LESSON 18

THE TRANSITIVE ANIMATE (TA) CONJUNCT; INDEPENDENT DUBITATIVE[1] VERB FORMS; THE CONJUNCT RELATIONAL

DIALOGUE

Pien mâk Mânî-Ân

P. *Tânite etât Tshân?* Where is John?
Tshuâpamâ(tî) â tshiâtûtet/ Did you see him leave?
tshâtûtet?[2]

M. *Apu uâpamak anite uiesh.* I don't see him anywhere.
Ûtâuia nânâ uîtshietshe He (absent) must be helping his
tshemikaitshenitî. father cut wood.

P. *Ehe, tshitâpuenâtshe.* Yes, you're probably right.

M. *Tshekuen uiâpamat nete?* Who do you see over there?
Eukuannua an â Tshân ushîma? Is that John's younger sister?

P. *Mâuât, apu uâpamimakî.* No, I don't see her.
Mânî an. That's Mary.

M. *Auen mûpîshtuât Tshâna* Who is visiting John's family?
uîkânishinua?

P. *Tshân utûssa Uâshât kâ tânitî.* It's John's aunt who lives in
Seven Islands.
Apu shûkᵘ tshissenimimakî. I don't know her very well.

M. *Tân tshe ishpish nâtshi-mûpishtuât* When will John be going to
Tshân uîkânisha nete Uâshât? visit his relatives in Seven
Islands?

P. *Tshî nîshuminâshtâkannitî tshika* In two weeks from now, I think
nâtshi-mûpu nete, nititenimâu. he will go there for a visit.

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[1] A recently-introduced alternative for the term for 'dubitative' in Innu-aimun is 'deductive'.

[2] ***Tshiâtûtet/tshâtûtet*** represent changed conjunct forms of ***tshîtûteu*** 's/he leaves'.

M.   *Ekᵘ nitshîtûten. Nuî uîtshiâu*   Well, I'm leaving. I want to help
     nikâu(i) miâushut.   my mother pick berries.

VOCABULARY

ekᵘ	(indecl part)	well then, O.K.
itenimeu	(TA verb)	s/he thinks it of him/her
kâ	(preverb: past tense marker for conj verbs; relative clause marker)	
mâushu	(AI verb)	s/he picks berries
mûpishtueu	(TA verb)	s/he visits him/her
nânâ	(an/inan demonstrative pro)	dead, absent (person or thing)
nîshuminâshtâkana	(indecl part)	two weeks
tânitî	(3' conj form of AI verb *tâu*)	s/he, it is (there), s/he, it exists
tâpueu	(AI verb)	s/he is right, s/he tells the truth
Uâshât	(geographic name)	at Seven Islands
uiesh	(indecl part)	somewhere, anywhere
uîkânisha	(dep an noun)	his/her relatives, family
uîtshieu	(TA verb)	s/he helps him/her
utûssa	(dep an noun)	his/her aunt

POINTS OF GRAMMAR

I.   The TA Conjunct with 3rd Person Objects

The following paradigm represents the conjunct forms for lst and 2nd
person subjects with 3rd person objects (and for 3rd person subjects with
3' or obviative objects). As indicated, such forms may appear in negative
main clauses after the negative marker *apu*. They may also occur in
changed form in question-word questions, or in various subordinate
clauses.

1	*apu*	*uâpam*	*ak*	I don't see him/her
2	*apu*	*uâpam*	*at*	you (sg) don't see him/her
3	*apu*	*uâpam*	*ât*	s/he doesn't see him/her
3'	*apu*	*uâpam*	*ânitî* [andʒi]	s/he (obv) doesn't see him/her
lp	*apu*	*uâpam*	*atshît*	we (excl) don't see him/her
21p	*apu*	*uâpam*	*âkᵘ*	we (incl) don't see him/her
2p	*apu*	*uâpam*	*ekᵘ*	you (pl) don't see him/her
3p	*apu*	*uâpam*	*âht*[3]	they don't see him/her

With 1st sg and 2nd person subjects only, a 3rd plural object is represented by the addition of *-âu* with a singular subject and *-t* with a (second person) plural subject, as follows:

1	*apu*	*uâpam*	*akâu*	I don't see them
2	*apu*	*uâpam*	*atâu*	you (sg) don't see them
lp	*apu*	*uâpam*	*atshîht*	we (excl) don't see them
21p	*apu*	*uâpam*	*âkut*	we (incl) don't see them
2p	*apu*	*uâpam*	*ekut*	you (pl) don't see them

When the subject is *we* (exclusive - 1p), **h** is added before the final *-t*, to mark a difference in tone (see Footnote 3 below for a similar tonal difference in 3p subject forms).

II.   Obviative Objects

As seen in Lesson 12, a TA verb in the independent order must be specially marked when the grammatical object is not the grammatical person immediately following in the hierarchy of person – that is, when the object is not 3rd person in the case of a 1st or 2nd person subject, or 3' (obviative) in the case of a 3rd person subject. In the independent order, this marking consisted of the morpheme *-im*, inserted directly after the TA stem and before the ending.

