

A GRAMMAR OF THE STONY LANGUAGE

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Introduction

This grammar was prepared by John Leigh Laurie as a Glenbow Foundation project in 1958 and 1959 and was completed in this form at the time of his death on April 6, 1959. He had intended making revisions after checking it with linguists and others but this was not done.

He was assisted in the work by Ed Hunter, a young Stony Indian who had been his protege. Hunter acted as interpreter and helped clarify many of the puzzling problems. Much of the basic research work was done from the Hunter home, north of Morley, where Laurie lived for some months.

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

The vowels in Stony appear to consist of:

a as in "father"

ay as in "hay" - a long "a" sound which, for convenience and better understanding, I have rendered as "ay"

e as in "teeth" rendered as "ee"

i as in "in" - a short i sound

o as a long o sound, rendered, whenever it occurs, as "oh"

oo as in "moon", "soon"

u as in "cup" or a long u rendered as "oo"

The Consonants in Stony appear to consist of:

b

d

g resembling and rendered more suitably as j in "John"

g as in "got" - a hard g sound

h as a breathed sound or, if aspirated, as " 'h"

J as above "g"

k As in "king"

m

n as in "noon"

n nasalized and marked by a diacritical mark ~

p as in "pat" - plosive

s as in "see"; faintly discernible on occasion before θ

also.

t as in "take"

w as in "wipe"

y as in "yap"

z a softened sound zhee

z hard

(ch as in "church")

(nch as similar to "nge" as in "singe" and so rendered when
(necessary. It is an ending always accented in tenses (past)

(of infinitives ending in "n"

(th as in "thee" or "this"

(th as in "tooth" and rendered as the Greek "θ" (theta)

We have arbitrarily set this form of spelling for purposes of
clarification of sounds.

P R E F A C E

What constitutes grammar? In any language, however elementary, certain patterns exist as ordinary rules; to these rules, exceptions, if we may cite the English language as an example, occur so that, in time, one calls these exceptions "idioms." Similar idioms prevail in other European tongues and vocabulary may be drawn from sources widely different from the original language - a vocabulary which comes from contacts with other languages, through travel and trade, and which is absorbed into a tongue once wholly devoid of the term absorbed.

Any language which is a "living" language alters over the course of years. Only a "dead" i.e. a language now unspoken, retains a consistent, limited set of rules or vocabulary. A language, French for instance, commonly known as a Romance language and by this term identified as being derived from the Latin, lacks grammatical forms set out in the parent tongue. French now lacks the gerund of its Latin parent.

According to English structure, one may look for some twelve constructions that basically constitute a pattern for grammar. One may cite some of these:

1. Variation of the verb to indicate person, voice, mood, number and tense. These variations may rely on inflection, on subjective nouns or pronouns, or upon prefixes, suffixes or adverbs. In most known languages these variations are vital to communication between persons speaking that language.

2. Nouns, in order that individual objects may be correctly denoted. Nouns may also be inflected for number, gender or case, or be developed by prefix or suffix.
3. Pronouns which may correspond to equivalent nouns in some fashion may be altered to suit the demands of number, gender and case, or be either constant or omitted. (Latin)
4. Word order in the spoken or written communication may be important (German).
5. Responsives.
6. Interjections.
7. Definite or Indefinite articles.
8. Prepositions
9. Conjunctions both of the coordinating and subordinating classes.
10. Idiomatic expressions.
11. Qualifying words such as adjectives or adverbs.
12. Forms of the verb such as infinitives, gerunds and participles.

Without going into minor but essential forms of verbs involving the negative, or cumulative repetitives, I submit that the Stony language admits most of these variations noted; that it is a living language spoken in every day communication by a large group of people in this province and that it fulfills the requirement of lending itself to whatever the speaker desires to communicate.

The twelve characteristics set out above have been submitted to the following persons, outstanding in the field of language:

R. M. Dobson, M.A., Head of the English Department
at Western Canada High School

Miss H. M. Dunlop, B.A., Crescent Heights High School

Miss Avis Hibbard, B.A., Crescent Heights High School.

