

## PART VIII

MENOMINEE VERB PARADIGMS

There are four basic types of Menominee verbs:

Type 1 verbs have animate (living) subjects and no object. (Linguistic term: Animate Intransitive Verbs).

|           |             |                |
|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| Examples: | wāewēpeqtaw | "he hurries"   |
|           | kēwāew      | "he goes home" |
|           | kēketow     | "he talks"     |
|           | onāēnow     | "he swims"     |

Type 2 verbs have inanimate (non-living) subjects and no object. (Linguistic term: Inanimate Intransitive Verbs).

|           |            |              |
|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Examples: | pāeqnan    | "it snows"   |
|           | nōwāeqnaen | "it's windy" |
|           | maehkiw    | "it is red"  |
|           | wēskewat   | "it is good" |

Type 3 verbs have either animate or inanimate subjects and inanimate objects. (Linguistic term: Transitive Inanimate Verbs).

|           |            |                |
|-----------|------------|----------------|
| Examples: | nōhtam     | "he hears it"  |
|           | pītāw      | "he brings it" |
|           | mīcoh      | "he eats it"   |
|           | mīcemakat  | "it eats it"   |
|           | nāememakat | "it sees it"   |

Type 4 verbs have either animate or inanimate subjects and animate objects. (Linguistic term: Transitive Animate Verbs).

|           |            |                 |
|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| Examples: | nāewāew    | "he sees him"   |
|           | pāskecišiw | "he shoots him" |
|           | naeqnek    | "it kills him"  |

Type 1 (animate subject, no object)Independent forms

|                  |                |  |
|------------------|----------------|--|
| "I"              | ne _____ m     | Example: <u>nekēwāem</u> "I go home".                              |
| "you" (singular) | ke _____ m     | Example: <u>kekēwāem</u> "You (sg.) go home"                       |
| "we" (exclusive) | ne _____ menaw | Example: <u>nekēwāemenaw</u> "We (excl) go home"                   |
| "he"/"she"       | _____ w        | Example: <u>kēwāew</u> "He (or she) goes home"                     |
| "we" (inclusive) | ke _____ q     | Example: <u>kekēwāeq</u> "We (incl) go home"                       |
| "you" (plural)   | ke _____ muaw  | Example: <u>kekēwāemuaw</u> "You (pl) go home"                     |
| they             | _____ wak      | Example: <u>kēwāewak</u> "they go home"                            |
| PASSIVE          | _____ n        | Example: <u>kēwāen</u> "Someone goes home,<br>there is going home" |

Conjunct forms

|                  |            |  |
|------------------|------------|--|
| "I"              | _____ yan  | Example: as <u>kēwāeyan</u> "When I go home"   |
| "You" (singular) | _____ yan  | Example: as <u>kēwāeyan</u> "When you (sg)<br>go home"                                 |
| "He"/"She"       | _____ t    | Example: as <u>kēwāēt</u> "When he (or she) (<br>go home"                              |
| "We" (exclusive) | _____ yah  | Example: as <u>kēwāeyah</u> "When we (excl)<br>go home"                                |
| "We" (inclusive) | _____ yah  | Example: as <u>kēwāeyah</u> "When we (incl)<br>go home"                                |
| "You" (plural)   | _____ yāek | Example: as <u>kēwāeyāek</u> "When you (pl)<br>go home"                                |
| they             | _____ tuaq | Example: as <u>kēwāetuaq</u> "When they go home"                                       |
| PASSIVE          | _____ h    | Example: as <u>kēwāeh</u> "When someone<br>goes home" or "When there is<br>going home" |

Type 2 (inanimate subjects, no object)Independent forms

"it" If the stem ends in a consonant, there is no ending:

Examples: p̄aēqn̄an "it snows"  
manik̄ēsekat "it is a nice day"

If the stem ends in a vowel, the ending is \_\_\_\_\_w.

Example: maehk̄īw "it is red"  
kesēt̄āew "it is hot"

"they" \_\_\_\_\_wan Example: maehk̄īwan "they are red"  
kesēt̄āewan "they are hot"

Conjunct forms

"it" If the stem ends in a consonant, that consonant changes to h:

Example: as p̄aēqn̄ah "when it snows"  
as menik̄ēsekah "when it's a nice day"

If the stem ends in a vowel, the ending is \_\_\_\_\_k.

Example: as maehk̄ik "when it is red"  
as kesēt̄æk "when it is hot"

"they"

(inanimate) \_\_\_\_\_ken Examples: as maehk̄iken "when they are red"  
as kesēt̄aeken "when they are hot"

Type 3 (animate or inanimate subject, inanimate object)

There are three kinds of verb in Type 3, which we will call 3a, 3b, and 3c.

