 315-4.

dō mite djīn te, it won't mind. 315-9.

-taL, -tūL, -tūL, -tal; to step, to kick, to do anything with the foot.

A) *The past definite and present definite have the form -taL.*

yin ne ya xōL taL, in the ground he tramped them. 361-10.

ye kil taL, they began to dance. 179-2.

ye teū wil taL ei, they landed. 362-5.

noi dū win taL xō lūū, he had made a track. 292-5.

nō na dū win taL, he stepped away. 223-11.

nō dū win taL xō lan, it had made a track he saw. 185-12.

nō kyū wil taL, the finishing dance. 104-16.

da nō dū win taL, he stepped. 120-3.

te nō dū win taL, in the water he stepped. 120-3.
teit tel taL, they danced. 362-3.

- B) *The customary and impotential have the form -tûl.*
na ya de it tûl, they used to drag their feet. 207-3.
- C) *The present indefinite and imperative have the form -tûL.*
ye in tûL ne, you must step in. 209-2.
na na tûL diñ, the stepping down place. 207-2.
nō nai ya dū wit tal, he stepped. 207-10.

-tan, -tûñ, -tūw; to handle or to move a long object. This is another of the roots which classify the object affected according to the size and shape. For some reason empty baskets are referred to by verbs having this root.

- A) *The past definite has the form -tan.*
ya win tan, he took. 108-18.
ya na win tan, he picked it up. 112-11, 341-13.
ye teū win tan, he put in. 96-13.
yōn tan, he kept. 96-8.
lel tan, were shut (his eyes). 337-8.
na na win tan, he took down. 97-16.
nō na kin tan, he set the wedge again. 109-1.
nō nin tan, he put. 210-16.
nō kin nin tan, he set the wedge. 108-11.
xa win tan, he drew from. 211-3.
xō wa in tan, he gave him. 211-1.
xō wa ya in tan, they gave him. 144-14.
xō lan de dū win tan, he has put in the fire. 150-6.
da na win tan, he put it down. 97-13.
da sit tan, it was sitting there. 246-10.
de dū win tan, he put them in. 150-4.
dje win tan, it spread open. 289-14.
ta na is tan, she took it out of the water. 325-4.
ta tce nin tan, he took it out of. 107-6.
te teū win tan, he put in the water. 101-14.
tce na nin tan, he took out. 97-13.
tee nin tan, he pulled out. 329-10.
teō nan tan, he held it. 314-9.
teō xōn tan, he held her. 153-3.

B) *The present definite has the form -tũñ.*

- ya win tũn hit, when he picked up. 202-6.
 me sit tũñ, was in it. 243-9.
 sit tũñ, it was sitting. 337-4.
 siL tũn ^ax, it lay. 266-8.
 da sit tũñ, it sits. 246-9.
 de dũw tũñ, let me put them in the fire. 150-4.
 dō de dũ wit tũñ, why don't you cook. 171-3.
 teit tes tũn de, if he takes along. 317-13.

c) *The present indefinite, customary, impotential, and imperative have the form -tũw.*

- ya nauw tũw, I will pick up. 286-9.
 wai iL tũw, he always gave. 136-12.
 hũw wũn tũw, hand me. 278-7.
 da e iũw tũw, I put. 247-7.
 dō de dit tũw, one must never put in the fire. 150-2.
 dje na wiL tũw, he opened it. 109-2.

-tan, -tũñ, -tũw; to split.

- dje win tan, it spread open. 289-14.
 dje na wiL tũw, he opened it. 109-2.
 kiL tũw tse, someone splitting logs he heard. 108-5.
 kyũw tũw, I am splitting. 108-9.

-tan, -tũñ; to eat (used only of the third person singular).

Δ) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -tan.*

- yai tan, he ate. 109-18.
 yī tan, they eat. 351-7.
 he teit tan, even he ate. 346-5.
 dō xō liñ yī tan, she shall not eat. 253-6.
 teit tan, he ate. 106-5.
 teit tan hũw te, he shall eat. 107-8.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -tũñ.*

- teit tũn ne en, he used to eat. 346-11.

-tan (?), -tũñ; the exact meaning is unknown.

- na xō wiL tũn te, it will be wet. 273-6.
 na xōL tũñ, let it get soft. 233-6.

-te, to look for, to search after.

xai nit te, she looked for it. 243-4.

xauw te, let me look for it. 104-16.

xa ûn te, it can be seen. 119-4.

xa ne it te, she looked for it. 306-13.

xa ne te te, I am going to look for it. 336-10.

xa nū win te, she looked for it. 111-3, 293-9.

xante, look for it. 243-3.

-te, to carry around. This root seems limited to men and animals in the singular and is probably connected with the root -ten, -tiñ, -tūw given below.

me na is te ei, she carried it. 290-8.

na iL te ^ax, she carried it. 290-6.

na is te, he carried it around. 282-4.

Compare, da e iL te, they were on a stick. 186-11.

teū wit til, she was holding up. 246-12.

-te, to remain in a recumbent position. Compare, -ten, -tiñ, -tūw; to assume such a position.

tce it te, he used to lie. 207-2, 288-7.

tein nō te, he might lie. 169-4.

-ten, -tiñ, -tūw; to move or to carry in any way a person, animal or animal product. This is another of the classifying roots applicable only to individual objects of certain character. For a plural object -lai, -la, -lūw is employed.

A) *The past definite has the form -ten.*

a dit ta teū wIL ten, he put him in his sack. 221-6.

ya wIL ten nei, she picked him up. 287-3.

ya xōL ten, he has taken him. 151-4.

ya na wIL ten, she put it in. 136-5.

ye teū wIL ten, she put it in. 289-17.

ye teū wIL ten nei, he took him in. 222-8.

yin ne teū wIL ten nei, he put him in the ground. 215-3.

le na niL ten, he took it all the way around. 293-10.

na iL dit ten, he brought it back. 283-4.

na iL dit ten nei, she took him back. 287-6.

na teL ten, he took it along. 282-3.

nō ya xon niL ten, they left him. 169-7.
 nō na niL ten, he put it. 221-11.
 nō na xon niL ten, he laid her. 342-10.
 hwin nū wil ten, I was brought here. 180-7.
 xai xōs ten nei, they took her up. 239-1.
 xa is ten, she brought up. 99-2.
 xa na wil ten, he dug it out. 221-10.
 xoi kya niL ten, he took it from him. 222-7.
 da na xōL ten, he put him. 108-1.
 da siL ten, lying on something. 186-4.
 da dū wil ten, he has been carried off. 150-10.
 da tce xō diL ten, she has taken him away. 159-5.
 ta na is ten nei, he has taken it out. 217-17.
 tce na xon niL ten, he took out. 153-7.
 tce niL ten, he took out. 282-2.
 tce xō niL ten, they took him out. 278-4.
 tce xō teL ten, he took him along. 210-15.
 tcit teL ten, he took along. 152-9.
 tcū wil ten, he put him. 152-9.
 tewin dai wil ten, he spoiled. 221-13.
 ke wū teō xōL ten, somebody hid. 181-12.

b) *The present definite has the form -tiñ.*

ye tcū wil tin de, if they will take them in. 302-7.
 yin ne tcū wil tiñ, in the ground they have put. 221-3.
 nō na xon niL tin ne en, he caught up with him. 176-11.
 nō niL tin diñ, he put it place. 266-9.
 dō nō niL tin te sil len, he did not want to leave it. 293-8.
 te sōL tin te, you will take. 222-7.
 tce na xon neL tiñ, I brought it down. 273-7.

c) *The parts of the verb with the exception of the past and present definite have the form -tūw.*

yauw tūw, let me pick it up. 286-11.
 yō ōL tūw, put in. 362-6.
 nō na xōL tūw, he had her laid. 342-8.
 xa na xō il tūw, she kept lifting him out. 223-15.
 ta nauw tū hwil te, I will take out. 267-18.
 kyū wa na il tūw, he who gives back. 241-4.
 Compare, tcū wil tel, he was bringing. 329-6.

-ten, -tiñ, -tūw, -te; to lie down. It seems possible that this root is connected with the preceding. The first, however, characterizes transitive verbs and has the sign of verbs of the second class while the verbs given below are intransitive.

A) *The past definite has the form -ten.*

xōL tcin nes ten, with her he lay. 223-13.

sit ten, she was lying. 145-8.

da sit ten, (dog) was lying. 114-16.

dō he kiL tcin nes ten, he did not have intercourse. 104-7.

tcin nes ten, he lay. 281-5.

B) *The present definite has the form -tiñ.*

sit tiñ, she lying. 117-2.

sit tin ne en diñ, he used to lie place. 295-2.

sit tin te, (if) they lie. 307-11.

kiL ne se tin te, I will have intercourse with a woman.
104-7.

C) *The present indefinite, customary, impotential and the second person of the imperative have the form -tūw.*

na nū win tū hwiL ne, you must lie. 343-12.

tcin ne tūw diñ, she goes to bed time. 334-1.

D) *The first and third persons of the imperative have the form -te.*

xōL neūw te, let me lie with her. 223-12.

tcin nō te, he might lie. 169-4.

-tetc, to lie down, to go to bed (used only with a plural subject). For the root applicable to the singular see -ten, -tiñ, -tūw and -te.

ya nes tetc, they went to bed. 169-7.

win tetc, they lay there. 322-4.

me sit dit tetc, we would be lying in. 190-4.

me tsis tetc, they lie in. 306-8.

ne it tetc, they always lay. 333-12.

sit tetc^{ax}, they lay there. 322-6.

tsis tetc, they were lying. 190-6.

-tits, to use as a cane. The occurrence of this root is of interest since it is an added case of a monosyllabic noun's being used as a root.

kit tel tits, he used for a cane. 317-7.

kit tel tits, he walked with a cane. 152-12.

-tik; exact meaning unknown.

tee niL tik, he pinched out. 143-14.

-tō, referring to the movement or position of water.

nō it tō, the water comes. 310-7.

nō tō ^ax, water staid. 324-3.

-tōn, -tōñ;¹ to jump.

ya wil tōn, he jumped up. 165-9.

yal tōn ei, (his neck) jumped off. 163-18.

ye e il tōn xō lan, birds used to jump in. 117-17.

ye na wil de tōn, in she jumped. 135-11.

na dū wil dit tōn, he jumped off. 107-14.

da wil tōn ei, he jumped. 115-9.

da teū wil tōn, he jumped. 109-14.

tee teil tōn, he jumped out. 163-16.

-tōt, to drink, to suck. This root may be connected with -tō, referring to water, but it may also be onomatopoeic. Compare -tsōts, to kiss.

teit te tōt, he drank. 112-15.

-tū, to beg.

kyūñ xōw tū, I am begging. 152-13.

-tū, -te, -tel; to sing in a ceremony or dance. For the root which is applicable to an individual singing by himself see -au, -a.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -tū.*

me na kyū wil tū, they sang again. 238-15.

me kyū wil tū, he sang. 234-6.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -te. The verbs given below have this form plus the suffix denoting progression -l, -L.*

me ya kyū wil tel, they sang. 234-1.

me kyū wil tel, someone singing. 235-4.

¹ There is a glottal stop between the vowel and the nasals which are surds.

-tûk, to count.

miL teōL tûk te, he will count. 259-18.

-tau, to hover, to settle, to fly around.

nai xoi iL tau, it flew around her. 333-8.

na win tau, it will settle down. 273-7.

-tan, relating in any way to wax, or substances that are wax-like.

me it tan, he stuck to (wax). 202-3.

me win tan ne, he stuck to it. 202-7.

ke wiL tan, he put on (pitch). 150-12.

-tats, -tûs; to cut a gash, to slit up, to cut open, to dress eels.

A) *The definite present and past have the form -tats.*

yai kyū wil tats, a blanket of strips. 207-5.

min nō ya kin tats te ne en, they were going to cut open.
278-5.

min nō kyū wit dit tats te, we are going to cut open.
102-15.

nō na wit tats, it is cut down. 144-17.

kit te tats, he cut them. 101-1, 98-16.

B) *The tenses other than the definite present and past have the form -tûs.*

-te, to have some particular form, appearance, or nature; to be, to exist.

a in te, how he appeared. 209-5.

a in te, (smart) he is. 141-4.

a na nū we sin te te, you will look that way. 357-5.

a na kin nit te, it grows. 356-10.

a ne e te, he looked that way. 321-7.

a nū wes te, he looked (that way). 143-14.

a tein te detc, he must be then. 363-17.

ûn te, there is. 209-15.

ûn te ye, how it looked. 209-6.

ûn te ne en, (sickness) used to be seen. 235-18.

xa a na kin nit te, it grows up again. 356-14.

xax a na nū wis te te, it will be lighter (in weight). 357-6.

tin til teōx ûn te, it looked very strong. 294-2.

kin tis seōx ûn te, the smart one. 326-1.

-ten, -tiñ; to do, to perform an act.

A) *The past, customary, and impotential have the form -ten.*

a ya ten, they did. 305-5.

a na dit ten, we did. 217-7.

a ten, it did it. 120-9.

a ten ka, the way they do. 231-5.

da xō a ten, who die. 346-4.

dō xa auw ten, I never do that. 109-4.

dō xō liñ da xō a ten, they won't die. 253-7.

B) *The present and imperative have the form -tiñ.*

auw tin ne en, I used to do. 341-7.

a ya tiñ, they do. 198-5.

a ya tin ne en, they used to do that. 306-1.

a tin wes te, (a basket) had done. 325-10.

a tin te, he will do. 215-9.

wūn nō xōn niL tin te, he is going to get him to do. 141-13.

na auw tiñ, (what) am I doing? 163-4.

xa a tin win te, she always did that. 136-14.

xa a tin wes te, the same thing it always did. 325-11.

xa a tin te, that way will do it. 229-8.

xa a tin teL, that it will do. 235-1.

dō da xō a tin, would never die. 221-13.

-ten, to address with term of relationship or friendship. It is not unlikely that this root is connected with the last. The first part, lin, may be some obsolete monosyllabic noun. The meaning might be then, to make one liñ, "a relative."

lin win ten nei, she called him. 139-9.

liñ xō wil ten, he addressed her. 98-10.

lū win ten, she addressed her. 181-9.

-ten, to marry (said of a man only). This root occurs only with ût, prefixed, which is a noun in common use meaning "wife." The remarks above connecting the last given root with -ten, -tiñ, "to do," applies here also.

ût ten, he married. 210-11.

ût ten tsis lin teiñ, he married. 145-13.

-tik, to encircle, to tie with a string.

min na na wil tik, a string tied around. 353-4.

na kyū wil tik, (his head) was tied with a string. 351-10.

-to, relating to mutual motions of one or the other of two objects by means of which one is inserted into the other or withdrawn from it.

ya a dīL to, he put on (as a shirt is put on). 328-12.

ye na xō wil to, he was dressed in. 328-8.

ye teū wil tō, he slipped them one into the other 329-1.

me tce ya nil tō, they skinned him (as a rabbit is skinned). 328-5.

te il tō, he pulled out the knot. 332-12.

-tsai, to be or to make dry.

ōL tsai ne, dry them. 101-4.

na xō wil tsai ei, it was dried up. 111-14.

na xō wil tsai ye, (I wish) creeks would dry up. 111-12.

xō wil tsai ye de, until it becomes dry. 255-7.

xō wil tsai ye te, if it becomes shallow. 259-16.

-tsan, -tsūñ; to find, to see.

A) *The past, customary, and impotential have the form -tsan.*

a dō iūw tsan, I didn't find it. 243-16.

iūw tsan, I found (I conceived a child). 286-6.

ya xōL tsan, they saw him. 101-16.

yō xōL tsan nei, it saw him. 204-4.

na il tsan, he found signs. 185-11.

nai xōL tsan ne te, it will find him. 307-13.

na ya xōL tsan, he found them. 267-15.

na hūōL tsan, you see me. 230-5.

na xō wes tsan, he was found. 230-3.

xōw tsan, I saw him. 351-9.

dō ya il tsan, they did not see. 98-7.

dō ya xōL tsan, he did not see. 238-14.

dō wil tsan, it was not seen. 341-9.

dō na il tsan, she did not find again. 243-16.

dō na ya xōL tsan nei, they did not see him. 152-6.

dō na xō wes tsan, he was not longer seen. 226-5.

dō he tciL tsan, he didn't find her. 340-8.

dō tciL tsan, she could not find. 159-4.

tciL tsan, she gave birth. 189-7.

tciL tsan nei, she saw. 242-4.

B) *The present and imperative have the form -tsûñ.*

iūw tsûñ, (I wish) I could see. 336-9.

iūw tsûn te, (where) am I going to find. 244-7.

yil tsûn te, she will see. 103-15.

dō iL tsûn te xō lûñ, you can't find it anywhere. 246-6.

dō na iL tsûn de, they won't find again. 321-10.

dō na hwū wes tsûñ hwûñ, I must not be seen again.
217-18.

dō na xōL tsûn ^ax xō liñ, you won't see him any more.
306-6.

-tsas, to swing a stick about, to whip.

kit teL tsas, he whipped. 317-9.

kit te seL tsas te, I will whip. 317-8.

-tsat, -tsa; to sit down.

A) *The customary and impotential have the form -tsat.*

B) *The present indefinite and imperative have the form -tsa.*

da nin tsa, sit. 107-12.

-tse, to open or shut a sliding door.

na te wits tse, the door was open. 118-5.

na te dit tse yei, he opened it. 100-10.

na te tse, he opened the door. 118-2.

na te tse yei, he opened the door. 97-10.

nō na it tse, she always shut the door. 158-1.

nō nau wit tse, the door was shut. 159-2.

nō na wiL dits tse, he had a door shut. 97-2.

nō na nin tse, he shut a door. 96-9.

-tse, to stay, to live (used only with a plural subject).

ya del se ei, they lived. 145-13.

ya deL tse, they were living. 135-1.

yin ne tciñ deL tse, in the ground they are staying. 361-2.

na ya del tse, they lived as before. 172-5.

na del tse, they stayed. 102-3.
 na deL tse, they are living. 217-8.
 de sōL tse te, you will stay. 152-10.
 des dil tseñ, we better wait. 265-5.