These persons are specialists in English, have done graduate work at various universities, Alberta, Stanford, Washington, California, or abroad. To them I gratefully acknowledge my thanks for their assistance.

To Councillor Edward Hunter of Wesley Band of Stonies, I am most grateful for his assistance and faithful efforts in reducing his native language to a grammatical system, and to many other Stonies whose knowledge of their speech forms (and of English, in some cases) has been excellent source material.

GRAMMAR OF THE STONY LANGUAGE

The Stony language, as spoken at Morley Reserve, near Calgary, Alberta, forms the material which has been studied for these essentials of grammar. Available for study and reference for this paper have been two standard works on the Sioux language (a) Volume IX of the "Contributions to North American Ethnology" published by the United States Government Printing Office for the Department of the Interior in 1893; J. W. Powell in charge of the study. (b) Volume VII of the same series published by the same source in 1892 under the same director. This volume contains the "Dakota-English Dictionary" originally published in 1852 and compiled by Rev. S. R. Riggs, A.M., who died at Beloit, Wisconsin, in August, 1883. In the forty years which have passed from the original compilation, other authorities, Rev. A. L. Riggs, Rev. T. L. Riggs, Rev. J. P. Williamson, Rev. W. J. Cleveland and Mr. J. Owen Dorsey, added to or corrected the original edition of 1852. This authoritative work largely concerns the Santee dialect of the Sioux, with some additions from the Teton dialect.

However, in attempting to prepare a grammar and a dictionary of the Morley Stony dialect, one finds that other authorities on the Sioux state that the Morley people originally spoke a dialect more closely resembling the "N" dialect of the Yanktonnais Sioux. This may account for the prevalence of the nasalized "N" in Stony and for variations from the two standard works mentioned.

Furthermore, the Stonies now at Morley make no dis-

tinction when referring either to the Sioux in general or to the Assiniboines resident in Saskatchewan and Montana.

Tradition, which disclaims a recent common origin because of their use of the same word for both these groups, "Nakoda", might form some evidence that they separated from a common parent group at some far distant date, possibly earlier than most students have hitherto believed.

Thus, some similarities occur and many dissimilarities. Primitive words - those which were probably in use before the arrival of the white men in America - show most similarity. At this late date, no one can say, definitely and accurately, what the original form may have been.

This paper ventures to begin with a study of the verb in its various phases. In most so-called "primitive languages" the verb-forms are the basis upon which the language is built. Action or state of being seems the proper foundation.

As in other languages, variations in form occur; so eloquent and highly organised a language as English scarcely forms a rule without immediately noting several exceptions to that rule. Since, in Stony, there is a wide variation in the personal pronoun in its nominative or subjective case, Councillor Hunter and I determined to use this method of distinguishing a conjugation, and to choose a relatively simple verb to illustrate the various persons, numbers, tenses, moods and voices. A few simple rules, to which there may be exceptions, follow.

1. A verb ordinarily omits the personal pronoun subjective in the third person singular and plural.

2. The infinitive or root exists in the third person singular of the present progressive by detaching the present suffix "CH". From the infinitive, other forms of the verb may be created.
3. From the infinitive, the gerund, often an abstract noun, is formed by adding the gerund inflection, "bee."
4. Verbs are inflected into two plurals, a "Dual" meaning the speaker and the person he is addressing, i.e. "we" in the sense of "you and I," and a regular plural of the first person.
5. Only three tenses are in common use -
 - (a) Present Progressive - indicating that the action expressed by the verb is incomplete at the time.
 - (b) Perfect or Past - indicating that the action expressed by the verb has been completed but that no reference to time of completion is indicated.
 - (c) Future Indefinite - indicating futurity without reference to special time.
6. Auxiliary suffixes are used to form plurals and past and future tenses, indicative, interrogative and imperative moods, voices, etc.
7. The imperative mood is derived from the infinitive.
(See section on the imperatives).
8. Some verb forms exist only in the negative form and are distinguished by the suffix or inflective "SIN" in the infinitive.

