

Gernia Lneidi Dialect

William J. Foser, Ph.D.

Nouns.....	1
Plurals.....	1
Possession.....	1
Vocatives.....	3
Suffixes.....	6
Postpositions.....	6
Numbers.....	6
Adjectives.....	7
Pronouns.....	9
Verbs.....	9
Forms.....	9
Structure.....	10
Valence Prefixes.....	12
The D-Effect.....	14
The S-Softening.....	15
Conjugation.....	15
The S-Perfect.....	16
Formation of the Future.....	16
Formation of the Optative.....	17
Alternate 1p Marker.....	19
Negatives.....	20
Stem Variation.....	21
Syntax.....	22
Word Order.....	22
Number Agreement.....	23
Sentence of Negation.....	25
Comparison.....	26
Questions.....	26
Joint Reference.....	27
Aspect.....	28
Class.....	29
WH-Embedding.....	31
WH-I Focus.....	31
W-Movement.....	32
The Softening.....	33
Writing System.....	34
Terminology.....	34

©2016 William J. Foner

Priano, George, British Columbia

Revised 2016-04-04

W AAA CCH H CCH H W

Sample Paradigms

Class 1 - duchun "wood"

1s	educhun	1dp	neduchun
2s	nduchun	2dp	nahdunchun
3s	huchun	3dp	huhuchun
djr	iduchun	pdjr	huiduchun
ref	duduchun	areal	whuduchun
ind	'uduchun		

Class 2 - 'oosa' "nail"

1s	se'oosa'	1dp	neye'oosa'
2s	nye'oosa'	2dp	nahye'oosa'
3s	h'oosa'	3dp	huh'oosa'
djr	ye'oosa'	pdjr	hiye'oosa'
ref	dude'oosa'	areal	whu'oosa'
ind	'e'oosa'		

Class 3 - oozi "nail"

1s	soozi	1dp	neyoozi
2s	nyoozi	2dp	nahoozi
3s	boozi	3dp	huhoozi
djr	yoozi	pdjr	huyoozi
ref	doozi	areal	whoozi
ind	'oozi		

Class 4 - 'oosa' "nail"

1s	my
1dp	our (2+)
2s	your (1)
2dp	your (2+)
3s	his/her/its
3dp	his/her/its
ref	his/her/its/their own
ind	someone's

For the difference among the 3s, djr, pdjr, and ref,

Some nouns are *inalienably possessed* and must either be part of a compound or be marked for

possession. These include the body parts, kinship terms, plus a few others, e.g. -k on "tracks". When it is not desired to specify the possessor, the indefinite possessive form is used, e.g. -k on "tracks".

Alienable possession of inalienably possessed nouns is marked by adding the Class 4 suffixes to the indefinite form, e.g. *butsun* "it's flesh", *'utsun* "meat", *butsun* "his meat".

Common Stemming

Meaning	Unprefixed	Prefix
belt		
bread	lhes	les
child	skui	zkui
children	skeh	zkeh
clock	sadzi	zadzi
dog	lhi	lhk
egg	lhen	ghenz
fishnet		
load	kl'ein	l'gnei
money	sooniya	zooniya
rope	tl'oolh	tl'ool
song	shun	yun
thorn	whus	v
urine		
word		

Vocatives

Kinship terms referring to older relatives in vocative form. The vocative has the same form as the infinitive noun form.

Suffixes

Nouns may be derived

one or several suffixes

chab big batend big mitts

yaz small batyaz small mitts

ch'ul torn, worn batch'ul old worn mitts

jut old, rotten batjut old, rotten mitts

the name of an animal, it usually refers to the young, e.g. lhiyaz

"happy"

Most postpositions cannot be used with pronouns but are inflected for their object, e.g. sena

These forms are very similar

nouns, but there is an alternative form marked by the prefix "other"

sena rap necha

necha zap necha

chir lich'a chir

Numbers

There are five sets of numbers used to count

of different types.