-tseL, -tsil, -tsil; to pound as with a hammer or maul. It is possible that this root is connected with the noun tse, "a stone," since the hammers were pestle-shaped stones.

A) *The definite present and past tenses have the form -tseL.*
 dje wiL tseL, he pounded it. 108-11.
 teit dū wiL tseL, he pounded it off. 281-16.
 kis tseL tse, he heard pounding. 170-6.
 Compare ya na kyū wiL tsil liL te,¹ they may split. 109-8.

B) *The customary and impotential have the form -tsil.*

C) *The present indefinite and imperative probably have the form -tsil.*

-tsis, to be hanging.

naL tsis, it is hanging (a blanket). 204-12.
 na naL tsis, it hung. 207-9.

-tsis, to see, to find, to know.

yō naL tsis de, who knows. 348-6.
 xōw tsis, I saw him. 353-3.
 dō yiL tsis, one never sees. 141-9.
 dō na ya iL tsis, they never saw. 191-5.
 dō xō liñ teiL tsis, he will not see. 317-13.
 dō xō liñ naL tsis, never you will see. 361-11.
 dō teiL tsis, he never found. 336-7.
 dō teō xōL tsis, he saw nobody. 238-8.

-tsit, to pound, as in a mortar.

ya kyū win tsit, they pounded acorns. 180-4.
 na kyū win tsit, she pounded again. 185-4.
 dō nit dje tel tsit ne, don't get excited (not your heart pound). 170-18.
 tee it tsit, he always pounds. 227-8.
 teū win tsit, he pounded. 319-8.
 kyū win tsit, she was pounding acorns. 185-1.

¹ The form -tsil is no doubt due to the suffix.

-tsit, to know a person, or some fact or formula.

ōw tsil lil te, I will know. 272-7.

ōL tsit, you know (my formula). 296-13.

yō nAL tsit te, who will know. 296-7.

dō na ya xōL tsit, they did not know him. 166-15.

teō il tsit, she found out. 334-5.

teōL sil lil, he knew it. 272-14.

teōL tsit, he knew it. 340-6.

teō nAL tsit, she knew. 191-15.

teō nAL tsit de, if he knows. 343-6.

teō nAL tsit te, who shall know. 279-2.

-tsit, to fall, to sink.

na il tsit, it falls. 275-3.

na il tsit te, (birds) would drop down. 104-11.

nal tsit, it fell. 306-16.

na nal dit tsit diñ, where it fell. 96-4.

na xō wil tsit xō lûñ, it fell. 306-15.

te wil tsit, (canoe) sank. 153-17.

Compare, til tsit ^ax, it will always be in her hands.
325-13.

-tsit, to soak or leach acorn meal.

kit tai yiL tsit, they were soaking acorns.

kit ta ya wil tsit, they soaked the meal. 180-4.

kit taL tsit xō sin, they were soaking acorns. 210-9.

-tsit, to pull out a knot.

xōL tee niL tsit, with him he untied it. 108-1.

tee niL tsit, he untied the strap. 106-2.

-tsit, to wait, to delay an act.

dōñ ka tsit, hold on. 329-14, 222-6.

-tsōts (-tsōs), to make a kissing-like noise, to smack one's lips. This root is probably onomatopoeic. Kissing was not practiced by the Hupa. It seems never to have been done by adults and the kissing of babies was thought unlucky.

yī kyū wit tsōs sil, they were sucking. 325-5.

kyō diL tsōts ne, make a kissing noise. 111-7.

kyō dū wil tsōts tse, a kissing noise she heard. 111-9.

-tsū, -tse, to squirm, to writhe, to roll, to tumble.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -tsū.*

na is tsū, he rolled about. 119-4.

dō he kit tciñ nō na in dī tsū, he could not roll over. 121-8.

B) *The present indefinite and imperative have the form -tse.*

na tse, rolling around. 157-4, 289-1.

na tse diñ, (where) he rolled. 119-5.

-tcat, -tca; to be sick, to become ill.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -tcat.*

dū win tcat, it got sick. 241-9.

xoi de ai dū win tcat, his head ached. 175-15.

teit dū win tcat, she was sick. 286-7.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -tea.*

dū win tea te, (babies) will get sick. 242-15.

teit dū win tea te, she was going to be sick. 286-7.

-tce, to blow (intransitive, said of the wind).

ye kyū wes tce, the wind blew in. 270-4.

ye kyū wes tce te, the smoke will blow. 301-8.

xa kyū witc tce liL te, from the ground the wind will blow out. 272-10.

xot dā na we sin tce te, you will blow down. 227-6.

xot da na kyū we sin tce te, you will blow down. 227-5.

xot dan tce, it blows. 227-3.

xot da kyū wes tce, it blows. 227-7.

da na kit dū wit tce il te, the wind will blow gently. 273-1.

da kit de it tce, it blew. 324-6.

da kit dū wes tce, the wind blew. 324-4.

da kyū wes tce, the wind blew on it. 348-3.

dō xot dan tce, it never blows. 227-6.

ta nai kyū wes sin tce te, blow out to sea with you. 228-5.

ta kit den tce, the wind blows out of the water. 365-12.

te kyū wes tce ei, in the water it blew she saw. 324-9.

tce kyū wes tce, it blew out. 324-8.

kyū wit tce il, it blew along. 324-7.

-tcit, to die.

- iūw tcit te, I will die. 346-13.
- dō he tcit tcit, he did not die. 164-1.
- tcit dei, it died. 266-8.
- tcit te tcit, he was tired out. 165-6.
- tcit te tcit, he was almost dead. 111-16.
- tcit tcit xō lan, he died. 347-3.
- tcit tcit dei, he died. 164-4.
- dō iūw tcūw hwûñ, I won't die. 346-13.

-tcût, to strip off, to take bark from a tree.

- wûn dō wir tcût, he took (bark from a tree). 96-12.

-tewai, -tewa; to handle or move many small pieces, such as the soil; to dig, to bury, to paw the ground. This is one of the roots which limits the verbs employing it to a certain class of objects.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -tewai.*

- ya xō win tewai, they buried him. 172-4.
- da nai ke xōn tewai, he pawed the dirt. 115-6.
- tcit te tewai, she buried in several places. 192-12.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -tewa.*

- wit tewa, (salmon)buried. 192-17.
- wit tewa ta, they are buried places. 180-11.
- xa na ya wit tewa, they dug up along. 181-7.
- teō xōn ne ite tewa ei, he threw at her (a handful of twigs). 333-3.

-tewan, -tewûñ; referring to the eating of a meal in company.

A) *The past definite tense has the form -tewan.*

- na del tewan, eating. 321-6.
- na dū wil tewan, it was supper time. 141-1.
- nō din nil tewan, they finished supper. 141-4.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, have the form -tewûñ.*

- na dē il tewûn diñ, Tule ranch (where they always take the meal). 328-10.
- na dil tewûñ, (he heard) eating. 176-9.

-tewen, -tewiñ, -tewe; (transitive) to make, to arrange, to cause.

A) *The past definite has the form -tewen.*

- a na dis tewen, he made himself. 101-14.
 a dis tewen, he made himself. 102-6.
 ya is tewen, they made up (loads). 171-17.
 ya wil ditc tewen, they had made. 138-7.
 ya na tûk kai tcis tewen, he made come between. 144-2.
 ya kil tsis tcis tewen, he made it sprinkle. 338-2.
 wil tewen, it was made of. 164-13, 203-11, 221-10.
 wûñ ûn lô tcis tewen, about it he laughed. 151-15.
 na is tewen, he made. 110-12.
 na is tewen, he placed it. 314-7.
 na ya is tewen, they made. 284-1.
 na seL tewen, I made. 296-2.
 dō he tewite tcis tewen, she did not make wood. 157-5.
 tcis tewen, he made. 336-8.
 tcis tewen, he begot. 360-6.
 teō xōs tewen, he made (him). 114-8.
 kit tī yōw tcis tewen, she made it to flow. 158-12.

B) *The present definite has the form -tewiñ.*

- a da yis tewin te, he makes for himself. 338-6.
 a dis tewin te, he might make. 363-5.
 na is tewin teL, he will make. 321-11.
 na seL tewiñ, I make. 302-11.
 na seL tewin te, I will make it. 257-14.
 noi na seL tewin te, I will bury it. 282-6.
 seL tewiñ, I will make. 290-8.
 seL tewin te, I will make it. 152-3.
 dō nais tewiñ, nobody could make. 322-8.
 dō tcis tewiñ hwûñ, he must not do. 116-15.
 tcis tewin te, she was going to make. 306-13.
 tcis tewin te, he was going to cause. 98-1.

C) *The present indefinite, customary, impotential, and imperative have the form -tewe.*

- e iūw tewe, I make. 241-2.
 iūw tewe, let me make. 278-7.

iL tewe, make it. 278-8.
 yin neL iñ ya xoi iL tewe, they made them to see. 180-1.
 nai xoi iL tewe ei, they make him. 196-6.
 nauw tewe, I am going to make. 301-1.
 na yai xoi iL tewe, they make him. 196-3.
 hwiL tewe, make me. 114-3.
 tcil tewe, someone making. 102-13.
 kin nūw xō iūc tewe, I notify him. 241-3.

D) *Having a progressive suffix.*

xō wiL tewel te, who fixes the place. 229-13.
 tcō xō wiL tewel liL te, who will fix the dance place. 211-16.

-tcwen, -tcwiñ, -tcwe: (intransitive) to grow, to become.

A) *The past definite has the form -tcwen.*

a til teōx teL tcwen, he is growing strong. 294-17.
 ya teL tcwen, they grew. 265-1.
 le nūl dite tcwen ne xō lūñ, it had grown together. 113-8.
 na is tcwen nei, that grew. 287-7.
 na teL dite tcwen, he grew. 96-1.
 xōL xas tcwen nei, it grew up. 137-18.
 xōL teL tcwen, it grew with him. 137-18.
 dō he teL tcwen, it had not grown. 96-7.
 te il tcwen ne dūñ, the time when it grew. 275-2.
 teL tcwen, it grew. 96-3.
 teL tcwen xō lan, it had grown he saw. 97-18.
 te sil tcwen ne dūñ, ever since you grew time. 337-13.
 til tcwen, (which) grows. 296-12.
 tōl tcwen, let it grow. 265-6. (The form -tcwiñ is regular in this place.)
 tcit teL tcwen, one after the other grew. 207-1.

B) *The present definite has the form -tcwiñ.*

le nal dite tcwiñ xō lan diñ, it had grown together place.
 281-15.
 na teL dite tcwiñ xō lūñ, it had grown. 119-10.
 xal tcwiñ xō lan, growing up he saw. 319-8.
 teL tcwiñ xō lūñ, it had grown. 306-17.
 teL tcwin te, when it grows. 267-5.

tes tēwin ne en tēiñ, where I was brought up. 117-13.
 til tēwin ne en, it used to grow. 233-1.
 tce na il tēwiñ hit, when he came to life again. 347-4.
 teit tel tēwiñ hwûñ, he may grow. 348-6.
 Compare, wūw tēwil dūñ, when I was growing. 180-7.

-tewen, -tēwiñ; to smell, to stink, to defecate.

- A) *The past definite has the form -tewen.*
 a xō wil tewen, it smells. 301-10.
 tēu win tewen, he defecated. 110-6.
- B) *The present definite and indefinite have the form -tēwiñ.*
 al tēwiñ, you smell. 165-4.
 a xō wil tēwiñ, it smells. 301-12.
 a xō wil tēwin te, it will smell. 302-9.
 mis sa niL tēwiñ, buzzard (its mouth stinks). 112-17.
 Compare, yai xōs tēwūw, they smelled of him. 165-3.

-tewen, -tēwiñ; to want food or sexual gratification, to desire.

- A) *The past definite has the form -tewen.*
 me dū win tewen, he wanted. 110-16.
 me dū win tewen, he wanted to have intercourse. 280-6.
- B) *The present, definite and indefinite, have the form -tēwiñ.*
 me dūw tēwiñ, I want. 254-12.
 dō me dūw tēwiñ, I do not want. 97-8, 253-5.
 tse me de tēwiñ, I feel hungry for. 97-7.

-tēwil; exact meaning unknown.

me na tēwil liL te, it will settle. 117-11.

-tēwit, to push, to pull off or break off leaves and twigs, to shoot, to rub one's self in bathing, to bring water.

al me na niL tēwit, with it she pushed herself. 135-11.
 a dū wa nūn dū wite tēwil liL te, she will rub herself
 312-3.
 a dū wūn din tēwin ne, yourself bathe. 353-7.
 a dū wūn dō tēwit te, bathe yourself. 322-11.
 a dū wūn dū win tēwit, he rubbed himself. 319-9.
 il kai niL tēwit, he pressed down on it. 143-2.

- ōn tewit, take it. 191-13.
 yit ditc tewit, to shoot. 136-9.
 me na niL tewit, he pushed it back. 163-1.
 me niL tewit, he pushed it. 106-2.
 me xō niL tewit, something pushed him. 109-13.
 miL tewit, push it. 105-18.
 na de tewit te, I will leave it. 277-1.
 na dū win tewit, he let go. 106-17, 272-18.
 na dū win tewit, it was shot. 246-1.
 niL kai niL tewit, toward the ground he pressed. 210-17.
 nū wa me neL tewit te, I will loan you. 356-6.
 hūwū wa meL tewit te, lend me. 296-11.
 hūwū wa miL tewit, loan me. 326-7.
 xō wa me neL tewit te, I would loan him. 356-17.
 xōn tewit, it caught him. 346-10.
 dō ma a din iL tewit, she did not move. 341-1.
 dō kiL tewit, one never pushes it. 106-12.
 te se tewit te, I am going to measure it. 116-12.
 tō ōn nū win tewit ne en, water she was to bring. 111-3.
 tō ōn tewin ne en, water going after. 111-2.
 tō ōn tewit, water to bring. 110-16.
 tcit dū win tewit te, he will shoot. 151-16.
 tcit te te tewit, he completed the measure. 226-4.
 tcit te tewit, he measured it. 116-13.
 tcōn tewit, she took it. 181-14.
 ke niL tewit, he lifted it up. 163-1.
 kiL tewit, push it. 162-14.
 kyū wa is tewit, he broke off. 317-6.
 kyūw tewit, let me push it. 106-11.
- tcwō ig, to sweep.
 na yai xoi iL tcwō ig, they brushed him together. 196-3.
 na xō teL tcwō ig, he swept. 210-12.
- tcwōk, exact form and meaning unknown.
 kyū wit tcwōk kei, they are strung on a line. 165-8.
- tcwūw, to smell of.
 yai xōs tcwūw, they smelled of him. 165-3.

-tewū, tewe; to cry, to weep.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -tcwū.*

- ya win tewū, they cried. 169-12.
 ya te it tewū, they cried along. 179-12.
 win tewū, you have cried. 337-14.
 dō wit tewū we he, don't cry. 169-13.
 tee itc tewū, he always cried. 336-4.
 teit te it tewū, he always cried. 186-8.
 tcū win tewū, he cried. 150-7, 336-8.
 kya teL tewū, it cried. 342-10.
 kya teL tewū we tsū, it cry he heard. 204-9.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -tcwe.*

- teit tcwe^ax, he cried. 150-7.
 kya teL tcwe, (she heard) it cry. 135-9.
 kya tū wil tewel, crying along. 135-10.

-git, to be afraid of, to be frightened at.

- ye nes git, it frightened (they were afraid of it). 215-4.
 ye nes git te, it will be afraid. 236-2.
 ye nū wil gil lil, it kept getting afraid of. 235-4.
 yin nel git, he was afraid. 114-16.
 me nes git te, it will be afraid. 296-5.
 mī nes git, it was afraid. 295-4.
 mī nes git ter., it will be afraid. 295-7.
 ne iūw git tse, I feel afraid. 176-5.
 dō nil git he ne, don't be afraid. 170-15.
 xoi nes git, he was afraid. 113-11.
 tein nel git, she was afraid of. 192-2.

-git, to travel in company, as a flock of birds, or a company of warriors.

- na in dik git, they came back. 299-9.
 na ne it git, they came back. 299-12.
 tee in de git, they ran down. 153-16.

-kai, -ka; to get up from a reclining or sitting position.

A) *The customary and impotential have the form -kai.*
 in na iūw dûk kai, I always get up. 241-1.

B) *The past and present definite, present indefinite and imperative have the form -ka.*

in na is dûk ka, she got up. 110-14.

in nas dûk ka ei, it got up. 114-16.

in nas dûk ka hit, when he got up. 115-8.

dō he in na na is dûk ka, he did not get up. 112-15.

Compare, min na na kit del kai, he was sitting with one leg each side. 163-7.

-kan, -kûñ; to put on edge, to lean up.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -kan.*

a na dit dū wil kan, he jumped out one side. 108-15.

Compare, dûk kan, a ridge, and wil ka nei, a fire is burning. 151-4.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -kûñ.*

wūw kûñ lil te, I will lean up. 272-9.

dū wiñ kûñ te, (the earth) will lean up on edge. 343-13.

-kas, to throw.

ya wil kas, he threw up. 96-3.

ye tce il kas, he threw. 288-7.

wes kas,¹ it lay. 96-4.

nō niL kas, he threw. 185-8.

hwō il kas, throw me. 153-10.

xot da il kas, he threw down. 138-8.

de de il kas, he threw into the fire. 238-13.

dō na sil kas,¹ nothing left. 192-16.

-kait, -kai; to cause to project, to cause to move forward in a straight line, to push, to pole or paddle a canoe, to shoot.

A) *The past definite, customary, and impotential have the form -kait.*

ya niL kait dei, they got there (by water). 159-15.

ya teL kait, they went on. 159-14.

ye wit kait, he landed. 140-1.

¹ These two verbs are passive in form. That which lies, is "that which has been thrown or dropped."