9. Tables for the formation of negative, interrogative, subjunctive, passive and other forms are appended.

FORMATION OF THE THREE TENSES IN THE INDICATIVE MOOD, ACTIVE VOICE AND POSITIVE FOLLOW:

Present Progressive: In the first and second persons singular, the dual plural and regular first and second persons plural, the personal pronouns of the first conjugation are set out in the table.

The infinitive is inflected by the suffix "CH" in the Singular forms and the Dual.

The Infinitive is inflected by the suffix "Beech" in the regular plurals (excluding the Dual).

Perfect or Past: The rule for the use of appropriate personal pronouns as above is followed.

The infinitive is inflected by the addition of the suffix "NCH" to form the singular, and the Dual.

The Infinitive is inflected by the suffix "Beench" to form the plural. (Pronounced 'Beenge)

Future The rule for the use of appropriate personal pronouns as above is followed.

The infinitive is inflected by the suffix "Ktach" to form the singular, and the Dual.

The infinitive is inflected by adding the plural suffix "Beek" and the auxiliary ^{it} futurive suffix, Tach."

Paradigm of the verb "GAHA" - To Do or To Make - Indicative,
Active, Positive.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Wa gahaych	1.	Ēng gahabeech
Ya gahaych	2.	Ya gahabeech
gahaych	3.	gahabeech

Dual (You and I) Ēng gayhach

Perfect or Past Tense - I did or I made

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Wa gahaynch	1.	Ēng gahabeench
Ya gahaynch	2.	Ya gahabeench
gahaynch	3.	gahabeench

Dual (You and I) Ēng gahaynch

Future Tense:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Wa gahayktach	1.	Ēng gahabeektach
Ya gahayktach	2.	Ya gahabeektach
gahayktach		gahabeektach

Dual (You and I) Ēng gahayktach

Indicative Mood, Active Voice, in Negative Form:

The adverbial word "not" in English appears as a separate word and does not affect the inflections or auxiliaries of the verb. In Stony, the reverse is true. From the infinitive throughout the various verbal forms, this negative becomes a suffix to the infinitive and assumes the inflectional changes, usually undergone by the positive or ordinary infinitive.

It may be safely concluded that Stony verbs may resemble the pattern of some verbs in English, specially those preceded by the prefix "DI" or "DIS" which also appear to have a negative significance.

The negative suffixes are:

Infinitive suffix -	sin
Present Progressive -	sinch
Perfect or Past	singe
Future	sink

***NOTE: Mr. Hunter and I have taken the liberty of using the form "Nge" in not only the negative forms but in ALL forms whose infinitive ends in "N"; such a liberty is entirely within range of common sense, for it more accurately renders the exact sound used in the Perfect or Past Tense in such instances.

The verb set out earlier for the Present Progressive Tense, Active Voice, Indicative Mood "positive" becomes:

Infinitive: gahasin - not to do, not to make.

Present Progressive Tense - I am not doing or I am not making:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Wa gahaysinch 1.	Eñg gahabeesinch
Ya gahaysinch 2.	Ya gahabeesinch
gahaysinch	gahabeesinch
Dual (You and I) Eñg gahaysinch	

Perfect or Past Tense - I did not do - I did not make, I have not done

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Wa gahaysinge 1.	Eñg gahabeesinge
- Ya gahaysinge 2.	Ya gahabeesinge
gahaysinge	gahabeesinge
Dual Eñg gahaysinge	

Future Tense - I shall not do or I shall not make

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
Wa gahaysinktach	1.	Eñg gahabeesinktach
Ya gahaysinktach	2.	Ya gahabeesinktach
gahaysinktach	3.	gahabeesinktach
Dual	Eñg gahaysinktach	

- - - - -

The Interrogative Mood, Active Voice, "Positive"

The Interrogative Mood requires three suffixes and, like the negative, these are attached to both singular and plural forms of the verb in each of the three tenses ordinarily used.

Present Progressive	nee
Perfect or Past	θay
Future	taynee

Formation of the Interrogative

Present Progressive, Active Voice - Am I doing or making, etc?