Type 3a - Independent forms

|                   |               |                                |   |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---|
| "I" - it          | ne ___ān      | Example: <u>nenōhtan</u>       | "I hear it"                             |
| "You"(sg) - it    | ke ___ān      | Example: <u>kenōhtan</u>       | "You (sg) hear it"                      |
| "He"/"She" - it   | ___am         | Example: <u>nōhtam</u>         | "He (or she) hears it"                  |
| "We"(Excl) - it   | ne ___āemenaw | Example: <u>nenōhtāemenaw</u>  | "We (excl) hear it"                     |
| "We"(Incl) - it   | ke ___āeq     | Example: <u>kenōhtāeq</u>      | "We (incl) hear it"                     |
| "You"(pl) - it    | ke ___āemuaw  | Example: <u>kenōhtāemuaw</u>   | "You (pl) hear it"                      |
| "They" - it       | ___amok       | Example: <u>nōhtamok</u>       | "They hear it"                          |
| "it" PASSIVE      | ___ān         | Example: <u>nōhtān</u>         | "It is heard" "Somebody<br>hears it"    |
| "they" PASSIVE    | ___ānan       | Example: <u>nohtanan</u>       | "They are heard"<br>"Somebody hears it" |
| "I" - them        | ne ___ānan    | Example: <u>nenōhtānan</u>     | "I hear them"                           |
| "You"(sg) - them  | ke ___ānan    | Example: <u>kenōhtānan</u>     | "You (sg) hear them"                    |
| It - it           | ___amemakat   | Example: <u>nōhtamemakat</u>   | "It hears it"                           |
| "They"(inan) - it | ___amemakaton | Example: <u>nōhtamemakaton</u> | "They (inan) hear it"                   |

Type 3a - Conjunct forms

|                   |                |                                    |                               |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| "I" - it          | ___aman        | Example: as <u>nohtaman</u>        | "When I hear it"              |
| "You (sg)"-it     | ___aman        | Example: as <u>nohtaman</u>        | "When you (sg) hear it"       |
| "He"/"She" - it   | ___ah          | Example: as <u>nohtah</u>          | "When he (or she) hears it"   |
| "We (excl)" - it  | ___amah        | Example: as <u>nohtamah</u>        | "When we (excl) hear it"      |
| "We (incl)" - it  | ___amah        | Example: as <u>nohtamah</u>        | "When we (incl) hear it"      |
| "You (pl)"- it    | ___amaek       | Example: as <u>nohtamaek</u>       | "When you (pl) hear it"       |
| "They" - it       | ___ahkuag      | Example: as <u>nohtahkuag</u>      | "When they hear it"           |
| "It" - PASSIVE    | ___amaeh       | Example: as <u>nohtamaeh</u>       | "When it is heard"            |
| "It" - it         | ___amemakah    | Example: as <u>nohtamemakah</u>    | "When it hears it"            |
| "They"(inan) - it | ___amemakahken | Example: as <u>nohtamemakahken</u> | "When they (inan)<br>hear it" |

Type 3b - Independent forms

|                   |              |                      |                         |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| "I" - it          | ne ___ōn     | Example: nepitōn     | "I bring it"            |
| "You (sg)" - it   | ke ___ōn     | Example: kepitōn     | "You (sg) bring it"     |
| "He"/"She" - it   | ___āw        | Example: pitāw       | "He (or she) brings it" |
| "We (excl)" - it  | ne ___ōmenaw | Example: nepitōmenaw | "We (excl) bring it"    |
| "We (incl)" - it  | ke ___ōq     | Example: kepitōq     | "We (incl) bring it"    |
| "You (pl)" - it   | ke ___umuaw  | Example: kepitumuaw  | "You (pl) bring it"     |
| they - it         | ___āwak      | Example: pitāwak     | "They bring it"         |
| it - it           | ___ōmakat    | Example: pitōmakat   | "It brings it"          |
| "They (inan) - it | ___ōmakaton  | Example: pitōmakaton | "They (inan) bring it"  |

Type 3b, Conjunct forms

|                  |              |                          |                                |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| "I" - it         | ___awan      | Example: as pitawan      | "When I bring it"              |
| "You (sg)" - it  | ___awan      | Example: as pitawan      | "When you (sg) bring it"       |
| "He"/"She" - it  | ___ōk        | Example: as pitōk        | "When he (or she) brings it"   |
| "We (excl)" - it | ___awah      | Example: as pitawah      | "When we (excl) bring it"      |
| "We (incl)" - it | ___awah      | Example: as pitawah      | "When we (incl) bring it"      |
| "You (pl)" - it  | ___awāēk     | Example: as pitawāēk     | "When you (pl) bring it"       |
| They - it        | ___ūkuaq     | Example: as pitūkuaq     | "When they bring it"           |
| It - it          | ___ōmakah    | Example: as pitōmakah    | "When it brings it"            |
| They (inan) - it | ___ōmakahken | Example: as pitōmakahken | "When they (inan)<br>bring it" |

