

Ioway - Otoe Verb Composition

Elements of the Verb and Conjugations

1.0 **The Verbal Complex** (verb stem plus affixes) is the most important part of the Ioway-Otoe sentence, and can form a complete sentence in itself. All verbs are of either active or passive. The regular pronoun prefixes are:

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Object</u>
I, me	ha-	hi ⁿ - ~ mi-
thou, thee (you)	ra-	ri-
he, she, it; him, her, it	---	---
we (you & I)	hi ⁿ -	wa-wa-
we (all of us)	hi ⁿ -...wi	wa-wa-...wi
you (all)	ra-...wi	ri-...wi
they (two)	...wi	wa-...
they (all of them)	...ñe	wa-...wi

1.0a. **Positional Prefixes:** There are three positional prefixes, which locate the action of the verb to a third point, neither being the subject nor object. They are: **a-**, on, upon, over; **i-**, at, to, by; **u-**, in, within, into. Examples are:

yá ⁿ (lie down)	ayá ⁿ (lie on)	uyá ⁿ (lie in)	iyá ⁿ ya ⁿ (be lying down)
bé (throw away)	abé (throw on)	ubé (throw in)	
gú (coming back)	agú (get back)	igú (go to get back)	
yá ⁿ we (sing)		uyá ⁿ we (sing about)	iyá ⁿ we (sing)
há ⁿ je (dream)			ihá ⁿ je (dream about)
rumí (buy)			irúmi (sell)
^ú ⁿ (do, make, use)			i^ú ⁿ (do to, make for/ with)
t^á ⁿ we (jump)	at^á ⁿ we (jump over)	ut^á ⁿ we (jump in)	
rúje (eat)	arúje (eat on)	urúje (eat in)	irúje (eat up).
bráhge (be flat)	abráhge (be level)	ubráhge (be flattened)	
tá ⁿ ^i ⁿ (be visible, showing)			utá ⁿ ^i ⁿ (appear)
xá ⁿ je (be big, large)			uxá ⁿ je (be very large; huge)

1.0b. **Phonetic Contraction** and changes occur in Baxoje-Jiwere/ Ñut^achi with two vowels and some consonants.

a + a = a	i ⁿ + a = a ⁿ
a + i = i	i ⁿ + u = o
a + u = o/ a + u = u	i ⁿ + i = i ⁿ
a ⁿ + i = e	o + i = e
a ⁿ + o = o	u ⁿ + u = u
e + a = a	u + i = wi
e + u = u/ e + u = o	u ⁿ + a = wa
i + a = a	ⁿ + r = n
i + u = u	sr ~ st (in: <i>stop</i>)

1.1 **Active Verbs** have the subject perform the action. They are of two kinds: One has “**ra-**” (**you**), for the 2nd person, while the other uses “**s-**” in the 2nd person (usually without “**ra-**”). Most verbs are in the first type:

	yá ⁿ we: sing	náyí ⁿ : stand up	máñi: walk; travel	sgáje: play
I	hayá ⁿ we	hanáyí ⁿ	hamáñi	hasgáje
thou (you)	rayá ⁿ we	ranáyí ⁿ	ramáñi	rasgáje
he/ she/ it	yá ⁿ we	náyí ⁿ	máñi	sgáje
we 2 (dual)	hi ⁿ yá ⁿ we	hi ⁿ náyí ⁿ	hi ⁿ máñi	hi ⁿ sgáje
we (plural)	hi ⁿ yá ⁿ wewi	hi ⁿ náyí ⁿ wi	hi ⁿ máñiwi	hi ⁿ sgájewi
you (plural)	rayá ⁿ wewi	ranáyí ⁿ wi	ramáñiwi	rasgájewi
they 2 (dual)	yá ⁿ wewi	náyí ⁿ wi	máñiwi	sgájewi
they (plural)	yá ⁿ weñe	náyí ⁿ ñe	máñiñe	sgájeñe

1.2 The verbs which take “**s-**” for the second person all begin with: **d-, r-, w-**. In these verbs the initial consonants d-, r-, and w- undergo changes.