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
Wa gahaynee	1.	Eñg gahabeenee
Ya gahaynee	2.	Ya gahabeenee
gahaynee	3.	gahabeenee
Dual	Eñg gahaynee	

Perfect or Past Tense, Active Voice - Have I done or made?

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
Wa gahayθay	1.	Eñg gahabeeθay
Ya gahayθay	2.	Ya gahabeeθay
gahayθay	3.	gahabeeθay
Dual:	Eñg gahayθay	

Future Tense, Active Voice

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
Wa gahayktaynee	1.	Eñg gahabeektaynee
Ya gahayktaynee	2.	Ya gahabeektaynee
gahayktaynee	3.	gahabeektaynee
Dual: Eñg gahayktaynee		

Interrogative Mood, Present Progressive Tense, Active Voice, Negative

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
Wa gahaysinnee	1.	Eñg gahabeezinnee
Ya gahaysinnee	2.	Ya gahabeezinnee
gahaysinnee		gahabeezinnee
Dual: Eñg gahaysinnee		

- - - - -

Perfect or Past Tense:

Wa gahaysinθay	1.	Eñg gahabeezinθay
Ya gahaysinθay	2.	Ya gahabeezinθay
gahaysinθay	3.	gahabeezinθay
Dual: Eñg gahaysinθay		

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Future Tense, Interrogative, Active, Negative

Wa gahaysinktaynee	1.	Eñg gahabee sinktaynee
Ya gahaysinktaynee	2.	Ya gahabee sinktaynee
Dual: Eñg gahaysinktaynee		

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Determination or Promissive Future - "I will do" or " I will make."

<u>Eñchinktah</u> wa gahayktayzaych		<u>eñchinktah</u> eñg gahabeektayzaych
"	ya	"
"	"	"
Dual: eñchinktah eñg gahayktayzaych		

Negative Form - "I will not do" or "I will not make" etc.

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
éñchinktah wa gahaysinktayzaych	1.	éñchinktah éng gahabeesinktayzaych
" ya "	2.	" ya "
" "		" "
Dual: éñchinktah éng gahaysinktayzaych		

- - - - -

Future Promissive, Interrogative, Positive - "Will I make?" etc.

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
éñchinktah wa gahayktayzaynee	1.	éñchinktah éng gahabeektayzaynee
" ya "	2.	" ya "
" "		" "
Dual: éñchinktah éng gahayktayzaynee		

- - - - -

Future Promissive, Interrogative, Negative - "Will I not make?" etc

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
éñchinktah wa gahaysinktayzaynee	1.	éñchinktah éng gahabeesinktayzaynee
" ya "	2.	" ya "
" "	3.	" "
Dual: éñchinktah éng gahaysinktayzaynee		

- - - - -

The Imperative Mood, Active Voice, Positive.

The Imperative Mood in this form is created by the use of the infinitive corresponding to the construction in English which is based on the Root Infinitive - as, "Go!" "Go you!" (plural). Stony does not appear to distinguish between the English Gerundial Infinitive and the English Root Infinitive but uses the same form for both.

Formation of the Imperative Mood, Active, Positive

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
gaha	gaham

**Note: When the infinitive ends in "n" the "n" is retained in the imperative singular but alters to "m" to form the Imperative Plural.

Example:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Gathmeeyan (sweep)	Gathmeeyam
Yaktan (drink)	Yaktam.

The Imperative Mood, Negative - do not--

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Gahaysin	Gahabeesim
Gathmeeyansin	Gathmeeyanbeesim

For me meejee For us eñgeejee

For you neejee neejee

For Third Person geejee geejee

Since this form is frequently used in the imperative, several rules must be observed:

1. When an infinitive begins with the syllable "ga" or "g", the letter becomes J instead; the form of jee is omitted entirely.
2. When the object of "for" is plural, the imperative plural must be used as well and no distinction is made between "you" singular and "you" plural in speech.
3. Verbs of the "second conjugation" i.e., those which require the pronouns "moo, noo, yoo" etc. for the purposes

of Rules 1 and 2 above retain the form "yoo" in the imperative form.