	Genetic	Human	times	100	1000
1	lhuk'ui	'ilhi onah	'ilboh	'ilhudah	ilhok'ui
2	nanko	nana	nat	nada	nawh
3			rat	rada	ravh
4	dunghi		dit	dida	dihv
5	skwunlai	skwunlan	skwunlat	skwunlada	skwunla
6	lhk'utaki	lhk'utane	lhk'utat	lhk'utada	lhk'ut
7	lhtak'alt'i	lhtak'alt'ine	lhtak'alt'it	lhtak'alt'ida	lhtak'alt'i
8	lhk'udung hi	lhk'utdunghi ne	lhk'utdit	lhk'udida	lhk'utdunghi
9	huk'ui hooloh	lhuk'ui hoolohne	lhuk'ui hooloh	lhuk'ui hooloh	lhuk'ui hooloh
10	lanezi				

The decades are formed by combining the multiplicative number with "ten". Larger numbers are formed by adding decade conjunction.

[human] is *nat lanezi lanezi* 'a rat tanézi 'o a dim 10 10 7 (3 10) 7 4].

Adjectives

Carrier has no words that behave like English adjectives. It has many words that describe and modify nouns, but they are verbs. The structure of the sentences *ludi lhukui* "the tea is sweet" and *ludi ter indah* "the young woman is dancing" is the same: Noun Verb. When such words modify a noun, they are part of a relative clause: *ludi lhukui i* "the tea which is sweet" = "the sweet tea" *ludi ter indah* "the young woman who is dancing".

There are just a handful of adjectives that modify

other ('uyoo, 'uyoon, 'uyoon-ne). e

Pronouns

	SG	DU	PL
1	ci	nawhani	uhani
2		nawhani	nawhani
3 human	'en	'en	'enne
3 non-human			

Intensive

	SG	PL
1	sichu	whenich on
2		
3		dichu

The demonstratives indicate/

	non-human	human sg.	human pl.
near speaker		nah	ndun-ne
near addressee	nyeg		

both			
1	unni	unah	unke
2			
3			

Verbs

Forms

Carrier verbs are marked for subject. Here are the Imperfective Affirmative forms.

	sg	du	pl
1	usjun	iduijun	ts'uijun
2	injun	uhjun	
3	ujun	hiujun	hiujun

This verb is typical in that the singular and plural forms are different only in the first person. 'to sit' has nine different forms:

	sg	du	pl
1			
2	sin	suhke	
3	usda	huzke	hudelhts'i

These mean: 1s "I am sitting", 1p "we (two or more of us) are sitting", 2s "you (one person) are sitting", 2p "you (two of you) are sitting", 3s "(s)he is sitting", 3d "the two of them are sitting", 3p "they (three or more) are sitting".

Most verbs come in two forms:

the **imperfective**, which is roughly English present

the **perfective**, which is roughly like the English past tense.

the **future**, which indicates something is going to happen.

the **optative**, which expresses uncertainty.

The optative has many uses. By itself it is used to make suggestions and to say that something may happen. It is also used in various constructions.

impossibility, e.g. "Oh 'I can't sing'. It is also used in the complement of e.g.

The forms of 'to sing' with 1p subject are:

IA ts'ujun we are singing
FA uztejun we are going to sing

Each affirmative form has a corresponding

IN ts'usjun we are not singing
PN ts'iiun we did not

PN ts'atesjun we are not going to sing
PN ts'osjan let's not sing

Transitive verbs can also be marked for their

manyuants'ooz she kissed you (1p) and
noidants'ooz "she kissed him" (3p)

object marker, manyuants'ooz is not a sentence. In a sentence, it must be preceded by a subject marker. The use of that indicates who or what was kissed.

tsalhts'ul

nadants'ol

baby

she kissed

She kissed a baby

Asp

Aspect

S_i

Inner Subject

If we don't want to add an object, we have to use the *unspecified object marker*, which is