- ye na wiL kait, she landed. 135-12.
 ye tcit teL kait, one after the other he stuck (his head)
 in. 322-2.
 lin dûk kait de, they slid together. 295-2.
 nō niL kait, he put it. 108-19.
 dō wûn nō iL kait, he did not shoot. 144-13.
 ta wiL kait, he started across. 315-1.
 te dûk kait dei, they were sliding together. 294-16.
 tee na niL kait, he poked out. 174-9.
 tee niL kait, he put out (his head). 153-9.
 tein dûk kait dei, they came down (by water). 158-16.
 tcit teL kait, he started in a boat. 104-6.

B) *The present, definite and indefinite, and imperative have the form -kai.*

- ye wit kai te, a boat will come. 209-3.
 wûn nōL kai, shoot. 144-14.
 wûn nō neL kai te, I will shoot. 144-16.
- kait, -kai; to starve, to fall here and there from weakness.
 nō te dûk kait, people began to starve. 191-11.
 nō te dûk kai teL, they were about to starve. 191-18.
- kel; to hold in a horizontal position.
 da e iūw kel, I held under. 337-14.
- ket; to creak (probably onomatopoeic).
 kyū wiñ ket, it creaked. 114-17. 140-3.
- kil, -kiL; to split, to make an opening in a wall or bank.
 ya na is kil, he split it. 142-3.
 min nō kiñ kil, he opened it. 113-5.
 nōn dik kil lei, that far he split it. 210-2.
 dō hwiL djeñ kil, with me it won't split. 108-9.
 dje wiL kil, he tore away. 176-9.
 teū wiL kil, he split with his hands. 210-1.
 kit diñ kil ei, it broke out. 102-2.
 kit dū wiñ kil, the bank slid out. 252-4.
- kis, to put one's hand on, to stab, to spear.
 a di ye nō na kin niL kis, under himself he put his hand.
 221-4.

xe e na iL kis, she pushed it away. 185-3.
 da kiL kis, he put his hand. 140-3.
 na niL kis, he cut him. 164-1.
 kyōL kis xō sin xō lan, spearing salmon had been he saw.
 140-11.

- kit, to catch with the hands, to take away.
 a de iL kit, he took with himself. 270-7.
 a de xōL kit, she caught against herself. 223-14.
 a diL kit, take it with you. 356-16.
 a dū̄r kit, to myself I held. 353-6.
 ya iL kim miñ, to catch. 101-17.
 ya iL kit te, they were going to catch it. 102-2.
 na iL kit dei, he caught it. 152-6.
 xōL teiL kit, with him he caught it. 107-10.
 dō he ya iL kit, they did not catch. 102-3.
 tee xōL kit, he caught him. 143-9.
 teiL kit, he took hold. 106-16.
 teō xōL kit, he caught him. 151-2.
 teū h̄wiL kin ne en, he nearly caught me. 176-14.
- kit, to hang, to spread, to settle (said of fog or smoke).
 yei wiL kit dei, it rose up (clouds). 104-13.
 ye yū wiL kit de te, (smoke) will go there. 301-9.
 noi iL kit, it spread out. 321-7.
 noi wiL kil liL te, it will be foggy. 230-6.
 nō nai niL kit, it settled. 96-3.
 noi niL kit, smoke hangs. 337-11.
 noi niL kit ne wan, like fog it appeared. 210-10.
 xōL yai wiL kit dei, the fog took her away. 238-16.
 da nai wiL kil liL te, fog will stay. 273-2.
- kit, to feed, to give food to any one.
 ma kiL kit, she fed it. 192-1.
 ma kyū̄r kit, I better feed them. 192-1.
 xwa iL kit, she gave him to eat. 110-14.
 xwa ya iL kit, they gave him. 110-5.
 xwa ya kiL kit, she fed them. 192-11.
- kū̄tc, to make the stroke or throw in playing shinny.
 ya wiñ kū̄tc, he threw. 143-15.

tce niñ kûtc, he threw out. 144-1.

tce niñ kûtc ne en, the throw used to be. 143-8.

kit tea kûtc, they began to play. 142-16.

kit te siñ kûtc tel, you will play shinny. 142-12.

kit tûk kûtc ei, shinny will be played. 210-14.

-kya, to wear a dress. This root is the monosyllabic noun kya, "dress."

me na iL kya, she wore for dress. 332-10.

-kya, to perceive by any of the senses.

ûñ kya, he saw. 96-11, 98-14.

dō ûñ kya, they did not see. 267-7.

-kya, to break, to cause to break.

sik kya sei, it broke. 210-17, 211-1, 144-15.

tcis k(y)as sei, he broke it. 143-3.

-kyōs, to handle or to move anything that is flat and flexible, as a skin or piece of cloth. This is one of the roots that shows the character of the object.

ya wiL kyōs, he picked up. 293-6.

nō na iL kyōs, she put away. 333-7.

na na wiL kyōs, he took it down. 204-4.

nō niL kyōs, he put it. 208-10.

siL kyōs, it lies. 207-6.

da tcit dū wiL kyōs, he has taken away. 207-11.

tcit tel kyōs, he took it along. 204-6.

teū wiL kyōs sil, he taking it along. 208-9.

-kyōt, -kyō; to flee, to run away. This root is used only in the singular. For the plural -deL, -dil, -diL, are employed.

tsin tel kyōt, he ran away.

-qal, to walk (confined to the third person singular).

de dūk qal, this one walking along (the sun). 340-1, 343-9.

teûk qal, walking. 96-10.

teûk qal ^ax, he walked. 319-6.

teûk qal le, walking along. 164-8.

teûk qal lit, as he walked along. 110-2.

-qōl, to crawl, to creep.

nas qōl, it crawled around. 294-1.

xoi na se il de qōl, on her it kept crawling. 185-2

xon nat naL qōl, around her it was creeping. 185-2.
 tee il qōl e xō lan, it had crawled out. 185-11.
 tein nil qōl ei, he had crawled. 347-9.
 teit te il qōl le xō lan, it had crawled along he saw. 185-12.
 teit teL qōl, he crawled. 347-8.

-qōt, to push a pointed instrument into a yielding mass, to stick, to poke.

ya a qōt, they always stuck them. 180-14.
 ya xōs qōt, they stuck them. 181-2.
 ya xō qōt, they stick them. 180-12.
 na ya xōs dūk qōt de, if we stuck them. 180-15.
 na kis qōt, he pushed a stick. 145-12.
 na kis qōt te, he is going to poke. 192-9.
 nō ke iūw qōt, I always set up. 247-4.

-qōt, to dodge, to tumble, to flounder about helplessly.

ya it qōt, it always dodged. 286-11.
 ya wit qōt, he jumped up. 329-13.
 ya na wit qōt, he jumped. 329-15.
 yat qōt, it dodged. 286-10.
 ye wit qōt, it fell. 136-3.
 na wit qōt, he tumbled. 118-17.
 nas dūk qōt, it tumbled about. 136-4.
 na des de qōt, it tumbled around. 222-9.
 na te de qōt, it tumbled. 114-15.
 nō na in dūk qōt, he reached by jumping. 329-18.
 nōn de qōt ei, it stopped. 287-2.
 xa wit qōt, he jumped. 329-13.
 da wit qōt tsū, it tumbling she heard. 136-3.
 te wit qōt te, in the water it seemed about to tumble.
 286-13.
 te de qōt, it tumbled. 286-12.
 teiñ dūk qōt ei, it tumbled. 135-12.

-qōtc, -qōw; to throw as a spear is thrown, or to fall headlong.

A) *The past and present definite, and perhaps the present indefinite and imperative, have the form -qōtc.*

a diL ya kiL qōtc, he threw himself with it. 202-3.
 a diL ya kiL qōtc hit, when he threw himself with it.
 202-7.

te weL qōtc te, I will throw in. 112-4.

te kil qōtc, he threw it in. 112-6.

B) *The customary and impotential, and possibly the present indefinite and imperative, have the form -qōw.*

a diL nō ke iL qōw, to he used to throw with himself.
202-4.

-qōtc, to lope or run like a wolf.

nūn dūk qōtc tsū, he heard him lope back. 175-9.

xe e wiñ qōtc ei tsū, he heard him lope away. 175-8.

ke siñ qōtc ei, you climbed the tree. 175-1.

VARIATIONS OF ROOTS IN FORM AND LENGTH.

The greater number of the verbal roots undergo a change of form or length, for the most part connected with the changes of mode or tense. In a few cases there is also a change within the mode or tense for the persons. For number, the change when present, is not an alteration of the root, which is now to be considered, due to phonetic causes such as a change in the place or force of the stress or pitch, or to morphological causes such as worn down suffixes resulting in inflection, but is the substitution in the dual and plural of a root altogether different.

Sometimes the changes in the root mark the definite tenses off from the indefinite, in other cases the customary and impotential are different in the form of the root from the present indefinite and imperative, and in a few cases, the impotential alone has a form longer or different from that found elsewhere in the verb. The indefinite present and imperative are the weakest of all in their roots. Of the definite tenses, the past is usually longer than the present and is characterized by the stronger vowels, a instead of ū and e instead of i. Diphthongization often takes place, ai and au appearing for a. Roots ending in t usually have the t in the past and do not have it in the present. A number of roots, most of them containing the vowel i, do not change in form and many of them do not change in length.

Having Four Forms.

-wen (-en), past definite; -wiñ, pres. def.; -wūw, pres. indef., cust., impot.; -we, 3 imp.: to carry on the back.

-wen (-en), past def.; -wiñ (-iñ), pres. def.; -wūw, pres. indef., cust., impot., 2 imp.; -we, 3 imp.: to move fire, to wave fire.

-ten, past def.; -tiñ, pres. def.; -tūw, pres. indef., cust., impot., 2 imp.; -te, 1 and 3 imp.: to lie down.

-len, past def.; -liñ, pres. def.; -lū, cust., impot.; -le, pres. indef., imp.: to become, to be, to be transformed.

-lau, past; -la, pres. def., sometimes pres. indef. and imp.; -lū, cust., impot.; -le,¹ sometimes pres. indef. and imp.: to do something, to arrange according to a plan or purpose.

Having Three Forms.

A) *Type*, -an, -ûñ, -auw.

-an, past def.; -ûñ, pres. def.; -auw, pres. indef., cust., impot., imp.: to transport round objects.

-an, past def.; -ûñ, pres. def.; -auw, pres. indef., cust., impot., imp.: to run, to jump (plural subject only).

-yan, past def., cust., impot.; -yûñ, pres. def. and indef., and imp.; -yauw, a few uncertain forms: to eat.

-xan, past def.; -xûñ, pres. def.; -xauw, pres. indef., cust., impot., imp.: to move in a basket or other vessel any liquid or small divided substance, to catch with a net, to dip up.

-tan, past def.; -tûñ, pres. def.; -tūw, pres. indef., cust., impot., imp.: to handle or move a long object.

-tan, past def.; -tûñ, pres. def.; -tūw, pres. indef., cust., impot., imp.: to split.

B) *Type*, -en, iñ, -ūw.

-ten, past def.; -tiñ, pres. def.; -tūw, pres. indef., cust., impot., imp.: to move or to carry in any way a person, animal or animal product.

¹ The changes in this verb do not seem to be regular. It is possible that two roots have been brought together in the same verb and confused, or that the vowel ū of the customary and impotential has produced a present indefinite and imperative in e by analogy with the usual ū and e pairs.

c) *Type*, -en, -iñ, -e.

-wen, past def.; -wiñ, pres. def.; -we, pres. indef., cust., impot., imp.: to kill.

-tewen, past def.; -tewiñ, pres. def.; -tewe, pres. indef., cust., impot., imp.: to make, to arrange, to cause.

-tewen, past def.; -tewiñ, pres. def.; -tewe, pres. indef., cust., impot., imp.: to grow, to become.

D) *Type*, -ai, -a, -auw (-ūw).

-yai, past def.; -ya, pres. def., 1 and 3 imp.; -yauw, pres. indef., cust., impot., 2 imp.: to go, to come, to travel about.

-lai, past def.; -la, pres. def.; -lūw, pres. indef., cust., impot., imp.: to move or transfer a number of objects.

-lai, past def.; -la, pres. def.; -lūw, pres. indef., cust., impot., imp.: to perform some act with the hand, as to rub, to hand something to some one.

-lai, past def.; -la, pres. def.; -lūw, pres. indef., cust., impot., imp.: to travel by canoe, to manage a canoe.

-hwai, impot.; hwa, pres., imp.; -hwauiw, pres., cust.: to walk, to go, to come.

E) *Type*, -aL, -ûl, -ûL.

-waL, past def., pres. def.; -wûl, cust., impot.; -wûL, pres. indef., imp.: to strike, to throw, to scatter.

-taL, past def., pres. def.; -tûl, cust., impot.; -tûL, pres. indef., imp.: to step, to kick, to do anything with the foot.

F) *Type*, -eL, -il, -iL.

-weL, past def., pres. def.; -wil, cust., impot.; -wiL, pres. indef., imp.: relating to the passing of night.

-meL, past def., pres. def.; -mil, cust., impot.; -miL, pres. indef., imp.: to strike, to throw, to drop.

-deL, past def., pres. def.; -dil, cust., impot., past; -diL, pres. indef., imp.: to go, to come, to travel.

-deL, past def., pres. def.; -dil, cust., impot.; -diL, pres. indef., imp.: to strike.

-tseL, past def., pres. def.; -tsil, cust., impot.; -tsil, pres. indef., imp.: to pound as with a hammer or maul.

g) *Unclassified.*

-Lōn, past. def., pres. def.; -Loi, impot.; -Lō (-Lōw), cust., pres. indef., imp.: to make baskets, to twine.

-ne, 3rd per. of all tenses; -sen, 1st and 2nd persons past def., cust., impot.; -siñ, 1st and 2nd per. pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to think, to know.

-hwe, any tense without suffix; -hɛil, past def., cust., impot. with progressive suffix; -hwil, pres. def., pres. indef., imp. with the progressive suffix: to call by name, to name.

-xa, any tense without suffix; -xal, past def. with progressive suffix; -xal, pres. def., past def. with progressive suffix: to dawn.

-xa, when of conjugation 1; -xan, past def., cust., impot. (when of conjugation 3); -xũñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp. (when of conjugation 3); to stand (said of tree).

-dal, past; -dal, pres.; -dauw, imp., cust., impot., imp., to pass along, to go, to come.

Having Two Forms.

A) *Type, -an, -ũñ.*

-yan, past def., cust., impot.; -yũñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to live, to pass through life.

-yan, past def., cust., impot.; -yũñ, pres. indef., pres. def., imp.: to spy upon, to watch, to observe with suspicion.

-wan (ũan), past def., cust., impot.; -wũñ (fũñ), pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to sleep.

-lan, past def., cust., impot.; -lũñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: (with negative prefix) to quit, to leave, to desist.

-lan, past def., cust., impot.; -lũñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to be born.

-nan, past def., cust., impot.; -nũñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to drink.

-nan, past def., cust., impot.; -nũñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to turn, to move.

-xan, past def., cust., impot.; -xûñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to be sweet or pleasant to the taste.

-tan, 3 sing. of past def., cust., impot.; -tûñ, 3 sing. of pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to eat.

-tan, past def., cust., impot. (?); -tûñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: exact meaning unknown.

-tan, past def., cust., impot.; -tûñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: relating in any way to wax or wax-like substance.

-tsan, past, cust., impot.; -tsûñ, pres. imp.: to find, to see.

-tcwan, past def., cust., impot.; -tcwûñ, pres. def., pres. indef.; imp.: relating to the eating of a meal in company.

-kan, past def., cust., impot.; -kûñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to put on edge, to lean up.

B) *Type*, -en, -iñ.

-en, past def., cust., impot.; -iñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to look.

-en, past, cust., impot., fut. (?); -iñ, pres., imp.: to do, to act, to deport one's self.

-yen, past def., cust., impot.; -yiñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to stand on one's feet.

-len, past def., cust., impot.; -liñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to flow, to run; said of any liquid.

-men, past def., cust., impot.; -miñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to fill up, to make full.

hwen, past, def., cust., impot.; hwiñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to melt.

-sën, 1st and 2nd per. of past def., cust., impot.; -siñ, 1st and 2nd per. of pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to think, to know.

-den, past def., cust., impot.; -diñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to travel in company.

-den, past def., cust., impot.; -diñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to be light, to blaze.

-ten, past, cust, impot.; tiñ, pres. imp.: to do, to perform an act.

-tewen, past def., cust., impot.; -tewiñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to smell, to stink, to defecate.

-tewen, past def., cust., impot.; -tewiñ, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to want food or sexual gratification, to desire.

c) *Type, -ai, -a.*

-ai, past, impot.; -a, pres., imp., and sometimes past and cust.: to be in position.

-yai, impot.; -ya, past def., cust., pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to move about, to undertake.

-wai, 3 impot.; -wa, 3 pres. indef.: to go, to go about.

-dai, impot., past def.; -da, past def., cust., pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to sit, to stay, to remain, to fish, to wait for game.

-tewai, past def., impot.; -tewa, cust., pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to handle or move many small pieces, to dig, to bury, to paw the ground.

-kai, cust., imp.; -ka, past def., pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to get up from a reclining or sitting position.

d) *Type, -au, -a.*

-au, past def., cust., impot.; -a, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to sing.

-yau, past, cust., impot.; -ya, pres. imp.: to do, to follow a line of action, to be in a condition or plight.

-dau, past, cust., impot.; -da, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to melt away, to disappear.

-tau, past def., cust., impot.; -ta, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to hover, to settle, to fly around.

e) *Type, -ū, -e.*

-lū, past def., cust., impot.; -le, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to make an attack, to form a war party.

-lū, past def., cust., impot.; -le, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to dive, to swim under water.

-lū, past def., cust., impot.; -le, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to handle or to do anything with a semi-liquid, dough-like material.

-nū, past, cust., impot.; -ne, pres. imp.: to do, to happen, to behave in a certain way.

-xū, cust., impot.; -xe, past def., pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to track, to finish, to overtake.

-dje ū, past def., cust., impot.; -dje, pres. imp.: to fly in a flock, to beg.

-tū, past def., cust., impot.; -te, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to sing in a ceremony or dance.

-tsū, past def., cust., impot.; -tse, pres. indef., imp.: to squirm. to writhe, to roll, to tumble.