Type 3c - Independent forms

|                  |             |                              |                                      |
|------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| "I" - it         | ne___en     | Example: <u>nenāemen</u>     | "I see it"                           |
| "You (sg)" - it  | ke___en     | Example: <u>kenāemen</u>     | "You (sg) see it"                    |
| "He"/"She" - it  | ___oh       | Example: <u>nāemoh</u>       | "He (or she) sees it"                |
| "We (excl)" -it  | ne___emenaw | Example: <u>nenāememenaw</u> | "We (excl) see it"                   |
| "We (incl)" -it  | ke___eq     | Example: <u>kenāemeq</u>     | "We (incl) see it"                   |
| "You (pl)" - it  | ke___emwaw  | Example: <u>kenāememwaw</u>  | "You (pl) see it"                    |
| They - it        | ___ok       | Example: <u>nāemok</u>       | "They see it"                        |
| It - it          | ___emakat   | Example: <u>nāememakat</u>   | "It sees it"                         |
| They (inan) - it | ___emakaton | Example: <u>nāememakaton</u> | "They (inan) see it"                 |
| PASSIVE          | ___en       | Example: <u>nāemen</u>       | "It is seen" or<br>"Someone sees it" |

Note: There are only four verbs in Type 3c: nāemoh, mamuah, mīcoh, nātoh.

Type 3c - Conjunct forms

The conjunct forms for Type 3c are somewhat irregular for each of the four verbs in this type.

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| as <u>mēcan</u>       | "When I eat it"                              |
| as <u>mēcan</u>       | "When you (sg) eat it"                       |
| as <u>mēcek</u>       | "When he (or she) eats it"                   |
| as <u>mēcah</u>       | "When we (excl) eat it"                      |
| as <u>mēcah</u>       | "When we (incl) eat it"                      |
| as <u>mēcāek</u>      | "When you (pl) eat it"                       |
| as <u>mīcekuag</u>    | "When they eat it"                           |
| as <u>mēcemakat</u>   | "When it eats it"                            |
| as <u>mēcemakaton</u> | "When they (inan) eat it"                    |
| as <u>mēceh</u>       | "When it is eaten" or "When someone eats it" |

Type 3c - Conjunct forms (continued)

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| as <u>nāeman</u> , <u>naēmeyan</u>  | "When I see it"                                    |
| as <u>nāeman</u> , <u>naēmeyen</u>  | "When you (sg) see it"                             |
| as <u>nāemek</u>                    | "When he (or she) sees it"                         |
| as <u>nāemah</u>                    | "When we (excl) see it"                            |
| as <u>nāemah</u>                    | "When we (incl) see it"                            |
| as <u>nāemaek</u> , <u>naēmeyek</u> | "When you (pl) see it"                             |
| as <u>nāemekuaq</u>                 | "When they see it"                                 |
| as <u>nāememakat</u>                | "When it sees it"                                  |
| as <u>nāememakaton</u>              | "When they (inan) see it"                          |
| as <u>nāemeh</u>                    | "When it is seen" or "When someone sees it"        |
| <br>                                |  |
| as <u>mamaeyan</u>                  | "When I take it"                                   |
| as <u>mamaeyan</u>                  | "When you (sg) take it"                            |
| as <u>mamaek</u>                    | "When he (or she) takes it"                        |
| as <u>mamaeyah</u>                  | "When we (excl) take it"                           |
| as <u>mamaeyah</u>                  | "When we (incl) take it"                           |
| as <u>mamaeyek</u>                  | "When you (pl) take it"                            |
| as <u>mamaekuaq</u>                 | "When they take it"                                |
| as <u>mamaemakat</u>                | "When it takes it"                                 |
| as <u>mamaemakaton</u>              | "When they (inan) take it"                         |
| as <u>mamaeh</u>                    | "When it is taken" or "When someone takes it"      |
| <br>                                |  |
| as <u>nātan</u> , <u>nataman</u>    | "When I fetch it"                                  |
| as <u>nātan</u> , <u>nataman</u>    | "When you (sg) fetch it"                           |
| as <u>nātek</u>                     | "When he (or she) fetches it"                      |
| as <u>nātah</u>                     | "When we (excl) fetch it"                          |
| as <u>nātah</u>                     | "When we (incl) fetch it"                          |
| as <u>nātaek</u> , <u>nātamek</u>   | "When you (pl) fetch it"                           |
| as <u>nātekuaq</u>                  | "When they fetch it"                               |
| as <u>nātemakat</u>                 | "When it fetches it"                               |
| as <u>nātemakaton</u>               | "When they (inan) fetch it"                        |
| as <u>nāteh</u>                     | "When it is fetched " or "When someone fetches it" |

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