<i>Verbs with:</i>	d-	re-, ri-	ra-, ru-	w-
I	ha-t-	ha-j-	ha-d-	ha-p-
thou	(ra-)sd-	sr-	sr-	sw-

	adá see	ré go	rixú ⁿ drain	ráje name	rúje eat	wak [^] ó wipe
I	áta	hajé	hajíxu ⁿ	hadáje	hají	hapák [^] o
thou	arásda	sré	sríxu ⁿ	sráje	raji	swak [^] ó
he/ she	adá	ré	rixú ⁿ	ráje	rúje	wak [^] ó
we 2	há ⁿ da(hi ⁿ +)	hi ⁿ ré	hi ⁿ rixu ⁿ	hi ⁿ ráje	hi ⁿ rúje	hi ⁿ wák [^] o
we	há ⁿ dawi	hi ⁿ ráwi	hi ⁿ rixu ⁿ wi	hi ⁿ rájewi	hi ⁿ rújewi	hi ⁿ wák [^] owi
you all	arásdawi	ráwi	sríxu ⁿ wi	srájewi	rajiwi	swák [^] owi
those two	adáwi	aráwi	rixu ⁿ wi	rájewi	rujéwi	wak [^] ówi
they all	adáñe	aráñe	rixu ⁿ ñe	rájeñe	rujeñe	wak [^] óñe

1.3 **Passive verbs** have the subject acted upon or are affected by a certain state. In some cases, a passive verb can be made active, but active verbs can never be made passive. Many of the verb stems in the language are passive.

	pí be good	hgá be white	ihgé be like, thus
I	hi ⁿ pí	hi ⁿ hgá	i ⁿ hge [i + hi ⁿ + hge]
thou (you)	ripí	rihgá	iri ⁿ hge [i + ri + hge]
he/ she/ it	pí	hgá	ihgé
we two (dual)	wáwapi	wáwahga	wíwahge [wa+i+wa+ hge]
we (plural)	wáwapiwi	wáwahgawi	wíwahgewi
you (plural)	ripíwi	rihgáwi	iri ⁿ hgewi
they two (dual)	píwi	hgáwi	ihgéwi
they (plural)	píñe	hgáñe	ihgéñe

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Most passive verbs use the indirect object pronoun "hiⁿ-" for 1st person. However, there are several exceptions, such as, "ródhañi: be healthy" [iró (body) + dháñi (be whole, intact)] uses an archaic form "miⁿ-": I am healthy, Rómiⁿdhañi. Other passive verbs use a mixture of active and passive direct and indirect pronouns.

	nahé to be (to be sitting)	háñe to be lying down
I	mi ⁿ náhe	má ⁿ ñe [mi ⁿ + háñe]
thou (you)	srá ⁿ se	swáñe
he/ she/ it	nahé	háñe
we two (dual)	hi ⁿ nahe	hi ⁿ hañe
we (plural)	hanáhe	haháñe
you (plural)	srá ⁿ sewi	swáñewi
they two (dual)	náñawi	háñwi
they (plural)	hínahe/ naháñe (once)	aháñe

1.6 **The Causative** is formed with the suffix "-hi". It expresses the notions "to cause (s.t.) to be", "to make (s.t.) do" or "let do".

	dák^ohi (light a fire)	dáxuhi burn (s.t.)	sójehi make smoke
I	dák^oha	dáxuha	sójeha
you	dák^ora	dáxura	sójera
he/ she	dák^ohi	dáxuhi	sójehi
we	dák^ohi ⁿ wi	dáxuhi ⁿ wi	sójehi ⁿ wi
you	dák^orawi	dáxurawi	sójehi
they	dák^oñe	dáxuñe	sójeñe