The value

max. if any, impl.

the glottal stop

na'dant

She kissed someone

0-valence - to have

Structure

Verbs consist of a possibly null *valence* prefix, a

Disjunct Zone

The Disjunct Zone consists of

Obj	S _o	WH _q	Con	D _q	N _q	S _q	In	Neg	Mod
12	11	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2

Obj	Object
S _o	Core Subject
WH _q	WH-Qualifier
Con	Conative
D _q	D-Qualifier
N _q	N-Qualifier
S _q	S-Qualifier
In	Inchoative
Neg	Negative
Mod	Mode

1 usgui

iduigui

ts'uih'zui

2

lingui

s'lingui

u'ingui

3

hul

1-valence - to be pregnant

1

ulhuchan

idulchan

te'

2

ilchan

ulhuchan

ulhuchan

3

ulchan

hulchan

hulchan

d-valence - to = 'dr'

	SG	DU	PL
1	usnai	idutnai	ts'utnai
2	intnai	utnai	utnai
3	utnai	hutnai	hutnai

Underlying Subject Prefixes

	SG	DU	PL
1	s	idud	ts'
2	in	h	
3	(V)	h(V)	h(V)

Inner and Outer Subject Markers

The inner subject markers, 1s, 2s, 1d, and 2dp appear immediately before the valence prefix. The outer subject markers 1p, 2p, and 3p precede the qualifier prefixes. The difference can be seen here:

to = 'dr'

	SG	DU	PL
1	nusdaih	nidudaih	ts'unudaih
2	nindaih	nuhdaih	ni'utaih
3	nudaih	h'utaih	h'utaih

1s	s + l → lhu
2s	n ₂ + l → l
1d	d + l → l
2dp	h + l → lhu

lh-valence

1s	l + s → lhu
2s	h + s → m
1d	d + l → l
2dp	h + l → lhu

valence rules

1s	s + d → s
2s	a + d → nt
1d	d + d → s
2dp	h + d → s

The D-Effect

The D-Effect describes what happens when the /d/ of the valence prefix combine with a following consonant. If there is no D-Effect, the final /d/ of the 1d prefix disappears

Cz	Result	1d	3s	Gloss
'	t'	idut'alh	u'alh	chew
l	dl	nidudlat	nulat	float around
lh	l	idulgui	ulhgui	dry
n	tn	hoodutni		
y	j	'oonidujeh	'oonuyeh	pick berries
z	dz	nidudzun	ninzun	think

The Conjugation

When the verb stem begins with /ts/ and the person singular subject marker /s/ immediately precedes it, the /t/ is lost.

n-u-s-tsi' → nussi' "I am being"

The *in*-Conjugation

Many stative verbs form an imperfective like the perfectives or active verbs. A common pattern is the *in*-conjugation, in which the prefix *in* appears. If it is preceded by a conjunctive particle, it is lost.

to be tall

	SG	DU	PL
1	nusyey	n'inyey	ts'invey
2	ninyey	nuhyey	nuhyey
3	nyey	hinyey	hinyey

The *in*-Conjugation

The perfective marker is *z* if preceded by a

go around in

	SG	DU	PL
1	nusikui	nusidukui	nutsukui
2	nusinkui	nusenikui	nusenikui
3	nusukui	nubukui	nubukui

e.g. *nulngain' ne* "you ran around"

Formation of the Future

For the future tense is *e* except in the *zs* and *ts*, where it fuses

	SG	DU	PL
1	atut'em	atut'em	atut'em
2	'utut'el'h	'uteht'el'h	'uteht'el'h
3	atut'em	atut'em	atut'em

For a minority of verbs the future is formed by adding *ts* to the subject

17

a-future - to buy

	SG	DU	PL
1	ootaskulh	ootadukulh	ts'ootakulh
2	ootahkulh	ootahkulh	ootahkulh

i-formation of the Optative

Similarly, for most verbs the optative marker is *oo*, except in the 2s and 1d where it uses the initial *i* of the subject marker into *o*.