Examples of Rules:

The ordinary imperative "gaska" - Picket (the horse) becomes "geejaska" in the imperative meaning "Picket (the horse) for him." (Rule 1).

The form gaskam becomes engeejas kam - Picket it for us
(Verb in Rule 3; form set out in Rule 2.).

Open the door (gate) for me --- geejee yoospa

Open the door " for us --- engee yoospam

Open the door " for them - weecha geejee yoospam.

him

them

Iron (clothes) for him - geejee bamna

Iron for us - engeejee bamnam

Iron for them - weecha geejee bamnam.

When "them" refers to either a group of persons or a group of things, usually living things, "weecha" must always be used when the third person plural pronouns are involved as objective cases.

The Subjunctive Mood

The subjunctive mood, to express a strong desire or a prayerful expression of sentiment - as apart from the Conditional, is usually rendered in the Passive Voice form.

The example chosen to illustrate this use follows:
Infinitive passive - "to be helped" - requires an inserted
pronoun and appears to be capable of classification as a
different conjugation from the example already used. The
asterisk indicates the position of the pronoun - *o*geeyacheeyan* -
to be helped - when it is inserted.

Paradigm:

May I be helped	o-ma geeyacheeyan 1.
May you be helped	o-nee geeyacheeyan 2.
May he be helped	o--- geeyacheeyan 3.
May we (you and I) be helped	* ^ē ngo geeyacheeyan (dual)
May we be helped	^ē ngo geeyabeecheeyan (Regular)
May you (pl.) be helped	o-nee geeyabeecheeyan
May they be helped	o-weecha geeyasbeecheyan

It will be observed that, in verbs of this conjugation, the initial "o" is part of the verb and the pronoun follows it; then comes the rest of the verb. Such pronouns are of a different class than those hitherto illustrated and are called "Inserted Pronouns." They will be examined at another place.

However, it is to be noted that in the Dual and First persons plural, the "o" does NOT take the initial position but is attached to the regular form 'eng', of which illustration has already been made.

Note: the plural requirement of "Bee" retained in the regular plural.

Note also, in the third person plural, a hitherto unexamined pronoun "weecha" has been used. This form also will be examined in the proper place.

Formation of the Conditional

1. All conditional forms require a suffix "as" in the present and future tenses
2. The conditional subordinating conjunction "Aksa" is required in the present and future tenses.
3. The Perfect or past tense omits the Aksa form and requires

a suffix "onkas".

4. To avoid unnecessary confusion, I revert to the already established paradigm of the verg "Gaha."

Present Conditional (or Subjunctive) Active Voice - "If I do or make"

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Aksa (if) wa gahaychas	1. Aksa Eng gahabeechas
Aksa ya gahaychas	2. Aksa Ya gahabeechas
Aksa gahaychas	3. Aksa gahabeechas

Dual: Aksa eng gahaychash.

- - - - -

Perfect or Past Tense, Conditional (or Subjunctive) Active See 3 above

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Wa gahayonkas	1. Eng gahabeeonkas
ya gahayonkas	2. Ya gahabeeonkas
gahayonkas	- gahabeeonkas

Dual: Eng gahayonkas

- - - - -

Future Conditional or Subjunctive - If I shall make
If I should make See 1 & 2 above

Aksa wa gahayktachas	1. Aksa eng gahabeektachas
Aksa ya gahayktachas	2. Aksa ya gahabeektachas
Aksa gahayktachas	3. Aksa gahabeektachas

Dual: Aksa eng eng gahayktachas

Subjunctive and Conditional NegativePresent Progressive - "If I do not make"

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
Aksa wa gahaysinchas	1.	Aksa eñg gahabeesinchas
Aksa ya gahaysinchas	2.	Aksa ya gahabeesinchas
Aksa gahaysinchas	3.	Aksa gahabeesinchas
Dual: Eñg gahaysinchas		
- - - - -		

Perfect or Past Tense - "If I have not made"

Wa gahaysinonkas	1.	Eñg gahabeesinonkas
Ya gahaysinonkas	2.	Ya gahabeesinonkas
gahaysinonkas	3.	gahabeesinonkas
Dual: Eñg gahaysinonkas		
- - - - -		