The same verbal marker occurs in exactly the same circumstances in the TA conjunct order. In the conjunct, however, the picture is complicated by the further addition in the case of 1st and 2nd person subjects of a word-final *-î*, which causes the final *-t* of the ending to palatalize to **tsh**:

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[3] The spelling *-ht* in the 3p form designates a tonal difference from the 3s form, which involves a slight change in the pitch of the final syllable.

3' Object

1	*apu*	*uâpam*	*(i)m akî*		I don't see him/her
					(e.g., John's father)
2	*apu*	*uâpam*	*(i)m atî* [əʤi]		you (sg) don't see him/her
3	*apu*	*uâpam*	*(i)m ât*		s/he doesn't see him/her
lp	*apu*	*uâpam*	*(i)m atshîtî* [əʤiʤi]	we (excl) don't see him/her
21p	*apu*	*uâpam*	*(i)m âkuî*		we (incl) don't see him/her
2p	*apu*	*uâpam*	*(i)m ekuî*		you (pl) don't see him/her
3p	*apu*	*uâpam*	*(i)m âht*		they don't see him/her

III. The Independent Dubitative

To this point, we have dealt only with verb forms which may be called
'indicative,' in that they occur in statements of fact or in questions
relating to factual information. As was seen in Lesson 9, statements may
be weakened in force by the use of prefixes or preverbs which represent
meanings such as 'futurity' and 'potentiality'. Any verbal stem, however,
may take another set of endings in either independent or conjunct when
the meaning involves probability or a best guess, arrived at by logical
deduction. These endings, referred to as 'dubitative' or 'deductive',
correspond to such English adverbials as 'perhaps', 'maybe', or 'probably'
(e.g., 'perhaps s/he is sick, s/he's probably sick').

Paradigms follow for the independent dubitative present tense, of all
four verb types (AI, II, TI and TA). They may be accompanied by the
particle *pût* ('maybe/perhaps').

AI   (sample verb *nipâu* 's/he is asleep')

1	*ni*	*nip*	*â*	*nâtshe*	perhaps I'm asleep
2	*tshi*	*nip*	*â*	*nâtshe*	perhaps you (sg) are asleep
3	-	*nip*	*â*	*tshe*	perhaps s/he is asleep
3'	-	*nip*	*â*	*nîtshenî*	perhaps s/he (obv) is asleep
lp	*ni*	*nip*	*â*	*nânâtshe*	perhaps we (excl) are asleep
21p	*tshi*	*nip*	*â*	*nânâtshe*	perhaps we (incl) are asleep
2p	*tshi*	*nip*	*â*	*nâuâtshe*	perhaps you (pl) are asleep
3p	-	*nip*	*â*	*tshenat*	perhaps they are asleep

II   (sample verb ***uâpâu*** 'it is white')

3	-	*uâp*	*â*	*tshe*	perhaps it is white
3p	-	*uâp*	*â*	*tshenî*	perhaps they are white
3'	-	*uâp*	*â*	*nîtshe*	perhaps it (obv) is white
3'p	-	*uâp*	*â*	*nîtshenî*	perhaps they (obv) are white

TI   (sample verb ***petam^u*** 's/he hears it')

1	*ni*	*pet*	*enâtshe*	perhaps I hear it
2	*tshi*	*pet*	*enâtshe*	perhaps you (sg) hear it
3	-	*pet*	*amûtshe*	perhaps s/he hears it
3'	-	*pet*	*aminîtshen(î)*	perhaps s/he (obv) hears it
lp	*ni*	*pet*	*enânâtshe*	perhaps we (excl) hear it
21p	*tshi*	*pet*	*enânâtshe*	perhaps we (incl) hear it
2p	*tshi*	*pet*	*enâuâtshe*	perhaps you (pl) hear it
3p	-	*pet*	*amûtshenat*	perhaps they hear it

TA   (sample verb ***uâpameu*** 's/he sees him/her')

1	*n*	*uâpam*	*âtshe*	perhaps I see him/her
2	*tsh*	*uâpam*	*âtshe*	perhaps you (sg) see him/her
3	-	*uâpam*	*etshe*	perhaps s/he sees him/her
3'	-	*uâpam*	*enîtshenî*	perhaps s/he (obv) sees him/her/them
lp	*n*	*uâpam*	*ânânâtshe*	perhaps we (excl) see him/her
21p	*tsh*	*uâpam*	*ânânâtshe*	perhaps we (incl) see him/her
2p	*tsh*	*uâpam*	*âuâtshe*	perhaps you (pl) see him/her
3p	-	*uâpam*	*etshenat*	perhaps they see him/her

If the dubitative endings given above are compared to the present indicative (independent) endings given in earlier lessons, the two sets are very similar. The present dubitative is generally formed by the addition of *-âtshe* to the first and second person indicative present of AI and TI verbs; in 3rd person (i.e., non-obviative) forms of AI and II verbs, as well as throughout the TA paradigm, the dubitative is formed by the replacement of the final *-u* of the inflectional ending by the dubitative (present) marker *-tshe*.