For 2s and 1d the optative is *o*, no matter what the subject.

oo-optative - to do

	SG	DU	PL
1	'ooost'en'	'oodut'en'	'uto'oet'en'
2	'ooost'en'	'oodut'en'	'oodut'en'
3	'ooost'en'	'oodut'en'	'oodut'en'

o-optative - to take

	SG	DU	PL
1	oschoot	odulchoot	ts'olhchoot
2	olhchoot	olhchoot	olhchoot
3	olhchoot	holhchoot	holhchoot

For oo-optative verbs, the optative marker is also realized as *o* when it immediately

18

disjunct prefix ending in a consonant

to go around in a boat

	sg	du	pl
1	noske	nooke	nats'ooke
2	noske	nooke	nats'ooke
3	nioke	nuhooke	nuhooke

This does not happen following a disjunct prefix ending in a vowel.

to go back

	sg	du	pl
1	naosduke	naoduke	nats'ooduke
2	naosduke	naoduke	nats'ooduke
3	naosduke	naoduke	nats'ooduke

A consonant-final conjunct prefix has no effect.

to eat (in class object)

	sg	du	pl
1	noosyi	noodai	ts'unooyi
2	nonyi	noohyi	noohyi
3	nooyi	hunooyi	hunooyi

in word-initial position, if the *oo* would be the rules discussed so far surface as *oo*, it is realized as *wu*.

to eat

	sg	du	pl
1	wusyi	odudai	ts'öyi
2	öyvi	wuhvi	wuhvi
3	wuyi	hooyi	hooyi

to eat [uo]

	sg	du	pl
1	'oosyi	'odudai	'otöyi
2	'onyi	'oohyi	'oohyi
3	'ooyi	'hooyi	'hooyi

Alternative Markers

The 1p subject marker *ts'ö* is optional and with *z* if the *z* can be made syllabic. For example, we might say *azrejun* instead of *ts'öjun* "we are going to sing". However, *zoojun* is not a possible variant of *ts'öjun* "let's sing" because there is no way to make the *z* syllabic. For this reason, the *z* variant never occurs immediately before the stem. For example, *uzi* is not a possible variant of *ts'ujun* "we are singing".

human singular	a
human plural	ne
location	a
other non-human	i

These are called *ts'ö* markers. For example, *hodulh'eh* "he is teaching" or "school", *nodulh'eh* "she is teaching" or "school", *nodulh'eh* "it is teaching" or "school".

"to eat" relative clause, where they are the head, e.g. *t'et mai* "the young woman who is picking berries".

Negative

The Perfective Negative is made with *ne*

no inner subject marker

	SG	DU	PL
1	usjun	isidjun	isidjun
2	sinjun	suhjun	suhjun
3	usjun	husjun	husjun

is preceded by a conjunct prefix and there is an

=*lh*, *lh*. Stative verbs often take *lh* IN that look like a Perfective.

Asing [UN]

	SG	DU	PL
1	susjun	sidjun	isidjun
2	sinjun	suhjun	suhjun
3	usjun	husjun	husjun

in the Imperfective Negative with the future optative prefix *h-*.

to sing [ON]

	SG	PL
1	tuzesjun	ts'utesjun
2	tuzanjun	tuzahjun
3	tesjun	hutesjun

to sing [ON]

	SG	PL
1	soosjun	ts'oojun
2	sonjun	soohjun
3		

When there is no inner subject marker, the order of the conjunct negative prefix and the optative/future vowel is reversed. That is why we have 3pFN *hutesjun* rather than **hutusejun* and 3sON *wusjun* rather than **soojun*.

Stative verbs, as well as verbs whose negative forms are not distinct from their affirmative form, are usually negated by putting *iloh* after them, e.g. *usdot iloh* "I am not sleeping."