-tcwū, past def., cust., impot.; -tcwe, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to cry, to weep.

F) *Type*, -at, -a.

-wat (-at), past def., cust., impot.; -wa (-a), pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to shake itself, said of a dog.

-lat, past def., cust., impot.; -la, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to float.

-lat, past def., cust., impot.; -la, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to run, to jump.

-xait, past def., cust., impot., -xai, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to buy.

-tsat, cust., impot.; -tsa, pres. indef., imp.: to sit down.

-teat, past def., cust., impot.; -tea, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to be sick, to become ill.

-kait, past def., cust., impot.; -kai, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to cause to project, to push, to pole or paddle a canoe, to shoot.

-kait, past def., cust., impot.; -kai, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to starve.

-kyōt, past def., cust., impot.; -kyō, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to flee, to run away.

G) *Type, -l, -L.*

-il, past def., cust., impot.; -iL, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.:
to swim, to dive (plural only).

-yöl, past def., cust., impot.; -yöL, pres. def., pres. indef.,
imp.: to blow with the breath.

-wal, past def., cust., impot.; waL, pres. def., pres. indef.,
imp.: to shake a stick, to dance.

-lal, past def., cust., impot.; laL, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.:
to dream, to sleep.

-nel, past def., cust., impot.; -neL, pres. def., pres. indef.,
imp.: to play.

-nöl, past def., cust., impot.; -nöL, pres. def., pres. indef.,
imp.: to blaze.

-hwal, past def., cust., impot.; hwaL, pres. def., pres. indef.,
imp.: to fish for with a hook, to catch with a hook.

-hwił, past def., cust., impot.; hwiL, pres. def., pres. indef.,
imp.: to call by name, to name.

-xal, past def., cust., impot.; -xaL, pres. def., pres. indef.,
imp.: to dawn.

-dil, past def., cust., impot.; -diL, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.:
to ring, to give a metallic response to a blow.

-tsel, past def., cust., impot.; -tseL, pres. def., pres. indef.,
imp.: to be or to become warm.

-il, past def., cust., impot.; -iL, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.:
to swim, to dive (plural only).

-qöl, past def., cust., impot.; -qöL, pres. def., pres. indef.,
imp.: to crawl, to creep.

H) *Unclassified.*

-aL, past def.; -ûL, cust., impot., pres. def., pres. indef., imp.:
to slit open.

-aL, past def., cust., impot.; -ûL, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.:
to chew.

-atc, past def., pres. def.; -auw, pres. indef., cust., imp., impot.: to move in an undulating line.

-mats, impot.; -mas, past def., pres. def., pres. indef., cust., imp.: to roll, to coil.

-na, 3 imp.; -nauw, 3 cust., impot., pres. indef.; to go, or to come.

-ne, past def., cust., impot.; -n, pres. def., pres. indef., imp.: to speak, to say something, to sing, to make a sound, to play an instrument.

-neūw, except 1 sing. pres. and imp.; -ne, yeūw, 1 sing. pres, 2 imp.: to talk, to speak.

-noi (a noun), -nō, past def. (?): to place on end, to be in a vertical position.

-xen, past def., pres. def. (?); -xūw, cust., impot., pres. indef., imp.: to float.

-xûts, past def., pres. def.; -xûs, cust., impot., pres. indef., imp.: to pass through the air, to fly, to fall, to throw.

-tats, past def., pres. def.; tûs, cust., impot., pres. indef., imp.: to cut a gash, to slit up, to cut open, to dress eels.

-qōtc, past def., pres. def.; -qōw, cust., impot., pres. indef., imp.: to throw as a spear is thrown.

-qōtc, past def., pres. def.; -qōw, cust., impot., pres. indef., imp.: to lope or run like a wolf.

Unvarying in form, but varying in length.

-eL, to have position (plural only).

-yeūw, to rest.

-yeūw, to rub, to knead.

-yets, to tie together, to entangle.

-yōw, to flow, to scatter.

-yōs, to draw out of a narrow space, to stretch.

-was, to shave off, to whittle.

-loi, to tie, to wrap around.

-lōs, to drag, to pull along.

-lūw, to watch, to stand guard over.

- medj (-mete), to boil, to cook by boiling.
- dai, to bloom, to blossom.
- dō, to dodge, to draw back.
- tetc, to lie down (plural only).
- tsai, to be dry, to make dry.
- tsas, to swing a stick about, to whip.
- tse, to open or shut a sliding door.
- tewō ig (-tewōg), to sweep.
- tewōk, exact meaning unknown.
- kas, to throw.
- kyas, to break.
- kyōs, to handle or to move anything flat or flexible.

Unvarying in form and length.

- iūr, to drop.
- to shoot an arrow.
- its, to wander about.
- ūt, to move anything flat and flexible.
- ya, to stand on one's feet (plural only).
- ye, to dance.
- yō, to like.
- wite, to rock sidewise.
- le, to feel with the hands.
- lit, to burn.
- lite, to urinate.
- lik, to relate, to tell something.
- lit, to cause to burn.
- me, to swim.
- men, to swim.
- mūt, to break out as a spring of water, to break open.
- na, to cook by placing above or before a fire.
- ne, to gather nuts from the ground.
- hœe, to dig.
- xa, to have position (said of water or a liquid).
- xūt, to hang.
- xūt, to tear down.
- sit, to wake.

- da, to be poor in flesh, to become poor.
- da, to carry, to move (said of a person or animal).
- dik (-fik), to peck.
- dik (-fik), to stand in line.
- dō, to cut, to slash.
- djin, to mind, to be bothered by something.
- te, to look for.
- te, to carry around.
- te, to remain in a recumbent position.
- tits, to use as a cane.
- tik, exact meaning unknown.
- tō, referring to the movement or position of water.
- tōt, to suck, to drink.
- tū, to beg.
- tūw, to split.
- tūk, to count.
- te, to have some particular form, appearance, or nature; to be, to exist.
- tik, to tie with a string.
- to, relating to mutual motions of two objects by means of which one is inserted into the other or withdrawn from it.
- tse, to stay, to live (plural only).
- tsis, to be hanging.
- tsis, to find.
- tsit, to pound as in a mortar.
- tsit, to know a person, or some fact or legend.
- tsit, to fall, to sink.
- tsit, to soak acorn meal.
- tsit, to pull out a knot.
- tsit, to wait, to delay an act.
- tce, to blow (said of the wind).
- tcit, to die.
- tcūt, to strip off, to take bark from a tree.
- tewit, to push, to pull off leaves, to shoot, to rub one's self, to bring water.
- git, to be afraid of, to be frightened.
- git, to travel in company.

- kis, to put one's hand on, to stab, to spear.
- kit, to catch with the hands, to take away.
- kit, to hang, to spread, to settle (said of fog or smoke).
- kit, to feed, to give food to any one.
- kûtc, to make the stroke or throw in playing shinny.
- kya, to wear a dress.
- qõt, to push a pointed instrument into a yielding mass, to stick, to poke.
- qõt, to dodge, to tumble, to flounder about helplessly.

MEANING OF THE ROOTS.

In regard to meaning, the roots fall into at least three classes. First, a few monosyllabic nouns, occupying the position in the verb which belongs to the root, name the means employed while the nature of the act is suggested by that part of the verb which precedes the root. Second, a rather large number of roots, while not definitely naming the object, indicate the class to which it belongs as regards its size, shape, or physical character. Third, most, if not all, of the remaining roots indicate more or less exactly the nature of the act itself. It has been impossible with no knowledge of the past history of the Hupa language and but little access to the related languages to define exactly the meaning of many of the roots. Those which show no evidence of belonging to the two preceding classes are assumed for the present to belong to the third.

Nouns as roots, expressing the means.

-lai, -la, -lûtc; to perform some act with the hand, as to rub, to hand something to some one. (While this root may not be morphologically connected with the word meaning hand, the Hupa believe it to be so connected).

-Lõn, -Lõ, -Lõw; to make baskets, to twine in basket-making. (Probably from Lo, "grass," one of the materials used in basketry.)

-mit; to turn over, to place one's self belly up or down. Compare, xõ mit, her belly. 102-15.

-hwal, -hwal; to fish for with a hook.

-hwe, -hwił, -hwił; to call by name, to name. From xō hwe, his name.

-tits, to use as a cane. Compare, tits, cane. 150-9.

-tō, referring to the movement of water.

-tseL, -tsil, -tsil; to pound as with a hammer or maul. (This root is said by the Hupa to be connected with tse, a stone, the maul and pestles being of stone).

-kya, to wear a dress. Compare, kya, dress. 333-8.

Roots which classify the object affected according to size, shape, etc.

-an, -ûn, -auw; to transport round objects.

-ût, to move flat, flexible objects.

-wen, -wiñ, -wūw, -we; to move fire, to wave fire.

-lai, -la, -lūw; to move or transfer a number of objects.

-lel, to carry more than one animal or child in the hands.

-lū, -le, (-Lûk); to handle or to do anything with semi-liquid dough-like material.

-xan, -xûñ, -xauw; to move in a basket or other vessel any liquid or small divided substance, to catch with a net, to dip up.

-da, to carry or move a person or animal.

-tan, -tûñ, -tūw; to handle or move a long object.

-ten, -tiñ, -tūw; to move or carry in any way a person, animal, or animal product.

-tan, relating in any way to wax or wax-like substances.

-tewai, -tewa; to handle or move many small pieces, such as the soil, to dig, to bury, to paw the ground.

-kyōs, to handle or move anything that is flat and flexible, as a skin or a piece of cloth.

Roots indicating the nature of the act.

A) *Position or posture.*

-ai, -a; to have position.

-eL, to have position. (Plural only).

-ya, to stand on one's feet. (Plural only).

-yen, -yiñ; to stand on one's feet.

-noi, -nō; to place on end, to be in a vertical position.

-xa, to have position (said of water or a liquid).

-xa, -xan, -xûñ; to stand (said of a tree).

-xût, to hang (said of a blanket).
 -dai, -da; to sit, to stay, to remain, to fish, to wait for game.
 -dik, to stand in line.
 -te, to remain in a recumbent position.
 -ten, -tiñ, -tūw; to lie down.
 -tete, to lie down, to remain in a recumbent position. (Plural only).

-tse, to stay, to live. (Plural only).
 -tsis, to be hanging.
 -kit, to hang, to spread, to settle (said of fog or smoke).

B) *Motion or locomotion.*

1) *Over the surface of the ground.*

-an, -ûñ, -auw; to run, to jump. (Plural only).
 -its, to wander about.
 -ate, to move in an undulating line.
 -yai, -ya, -yauw; to go, to come, to travel about.
 -wai, -wa; to go, to go about. (Third person singular only).
 -Lat, -La; to run, to jump.
 -na, to move.
 -na, -nauw; to go, to come. (Third person singular only).
 -nan, -núñ; to turn, to move.
 -hwai, -hwa, -hwauw; to walk, to go, to come. (First person singular only).
 -dal, -daL, -dauw; to pass along, to go, to come.
 -deL, -dil, -diL; to go, to come, to travel.
 -den, -diñ; to travel in company.
 -dō, to dodge, to draw back.
 -tōn, -ton; to jump.
 -tsū, -tse; to squirm, to writhe, to roll, to tumble.
 -git, to travel in company, as a company of warriors.
 -kai, -ka; to get up from a reclining or sitting position.
 -qal, to walk. (Third person singular only).
 -qōl, -qōL; to crawl, to creep. Compare, qō, worm.
 -qōt, to dodge, to tumble, to flounder about helplessly.
 -qōte, to lope or run like a wolf.

2) *On the surface of or under water.*
 -lai, -la, -lūw; to travel by canoe, to manage a canoe.
 -lat, -la; to float.

-lū, -le; to dive, to swim under water.

-me, to swim, to bathe.

-men, to cause to swim.

-xen, -xūw; to float.

3) *Through the air.*

-xûts, -xût; to pass through the air, to fly, to fall, to throw.

-dje ū, -dje; to fly in a flock.

-tau, to hover, to settle, to fly around.

-tsit, to fall, to sink.

c) *Acts performed specifically by the hands.*

-aL, -ûL; to slit open.

-its, to shoot an arrow.

-yeūw, to rub, to knead.

-yōs, to draw out of a narrow space, to stretch.

-wal, -wal; to shake a dance stick, to dance.

-waL, -wûl, -wûL; to strike, to throw, to scatter.

-was, to shave off, to whittle.

-lai, -la, -lûw; to perform some act with the hand, to rub, to hand something to some one.

-le, to feel with the hands.

-lōs, to drag, to pull along.

-loi, to tie, to wrap around.

-mas, to roll, to rotate.

-meL, -mil, -mil; to strike, to throw, to drop.

-ne, to gather nuts from the ground, to pick up.

-dits, to twist into rope or twine.

-dō, to cut, to slash.

-tats, -fûs; to cut a gash, to slit up, to cut open, to dress eels.

-fik, to tie with a string.

-tsas, to swing a stick about, to whip.

-tse, to open or shut a sliding door.

-tseL, -tsil, -tsil; to pound as with a hammer or maul.

-tsit, to pound as in a mortar.

-tsit, to pull out a knot.

-tcût, to strip off, to take bark from a tree.

-tewit, to push, to pull off or break off leaves and twigs, to shoot, to rub one's self in bathing.

- tcwō ig, to sweep.
- kas, to throw.
- kait, -kai; to cause to project, to push or paddle a canoe.
- kan, -kūñ; to put an edge, to lean up.
- kil, to split, to make an opening in a wall or bank.
- kis, to put one's hand on, to stab, to spear.
- kit, to catch with the hands, to take away.
- kit, to feed, to give food to any one.
- kūtc, to make the stroke or throw in playing shinny.
- qōt, to push a pointed instrument into a yielding mass, to stick, to poke.
- qōtc, -qōw; to throw as a spear is thrown.
- D) *Acts performed specifically by the feet.*
- ye, to dance.
- taL, -tūl, -tūl; to step, to kick, to do anything with the foot.
- E) *Acts of the mind, senses, or vocal organs.*
- au, -a; to sing.
- en, -iñ; to look.
- yan, -yūñ; to spy upon, to watch, to observe with suspicion.
- yō, to like, to love, to be pleased with.
- wauw, to talk, to make a noise. (Plural only).
- lal, -lal; to dream, to sleep.
- lik, to relate, to tell something.
- ne, -n; to speak, to say something, to sing, to make a sound.
- neūw, -ne yeūw; to talk, to speak.
- ne, -sen, -siñ; to think, to know.
- nūw, to hear.
- xa, -xūñ; to be sweet or pleasant to the taste.
- djiñ, to mind, to be bothered by something.
- te, to look for, to search after.
- tū, -te; to sing in a ceremony or dance.
- tūk, to count.
- ten, to address with a term of relationship or friendship.
- tsan, -tsūñ; to find, to see.
- tsis, to find, to know.
- tsit, to know a person, or some fact or legend.
- tewen, -tewiñ; to want food or sexual gratification, to desire.

- tewūw, to smell of.
- git, to be afraid of, to be frightened.
- kya, to perceive by any of the senses.

f) Relating particularly to the body and its functions.

- al, -ûl; to chew.
- yan, -yûñ, -yauw; to eat.
- yan, -yûñ; to live, to pass through life.
- yeūw, to rest.
- yöl, -yöl; to blow with the breath.
- wan (-ñan), -wûñ (-ñûñ); to sleep.
- lal, -lal; to dream, to sleep.
- lan, -lûñ; to be born.
- lite, to urinate.
- nan, -nûñ; to drink.
- xûts, to bite, to chew.
- sit, to awake.
- da, to be poor in flesh, to become poor.
- tan, -tûñ; to eat. (Third person singular only).
- tôt, to drink.
- tcat, -tca; to be sick, to become ill.
- teit, to die.
- tewen, -tewiñ; to defecate.
- tewū, -tewe; to cry, to weep.
- kait, -kai; to starve.

g) Complex and general acts of human agency.

- en, -iñ; to do, to act, to deport one's self.
- yau, -ya; to do, to follow a line of action.
- wen, -wiñ, -we; to kill.
- wen (-en), -wiñ (-iñ), -wūw, -we; to carry on the back.
- wis, to twist, to rotate, to dodge by rotating the body.
- lau, -la, -lū, -le; to do something, to arrange according to a plan or purpose.
- lan, -lûñ; to quit, to leave, to desist.
- lū, -le; to make an attack, to form a war party.
- lit, to cause to burn.
- men, -miñ; to fill up, to make full.
- medj, to boil, to cook by boiling.

-na, to cook by placing above or before a fire, to steam by placing above boiling water.

-nan, -nūñ; to turn, to move.

-nel, to play.

-nū, -ne; to do, to happen, to behave in a certain way.

-hwe, to dig.

-xa, -xaiL; to track.

-xait, -xai; to buy.

-xū, -xe; to finish, to overtake.

-xūt, -xūl; to ask, to question.

-tan, -tūñ, -tūw; to split.

-te, to carry around.

-tū, to beg.

-ten, -tiñ; to do, to perform an act.

-ten, to marry (said of the man only).

-fō, relating to the mutual motions of two bodies by means of which one is inserted into the other or withdrawn from it.

-tsit, to soak or leach acorn meal.

-tsit, to delay an act.

-tewen, -tewiñ, -tewe; to make, to arrange, to cause.

-kyas, to break, to cause to break.

H) *Acts confined to animals.*

-yōt, to chase, to bark after.

-wat, -wa; to shake itself (said of a dog).

-dik, to peck (said of a bird).

-qōtc, to lope or run like a wolf.

I) *Happening by the agency of nature and the elements.*

-iūw, to drop, to fall.

-yōw, to flow, to scatter.

-weL, -wil, -wiL; the passing of the night.

-len, -liñ, -lū, -le; to become, to be transformed, to be.

-len, -liñ; to flow, to run (said of any liquid).

-lit, to burn.

-mūt, to break out, as a spring of water, to break open.

-nōL, to blaze.

-hwen, -hwin; to melt.

-xa, -xal, -xal; to dawn.