1.5 Direct & Indirect Pronouns:

	me	thee/ you	him/her	us two	us (pl.)	you (pl)	they two	they
I	---	ri-	ha-	---	---	ri-...wi	wá-	wá- ..wi
you/ thou	hi ⁿ na-	---	ra-	wáwara-	wáwara.. wi	---	wara-	wara-...wi
he/ she/ it	hi ⁿ i-	ri-	---	wáwa-	wáwa-..wi	ri-...wi	wa-	wa-...wi
we two	---	hi ⁿ ni-	hi ⁿ -	---	---	hi ⁿ ni-..wi	hi ⁿ wá-	hi ⁿ wá-..wi
we	---	hi ⁿ ni-..wi	hi ⁿ ...wi	---	---	hi ⁿ ni-..wi	hi ⁿ wá-..wi	hi ⁿ wá-..wi
you (pl.)	hi ⁿ na-..wi	---	ra-...wi	wáwara- ..wi	wáwara- ..wi	---	wara- ..wi	wara- ..wi
they two	hi ⁿ -..wi	ri-...wi	-wi	wáwa-..wi	wáwa-..wi	ri-...wi	wa- ..wi	wa- ..wi
they (pl.)	hi ⁿ -..ñe	ri-...ñe	-ñe	wáwa- ..ñe	wáwa- ..nawi	ri-...nawi	wa-..ñe	wa- ..nawi

	<u>kídha, to fight</u>	<u>adá, to see</u>	<u>ráje, to name</u>	<u>ujiⁿ, to hit, strike</u>
I (fight/ see/ name/ hit)	hakídha	áta	hadáje	uhájiⁿ
I (fight/ .../ hit).. you	rikídha	árita	ridáje	uríjiⁿ
I (fight etc.) him/ her/ it	hakídha	áta	hadáje	uhájiⁿ
I (fight etc.).. you (pl.)	rikídhawí	áritawí	ridájewi	uríjiⁿ
I (fight etc.).. them	wákidha(wi) [wa + há +]	wátawí(wi) [wa + a + há + ta]	wádaje(wi)	wóhajiⁿ(wi)

you (fight etc.).. me	hiⁿrákidha	áⁿrasdá [a + hi ⁿ + ra + sda]	hiⁿsráje	úⁿrajiⁿ
you (fight etc.)... him/	rakidha	arásda	sráje	urájiⁿ
you (fight etc.)... us	wawáradkidha(wi)	wáwarasda [wa+ a+ wa +]	wawásraje(wi)	wówarajiⁿ(wi)
you (fight etc.) .. them	warákidha(wi)	wárasda(wi)	wasráje(wi)	wórajiⁿ(wi)
he/ etc. (fight etc.).. me	hiⁿkídha	áⁿda	hiⁿráje	úⁿjiⁿ
he/ etc. (fight etc.).. you	rikídha	aríhda	ríráje	uríjiⁿ
he/ she/ it...him/ her/it	kídha	adá	ráje	ujiⁿ
he/ etc. (fight etc.).. us	wawákidha(wi)	wáwada(wi)	wawáraje(wi)	wówajiⁿ(wi)
he/ (fight etc.)..you (pl.)	rikídhawí	aríhdawí	rírájewí	uríjiⁿwí
he/(fight etc.)..them	wakídha(wi)	wáda(wi)	waráje(wi)	wójiⁿ(wi)
we 2 (fight etc.)... him	hiⁿkídha	háⁿda	hiⁿráje	hójiⁿ
we 2 (fight etc.)... them	hiⁿwákidha(wi)	hiⁿwáda(wi)	hiⁿwáraje(wi)	hiⁿwójiⁿ(wi)
we (fight etc.)... you	hiⁿríkídhawí	háⁿríhdawí	hiⁿrírájewí	hórijiⁿwí
we (fight etc.)... him	hiⁿkídhawí	háⁿdawí	hiⁿrajewí	hójiⁿwí
we (fight etc.)... you (pl.)	hiⁿríkídhawí	háⁿríhdawí	hiⁿrírájewí	hórijiⁿwí
we (fight etc.)... them	hiⁿwákídhawí	hiⁿwádawí	hiⁿwárajewí	hiⁿwójiⁿwí
you (pl.) (fight etc.)... me	hiⁿrakídhawí	áⁿrasdawí	hiⁿsrájewí	úⁿrajiⁿwí
you (pl.) “..him/ her/ it	rakídhawí	arásdawí	srájewí	urájiⁿwí
you (pl.) (fight etc.)... us	wawáradkidhawí	wáwarasdawí	wawásrajewí	wówarajiⁿwí
you (pl.) (fight) .. them	warákídhawí	wárasdawí	wasrájewí	wórajiⁿwí
they (fight etc.)... me	hiⁿkídhañe	áⁿdañe	hiⁿrájeñe	úⁿjiⁿñe
they (fight etc.)... you	rikídhañe	aríhdañe	rírájeñe	uríjiⁿñe
they (fight etc.)... him/	kídhañe	adáñe	rájeñe	ujiⁿñe
they (fight etc.)... us two	wawákídhane	wáwadañe	wawárajeñe	wówajiⁿñe
they (fight etc.)... us	wawákídhawí	wáwadanawí	wawárajewí	wówajiⁿnawí
they (fight etc.)... you	rikídhawí	aríhdawí	rírajewí	uríjiⁿnawí
they (fight etc.)... them	wakídhañe/ -nawí	wádañe/ nawí	warájeñe/ nawí	uwájiⁿñe/ nawí