Stem Variation

Verbs may have different stems in different tenses, moods, aspects, and negation forms. For example, here are forms of "I go around by boat" with the stem and prefixes separated.

IA	nus	ke
----	-----	----

IA nus ke

PA nus kui

PN nus kel

FA nutes kelh

FN nutuzes kel

OA nos ke

ON nuzoos ke

Syntax

Word Order

The object precedes the verb.

The subject precedes the object.

Postpositions follow their noun phrase.

Chilh	duloo	ba	goh	gule
boy	his mom			shared
SUBJECT	NP	P	OBJECT	VERB

A boy snared a rabbit for his mother.

Subordinate clauses precede the higher verb.

'Utsoo	ludi	wusnai	sulhni
tea	drink	she told me	

Grandma told me to drink tea.

Khunai	si	duni	sich'i	huninzun
game warden	think	they think		

The game wardens think they think.

b) For a few verbs, the choice of verb itself

is illustrated by the paradigm of the verb

different verbs: 'for one to sit' (stem *-ts'i*), 'for two to sit' or more to sit" (stem *-ts'i*). The subject markers of such verbs also reflect the number of the subject

The two kinds of number agreement are of the kind of subjects they are about. Dual and plural subject marker prefixes are used with dual and plural subjects. Dogs count as two subjects and are portrayed as acting like people. Speak is used with subjects that vary in how they have been portrayed. Other pets and domestic animals are portrayed as acting like animals. On the other hand, when the subject of the sentence is a human, the human is irrelevant to the choice of the verb.

K'azb ³	yus	k'ut	delhts'i
pramig'an	snow	on	sit-3

Lahtagat'are'sin'ng on the snow.

pramigan snow on sir-3

we are talking about several ptarmigan but not
3. subject marker since ptarmigan are
'the snow,' the
Nouns that have a plural form may nonetheless
be used in the singular
verb.

Nouns that **have** a plural form may nonetheless be used in the singular.

- a) For all verbs, the choice of subject marker depends on the number of the subject. This is illustrated by the paradigm of “to sing” on page 9. For example, say *ujun* if we are talking about one person, *ijun* if we are talking about two people, and *ujun* if we are talking about three or more people.

dunene because the verb *hinchu* clearly marks person duo-plural subject.

Scope of negation

The negative particle *aw* negates the verb itself; it does not in general extend to other parts of the sentence. For example, we can say "I don't smoke" with just the IN-verb form *'ust'ot* because the object is expressed by the unmarked form *dek'a* 'tobacco'. If we want to say "I don't smoke tobacco" we cannot say *'ust'ot dek'a* because *dek'a* cannot occur with no object marker, because the object marker *s'ek'a* 'tobacco' is required.

Within the scope of negation, we have to put the negative word *'aw* in front of it: *'aw dek'a sust'ot*.

Comparison

Comparison is marked by the postposition *anus* "than".

Sanus	ujun
I	you
I sing better than you do.	

A few verbs have a special comparative form.

Nyanus	il'ildukw
than-you (1)	he is shorter
He is shorter than you are.	

'il'ildukw is the comparative form corresponding to *ndukw* "he is short".

Yes/no questions are formed by adding the particle *ts'ono* to the statement. Questions formed by *nu* are formed by putting the question word in the place of the answer.

DOO: ...
again ... your dad ... where past ... he went
Now where did your dad go?