- dai, to bloom, to blossom.
- dau, -da; to melt, to disappear.
- dil, -dil; to ring, to give a metallic response to a blow.
- te, to have some particular form or appearance, or nature;
to be, to exist.
- tsai, to be, or to make dry.
- tsel, -tsel; to be or to become warm.
- tee, to blow (said of the wind).
- tewen, -tewiñ, -tewe; to grow, to become.
- ket, to creak.
- kit, to hang, to spread, to settle (said of fog or smoke).
- kyas, to break.

SUFFIXES.

In addition to the changes in form and meaning of the verbs brought about by means of prefixes, the inflection of the syllable preceding the root, and the variations of the root, many limitations and extensions of meaning are occasioned by various suffixes. The suffixes which are temporal, modal and conjunctive in their character, are employed with the present indefinite and present definite for the most part. These particles are inflectional in their nature since they can be added to any verb giving it a definite change of meaning, but do not have independent existence.

TEMPORAL.

-^ax or -x. This suffix is used with the forms of the present indefinite and indicates that the act or condition was persistent through a limited and definitely stated length of time.

- yai wa auw wil ^ax, it increased in blowing. 324-6.
- wil weL tsis dau, until night he stayed. 142-8.
- melūw ^ax, he watched it. 205-2.
- na iL te ^ax, she carried it. 290-6.
- na iL its ^ax, he ran around. 185-10.
- na ya tes iñ ^ax, she looked. 300-17.
- na waux, he stayed. 166-14.
- na dil ^ax, they will live. 255-8.
- nin sin dil ^ax, they danced. 105-9.
- nō tō ^ax, water stayed. 324-3.

- xa ai ya xōL iñ ^ax, they did that with him. 211-5.
 xa a ya iL iñ ^ax, they did that. 105-10.
 siL tūn ^ax, it lay. 266-8.
 sit tete ^ax, they lay there. 322-6.
 dō ai nin siñ ^ax, you don't think. 337-9.
 dō he nas deL ^ax, they could not walk about. 322-7.
 til tsit ^ax, it will always be. 325-13.
 tsim ma xōs siñ ^ax, it was quiet. 322-4.
 tee in diL ^ax, outside the door. 169-9.
 tciL wal ^ax, they danced. 238-10.
 tcit dil ye ^ax, they danced. 216-7.
 tcit tewe ^ax, he cried. 150-7.
 tcūk qal ^ax, he walked. 319-6.
 ke ūL ^ax, she chewed.' 276-3.
 kiñ ūL ^ax, you chew. 275-2.

-win te. The suffixing of *-win te* to the forms of the present indefinite gives meaning to the verb but little different from that of the customary, indicating that the act or condition is continuous or at least takes place whenever cause arises. The customary may mean that the act has been done several times without regard to the regularity of the intervals.

- xa a fin win te, she always did that. 136-14.
 dō kin naL dūñ win te, not yet, kin naL dūñ. 332-9.
 tciL wal win te, they always danced. 239-2.
 tcin niñ ya win te, he always came. 231-9.
 tcin nū wūw win te, she always brought. 157-2.
 kyū wit dai ye iL win te, it always blossoms. 365-4.

-wes te. This suffix occurs but twice, being used by the same individual with the meaning of *-win te*.

- a fin wes te, it had done. 325-10.
 xa a fin wes te, the same thing it always did. 325-11.

-ne en. This suffix is applied to nouns and verbs alike. It states that the thing, act, or condition has ceased or is about to cease its existence. When used with verbs it is usually appended to the forms of the present indefinite and means that the act or condition was habitual or continuous in the past but has now ceased.

- a iL in ne en, (dogs) used to chase. 322-5.
 au wil la ne en ūk, he used to do way. 106-8.
 auw tin ne en, I used to do. 341-7.
 a ya tin ne en, they used to do that. 306-1.
 ūn te ne en, used to be seen. 235-18.
 ya wiñ a ne en diñ, he had been sitting place. 163-5.
 ya tce weL ne en, they were carrying. 110-10.
 wes sil yō ne en, whom you used to like. 307-16.
 wūn na wa ne en, going after used to. 157-10.
 ma a kiL en ne en, their doings. 361-11.
 min nō ya kin tats te ne en, they were going to cut them
 open. 278-5.
 mūx xūn neūw hwe ne en, their talk used to be. 306-4.
 na ya nil lūw ne en, which had been lost. 144-7.
 na la ne en, floating used to be. 243-12.
 (xoi de ai) na da a ne en, he used to listen (his head
 used to stand up). 340-12.
 na dil le te ne en, was going to happen. 117-5.
 na diL ne en, that used to live. 204-15.
 nō auw ne en, the fire pit cover. 220-12.
 nō na xon niL tin ne en, he caught up with him. 176-11.
 xōL xūt tes nūn te ne en, in her was about to move. 342-4.
 xō tciñ sil la ne en, on her used to be. 153-4.
 sil la ne en, used to be (on her). 153-4.
 sil len ne en, it came. 241-9.
 sit tin ne en diñ, he used to lie place. 295-2.
 sūw da ne en diñ, I used to live place. 272-12.
 da wit diL ne en, they used to live. 259-4.
 dō nin sin diL te ne en, they would not dance. 366-1.
 tes tewin ne en tciñ, where I was brought up. 117-13.
 til tewin ne en, used to grow. 233-1.
 tō ōn nū win tewit ne en, water she was to bring. 111-3.
 tō ōn tewin ne en, water going after. 111-2.
 tsis da ne en, he used to stay. 271-5.
 tce weL ne en, they were carrying. 110-9.
 tce niñ ya te ne en, he was going to come out. 162-12.
 tce niñ kūtē ne en, the throw used to be. 143-8.
 tein niñ ya ne en, he used to come. 306-7.

tcit tes en ne en, he used to look. 104-8.

tcit tûn ne en, he used to eat. 346-11.

tcū wit dil ne en, they used to go about. 102-3.

-te. This suffix is the most commonly employed. It predicts a future act or condition either as the result of the impulse of the agent, or the compelling force of some person or event. It takes the place therefore of English auxiliaries, will and shall. It is appended for the most part to the forms of the definite present but changes a preceding -ñ to n.

A) *Suffix immediately following the root.*

ai yōn des ne te, she will think about. 104-1.

ai la te, they will catch. 253-10.

ai l in te, they will do. 266-13.

ai ki l in te, when it happens. 217-6.

ai kyū wil lel li l te, they will do. 230-8.

au win nel te, it will be. 105-12.

auw la te, what shall I do with it. 293-8.

auw dī ya te, how am I going to do? 257-14, 275-5.

a wil lel te, he will do. 253-12.

a win ne li l te, it will be. 311-17.

a la te, what are you going to do? 102-15.

a nauw la te, I was intending to do. 260-3.

a na hwi l tcit den te, of me he will say. 363-18.

a na teil la te, he will do. 258-4.

a xō la te, they will do. 306-12.

a da na wiñ a te, for himself he will get. 338-9.

a teil la te, he will treat. 255-10.

a kyū wil lel li l te, it will do. 236-3.

in ta na wit ya te, he would turn back. 187-4.

is lûn te, birth should be. 102-17, 103-4.

ûn dī ya te, what will you do? 266-4.

ya wī xauw hwi l te, he will take it up. 295-17.

ya te se L te, we will go. 145-10.

ye wē ya te, I will go. 246-4, 314-3.

ye win de L te, they will go in. 255-3.

ye na wit ya te, she will go in. 311-15.

ye na wō de L te, you will travel in. 361-12.

- yit dū wes yō te, it will like. 311-10.
 yi kit ta a te, she will sing. 104-2.
 yō dū wit xūl liL te, they will ask for. 296-3.
 yū wiñ yūn te, she will eat them. 253-8, 100-14.
 wa nūn xō win ne hwiL te, they will talk about. 272-17.
 wiñ xa te, (water) will stay. 112-9.
 wūn nai diL xō sin xō lan, hunting had been he saw.
 104-11.
 wūn na diL te, they will hunt. 311-14.
 wūn xai neūw te, he will talk about. 260-12.
 wūñ xū win ne hwiL te, they will talk about.
 me win na hwiL te, (her mind) will go against. 325-14.
 me wit diL na te, we shall steam it. 241-11.
 mē lūw te, I am going to watch. 292-9.
 me nai lūw te, I will watch. 217-13, 258-10.
 me nauw lūw te, I will watch. 267-17.
 (xoi kyūñ) miñ ya te, his mind will come to. 230-9.
 min nō kiL dik te, he was going to pick. 113-3.
 mis sai xūn te, I will put in its mouth. 243-16.
 mis sa wiñ xūn te, in his mouth she will put. 243-10.
 mūw lūw te, I will watch them. 258-15, 218-3.
 mūx xūn nauw daL te, having gratified myself I will go
 back. 223-13.
 nai wiL xaL te, night will pass. 242-17.
 nai xe neūw te, few will talk. 295-13.
 na is ya te, he goes. 307-13.
 nai kē yūn te, they will grow. 296-4.
 na wil lit te, it will be burned. 151-5.
 na wit diL liL te, we will visit. 177-2.
 nal (i) ūw te, (its blood) will drop. 115-13.
 nal hwiL te, it will melt away. 273-6.
 na nai ya te, I am going to live. 218-2.
 na na wit diL te, the people will live again. 236-3.
 na nan diL liL te, they will live. 343-13.
 na na siñ ya te, you will be. 353-8.
 na nas deL te, they will live. 228-2.
 nañ a te, you will have. 357-7.
 na xō wiL tūn te, it will be wet. 273-6.

- na xōt dū wes in te, I am going to watch her. 137-3.
 na sa ūn te, it will lie. 226-9.
 na seL te (na se deL te), we will visit. 174-2.
 na sē te, (na sē ya te), I will go. 137-14.
 na siñ ya te, you will travel. 356-2.
 na dil le te, they will become again. 116-12.
 nas dil lin te, that was to be. 283-6.
 na diL te, they will travel. 107-7.
 na dū wiñ a te, it will stick up. 204-2.
 na teūw iñ il te, I will look back from. 230-7.
 na teñ in te, you will look. 356-5.
 na tes dī ya te, I will go back. 117-14.
 nat le liL te, it will become. 312-4.
 na kyū wiñ a tsū, singing he heard. 186-12.
 na kyū wiñ yūn te, you will eat. 356-3.
 neiL in te, I am going to see. 99-3.
 nē ya te, I am going. 348-15.
 ne e ne se da te, I will hide from you. 328-6.
 ne se seL win te, I will kill you. 151-2.
 niL xoi lik te, I will tell you. 351-11.
 niL xōt yūn te, it will be easy for you to get. 357-7.
 niL xwe lik te, I will tell you. 355-4.
 niL te sē ya te, I will go with you. 187-4.
 niñ ya te, it will reach. 151-15.
 nit djē kis da te, (I wish) your mind would melt away.
 nik kyū wiñ nūn te, you will go to sleep. 252-11.
 259-9.
 nō wūn nūn xūn neūw te, they will talk about us. 267-18.
 nō na kin niñ ūn te, one should leave. 215-8.
 nō ne xūn te, I will put. 289-2.
 nō niñ xūn te, if he puts. 296-6.
 nō nūn dī ya te, in one place they will stay. 259-17.
 nū wiñ a te, it will be.
 nūn dī ya te, it will come back. 307-9.
 Le nai yūn dil la te, we will keep a fire burning. 169-6.
 Le na in dī ya te sil len, he got nearly around. 220-6.
 Le na nil la te, you will build a fire. 356-4.
 Le na nil la te, he will build a fire. 258-2.

- le na nin deL ei, they went clear round. 102-1.
 le neL te, (le ne diL te), let us meet. 174-3.
 le kin niL yets te, (lice) to tie together (the hair).
 151-10.
 liñ ya te, they will come together. 295-1.
 hwiL teit den te, they will talk to me. 322-15.
 hwiL tsin tse win tûñ, I have been killed. 119-1.
 xa a iL in te, that will be done. 203-8.
 xa auw di ya te, I am going to do. 202-8.
 xa a wil leL te, he will do that way. 255-17.
 xa a win ne liL te, that will be done. 229-10.
 xa a win neL te, it will be that way. 259-18.
 xa a kiL in te, that way they will do. 211-15.
 xa a kyū wil leL te, he will do that. 211-18.
 xai ũn te, I will take one out. 135-5.
 xa wa auw hwiL te, she will pick out (the stones). 312-1.
 xa ne te te, I am going to look for it. 336-10.
 xa di ya te, it will do that. 254-10.
 xō yū wiñ yūn te, if she eats them. 253-7.
 xō wil lik te, he will tell. 203-14.
 xō wūt xō wes yūn te, I will watch her. 137-7.
 xon, nēL in te, I can look at him. 138-14.
 xōL xūt tes nūn te ne en, in her was about to move. 342-4.
 xōL kūt tes nūn te, it would move in her. 341-2.
 xō se seL win te, I will kill him. 150-11, 163-10.
 xūn nē yeūw te, I will talk. 217-11.
 sa ũn te, it will be. 226-10.
 sa wō din te, you will travel. 151-6.
 sa nan din te, they were going away. 116-5.
 seL wal te, I am going to shake a stick. 238-7.
 se seL win te, I will kill it. 162-7.
 sil lin te, you are going to be. 343-5.
 sil lin te, it is going to be. 287-5.
 sit tin te, (if) they lie. 307-11.
 da na dū wiñ ũn te, he will put in the fire. 258-2.
 da ne se da te, I will go fishing. 256-8.
 da nō te deL te, everybody fished. 256-9.
 da xō ũñ a di ya te, they will die. 217-16.

- da dū wes a te ne wan, he could hardly hold pointed to it. 271-10.
- da kiñ yûn te, to chew off. 151-9.
- de wim min te, they will be filled. 253-11.
- de na dū wil la te, he will put in the fire. 255-15.
- de dū wil la te, he will put in the fire. 255-15.
- de ki dil litc te, (frog) to urinate on the fires. 151-10.
- dō oi lûn te, I will quit. 255-5.
- dō yō lûn te, they will quit. 231-1.
- dō mitc djin te, it won't mind. 315-9.
- dō na wa te, he will not live. 257-11.
- dō na xōs dil le te, there will be no more. 228-4.
- dō ne hel weL te, you may stay. 176-1.
- dō nin sin dil te ne en, they would not dance. 366-1.
- dō nō ni. tin te sil len, he did not want to leave it. 293-8.
- dō xwe xō wil yûn te, he will be crazy. 307-10.
- dō teit tes ya te sil len, he did not feel like going on. 138-11.
- dō teū wiñ xûn te, he does not catch. 256-6.
- dō teū xōn neL in te ne wan, you can hardly look at.
- dū wes a te, (a ridge) will go across. 253-1.
- dū wil le te, a company will come to kill. 332-3.
- tauw din nûn te, I am going to have a drink. 111-13.
- ta nai win nûn te, he will drink. 337-18.
- ta nauw tū hwil te, I will take out. 267-18.
- te wa ût te, in the water I will throw. 111-17.
- te nal dit dō te, it will draw back. 273-5.
- teñ in te, you will look. 140-7.
- te sē ya te, I am going away. 229-9.
- te se la te, I am going to take them. 253-15.
- te sōL tin te, you will take. 222-7.
- tes ya te, (dawn) is about to come. 241-1.
- tes deL te, they will come. 252-3.
- te dī yûn te, he will live to old age. 227-7.
- te ke its te, I will shoot in. 112-9.
- tū win na hwil te, it will go. 229-13.
- 281-3.
- tsis lin te, it would become.

- tsis da te, he will stay. 211-7.
 tce wes lin te, it will flow out. 254-17.
 tce nē ya te, I will go out. 332-8.
 tce nil le te, they will dive out. 252-9.
 tceñ ya hwiL te, you will go. 356-8.
 tce xō win ne hwiL te, she shall talk. 289-12.
 tcin nes da te, she will sit. 290-14.
 tcis seL win te, he will kill. 311-16.
 tcit dil ye te, there will be a dance. 203-8.
 tcit dū wil ye iL te, they will dance. 117-9.
 tcit tan hūn te, he shall eat. 107-8.
 tcit tes deL te, he was to travel with. 174-9.
 tcō win neL te, she will think about. 312-3.
 tcōn da te, it will be sorry. 353-7.
 tcō hwe iL te, they will call. 272-11.
 tcō xōn des ne te, she will think of him. 325-14.
 tcū wes yō te, he shall like. 307-11.
 tcū wiñ yūn sil len te, he eats it seems. 233-3.
 tcū hō wīL xūL liL te, she will ask for. 311-17.
 tcū hō hwe iL te, they will call. 272-10.
 kei yūn te, I am going to eat. 97-15.
 kiL ne se tin te, I will have intercourse with a woman.
 104-7.
 kiL dje xai wil la te, they will fight. 115-4.
 kiL dje xa in nauw te, there is going to be a fight. 333-13.
 kin ne sō yūn te, may you grow to be men. 238-13.
 kis le te, they will catch many. 257-10.
 kissa wiñ ya te, he will go into somebody's mouth.
 kyū win dits te, to make rope. 151-6, 8.
 kyū wit dī yūn te, we shall eat. 190-5.

B) *Suffix preceded by a syllable containing the vowel e.*

These words occur mostly in formulas, the reference being to the distant future. One Hupa informant said they were used of less certain future predictions.

- ye yū wīL kit de te, it will go there. 301-9.
 nai xōL tsan ne te, it will find him. 307-13.
 niñ ya ye te, it will come. 307-12.

xō wil tsai ye te, it becomes shallow. 259-16.
 xōL den ne e te, I will call him. 139-45.
 tsis lin ne te, he will become. 338-10.
 teis dī yan ne te, she may live to be old. 325-13.
 teū hūōñ hūce e te, they will call me. 272-12.