A dubitative past form (translated 'I might have been...' or 'perhaps I was...') is formed by replacing the *-tshe* of the above paradigms by the

dubitative past marker -*kupan*. Thus (TA) *uâpamekupan* would mean 'perhaps s/he saw him/her (3')', while *nitûtenâkupan* could be translated as 'I might have done it'.

IV. The Conjunct Relational

As in the independent order, AI and TI relational forms are found in the conjunct. In the independent order, the most common context for a relational involves an inanimate noun object of a lst or 2nd person verb with a 3rd person possessor (as in 'I see Mary's shoe'). In the conjunct, a relational form occurs, for example, in contexts involving a main clause with a 3rd person subject and a subordinate clause with a 1st or 2nd person subject. Thus in the sentence 'John came in **when I was asleep**', the bolded subordinate clause would consist of an AI conjunct relational. The AI relational is formed in a lst or 2nd person subject verb through the addition of -*u* to the AI stem; this is followed by a set of endings that closely resembles those of the TA rather than the AI conjunct.

AI (Indicative) Relational Conjunct (using the changed form of the verb *nipâu* 's/he is asleep')

1	*nep*	*â*	*u*	*k* [4]	when I was asleep
2	*nep*	*â*	*u*	*t*	when you (sg) were asleep
lp	*nep*	*â*	*u*	*tshît*	when we (excl) were asleep
21p	*nep*	*â*	*u*	*âk^u*	when we (incl) were asleep
2p	*nep*	*â*	*u*	*ek^u*	when you (pl) were asleep

While the TI relational conjunct displays the same set of TA-like inflectional endings seen in the AI paradigm above, it adds the TI theme sign -*amu* in place of the AI -*u*. In the following examples the 'it' would normally refer to an object possessed by a third person.

1	*uiâpat*	*amu*	*k*	when I saw it (e.g. John's book)
2	*uiâpat*	*amu*	*t*	when you (sg) saw it
lp	*uiâpat*	*amu*	*tshît*	when we (excl) saw it
21p	*uiâpat*	*amu*	*âk^u*	when we (incl) saw it
2p	*uiâpat*	*amu*	*ek^u*	when you (pl) saw it

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[4] The sequences -*âuk,* -*auk* and -*euk* are often nasalized and thus sound as if an -*n* has been inserted before the final -*k*.

EXERCISES

I.   From the following TA independents, make a TA conjunct with
      apu:

      Example:
        Independent   *mishkueu*   s/he finds him/her
        Conjunct   *apu mishkuât*   s/he doesn't find him/her

      1.   *minuâteu*   s/he likes him/her
      2.   *kushkâteu*   s/he fishes for it (an)
      3.   *îteu*   s/he tells (it to) him/her
      4.   *atussemeu*   s/he makes him/her work
      5.   *uîtshimeu*   s/he lives with, is married to him/her
      6.   *mâmûneu*   s/he puts them (an) together
      7.   *tshissîtutueu*   's/he remembers him/her
      8.   *atshimeu*   s/he counts them (an)
      9.   *mîneu*   s/he gives something to him/her
      10. *âtanûkueu*   s/he tells him/her a legend
      11. *tshimipuneu*   s/he saws it (an)
      12. *tshîssueu*   s/he cooks it (an)

II.   Put each of the above TA conjuncts into a question beginning with
      tshekuen 'who' followed by a changed conjunct form.

      Example:
        Tshekuen meshkuât?   Who finds him/her?

III. Translate into English the following sentences containing relational
      forms (in either main or dependent clauses):

      1.   *Ninipâuâ(tî) nishtesh piâtutshet/pâtutshet.*
      2.   *Tshîtûtepan kâtshî takushinuk.*
      3.   *Takushinîpan nishtesh nepâuk.*
      4.   *Nuâpamâ(tî) etusseuk.*
      5.   *Tekushinuk, tshîtûtepan.*

IV. Translate the following into English:

Pinûte mâk Shûshep

P.   *Tân etîn?*
Sh. *Apu tshissenitamân. Nitâkushinâtshe nititeniten.*
P.   *Apu tshissenimak tshetshî uîtshîshk natûkunîshkueu.*
Sh. *Natûkunitshuâpît nika itûten pût âishkat.*
P.   *Nete tâinî, nitûss pût tshipâ tshî mûpishtuâu.*
     Tshika minuenitam^u uâpamishkî.

Additional Vocabulary

âkushu	(AI verb)	s/he is sick
natûkunîshkueu,	(an noun)	nurse
natûkunîshkuess		
tshetshî	(changed form of future marker **ka** plus **tshî** 'ability, potentiality')	whether (assumes a variety of meanings, depending on the sentence)
uâpamishkî	(TA conj verb, inv form)	(if/when) s/he sees you
uîtshîshk	(TA conj verb, inv form)	(whether) s/he helps you

V. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. *Uiâpamakî nipâpuân.*
2. *Nitshissenimâu tshe tshîtûtet.*
3. *Nimashkâtenimâu etûtak.*
4. *Apu tût petamuk tshe nipâut.*
5. *Nimashkâtenimâ(tî) tshâtûtet.*
6. *Nitshissenitamuân tshe tûtâk.*

Additional Vocabulary

mashkâtenimeu	(TA verb)	s/he is surprised at him/her