Optional: ...
how far ...
how long a time ...

how many (general)	da'altasuk
how many (human)	daooneltsukne
... how many (wh-class)	da'altasuk
how	nts'eza
what kind of (human)	'uati
what kind of (non-human)	nts'eza
what kind of (singular)	da'altasuk
what kind of (plural)	da'altasuk
what size	dal'cho
when (future)	nts'ohde
when (past)	nts'ohda
whence	nts'e
where	nts'e

who (plural)	ndaneh
who (singular)	
why	dika

d	stick-like things sounds
wh	areal things

Disjoint Reference

Third person singular object possessors take on special forms if the noun is a non-subject and the subject of the clause is a third person. Two NPs are disjoint if they have no members in common. For example, all men are not all men.

singular subject same	
singular subject disjoint	
plural subject disjoint	pdjr
plural subject overlapping	3s

Examples

- ref Za dubat 'uyinla. "Za made his mitts."
 djr Za ibat 'uyinla. "Za made his (somebody else's) mitts."
 pdjr Huibat 'uyinla. "They made his mitts."
 (he is not one of theirs)
 3s Bubat 'uyinla. "They made his mitts."
 (he is one of theirs)

Associative Argument

Many verbs take prepositional phrases with the noun class of the associative argument, that is, with the subject of intransitive verbs and the object of transitive verbs. The prepositional phrases are:

High examples:

tuzulmuyar the car is white
 mabak mullinval the ball is white

Classifying verbs describe the handling or motion of particular classes of things. For example, 'must'.

thing, many different events may be described by different derivatives of the same verb.

by the absolutive prefix classes, are illustrated by the forms or 'to give' below.

There are four sets of classificatory verbs, illustrated below for two categories.

type	NPD	ERO	Gloss
controlled	taya ai	tayantan	it fell into
uncontrolled	tayalh'uz	tayalht'o	he threw it into
handling			water
inherent	tals ai	taldimeg	it fell into
motion			water
locative	us'ai	ustan	it is located

The controlled handling and locative verbs distinguish all eleven categories, but the other two sets have fewer categories as shown below.

Adiacent categorie

handling verb is used for the npd and coc categories

[illegible]

Phonological rules

WH-Unrounding

When /wh/ immediately precedes /o/ or /oo/, it becomes /h/.

wh-oozi' → hoozi' "its (areal) name"

wh-ootaskull → hootaskull

(wh)"

WH-L Fusion

When /wh/ immediately precedes /h/, they fuse into /hoo/.

wh-in-nih → hoonih "you are awake" (cf.

whusnih "I am awake")

wh-in-tel → hoonitel "it (areal) is wide (cf. dintel

"it (class) is wide")

W-movement

When /w/ occurs at the beginning of a verb stem, it becomes /h/ and, if the stem-initial consonant is velar, w is added to it.

wh-k'ui → hukw'ui "its (areal) birch trees"

wh-hai → hui

wh-ka'ninzun → hukwa'nin "he wants (wh)"

wh-kaih → whuka "he is shoveling"

hukw

For

Tl-Softening

Verb stem-initial /t/ becomes /h/ following /n/.

nulh-tlus → nulhlhus "she is kneeling"

Writing system

a	as in <i>pot</i>	gaga	mess
b	as in <i>bat</i>	ba	
ch		ch	
di	same syllable	kudin	window
dz	same syllable	dzoot	coat
		dz	mountain
	as in <i>idn</i>		
g	as in <i>gun</i>	goh	rabbit
h	as in <i>house</i>	h	skunk
k	as in <i>key</i>		
kh	as in <i>Bach</i>	khe	grease
kw	as in <i>kw</i>		
kw'	glottal kw	kw'usul	beads

l	as in <i>lock</i>	la	with a o
lh	voiceless l	lhuk	
m	as in <i>mom</i>	musdus	cow
n	as in <i>nine</i>	no	
o	as in <i>open</i>	o	
oo	as in <i>good</i>	noo	Isiah
r	as in <i>rain</i>	lugarat	carrots
s	as in <i>son</i>	sa	sun
s	fronted s	se	belt
sh	as in <i>shoe</i>	shun	so
t	as in <i>top</i>	duk	salmon
t'	glottalized t	t'el	cherry
tl	same syllable	dutleh	it is soft
tl'	glottalized tl	tl'o	grass
ts	same syllable	tsa	beaver
ts'	glottalized ts	ts'i	cano
ts	fronted ts		
ts'	fronted ts'	ts'at	draper moss
u	as in <i>but</i>	sus	black bear
w	as in <i>way</i>	wedlew	sandpiper
wh	voiceless v	wh	cat
y	as in <i>yes</i>	ya	sky
z	as in <i>zoo</i>		only
z	fronted z	z	mouth