-teL. The only difference in meaning between this suffix and the preceding seems to be that -teL is used of events in the nearer future.

a dī ya teL, it would do. 234-11.
 me neL xe teL, I am about to finish. 261-3.
 me tsa xō sin teL xō lūñ, hard it will be it seems. 341-11.
 mī nes git teL, it will be afraid. 295-7.
 na is tcwin teL, he will make. 321-11.
 nō te dūk kai teL, they were about to starve. 191-18.
 xa a dī ya teL, that way it will be. 341-16.
 xō lan a dī ya teL, it would do. 234-11.
 xō lūñ nū hūōñ teL, will it be good? 295-9.
 xō lūñ xa a tīn teL, that will do it. 235-1.
 xō lūn teL, he will be the one. 209-12.
 xō nēL in teL, I can't look at him. 138-12.
 sil lin teL diñ, it is going to be place. 104-16.
 dū wil le teL, a party is coming to kill. 334-6.
 tein niñ ya teL diñ, she was going place. 237-5.
 teū wiñ yīn teL de, would eat. 267-17.
 kit diñ hūce teL diñ, he would dig out. 100-1.
 kit te siñ kūtc teL, you will play shinny. 142-12.

TEMPORAL AND MODAL.

-ei. In myths and tales, the definite past occurs very frequently with an ending -ei which regularly takes over the semi-vowels and often the consonants of the preceding syllable. The younger Hupa, at least, do not seem to be conscious of any change in meaning that may be made by its addition. A comparison of the instances of its occurrence would indicate a mild emphasis,—that the act, which has several times been ineffectually attempted, has been successfully accomplished or that something which has been several times done is now done for the last time.

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- a na tcil lau wei, he buried it. 282-12.
 a dī yau wei, it is coming. 104-14.
 ya is len ei, they became. 110-1.
 ya wīL ten nei, she picked him up. 287-3.
 ya wit xūs sil lei, he flew up. 294-15.
 yal tōn ei, (his neck) jumped off. 163-18.
 ya nat xūts ei, he flew away. 113-10.
 ya na kis dim mil lei, she smashed it. 152-16.
 yañ xūts ei, he flew up. 271-2.
 ya xō wil lel lei, they took them along. 179-9.
 ya ta a ei, he commenced to sit up. 136-8.
 yat mil lei, they fell back. 165-11.
 ya ke wūw hīcei, he used to carry it away. 162-4.
 ye ya xō la yei, they took them. 179-9.
 ye tcū wīL taL ei, they landed. 362-5.
 ye tcū wīL ten nei, he took him in. 222-8.
 yin neL yan nei, it ate it up. 347-18.
 yin ne tcū wīL ten nei, he put him in the ground. 215-3.
 yis se teL wen nei, he commenced to kill. 136-10.
 yī kis mūt ei, (a basket) broke. 289-15.
 yū wūn dim mil lei, they went through. 211-5.
 wai e xūs sei, he threw at her. 333-1.
 wil dal lei, it coming along. 174-7.
 wil dīL ei, it shook. 142-6.
 wīñ yen nei, he was able to stand. 220-11.
 wūn dim mil lei, it went through. 144-2.
 Lin win ten nei, she called him. 139-9.
 me is la dei, he ran up. 217-16.
 me na is te ei, she carried it. 290-8.
 me na wīL na ei, he steamed them. 342-12.
 me nil la yei, they landed. 216-13.
 min noi kin ne yōt dei, they barked. 321-4.
 min nō kin ne yōt dei, it barked. 322-13.
 mī nil la yei, the waves came to the shore. 362-4.
 nai ya xōn nil la yei, they took them. 179-11.
 na il dim men nei, he made it swim back. 266-2.
 na il dīt ten nei, she took him back. 287-6.
 na in dī ya yei, he came back. 98-6.

- na ya is dil len nei, they became. 166-13.
 na ya xōn nil lai ei, they took them. 179-8.
 na wes len ei, it falls. 104-1.
 na wil lit dei, he burned up. 120-8.
 na wiñ ya yei diñ, he had lived time. 336-7.
 nañ a ei, it hangs there. 295-3.
 na na im me ei, he always bathed. 311-8.
 na na is ya yei, he went back over. 117-6.
 na na ya xōn nil xa ei, they found his tracks. 170-4.
 na na wil la dei, he ran down. 221-17.
 na niñ ya yei, she crossed over. 135-6.
 nan deL ei, they went back. 182-5.
 na xō win djē ei, his mind passed. 340-11.
 nas its ei, it ran around. 294-3.
 nas ya yei, it commenced to walk. 136-9.
 na dil le lei, it went back. 234-2.
 na tes di ya yei, he arrived. 104-3.
 na kis yōw hwei, it flowed in a circle. 100-11.
 nō nil la yei, they put them. 300-13.
 xa en nal dit dō wei, it drew back. 105-9.
 xa in lin net yōt dei, they chased each other. 115-10.
 xai xōs ten nei, they took her up. 239-1.
 xañ xen nei, he came up. 210-9.
 xe e dū waL ei, (feathers) disappear over the hill.
 208-17.
 xō wes en nei, one could see. 120-5.
 xōL me nūn dil lat dei, with him it floated back. 315-6.
 xōL le nūn dū waL ei, with him it shut. 109-5.
 xōL da na dū wiñ a ei, with him it stuck up. 203-5.
 xōt da wiñ ya yei, she went down. 99-8.
 sil len nei, it became. 115-1, 182-4.
 da yit de wūw hwei, he always carries it off. 162-7.
 da wil tōn ei, he jumped. 115-9.
 da na dū wiñ a ei, it stood up. 203-10.
 da na dū wit ya yei, it went back. 234-4.
 da kyū wiñ xa ei, (something) stood. 242-3.
 dō ō na wes en ei, it could not be seen. 151-19.
 ta nai xos dō wei, it cut him to pieces. 108-2, 106-14.

ta na is waL ei, he threw it out of the water. 217-17.
 tañ xen nei, (canoe) went away. 222-9.
 te iL auw hwei, in the water crawl. 311-7.
 te na wil lat dei, in the water she floated back. 117-4.
 tel atc ei, they went with a pack-train. 200-9.
 tes lat dei, it floated. 244-15.
 tes deL ei, they flew away. 159-12.
 te ke i yauw hwei, they go in. 311-2.
 tū wiñ ya yei, he got lost. 348-17.
 tsis da yei, he lives. 159-16.
 tee in nauw wei, he used to go out. 136-14.
 tee min niñ yöt dei, he drove out a deer. 217-16.
 tein niñ ya yei, he came. 97-1.
 tein nin nauw hwei, she comes. 101-6.
 teisse iL we ei, she had killed. 333-5.
 teit dū wil ye ei, they danced. 216-16.
 teit dū wil waL ei, she knocked off. 159-11.
 teit tes ya yei, she went. 98-13.
 ke is ya yei, she climbed up. 137-12.
 ke it mil lei, they drop. 180-14.
 kin niñ yan nei, they came to feed. 180-13.
 kit tē yan nei, they fed about. 98-4.

-il, -iL. The application of the verb may be made continuous over time or space by adding -L, or -iL for the present and -l, or -il for the past. The shorter forms are used after vowels without increasing the number of syllables; the longer forms add a syllable often taking over the consonant which precedes. There are several cases where the ending seems to have been twice added. Other suffixes are found following these. This is frequently the case with -te the future ending. It seems likely that many or all roots which have final l are secondary, having been formed by the addition of this suffix.

Present.

A) *Following vowels without increasing the number of syllables.*

au win neL te, it will be. 105-12.
 a win neL te, it will be. 289-11.

- a hɛiL teit dū win neL, they told me. 355-11.
 a dū win neL de, if anybody says. 267-5.
 ya xō wil xaiL, going along they tracked him. 170-5.
 ya dū win neL, they said. 361-8.
 nai wil xal te, night will pass. 242-17.
 na teiL tsil, moving as he sat. 171-6.
 xa a wil leL te, he will do that way. 255-17.
 xa a win neL te, it will be that way. 259-18.
 xa a kyū wil leL te, he will do that. 211-18.
 xō wil tewel te, who fixes the place. 229-11.
 xōL teit dū win neL, he kept saying. 141-12.
 da na wil laL, it was floating there. 325-3.
 teō win neL te, she will think about. 312-3.
 teū wil leL te, he will become. 114-4.

B) *Following consonants or semi-vowels and forming another syllable.*

- a win ne liL te, it will be. 311-17.
 a dū wa nūn dū witc tewil liL te, she will rub herself.
 312-3.
 oω tsil liL te, I will know. 272-7.
 ya wī xauω hɛiL te, he will take it up. 295-17.
 yō dū wit xūL liL te, they will ask for. 296-3.
 wa nūn xō win ne hɛiL te, they will talk about. 272-17.
 wūñ xū win ne hɛiL te, they will talk about.
 na wit xūs iL, he is falling. 152-5.
 na wit dil liL te, we will visit. 177-2.
 na nan dil liL te, they will live. 343-13.
 na ne wit dil iñ iL te, we will look at. 216-18.
 nō win na hɛiL te, he will go. 230-1.
 xa a win ne liL te, that will be done. 229-10.
 xa kyū witc tce liL te, from the ground the wind will blow
 da na kit dū wit tce iL te, the wind will blow gently. 273-1.
 de dū au(ω) hɛiL de, if they put it in the fire. 273-1.
 dō xō wil leL liL te, it will be no more. 217-15.
 tai win nūñ iL de, if he drinks water. 338-7.
 ta nauω tū hɛiL te, I will take out. 267-18.
 tee xō win ne hɛiL te, she shall talk. 289-12.

teit tū win na hciL de, it will pass here. 272-8.
 teō hce iL te, they will call. 272-11.
 teō xō wiL tewel lil te, who will fix the dance place. 211-16.
 teū hwō wiL xūl lil te, she will ask for. 311-17.
 teū hwō hce iL te, they will call. 272-10.

Past.

A) *Following vowels without increasing the number of syllables.*

ya ke wel, they carrying loads along. 110-3.
 yū wiL xal, mornings. 260-6.
 wiūw hwal, I am coming. 110-4, 120-16.
 me ya kyū wiL tel, he sang. 234-1.
 me kyu wiL tel, the singing. 235-4.
 min na il dal, around she ran. 153-2.
 na na dū wa al, (hummocks) rose up. 103-13.
 na kyū wil wel, he kept them shut up. 97-11.
 nō xō auw hwil, they kept arriving. 208-1.
 xa na ya wit tewal, they dug up along. 181-7.
 da teū wit til, she was holding up. 246-12.
 teū wa al, he carried along. 257-1.
 teū wiL tel, he was bringing. 329-6.
 teū wit til, she was holding up. 246-12.
 kya tū wil tewel, crying along. 135-10.

B) *Following consonants or semi-vowels and forming another syllable.*

a dū win nel lil, he said. 235-4.
 ye nū wil gil lil, it kept getting afraid of. 235-4.
 yī kyū wit tsōs sil, they were sucking. 325-5.
 nai wit iñ il, she looked. 243-5.
 na wit xūs sil, he flew along back. 204-7.
 xoi yal wil lil, they camped along. 179-12.
 xoi na yal wil lil, they camped along. 181-6.
 xōL yaL de wim miñ il, they filled with them. 153-17.
 teit te we iñ il, he looked about as he went along. 317-4.
 teōL sil lil, he knew it. 272-14.
 teū wi yūñ il he, even if he eat. 233-3.

teū wīL kyōs sil, he taking it along. 208-9.
 kyū wiñ yūñ il, you ate along. 121-1.
 kyū wit tee il, it blew along. 324-7.
 kyū hwūñ il, I ate along. 120-16.

MODAL.

-miñ. This suffix, which is not of frequent occurrence, indicates that the verb which it follows expresses the purpose of some act.

ya iL kim miñ, to catch. 101-17.
 ya xō siL we miñ, they might kill him for. 278-5.
 na xōw lik miñ, to tell you. 226-6.
 tee in diL miñ, for them to come out. 102-9.

-ne. The more frequent form of the imperative seems to have -ne suffixed to the regular form implying the duty or moral necessity one is under to do the act. It is said to be used of acts which are to be performed in the absence of the one who directs that they be done.

ai niñ sin ne, you must think. 208-17.
 a le ne, you must do it. 100-18.
 a dū wūn din tewin ne, yourself bathe. 353-7.
 il le ne, become. 109-6.
 ō le ne, become. 109-18.
 ōL tsai ne, dry them. 101-4.
 ūl le ne, do it. 176-7.
 ye in tūL ne, you must step in. 209-2.
 ye ō dite dje ne, run in. 299-13.
 le na kil la ne, gather together (things). 192-8.
 mil loi ne, you must feather (arrows). 207-4.
 mis sūñ xauw ne, its mouth put it in. 246-14.
 na niL ne, they must live. 317-1.
 na dil le ne, you may become. 166-12.
 na tin dī ya ne, go home. 337-18.
 nōñ auw ne, you must put it down. 210-7.
 nō na kiñ auw ne, you must leave. 353-10.
 nōñ xauw ne, put it. 296-14.
 nūn dil le ne, you may become. 108-3.

xa a xō le ne, he should do that. 163-2.
 dō ne ne, let it play. 100-3.
 dō nil git he ne, don't be afraid. 170-15.
 dō nit dje tel tsit ne, don't get excited (not your heart
 djō kin ne, go ahead. 176-6.
 tiñ xauꞤ ne, you take it along. 246-13.
 tee niñ ya ne, you must go out. 242-1.
 kyō diL tsōts ne, make a kissing noise. 111-7.

-hꞤũñ. To express the intention of bringing about an act or state contrary to the wish of one's self or others -hꞤũñ is suffixed to the forms of the definite or indefinite present.

a hꞤiL tcit den hꞤũñ, he must tell me. 314-11.
 yū wiñ yũñ hꞤũñ te, he must eat. 233-2.
 dō iũw teũꞤ hꞤũñ, I won't die. 346-13.
 dō na hꞤũ wes tsũñ hꞤũñ, I must not be seen again.
 dō nē ya hꞤũñ, I can't stay. 348-10.
 dō xōL me tsa xō win sin hꞤũñ, he may have no trouble.
 319-14.
 dō xō di yũñ hꞤũñ, there won't be many. 308-6.
 dō tcis tewiñ hꞤũñ, he must not do. 116-15.
 tas ya hꞤũñ, one ought to go away. 215-8.
 tcit tan hꞤũñ te, he shall eat. 107-8.
 tcit tel tewiñ hꞤũñ, he may grow. 348-6.
 teō xōn des ne hꞤũñ, he shall know. 319-13.

-sil len. This suffix seems by its use to imply that the occurrence was imminent but did not result.

ya wũñ xũts sil len, he nearly flew. 176-13.
 te na in di ya te sil len, he got nearly around. 220-6.
 da win san sil len, he was weak. 346-6.
 dō nō nil tin te sil len, he did not want to leave it. 293-8.
 dō tcit tes ya te sil len, he did not feel like going on. 281-3.
 te wit qōt te sil len nei, in the water it seemed about to
 tumble. 286-13.
 tcū wiñ yũñ sil len te, he eats it seems. 233-3.

-ne wan. The suffix -ne wan indicates that the act is done, but with difficulty.

da dū wes a te ne wan, he could hardly hold pointed to it.
271-10.

dō teū xōn neL in te ne wan, you can hardly look at.
138-11.

-de. For the expression of future condition -de is employed.

a it ya de, if he does. 348-7.

au win neL de, if it happens. 117-9.

a xō la de, if it happens. 308-1, 5.

a den de, if he sings. 236-2.

a dit tein nō nil la de, if she puts with herself. 302-10.

a dū win neL de, if anybody says. 267-5.

ya win na wiL de, if it raises up. 117-10.

ye teū wiL tin de, if they will take them in. 302-7.

yō naL tsis de, who knows. 348-6.

meū na hwiL de, if their time comes. 229-9.

na nan deL de, when they come to be. 319-3.

(xoi de ai) na dū wiñ a de, if they listen. 341-12.

niñ ya de, if they come. 334-10.

nit teū wiñ yūn de, if she eats you. 266-7.

xoi kyūn tewin dañ ya de, if his stomach is spoiled. 348-7.

xō wiL tsai ye de, until it becomes dry. 255-7.

xūn nē yeūw de, if I talk. 217-15.

xwa wes le de, if he gets enough. 255-16.

dō a hwiL teit den de, if he does not tell me. 257-12.

dō na iL tsūn de, they won't find again. 321-10.

tai win nūñ iL de, if he drinks water. 338-7.

ta nai win nūn de, if he drinks. 337-16.

tū win na hwiL de, if it comes. 105-12.

tee iL la de, he is running along. 220-13.

tee hwiL sū wiL weL de, if he kills me. 114-3.

teit den de, if he says. 111-7.

teit tes tūn de, if he takes along. 317-13.

teit tū win na hwiL de, it will pass here. 272-8.

teō naL tsit de, if he knows. 343-6.

teū wiñ yūn teL de, he would eat. 267-17.

-detc. This suffix, which occurs but a few times, seems to indicate a less probable and more general future condition.

a tcin te detc, he must be then. 363-17.

wa a il teL detc, they are going to build. 109-7.

tcin nin win detc, if he will bring. 137-5.

tcis seL win detc, if he kills. 139-5.

kit tes seōx a tcin te detc, smartest he is. 351-12.

kit tis seōx xōw a tcin te detc, smart he must be then.
363-17.

-miñ in ne. For the expression of the result of supposed conditions contrary to fact, -miñ in ne is employed.

dō da xō atiñ miñ in ne, people would never die it would have been. 221-13.

Since only the above example of this suffix occurs in "Hupa Texts," the following were obtained from an interpreter.

seL tewin miñ in ne, I ought to have made it.

dō xō liñ tcin nauw miñ in ne, he should not go.

tcis tewin miñ in ne, he ought to have made it.

te sē ya miñ in ne, I ought to have gone.

te sē ya miñ in ne de de eñ nañ ya tea de.

I would go but it rains too hard.

te sē ya miñ in ne dō nañ yai ne en de,

I would have gone if it had not rained.

INDICATING THE SOURCE OF THE INFORMATION.

Certain suffixes are used to show by which of the senses the fact stated was observed, and whether the fact was directly observed or only inferred from evidences.