I tell/ know/ push/ kill	uráge, to tell uhádage	iwáhuñe, to know ihapahuñe	awáthuⁿje, to push ápathuⁿje [a+háp+(wa)thu ⁿ je]	ch[^]éhi, to kill ch[^]éha
I...you	urídage	iwípahuñe	arípathuⁿje	ch[^]éri
I...him/ her/ it	uhádage	ihápahuñe	ápathuⁿje	ch[^]éha
I...you (pl.)	urídagewí	irípahuñewí	arípathuⁿjewí	ch[^]ériwí
I...them	wódage	wíhapahuñe	wápathuⁿje	ch[^]ewá
you...me	úⁿsrage	íⁿswahuñe	áⁿswathuⁿje	ch[^]éhiⁿra
you...him/ her/ it	usráge	iswáhuñe	aswáthuⁿje	ch[^]éra
you...us	wówasrage(wi)	wíwaswahuñewí	wáwaswathuⁿjewí	ch[^]éwawara
you...them	wósrage(wi)	wíswahuñe(wi)	wáswathuⁿje(wi)	ch[^]éwara(wi)
he/ she/ it...me	úⁿrage	íⁿwahuñe	áⁿwathuⁿje	ch[^]éhiⁿ
he/ she/ it...you	urírage	iríwahuñe	aríwathuⁿje	ch[^]éri
he/ she/ it...him/ her	uráge	iwáhuñe	awáthuⁿje	ch[^]éhi
he/ she/ it...us	wówarage(wi)	wíwáhuñe(wi)	wáwawathuⁿje(wi)	ch[^]éwawa(wi)
he/ she/ it...you	urírage(wi)	iríwahuñe(wi)	aríwathuⁿje(wi)	ch[^]éri(wi)
he/ she/ it...them	wórage(wi)	wíwahuñe(wi)	wáwathuⁿjewí	ch[^]éwa
we 2 ...him	hiⁿráge	hiⁿwahuñe	háⁿwathuⁿje	ch[^]éhiⁿ
we 2 ...them	hiⁿwórage(wi)	hiⁿwíwahuñe(wi)	hiⁿwáthuⁿje(wi)	ch[^]éhiⁿwa(wi)
we...you	hiⁿríragewí	hiⁿríwahuñewí	háⁿríwáthuⁿjewí	ch[^]éhiⁿriwí
we...him	hiⁿragewí	hiⁿwahuñewí	háⁿwáthuⁿjewí	ch[^]éhiⁿwí
we...you (pl.)	hiⁿríragewí	hiⁿríwahuñewí	háⁿríwáthuⁿjewí	ch[^]éhiⁿriwí