Terminology

absolute -
intransitive - verb or object of a transitive verb
abstract - the abstract used to count

occupying an area or space, or an amount of time

2df - two-dimensional flexible
2dc - contents of open container

conjunction - a word that connects two or more words or phrases

the positions closer to the verb stem

markers are the leftmost conjunctions

demonstrative - a word that points out a person, place, or thing

points out a person, place, or thing, etc.

disjunct prefix - one of the prefixes occurring in the positions farther from the verb stem.

dir - disjoin/reference

dual - referring to exactly two

duo-plural - referring to two or more

euo - effectively uncountable objects. see

euo - effectively uncountable objects. see

euo - effectively uncountable objects. see

I and we forms

generic - the word that includes everything

the word that includes everything that does not belong to some more specific category.

in - in Carrier

dogs, and other animals considered as sufficiently human-like.

ind - indefinite. The indefinite possessive prefix means "someone's, something's".

inner subject marker - one of the 30 prefixes that goes just before the valence prefix: 1s, 2s, 1d, and 2dp

intensive pronoun - "(by) myself" etc

intransitive - an intransitive verb is a verb "to laugh" that does not take an object

labial - a sound made with the lips touching each other or with the lower lip near the upper teeth, such as *lab*

locative - having to do with place. The locative classificatory verbs express where things are located. The locative number is used to count places and plots of land.

lro - long singular object

npd - non-plural (one or two) default object

object - the person or thing acted upon

outer subject - prefixes that goes near the beginning of the conjunct zone, away from the stem: 1p, 3dp

pdjr - plural disjoint reference

pdo - plural default object

plural - when more than one is involved. In contexts where there is a contrasting dual, referring to two or more. See also *duo-plural*.

rec - reciprocal, e.g. "each other's" "to each other".

ref - reflexive, e.g. "his own", "to himself"

root - the theoretical form underlying a set of stems used to provide a single way to talk about a verb. For example, we say that "to buy a boat" has the root *ke* although it has stems such as *ke* (IA continuous, e.g. *ke-ba* "buying")

[IPA, e.g. *nusukui*]

second person - includes the addressee but not the speaker, "you" forms

stative verb - a verb that describes a state as opposed to an action or event, "to be angry"

stem - the last part of the verb, the same as the root, but may be different. The stem */d/* combines with *1p* to form *1pd*

stem - the last part of the verb, the same as the root, but may be different. The stem */d/* combines with *1p* to form *1pd*

subject - the person or thing that acts, described

third person - refers to the addresser, not the addressee, "he", "she", "it" forms.

times - the numbers labeled times, also called "multiplicative" are used for counting how many times something happens

transitive - a transitive verb is a verb that takes an object, a noun phrase or pronoun that refers to the thing affected by the verb.

uncountable - describes a set of objects sufficiently numerous as not to be treated individually. This may be a large number, but can be as small as four. Classificatory verbs for this category are often used for large

of sand, sugar, or salt, but can be used for

larger objects, such as potatoes or eggs
boulders

valence - the prefix position immediately preceding the verb stem. The possible valence prefixes are: 0 (none), *l*, *lh*.

velar - a sound made with the back of the tongue near or touching the back of the roof of the mouth

vocative - the form of a noun used to address someone, e.g.

1d	first person dual
1dp	first person duo-plural
1p	first person plural
1s	first person singular
2d	second person dual
2dp	second person duo-plural
2p	second person plural
2s	second person singular
3d	third person dual
3dp	third person duo-plural
3p	third person plural
3s	third person singular