-e. The vowel e, standing by itself or preceded by the consonant or semi-vowel of the preceding syllable, indicates the object or act is within the view of the speaker.

ya kin wen ne, he had carried it off. 163-4.

ye nin dil liñ ye, they had washed ashore. 267-12.

me win tan ne, he stuck to it. 202-7.

na wa ye, he went. 230-2, 231-9.

na nat la le, it floating. 243-13.

nas dil len ne, it had gone back. 234-7.

nit te sil lal le, (I wish) you would go to sleep. 203-1.
 noi niñ yan ne, that far they ate. 347-17.
 nō xōs le e, he is lost. 185-8.
 xō lūn sa an ne, there was much. 165-12.
 da ya wiñ a ye, someone fishing (sitting on something).
 119-16.
 da wil la le, it was floating. 244-6.
 da nat xūts tse, it lit on. 204-8.
 dō ya xō len ne, it was gone. 111-11.
 tē wil la le, they were going along. 222-1.
 tē wiñ yan ne, he has eaten. 311-11.
 ke wel le, someone carrying a load along. 105-14, 166-4.
 kyō hwal le, somebody hooking. 106-15.

-tsū. When the act is perceived by the sense of hearing or feeling, -tsū or -tse is suffixed to the verb.

A) -tsū.

an tsū, he heard it cry. 281-13.
 a xōL tcit den tsū, he heard say. 141-8.
 a den tsū, singing he heard. 186-12.
 ya yai wim meL tsū, he heard them kick up their legs.
 342-14.
 na xūs din na tsū, someone moving she heard. 191-12
 na tin diL tsū, he heard them coming home. 329-5.
 na ka xas din na tsū, someone moving she heard. 165-18.
 nil lin tsū, he heard a creek. 111-13.
 hwal tsū, he heard someone calling. 360-7.
 xoi de il le tsū, they heard the party war. 332-4.
 dil wauw tsū, he heard croak. 112-12.
 dū wen ne e tsū, it sounded he heard. 144-3.
 tcit dil wauw tsū, talking they heard. 170-16.
 tē wil daL tsū, he heard him coming. 176-11.
 kya teL tcwū we tsū, it cry he heard. 204-9.
 kyū win dil le tsū, they heard it ring. 152-1.
 kyū win diL tsū, a jingling noise. 293-3.

B) -tse.

ūl lō tse, hot it felt. 329-12.
 ūñ kya xō Lit wil siL tse, he heard heavy footsteps. 238-9.

- na dō weL din tse, I am becoming lonesome for. 176-2.
 ne iūw git tse, I feel afraid. 176-5.
 kiL tūw tse, someone splitting logs he heard. 108-5.
 kis tseL tse, he heard pounding. 170-6.
 kyō dū wiL tsōts tse, a kissing noise she heard. 111-9.

-xō lan. When the fact stated is inferred from some evidence, -xō lan is appended to the verb. Since the act is viewed as already completed the verbs often have the force of the pluperfect. The verb le na nil lai simply states that he built a fire. Either the narrator saw him build it or was told by someone who did see it built. But le na nil la xō lan, 186-1, indicates that the father following his child found the remains of a fire and inferred that his son had built it.

A) *Suffix immediately following the root.*

- ya ex xūs xō lan, they fell over. 117-17.
 ye e il tōn xō lan, birds used to jump in. 117-17.
 wa kin nil lit xō lan, they were burned through. 119-3.
 wa kin nin sel xō lan, it was heated through he saw.
 na na wiñ ũñ xō lan, he had taken down. 176-17.
 na nan deL xō lan, they had become. 119-12.
 na teñ iñ xō lan, you looked it was. 238-6.
 na kit diL xō lan, he had been playing he saw. 140-10.
 nō dū win taL xō lan, it had made a track he saw. 185-12.
 le nal ditc tewiñ xō lan diñ, it had grown together place.
 281-15.
 le na nil la xō lan, a fire he had built he saw. 186-3.
 xa a it ya xō lan, the same he found he was. 346-7.
 xal tewiñ xō lan, growing up he saw. 319-8.
 da xō a dī ya xō lan, he was dead they found out. 175-11.
 teL tewen xō lan, it had grown he saw. 97-18.
 tce na il liñ xō lan, it used to run. 117-18.
 329-16.
 tcit tcit xō lan, he died. 347-3.
 kyū wiñ ñan xō lan, he went to sleep. 347-1.

B) *Suffix preceded by a syllable containing the vowel e.*

Perhaps the acts in this case cause surprise.

ya kyū wil kyan ne xō lan, they found they were pregnant.
278-3.

me nai yī yauw e xō lan, it will be eaten down. 356-11.

na at lū e xō lan, it had gone back. 234-11.

na in nel le xō lan, he played he saw. 186-1.

na na is ya e xō lan, she could walk. 276-11.

te le ne xō lan, it had become. 187-5.

tcisse teL wen e xō lan, he had killed he saw. 186-7.

tcit te il qōl le xō lan, it had crawled he saw. 185-12.

tcit tes ya ye xō lan, he was walking along he saw. 185-13.

tcū wiñ kya ō we xō lan, he had become large he saw.
186-6.

-xō lūn. This suffix is said to differ from the preceding only in the fact that the evidence is more certain.

A) *Suffix immediately following the root.*

ya te yūñ xō lūñ, they had eaten. 100-17.

wūn na is ya xō lūñ, he had fixed. 170-10.

na nes da xō lūñ, he was sitting. 270-10.

na nit dauw xō lūñ, it had come back he. 267-7.

na xō wil tsit xō lūñ, it fell. 306-15.

out. 272-10.

na teL dite tewiñ xō lūñ, it had grown. 119-10.

noi dū win taL xō lūñ, he had made a track. 292-5.

xal a xō lūñ, (grass) had grown up. 121-11.

dits tse nō nil la xō lūñ, it was pointed. 222-4.

dō il tsūn te xō lūñ, you can't find it anywhere. 246-6.

dō tin nauw xō lūñ, he had not gone along. 174-5.

ta des deL xō lūñ, they had come ashore. 101-2.

teL tewiñ xō lūñ, it had grown. 306-17.

B) *Suffix preceded by a syllable containing the vowel e.*

ye wiñ ya ye xō lūñ, he had gone in. 118-5.

wiñ a e xō lūñ, it was standing. 363-10.

miL na we nel le xō lūñ, he had been playing with.
292-11.

na is dau we a xō lūñ, it had melted away. 236-1.

na we nel le xō lūñ, he had been playing. 292-13.
 nas dil len ne xō lūñ, it had gone back. 235-1.
 le nūl dite tcwen ne xō lūñ, it had grown together. 113-8.
 sil len ne xō lūñ, it had become. 97-4.
 da yī kiñ yan e xō lūñ, (a mouse) has chewed up. 153-15.
 tas ya ye xō lūñ, they had gone. 267-14.

CONJUNCTIONAL.

-hit. The suffixing of -hit to a verb has the effect of making it part of a subordinate temporal clause.

ya win tūn hit, when he picked up. 202-6.
 ya teñ iñ hit, when they looked. 104-13.
 ye na wit ya hit, when he went in. 118-6.
 ye xōñ ūñ hit, when they ran in. 169-11.
 ye teū wiñ ya hit, when she went in. 246-5.
 wil weL hit, after night. 300-17.
 na iūc loi hit, I tie them up. 247-11.
 na wit dal hit, when he came. 223-7.
 na na kis le hit, when he had felt. 106-6.
 na neL iñ hit, when she looked. 111-10, 294-15.
 na teñ iñ hit, when he looked. 96-11.
 nō na ta ūñ hit, when she turned. 245-10.
 nō nil lit hit, when he finished sweating.
 nō niñ ūñ hit, when he finished (when he put it down).
 xa is xūn hit, when she had brought them up. 99-9.
 xa na is dī ya hit, when he came up. 210-12.
 xon na is din nūñ hit, when he turned around. 278-12.
 sa win diñ hit, when they went out. 322-12.
 te kil la hit, when he put his hand in it. 337-4.
 tce i yiñ hit, when he stands. 258-1.
 tce in sit hit, when she woke up. 288-10, 113-8.
 tce na in dī ya hit, when she went down. 325-8.
 tce nin deL hit, when they came out. 175-11.
 tein dis sit hit, when we wake up. 190-4.
 teit dū wim mite hit, when she broke it off. 287-4.
 teit teñ iñ hit, when he looked. 119-16.
 teū wit dil lit, as they were going along. 170-8.

-*miL*. This suffix has nearly or quite the same force as -*hit*. The examples given are few because it was usually viewed and recorded as a separate word.

- a in nū miL*, when the sun was here. 332-4.
- e il wil miL*, in a day. 336-7.
- ye it xa miL*, at break of day. 356-14.
- yit da tein e a miL*, east the sun was then. 364-3.
- yī tsiñ e e a miL*, west the sun was. 333-4.
- wil weL miL*, after night. 238-8.
- win sel e miL*, when it was warm. 342-7.
- min nōl weL miL*, it was midnight. 293-2.
- xot te dūw hwe nim miL*, when it was dark. 347-9.
- sil len miL*, nearly after. 319-2.
- sil lin te miL*, nearly was. 293-1.

-*tsit*. This suffix which occurs but once means that the act expressed by the verb to which it is added is to be done before some other contemplated act.

- kiñ yūn tsit*, eat first. 332-6.

ADVERBIAL.

-*he*. This suffix emphasizes a negative command or conditional statement. It is comparable to English, "in the least," or "a bit," or French, "pas," in negative clauses.

- yik kyū wiñ yan ne he*, even if he eats. 267-3.
- miL tel lit te he*, even if he sweats himself. 337-16.
- xoi de ai na dū wiñ a he*, (even if) they listen. 342-13.
- dō a dū win ne he*, don't say that. 175-1.
- dō a dū wūn tel wis he*, don't be frightened. 356-2.
- dō wit tcwū we he*, don't cry. 169-13.
- dō hōū wūn nū wit lai he*, don't bring them to me. 230-13.
- tcū wī yūñ il he*, even if he eat. 233-3.

-*ka*, or -*ûk*. These suffixes carry the force of "like," "in the manner of."

- a il en ka*, the way they do it. 227-2.
- au wil la ne en ûk*, he used to do way. 106-8.
- a ten ka*, the way they do. 231-5.
- na se daiûk*, the way I sat. 290-15.

-xō sin. Neither the context nor the explanation of the interpreters have satisfactorily explained the meaning or nature of this suffix. It seems to have the meaning of "some," "many," or "all." It is possible that it is an old auxiliary verb which has largely lost its force.

ai kit iñ xō sin, (bears) did that. 223-4.

wūn nai diL xō sin xō lan, hunting had been he saw.
104-11.

tsim ma xō siñ ^{ax}, it was quiet. 322-4.

kit taL tsit xō siñ, they were soaking acorns. 210-9.

kit tūk kūtē xō sin xō lan, they had been playing shinny he saw. 140-9.

kyōL kis xō sin xō lan, spearing salmon they had been he saw. 140-11.

-xō win sen, -xō win sin. These have the appearance of definite tenses of the preceding.

yō xai xō win sen, they all began to buy. 200-3.

na kyū we xō win sen, they brought home. 145-4.

dō xōL me tsa xō win sin hūūñ, he may have no trouble.
319-14.

dō xōL me tsa xō win sin te, it will be easy for them. 282-1.

tsim ma xō win sen, the noise stopped. 185-3.

tsim ma na xō win sen, the noise stopped. 238-14.

tsū ma xō win sin, it was quiet. 306-2.

kya da ne xō win sen, they commenced to pick. 138-6.

ADVERBS.

PLACE AND DIRECTION.

A) *Showing no certain evidence of derivation from other parts of speech; mostly connected with the cardinal points.*

iL man, both sides. 104-5.

yī man, across on the other side. 135-11.

yī man yī de, across and down. 271-12.

yī man yit de, across to the north. 116-8.

yī man ne yī nūk, across to the south. 98-8.

yī man ne yī de, across to the north. 117-4.

yī man ne yit de, across to the north. 116-5.

- yī man ne yī tsiñ, across to the west. 116-14.
 yī man tciñ, on the other side. 270-9.
 yī man tein tciñ, on the other shore. 135-12.
 yī na tciñ, from the south. 98-3.
 yī nûk, south. 112-8.
 yī nûk a diñ, farther south. 112-3.
 yī nûk kai te, south along it will be. 223-5.
 yī nûk kai kût tciñ, above the creek. 271-6.
 yī nûk ka yī man, above on the other side. 198-10.
 yī nûk ken tciñ, to the south side. 333-1.
 yin na tciñ, from the south. 121-2.
 yin ne, in the ground. 106-3.
 yin nûk, south. 120-4.
 yin nûk kai yī dûk, to the southeast. 141-10.
 yin nûk kût tciñ, up-river on the bank. 226-7.
 yī da tciñ, from the east. 102-13.
 yī dā tciñ, north of it. 119-13.
 yī de e kût tein tciñ, north a short way. 272-4.
 yī de e diñ, farther north. 363-5.
 yī de yī man tein tciñ, down river across. 321-1.
 yī de tein tciñ, on the lower side. 244-12.
 yī dûk, east. 102-5.
 yī dûk en tciñ, above. 272-5.
 yī dûk ka kai, along the Klamath. 317-2.
 yī dûk ken tein, above. 244-12.
 yit dā tciñ kai, up along. 267-13.
 yit de, north. 105-1.
 yit de e, north. 229-11.
 yit de en tciñ, on the north side. 332-9.
 yit de yī mañ, down across. 321-8.
 yī tsiñ, down. 189-11.
 yit tsiñ, down. 104-4.
 yī tsin tciñ, along up. 174-6.
 me xûn diñ, close to. 170-16.
 mit dûk, beside. 245-14.
 mit tau tein tciñ, on the back side. 102-9.
 nai, across. 179-7.
 nai, from there. 265-10.

na, back. 97-12.
 nai yī na tciñ, back from the south. 116-4.
 nai yī nûk, back south. 271-13.
 na yin na tciñ, down from the south. 104-9.
 na yī nûk, south again. 105-6.
 nē djōx, in the middle. 96-10.
 nē djit, the middle. 241-5.
 niL man, each side. 247-4.
 niL man ne, each side. 306-8.
 niL nē djit, a little way from each other. 207-6.
 niL nē djōx, near together. 229-7.
 nis sa, long way. 151-14.
 nis sate diñ, little way. 234-5.
 nûk kai, along. 106-15.
 xat, there. 278-8.
 xoi yī de, down a little. 347-2.
 xûn diñ, close by. 170-13.
 ðin nûñ, facing. 136-6.
 ðin nûñ xō ye tciñ, down the hillside. 272-3.
 ðik gyûñ, here. 101-13.
 ðje na tciñ, up. 166-3.
 kyañ, is where. 329-4.

B) *Seemingly derived from demonstrative and interrogative elements.*

yeū, in the distance. 164-7.
 yō xō miL, from some place. 270-13.
 yōt, there. 215-1.
 nai yeū xō miL, from here and there a long way. 209-7.
 hai ya te, here it will be. 105-1.
 hai ya tciñ, to that place.
 hai ya tein te, there it will be. 282-16.
 hai yōx, there. 305-8.
 hai yōt, over there. 226-8.
 hai yūw xō yī ðûk, up that way. 140-7.
 hai xat, where. 119-4.
 hai dai dit diñ, where. 151-4.
 hai ta, those places. 179-12.

- dai hwo xō xōw, somewhere. 136-14.
 dai xō diñ xōw, some place. 204-1.
 dai dit diñ yañ, where. 244-6.
 dai dit diñ kī auw, where is it. 286-5.
 dai dōw hwûñ, where. 217-8.
 dai dōx, where. 164-17.
 dai dōx xoik ke auw ûñ, what place. 137-3.
 da ûñ hwe e, nowhere. 97-11.
 da xûñ hwe e, somewhere. 223-2.
 dea xō ta, this place. 101-5.
 deûk ûn te diñ, this kind of a place. 363-7.
 de nōw kût, to the sky. 137-18.
 de nōw kût teiñ, toward the sky. 137-13.
 den teiñ, this shore. 139-16.
 de xō, this way. 348-3.
 de xō tse xûn diñ, he is close by. 170-7.
 de de meûk, here around. 218-2.
 de de xō man teiñ ^ax, right across from him. 186-12.

c) *Containing nouns, or noun-like particles preceded by a possessive.*

- yōn yī dûk, in the corner. 246-9.
 yōn e yī dûk, back of the fire. 220-11.
 min nōñ a diñ, along side. 100-13.
 min dai, outside. 158-5.
 min dai ûk, outside. 166-2.
 min dai tein diñ, outside. 207-11.
 miñ kiñ ^ax, back of the house. 165-18.
 mit La, behind. 289-14.
 mit dai miL, outside from. 238-12.
 mit daik, outside. 140-6.
 mik kin diñ, at its base. 287-1.
 mū wate, near. 210-5.
 mûk kûs, one side. 311-5.
 nin teiñ, down. 117-10.
 nin teiñ ^ax, ground toward. 306-17.
 nō nin diñ, at our heads. 190-5.
 hwim mit dai, outside of my house. 356-9.

hwiit La diñ, behind me.
 xō Lan, where he was. 106-3.
 xō Lan ye, after him. 108-16.
 xon na kin ta, his eyes below. 230-3.
 xon nin diñ, ahead of her. 237-5.
 xon nōñ ai diñ, along side of him. 202-2.
 xon tcin tciñ, on the fire side. 307-6.
 xō djē diñ, in front of himself. 174-10.

D) *Derived from adjectives expressing number.*

a tiñ min na tse, ahead of all. 307-17.
 a tin diñ, all over. 164-1.
 a tin diñ, everywhere. 96-5.
 a tin diñ miL, from every place. 138-5.
 La a xō, one place. 100-1.
 La a ta, here and there. 120-16.
 min Lûñ xoi, ten places. 229-6.
 min Lûñ xō miL, ten places from. 209-8.
 na La, back. 105-8.

E) *Formed by means of prepositions.*

a din neük tcin tciñ, back of her. 307-5.
 mit ta diñ, among them. 307-12.
 mit tis diñ, farther. 234-4.
 mik kya tciñ, away from it. 100-8.
 mûk kût ^ax, over it. 242-12.
 na il kût, one over the other. 329-1.
 nil tciñ, toward each other. 294-16.
 xō tciñ a, in front of him. 113-8.
 xwen neük kût tciñ, at her back. 276-7.
 tak kût, bank along. 362-2.
 tō tcin tciñ, on the river side. 283-14.
 tō kût ^ax, water on. 301-4.
 tûk a tcin tciñ, shore side. 283-16.
 tûk a tcin tciñ, toward the land. 314-9.
 kût ^ax, all over. 325-4.