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we...them	hi ⁿ wóragewi	hi ⁿ wíwahuñewi	hi_wáthu ⁿ jewi	ch^éhi ⁿ wawi
you (pl.)...me	ú ⁿ sragewi	í ⁿ swahuñewi	á ⁿ swathu ⁿ jewi	ch^éhi ⁿ wi
you (pl.)...him/ her/ it	usrágewi	iswahuñewi	aswáthu ⁿ jewi	ch^érawi
you (pl.)...us	wówasragewi	wíwaswahuñewi	wáwaswathu ⁿ jewi	ch^éwawarawi
you (pl.)...them	wósragewi	wíswahuñewi	wáswathu ⁿ jewi	ch^éhi ⁿ wawi
they...me	ú ⁿ rageñe	í ⁿ wahuñeñe	á ⁿ wathu ⁿ jeñe	ch^éhi ⁿ ñe
they...you	urírageñe	iríwahuñeñe	aríwathu ⁿ jeñe	ch^ériñe
they...him/ her/ it	urágeñe	iwáhuñeñe	awáthu ⁿ jeñe	ch^éñe
they...us two	wówarageñe	wíwahuñeñe	wáwathu ⁿ jeñe	ch^éwawañe
they...us	wówaragenawi	wíwahuñenawi	wáwathu ⁿ jenawi	ch^éwawanawi
they...you	uríragenawi	iríwahuñenawi	aríwathu ⁿ jenawi	ch^érinawi
they...them	wórageñe/ -nawi	wíwahuñeñe/ -nawi	wáwathu ⁿ jeñe/ -nawi	ch^ewañe/ -nawi

1.6a **Reflexive** is expressed by the "ki-" (self):

I hurt myself ,	Hakích [^] e ke. (<i>gich[^]é = to hurt</i>);
You see yourself ,	Arákihsta ke. (<i>adá = to see</i>);
I helped myself ,	Uhákigisa ⁿ (<i>ugísaⁿ = to help</i>);
He made himself chief,	Wañégihi kik [^] ú ⁿ ke;
Pour yourself some water.	Ñí ukík [^] u ⁿ ne;
We see ourselves ,	Ha ⁿ kíhdawi ke. [<i>hiⁿ + a (=háⁿ) + ki + da + wi</i>].

Many verbs take the reflexive prefix without any specific reflexive meaning in English (as also occurs in Spanish): kínage, (to go hunting), akída (to wait for, expect s.t.), kída, (to look after; care for s.o.).

Many other verbs with the reflexive prefix express the sentiment of “being or coming together”:

kigó (to have a feast and/or meeting), kídha (to struggle), kíhje (to fight; battle), akípa (to meet; encounter), akírage (to have a contest/ sporting event), kírukaⁿ (apart), ékípa (to meet; connect), ékídha (to fight over), ukirusamiⁿ (to wrestle; scuffle).

1.6b **Reciprocal** is expressed by duplicating, "kiki-" (each other/ one another):

They helped each other ,	Ukíkisa ⁿ ke;
They (two) like each other ,	Kigráhiwi ke. ~ Kíkígrahiwi ke;
The Ioways and Otoes understand one another ,	Báxoje Jiwére tógre upárekiñe ke;
They (the many, like two teams) see one another ,	Akíkíhdañe ki (<i>female speaker</i>);
They all pity each other ,	Aré bróge nat [^] ú ⁿ kíkida ⁿ ki. (<i>female speaker</i>).

1.7a **Indirect Object** "gi-" (for, to, concerning): yáⁿwe, to sing.

"Gi-" usually takes stress, except when in it is the third syllable.