Future Tense - "If I shall not make"

Aksa wa gahayksinchas	1.	Aksa eñg gahabeesinktachas
Aksa ya gahayksinchas	2.	Aksa ya gahabeesinktachas
Aksa gahayksinchas	3.	Aksa gahabeesinktachas
Dual: Aksa eñg gahaysinchas		
- - - - -		

Illustrations of verbs following the paradigm in all its various phases:

Infinitive Form:

To acquire	na
To agree	geenee'hnoostan ('h equals aspirated h)
To apologize	geechumpta
To approach, draw near to	'hnada
To awaken, to waken up	kikta
To beat (with switch, etc)	gabay
To blame	neeyohpaywa
To bore (with an instrument)	bahnoha
To brush	bahonhonday
To cause to	keeyaa
To clip	gasnasna
To comb	pakcha
To complete	'hnoostan (see "to agree")
To cook	spoñwa (Omit pronoun when thing being cooked is mentioned)
To crush	gapun
To cry (shed tears)	chayya
To deceive (cheat)	geethiechan
To decide	gee'hnoostan (see 'agree' complet
To disembowel	gaptia
To dismember	gasnosnoga (see similarity to "clip")
To dismount (from a horse)	kee'hpa
To do, make, manufacture	gaha
To draw	gaha (ordinarily used with causative)
To erase, rub off or out	bazaza

To be fast or quick	noothāñhan̄ (movement)
To fear	geeneehan
To fight (for or with)	geecheetha
To gather	bahee
To give, donate, etc.	k'oo
To go to one's home	'hna
To golf	gapθeeaa (very modern from 'strike')
To grind (any fashion)	mooma
To handle	koowa
To hoe	gaptata
To iron clothes	bamna
To introduce (person or topic)	batho
To judge	gahneeha
To lick (with tongue)	θoneeba
To look at something, see, inspect	akeeda (generally used with causative)
To lure (with bait, etc.)	'hnān
To mash (with some object)	bakpa
To offend	keebazin (used for courtesy with causative)
To offer, proffer	kponhan
To own, possess	toon
To picket a horse, tie a horse	gaska
To place, put	ahnaθga or wa-ahnagach
To plant	'hnaga
To play	skada
To point to	bazeeba
To pound to powder	gasohda
To pretend	goonθa

To rap, tap	gakohkohga
To resign	geechoonee
To scream	'ho'wa
To slap	gaθkaba
To sow	naga
To spank	gabeē
To spend money	gathōda
To splash (in water)	gapθeeya
To sweep	gaθmeeyan
To want, desire, wish for	chinga (used also for marriage proposals)
to whip	gapθinda

As I have mentioned, some verbs exist only in a negative form.

Example:

To forget	geekθeeyaysin (neg. suffix)
To love	bunhañsin (literally, "Not wishing to be apart from")."

Two somewhat irregular verb forms also may be illustrated here:

To insist	wageedan
To sew	wagahayhay

As these two verbs conjugate with the regular pronouns, their irregularity appears

- (a) When one states upon what he insists, the prefix "wa" disappears.
- (b) When one mentions sewing some object, the prefix "wa" disappears.
- (c) When one mentions cooking something, the prefix "wa" disappears.