F) *Made from verbs or conjugated adjectives.*

il kyū wē diñ, all over. 365-9.
 ûL kyō wē diñ, everywhere. 228-1.

ûL kyū we, all over. 114-3.
 win te, all the way. 363-9.
 ûn Lûñ xwed diñ, everywhere. 159-4.
 ûn Lûñ xoi diñ miL, from everywhere. 230-9.
 nō nau tse tciñ, toward the doorway. 166-1.
 nō na wit tse diñ, by the door. 332-8.

TIME AND SEQUENCE.

Δ) *Showing no certain evidence of derivation from other parts of speech.*

mìn nē djō xō miL, after a time. 137-2.
 mit diL wa, next. 106-9.
 nei djōx, while. 114-11.
 hit djit, then.
 hwa ne, always. 157-12.
 xa, yet. 310-9.
 xa de dûñ, immediately. 163-18.
 xa dit dûñ, soon. 176-16.
 xat, right. 278-8.
 xat, yet. 151-19.
 sa a, long time. 140-7.
 dōñ ka, not yet. 204-4.
 dōñ ka, before. 342-8.
 dō sa a, a little while. 97-3.
 dûñ ^ax, again. 104-9.
 dûñ xō, again. 221-12.
 djō, now. 108-14.
 ka de, after a while. 111-6.
 kûn, too. 97-6.
 kût, now. 122-2.
 kût de, soon. 306-15.
 kût tiñ-xō licte, very quickly. 294-1.
 kût tsim miL, soon. 157-8.
 kī ye, again. 98-7.
 kī ye diñ, again. 217-14.

B) *Apparently derived from demonstrative and interrogative elements.*

- yū wit diñ hit ûñ, at last. 222-2.
 yū diñ hit, finally. 109-15.
 yū diñ hit ûñ, finally. 118-11.
 hai ya dûñ, right at that time. 343-3.
 hai mañ, always. 138-12.
 hai deōx, every time. 158-1.
 da ûn diñ, a long time. 174-12.
 dañ, awhile ago. 234-4.
 da xûñ hwō dûñ, long time ago. 180-7.
 deūk au neL diñ, about this time. 360-7.
 de xō sin ne miL, soon. 151-12.
 de xōt tsit, a short time before. 186-9.
 ded, still. 119-4.
 ded, now. 101-6.
 de de ûñ, this time. 137-7.
 de de xōw, every time. 333-4.
 de dō hwa ne, now only. 151-5.
 de dûñ, this time. 363-7.
 ded de xōw, right now. 239-1.
 det, now. 211-13.
 dēt, this time. 217-11.
 det xōw, now. 145-13.

c) *Containing nouns.*

- La a xū Le, all night long. 310-4.
 La a djes, all day. 278-2.
 La djes, every day. 226-2.
 xū Le, in the night. 175-14.
 xū Le ei miL, after midnight. 179-3.
 xū Le dûñ, in the morning. 122-1.
 xū Le dūn miL, in the morning. 311-5.
 xū Le dūn diñ, early in the morning. 137-7.
 xū Le teiñ, at night. 336-5.

d) *Derived from adjectives expressing number.*

- La a, once again. 244-11.
 La ai ūx, at once. 98-2.

la xō win te, all the time. 186-5.
 min lūn diñ, ten times. 216-6.
 lats a xō lūñ, many times. 286-10.
 na diñ, twice. 142-17.

E) *Formed by means of prepositions.*

meñk, when. 119-17.
 miL, then. 97-3.
 na mūk kai diñ, last of all. 329-8.
 na mūk kai ðin diñ, the last one. 113-4.
 nin nin diñ, ahead of you. 111-12.
 na tse diñ, first. 112-17.

F) *Derived from verbs or having verb-like forms.*

ye dū wiñ a miL, pretty soon. 341-2.
 yis xan miL, when morning comes. 348-1.
 yis xan nei, days. 105-8.
 yis xūñ hit, in the morning. 137-16.
 yis xūn de, to-morrow. 137-14.
 yis xūn ðin diñ hit, next night after that. 238-11.
 wiL dūñ, yesterday. 175-13.
 wiL dūn diñ, day before yesterday. 246-7.
 nas da ūn de, some time ago. 281-12.
 deñk au neL diñ, about this time. 360-7.
 dō iL wūt, not all the time. 196-6.
 dō win sa ai, a little while. 115-13.
 dō win sa ai miL, it was not long. 174-8.
 tse ets ðim miL, in a little while. 294-1.
 tse ets diñ, a short time. 300-11.
 tse es ðit diñ, a little while. 266-6.

MANNER.

A) *Showing no certain evidence of derivation from other parts of speech.*

il lea xūtc, wonderfully. 322-12.
 il lea xūtc hit, wondrously fine. 341-14.
 la ōx, as if it were lying there. 356-8.
 lax, without reason. 136-14.
 la xō kya, just like that. 314-11.
 man, for that reason. 257-4.

na mis ^ox, in a circle. 244-9.
 nas dōñ xō, by itself. 351-6.
 xō, in vain. 98-4.
 xō djōx, really. 235-15.
 xō tsin ne wan ne, softly. 153-6.
 xōtc, right. 140-4.
 xōtc, safely. 107-8.
 xōtc djō xō diñ, still more. 292-8.
 xwed ûñ, how. 174-13.
 xwed dik kya ûn te, how it looked. 210-9.

B) *Apparently derived from demonstrative, interrogative, and indefinite elements.*

hai yūx, this way. 296-9.
 hai yūx xō te, the same way will be. 356-9.
 hai yūk, so. 139-1.
 hai yūk hit ûñ, this way it was. 366-1.
 hai yūk ka, that way. 113-15.
 hai yūk kañ, that is the way. 197-6.
 hai yūk ke, that way. 282-2.
 dai dik ge auw ûñ, for that reason. 135-4.
 da hxed ûñ, why. 162-5.
 da xō hxe e, someway. 116-15.
 da xō hxe e kai he, somehow. 101-10.
 da xōk, bad way. 235-15.
 da xōk, someway. 117-9.
 da xūñ hxcō ôw, in such a way. 109-11.
 da xwed na, why do you want him. 221-2.
 da xwed hit, why. 150-3.
 da xwed de en, why wouldn't it work. 180-15.
 da xwed dik kya, how. 223-10.
 da xwed dik kī auw, how. 116-10.
 da xwed dûk, how. 100-14.
 da xwed dûk kyauw, how. 281-14.
 deōx, this way. 96-11.
 deûk, so. 96-12.

c) *Containing nouns.*

yī dûk a ðim mit, belly up. 343-12.

hrik ka, my way. 255-4.
xō xai miL, on foot. 362-2.

D) *Derived from a numeral.*

lū wūn niñ, alone. 171-6.

E) *Made from verbs or conjugated adjectives.*

a dex xūñ ûñ, without food. 110-4.
a din na tau, not knowing it. 118-16.
a tin ^ok, like he was doing. 203-3.
min na kit del kai, a leg each side. 120-5.
na niL diL wa, crosswise. 246-12.
nit tewiñ ^ox, ill. 181-11.
nī kyauX, hard. 158-1.
nū hūōñ ^ox, properly. 247-11.
dō ne hūōñ ^ox, badly. 166-12.

DEGREE.

Λ) *Showing no certain evidence of derivation from other parts of speech.*

a- in a lūk kai, so white. 347-6.
min nē djit, half way. 115-15.
lax, almost. 104-11.
la xon ne en, so much he mourned. 175-12.
min ne gits, a little. 101-15.
hwa nañ, only. 336-11.
hwa ne, all. 164-9.
hwa ne he, only. 362-6.
hūōñ, only. 109-12.
xōw, about. 199-2.
xō djōx, more. 189-6.
da dit diñ, worse. 346-10.
da diL lan, more. 238-10.

xa- in the following :

xa ûL kyō, that much. 157-12.
xa ûL kyō ^ox, that much. 346-9.
xa ûn lūñ, so many. 110-12.
xa ûn lūñ, just as many. 311-15.
xa ûn lūn te, it will be that much. 260-17.

tiñ- in the following words :

- xō tiñ ûn lûñ, even many. 334-10.
 tiñ a iL das tse, very heavy. 121-8.
 tiñ ai kin te, very long. 283-15.
 tiñ is tik, was very narrow. 314-2.
 tiñ ûn lûñ, very many. 305-1.
 tin nik kyaux, very much. 338-6.
 tin tciñ hwōñ, good looking. 220-7.

B) *Derived from, or resembling in form, the conjugated adjectives.*

- ûL tsa, that far. 311-7.
 ûL kyō, (so) big. 108-18.
 lan, much. 192-11.
 min nē djōx ûL tsa, half way down that far. 220-4.
 xon lûñ, enough. 322-10.
 xō da xwed ûn lûñ, how many soever. 307-12.
 da ûñ hwōw, so large. 121-10.
 da xûñ hwōw, so. 108-18.
 dō lan, little. 233-2.
 ta ûñ hwōw, so much. 145-3.
 ta xûñ hwōw, so large. 276-5.
 til teōx, much. 353-10.

ASSENT AND NEGATION.

A) *Assent.*

- añ, yes. 121-1.
 hei yûñ, yes. 102-15, 351-9.
 he dōñ, at least. 361-8.
 dī ye, yes. 152-14.
 dōñ, it is. 104-14.
 kañ, it was. 341-7.
 ke, let. 104-16.
 kûn nañ, I am the one. 205-1.
 kût dōñ, it is true. 351-9.

B) *Negation.*

- dau, no. 106-9.
 dau, not. 118-9.

PREPOSITIONS.

In this case as in many others the order of the Hupa is the reverse of that in English. Not only are the prepositions placed after the nouns they limit, but they follow a pronoun which, uniting with them, forms a single word.

-a, for, for the benefit of.

ya xwa, for them. 258-8.

ma, for it. 215-8.

ma, for them. 217-7.

na, for you.

ne ha, for us.

nō ha, for you (plu).

hwa, for me. 107-12, 351-9.

xwa, for him.

xwa, for them. 110-9.

xwa xūn, for whom. 165-14.

-an, out of.

xō an, out of her. 342-8.

-e, in.

me, in. 96-4, 97-11.

me, in it. 101-15.

de me, in (in this). 97-11.

ē din, without; lacking.

ē din, without. 257-5.

xon ta ē din, house without. 192-14.

Compare, mite djē ē din, without mind, infant.

-ū, under, near.

meū, under. 106-13, 145-12.

meū, beside. 169-4.

xoi ū, under him. 114-15.

xoi ū, in front of him. 171-7.

teū, under water. 100-7.

-ye, at the foot of, under.

a di ye, under himself. 221-4.

mī ye, foot of it. 104-4.

mī ye, under. 175-6.

xoi ye, before him. 141-1.

xoi ye, near him. 150-8.

- win na, around, encircling.
 mū win na, around. 104-6.
 min na, around. 100-11.
- wūn, to or toward; from.
 wūn, for. 102-8.
 wūn, from it. 190-1.
 nō wūn, from us. 162-6, 207-11.
 nū wūn, to you. 208-12.
 h̄wō wūn, from me. 106-6.
 h̄wō wūn, to me. 113-16.
 h̄wū wūn, from me. 185-8.
 xō wūn, to him. 97-1.
- lai, on top.
 mil lai, on top. 166-4, 208-16.
 Compare the noun, mil lai ye, its end. 159-11.
- lan, with the help of, in the company of.
 nil lan, help you. 107-4.
 nil lan, with you. 319-6.
 h̄wil lan, help me. 105-17.
 xōl lan, with him. 319-4.
 dō h̄wil lan, (nobody) helps me. 107-5.
- L, with.
 iL waux, with each. 360-2.
 miL, with. 98-1.
 miL, in. 101-7.
 niL, with you. 275-3.
 hai miL, of that. 295-4.
 h̄wiL, with me. 114-11.
 xōL, with him. 116-6.
 xōL, with them.
 de miL, from. 208-11.
 de nō hōL, from us. 116-5.
- na, after, to get.
 xon na, for him. 117-1.
- naL, in the presence of.
 h̄win naL, in my presence. 117-13, 295-1.
 xon naL, before him. 97-10, 337-18.

-nat, around.

- a dīn nat, around himself. 121-11.
- min nat, around. 104-15.
- min na, around. 100-11.
- nō nat, us around. 100-11.
- xōn nat, around her. 185-2.

-xa, for, after.

- a dō xa, for your stuff. 187-6.
- mūx xa, after it. 97-9, 119-14.
- mūx xa, after them. 98-13.
- nō xa, for us. 351-4.
- nō xa, after us. 192-9.
- nō xa, after you. 145-9.
- xō xa, for him. 140-7.

-xūts, beside, near.

- miñ xūts, beside. 118-7.
- kiñ xūts, beside her. 118-3.

-ta, among.

- mit ta, over. 118-16.
- mit tax, amongst. 310-10.
- mit ta diñ, in. 170-10.
- mit ta diñ, among. 217-9.

-tis, over.

- mit tis, over. 109-14, 276-5.
- Compare, mit tis, besides. 195-10.
- xō tis, over him. 121-10.
- xō tis, over them. 207-10.

-tūk, between.

- mit tūk, between. 108-9.
- nō tūk, between us.
- kin tūk kai, sticks between. 99-9.
- kit tē tūk, horns between. 162-2.

-ka or -kai, along, through, along the side of. This ending is found with nouns only and is inserted in this place for comparison.

- min ta kai, in the woodroom. 182-1.
 min tsit da kai, out of the smoke hole. 158-7.
 xoi kyañ ai kai ta, his arms (he rubbed). 347-13.
 xon na de kai ta, his legs too (he rubbed). 347-14.
 xon nis te ka, his throat down. 118-1.
 xot tsel kai, from under his arms. 143-4.
 kai, through. 136-3.
 kai, along. 139-13.
 xûn nûk ka, river along. 211-14.
 -teĩñ, toward.
 a dit teĩñ, to himself. 106-16.
 a dit teĩñ, on himself. 175-8, 153-4.
 me teĩñ, in. 97-3.
 mite teĩñ, to it. 111-15.
 nin teĩñ, toward the ground. 163-1, 117-10.
 xõ teĩñ, to him. 97-2.
 xõ teĩñ, toward her. 98-9.
 xon ta teĩñ, houses among. 200-2.
 -teĩñ a, in front of.
 mite teĩñ a, in front of. 96-9, 97-2.
 xõ teĩñ a, in front of him. 113-8.
 -ka, or -kai, after, following.
 mûk ka, after. 98-4.
 mûk kai, on their account. 301-12.
 xõ ka, after her. 137-10.
 xõ kai, after him. 96-5, 174-11, 135-10.
 -kya, -kya teĩñ, away from.
 mik kya teĩñ, away from it. 100-8.
 mik kya teĩñ, away from them. 200-1.
 hwik kya, from me. 266-15.
 hwik kya teĩñ, from me. 307-7.
 xoi kya teĩñ, from them.
 -kût, -kût teĩñ, on.
 il kût, one over the other. 118-1.
 mûk kût, on. 104-8.
 mûk kût, to it. 145-1.
 nûk kût teĩñ, on you. 106-10.

kʷik kût teiñ, on me. 105-18, 162-14.

xō xût, on him. 159-10, 165-5.

xō kût teiñ, 163-15.

kût, on. 97-13, 159-7.

kût teiñ, on. 195-4.

CONJUNCTIONS.

The conjunctions in Hupa seem to be made from demonstratives, or adverbs derived from demonstratives. They usually end with the syllable -ûñ. There is good reason to believe that its absence is an omission due to rapid speech.

hai ûñ, and. 116-2.

hai yaL, and (perhaps for hai ya miL). 96-4.

hai yaL ûñ, and (perhaps for hai ya miL ûñ). 97-13.

hai ya miL, and. 96-6.

hai ya miL ûñ, and. 96-2.

hai ya hit djit ûñ, and then. 96-5.

hai ya detc, and then. 257-3.

INTERJECTIONS.

ā, 138-12.

a lō lō lō, 109-17.

e, 105-15.

e wak, poor fellow. 187-1.

i, 181-10.

ûl lō, hot, a cry of pain from a burn. 329-9.

ûl lō, hurts. 153-14.

ye, 209-11.

ye he, 223-1.

wū, (call for deer). 195-5.

wût te, (imitation of the call of a bird). 100-5.

he, 204-13.

xē, 337-9.

xei, 241-7.

dol, (imitation of the sound of a blow). 144-3.

dûl, 108-16.

djō, take it. 111-8.

tsō, 153-12.

ka, (imitation of the call of the crow). 114-7.

CONCLUSION.

After an extended examination of the Hupa language, it is apparent that a language having the most elaborate morphological structure is not essentially different from an isolating language like English which has no morphology. In both, the simple speech elements have a fixed order of sequence in the sentence. In neither case does the element itself have independent value. Complete groups of elements are required to express thought. The mind seizing upon these groups classifies them according to the analogy of their form and meaning or function. In one case, the conjugation is composed of morphological groups, in the other of syntactical groups.

The difference is, in part, artificial, due to the method of writing the languages. In English, I love him, is written, but I-lov-im, is spoken. No doubt one who should attempt to write English from hearing it spoken, without a knowledge of the accepted English orthography, would write many sentences as single words. The real difference lies in the greater degree of phonetic assimilation, in the one case, which has taken place between the sounds brought into contact by the fixed sentence order, and the greater vividness, in the other, in which the mind holds certain speech elements as giving a particular meaning to the completed group.

The Hupa verb seems to be nothing else than a complete sentence, the parts of which have become, or always were, fused together. The parts of speech occurring outside of the verb are the noun, in every language independent in form and meaning, apparently originally monosyllabic; and numeral, pronominal, demonstrative, and interjectional elements. These are for the most part appositional in their use, giving greater definiteness to the sense already fully expressed in the sentence-verb.

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