I sing it for you	rigíya ⁿ we	he sings it for me	hi ⁿ gíya ⁿ we
I sing it for him	hagíya ⁿ we	he sings it for you	rigíya ⁿ we
I sing it for you (pl.)	rigíya ⁿ wewi	he sings it for him	gíya ⁿ we
I sing it for them	wagíya ⁿ we	he sings it for us 2	wawágíya ⁿ we
you sing it for me	hi ⁿ rágíya ⁿ we	he sings it for us	wawágíya ⁿ wewi
you sing it for him	ragíya ⁿ we	he sings it for you (pl.)	rigíya ⁿ wewi
you sing it for us	wawáragíya ⁿ wewi	he sings it for them	wagíya ⁿ we
you sing it for them	warágíya ⁿ we		

He lied **to thee** (you).

Rigítóhge ke.

They opened it **for them**. **Wagíruseñe** ke.
 We ask something **of you**. (pl.) **Hiⁿwárigiròxiwi** ke.
 You told it **to me**. **Ríre úⁿragisràge** ke.

1.7b This prefix can indicate that the object of action belongs to some person other than the subject.

With active verbs:

He took **mine**. **Hiⁿgírudhe** ke.
 I took **his**. **Hagídudhe** ke.

With passive verbs:

My foot is better. **Thí hiⁿgípi** ke.
 Thy hand is black **Náwe rigíthewe** ke.
 (*Lit.: hand it is black to you*)

I see **thine** (yours). **Árigita** ke.

1.7c There are a number of verbs that regularly take "gi-":

gípí	to like (habitually) (<i>Lit.: to be good to</i>)
gígú ⁿ dhe	to show to, to teach to
gi [^] thú	to remember, to think about
gisdá ⁿ ke	to tempt
git [^] a ⁿ	to fly
ugísá ⁿ	to help, give aid to
giró	to be happy, to feel good, joyfull.

Some of these verbs may have irregular conjugations. (*Check in the Dictionary for specific words*).

1.8a **The Possessive Prefix** "gra-" indicates that the action reverts back to the subject as a third point. It is used to express the notion that the object belongs to or refers to the subject. It is often rendered as "own one(s)":

He carries **his own one**, **Grá[^]aⁿ** ke. (*gi[^]áⁿ, to carry*)
 He digs **himself** a ditch, **Aré xróge grák[^]e** ke. (*Lit.: he digs his own ditch*) (*k[^]é, to dig*)
 He spoke **to him (his own)**, it seems **Ugrákich[^]àsguⁿ**. (*ukích[^]e, to talk to*)
 We will help **you (our own ones)**, **Hórigrasaⁿ tahñe**. [*hiⁿ + ú + ri + (gi) + gra saⁿ + ta*] (*ugísáⁿ, to help*)

1.8b When "gra-" is preceded by "a", the "a" changes to "e":

I see **my** hat, **Wógrane égrata**. [*a + (h)a > e + gra + ta*] (*áta, I see*)
 Thou (you) see **thy own one**, **Elégrasda**. (*arásda, thou (you) sees*)
 He called (them) **his own ones**, **Wégrawaⁿna**. [*wa + gi + gra + waⁿ + na*] (*giwáⁿ, to call to*)
 They watched over **theirs**, **Egráhdaⁿwewi**. (*addⁿwe, to watch over*)
 He has **his own one**, **Egráñiⁿ**. [*a + gra + ñi*] (*añí, to have*)
 She leaves (them) **her own ones**, **Wegrábe**. [*wa + gra + be*] (*bé, to leave, abandon*)
 Call **us** two (who are **thy own ones**)! **Wéwegrawaⁿ ho**. [*wáwa + gra + -waⁿ*]
 Thou carries (them) **thine own ones**, **Werégra[^]aⁿ**. [*wa + rá + gra + ^aⁿ*]

1.8c "gra-" contracts with "r-" to become "gr-" and with "w-" to become "gw-":