VERBS REQUIRING THE INSERTED PRONOUNS OF THE "WA" TYPE

Able	o#geehee	o-wa-geehee-ch
admire	wohstay#na	wohstay-wa-nach
alter	peeyahnoostan	peeyah-wa-hnoostanch
ambush	so proper verb	
annoy	see'hna#keeya	see'hna-wa-keeyach (see'hna and causative)
appeal	a#thehn	a-wa-thehnch (theench?)
approve	{ p-i u i-e }	
argue		
baptize	A#bathon	A-wa-bathonch
beckon	wogee#win	wohgee-wa-win-ch
beg	onsee'h (en) #a'ah	onsee'h-en-wa-a-ch
blame	waneeyopay#a	waneeyopay-wach
boil	abehay#a	abehay-wach yach Irregular abee-yach
bother	enkunis #a	enkunis-wach
bring	a#goo	a-wa-gooch
buy	opay#toon	opay-wa-toonch
cause 1. #keeya 2.	en#joo	en-wa-jooch
chase	ta#pa	ta-wa-pach
charge	a#geechoontha	a-wa-gieechoontach—"I am charging with an offense."
climb	a#nee	a-wa-nee-ch
comp are	encheeyo#ta	encheeyoh-wa-tach
connect	encheeyahnay#a	encheeyahnay-wach (join to- gether with others)
cut	ma#k'tha	ma-wak-thach
destroy	eff-doodooka	endoodooka-wach (present tense. Redundant 'doodoo' probably means to destroy completely).

dig	a ^f kha	a-wa-khach
dwell	o ^f tee	o-wa-teech
eject	batāñganya ^f a	batāñganya-wach
encamp	ay [#] tee	ay-wa-teech
escape	na ^f pa	na-wa-pach
establish	ay [#] hnay	ay-wa-hnaych'
exaggerate	a ^f gaha	a-wa-gahaych
examine (look at closely)		a-wa-keedach
fail	o ^f geeheesin	o-wa-geeheesinch (I am unable)
get	o ^f geenee	o-wa-geeneech
grab	ceyah [#] pa	ceya-wa-pach
hammer	a ^f papa	a-wa-papach
handle	koo ^f a	koo-wach
hang	gasay [#] a	gasaywach
hate	hiñnee [#] na	hiñnee-wa-nach
help	o ^f geeya	o-wa-geeyach
impel	see Cause	
indict	see Charge with Offence	
increase	oda #geeya	oda weecha (Them) wa-geeyach
Induce	see Cause	
Insist	wa ^f geedan	wa-wa-geedanch
Inspect	see Look	
Intimidate	yooseeyaya ^f a	yooseeyay-wach
Jerk (causatively with en [#] joo)	yoobaymnee en wa-jooch'	
Join	See 1. be a member of 2. Connect	
Lament	ohsee [#] gawin	ohsee-wa-gawinch
Lead	tohga [#] geehun	tohga-wa-geehunch
Like	dafna	da-wa-nach

mark	a-weeyah-toon	a-weeyah-wa-toonch
member of (to be)	o#pa	o-wa-pach
Mention	See "say" or "talk"	
misrepresent	gasna	
miss (appointment)	a#hayhansin	a-wa-hayhansinch
mow	ma#sna	ma-wa-snach
murder	nakoda-ktay'	nakoda-wa-ktaych
paint	see Mark	
postpone	peeyah afnaga	peeyah a - wa - nagach
recognise	eeya#geeyah	eeya-wa-geeyach
supervise	entoga#geehun	entoga-wa-geehunch
surprise	stay#na	stay-wa-nach
suspect	seejeeyahombah	seejeeyah-wa-ombach
talk	o#keeyah	o-wa-keeyach
tangle	otay#a	otay-wach
taste	see Try	
teach	winthpay and Causative keeyah winthpay	wa-keeyach
tell	Irregular form "say"	
tertify	yooseeyay#a	yooseeyay-wach
throw	yay#a	yay-wach
thrust	eñ#bahnanda	eñ-wa-bahnandach
tighten 1.a bolt	neena o#gahomne	neena o-wa-gahomneech
2.a belt	neena en#joo	neena en-wa-jooch (causative)
3.a knot	neena en#jaska	neena-wa-jaskach
tiptoe	Geepipta en#hunhun	Geepipta en-wa-hunhunch
toll	see Lead	
track	oo#pa	oo-wa-pach
trail	see above	
trap	yata and causative	yata wa-keeyach