He takes **his** (own one), **Grúdhe**. [*gra + rúdhe*]
 I found **mine** own ones, **Wihegrogre**. [*w(a) + i + ha + g(ra) + rogre*] (*irógre, to find upon*)
 They bound **them** (their own ones), it seems, **Wégruhgijeñàsguⁿ**. [*wa + á + g(ra) + ruhgije*] (*iruhgije, to call to*)
 She knew **me** (her own one), it seems, **Íⁿgwahunàsguⁿ**. [*i + hiⁿ + g(ra) + waⁿhuñ(e) + ásguⁿ*]
 He knew **them** (his own ones), **Wígwahune**. (*iwáhune, to know*)

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Thou (you) blew thine own one, Urégwexaⁿ. [u + rá + g(ra) + wexaⁿ] (uwéxaⁿ, to blow on)
 I will blow at mine, Uhégwexaⁿ. [u + há + g(ra) + wexaⁿ]

1.9 Instrumental Prefixes: There are nine prefixes which indicate the means of or instrumentality by which the action is performed. These prefixes make passive verbs active.

wa-, by pushing with the hand.
 gi-, by pushing or striking with and object held.
 ru-, by hand, by pulling with the hand.
 ri-, by means of a motion with an intermediary object.
 na-, with the foot/ feet or a machine.
 ra-, with the mouth/ teeth.
 bo-, with a blow/ blast.
 ba-, by cutting.
 da-, because of heating/ freezing.

All the verbs formed with "da-" are intransitive and must be made transitive by the addition of the causative suffix "-hi". Verbs made with the other instrumental prefixes are all transitive.

-gruⁿje, to cut in two a long horizontal object: wagrúⁿje to saw, gigrúⁿje to chop a lying obj., rigrúⁿje to cut in two by pulling a hook on a cord, rigrúⁿgrúⁿje to cut into strips by pulling a knife along, bagrúⁿgrúⁿje to cut to pieces.
 -doye, to break a long object: wadóye to break by pushing, gidóye to break in two by hitting with something, ridóye to break (a stick held in the hand), nadóye to break by foot, radóye to break with the mouth, bódoye to break with a shot/ arrow.
 -bradhe, torn, burst (membrane, cloth, etc.): rubrádhe to tear by hand, dábradhe it burst from heat.
 -bráhge, be flat: nábrahge to trample flat
 -briye, curl, bend limply: rubríye to curl (something), rubríska curled, curly, gibríbriye to way (tail); dábriye to wilt.
 théwe, to be black: bóthewe to blow out a lamp (make black with a blast), dáthewe to become black in the fire.
 séna, disappear, to be used up: bósená to blow away (ashes), dásenahi to burn up things (make disappear by fire).
 -thruⁿhuⁿ, slide a long object along lengthwise: githrúⁿhuⁿ to slide along on its side, rithrúⁿhuⁿ to pull along with a rope (lead horse, tow boat).
 -bruⁿxe, make a crunching noise: nabrúⁿxe to crunch (snow) with the feet, rabrúⁿxe to crunch (bones) with the teeth/ mouth.
 dákara, to freeze, congeal: dákarahi, to make freeze, to freeze (something).
 -jige, stroke, wipe (clean): gjíge to sweep, rújige to rake.
 bé, to let go, throw (away), abandon: urúbe to scatter, strew in.
 sra ~ sda, to be bare, smooth, bald: rusrá to pick (flowers), basrá to mow (grass).
 -sdaⁿ, stop, cease, leave off: rusdáⁿ to finish, stop (doing), násdaⁿ to come to a stop, halt, rasdáⁿ to finish speaking.

2.0 Sequence of Elements: The above elements (prefixes, suffixes) occur with the verbs in the following ordered sequence. When any of the elements occur, they succeed each other in the order listed below, 1 to 9:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| (1) wa- us, hi ⁿ we 2; | (2) wa indefinite obj., | wa directional prefix |
| (3) a on, u in, i at; | (4) -wa dual, ri thee, hi ⁿ ~mi ⁿ me; | (5) ha I, ra thou; |
| (6) ki(ki) reflexive; | (7) gra possessive prefix; | (8) gi to, for |

(9) 9 instrumentl prefixes