trust	eñchachasin	en-wa-chachasinch
try	eeyoh#ta	eeyoh-wa-tach
twine	heenda#thon	heenda-wa-thonch
undertake	See Try	
unite	bahayena#zin	bahayena-wa-zinch
urge	eeya#bandan	eeya-wa-bandanch
vacate	peeya ay#tee	peeya ay-wa-teech (from I move my place)
venerate	aho#pa	aho-wa-pach
vote	chazay#geehnaga	chazay-wa-geehnagach
wait	a#geepay	a-wa-geepaych
walk	ma#nee	ma-wa-neech
wander	moneen#nehan'hhna	moneen-wa-nehan'hhnach
waste	en#skada	en-wa-skadach
wear	en#naga	en-wa-nagach
✓ whisper	nahman en#a	nahman en-wach
wind	o#gahomnee	o-wa-gahomneech
wink	en#toskee#geeya	en#toskee-wa-geeyach
wring	o#yooka	owa-yoochach
write	owa#a	owa-wach
yawn	hmayn#jaba	hmayn-wa-jabach

VERBS REQUIRING THE USE OF PERSONAL PRONOUN MOO, NOO, YOO

In the singular these pronouns appear as above. In the plural, they inflect to eñyoo, noo, yoo and in the Dual plural it appears as enyoo. Note further that in all plurals they require the additional plural term "weecha" preceding them, if the object means several persons or living things. They appear to be used in verbs mostly of action, physical or intellectual, but do not express desire, speech or causatives.

A paradigm of "open" appears below:

Indicative Mood, Active Voice, Positive.

Present Progressive: "I am opening the door of the house," etc.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
teeyohba moo spach	eñyoo spabeech
noo "	noo "
yoo "	yoo "
Dual: eñyoo spach	

Past or Perfect Tense - "I opened the door," etc.

moo spaynge	eñyoo spabeenge
noo spaynge	noo spabeenge
yoo spaynge	yoo spabeenge
Dual: eñyoo spaynge	

Future Tense - "I shall open the door" etc.

moo spaktach	eñyoo spabeektach
noo spaktach	noo spabeektach
yoo spaktach	yoo spabeektach
Dual: eñyoo spaktach	

Indicative Mood, Active Voice, Negative

Present Progressive: "I am not opening the door, etc."

Singular

moo spaysinch

noo spaysinch

yoo spaysinch

Dual: enyoo spaysinch

Plural

enyoo spabeesinch

noo spabeesinch

yoo spabeesinch

Past or Perfect Tense - "I have not opened, etc.

moo spaysinge

noo spaysinge

yoo spaysinge

Dual: enyoo spaysinge

enyoo spabeesinge

noo spabeesinge

yoo spabeesinge

Future Tense - "I shall not open," etc.

moo spaysinktach

noo spaysinktach

yoo spaysinktach

Dual: enyoo spaysinktach

enyoo spabeesinktach

noo spabeesinktach

yoo spabeesinktach

Interrogative Mood, Active Voice, Positive

Present Progressive

moo spayneee

noo spayneee

yoo spayneee

Dual: enyoo spayneee

enyoo spabeenee

noo spabeenee

yoo spabeenee

Past or Perfect Tense - "Have I Opened" etc.

moo spayθay

noo spayθay

yoo spayθay

Dual: enyoo spayθay

enyoo spabeeθhay

noo spabeeθhay

yoo spabeeθhay

Interrogative Mood, cont'd.

Future Tense: "Shall I open?" etc

Singular

moo spaktaynee

noo spaktaynee

yoo spaktaynee

Plural

eñyoo spabeektaynee

noo spabeektaynee

yoo spabeektaynee

Dual: eñyoo spaktaynee

- - - - -

Interrogative Mood, Active Voice, Negative

Present Progressive" AM I Not Opening?" etc

moo spaysinee

eñyoo spabeesinee

noo spaysinee

noo spabeesinee

yoo spaysinee

yoo spabeesinee

Dual: eñyoo spaysinee

Past or Perfect Tense: "Have I not opened,?" etc.

moo spaysinθay

eñyoo spabeesinθay

noo spaysinθay

noo spabeesineay

yoo spaysinθay

yoo spabeesinθay

Dual: eñyoo spaysinθay

Future Tense - "Shall I not open?" etc.

moo spaysinktaynee

eñyoo spabeesinktaynee

noo spaysinktaynee

noo spaybeesinktaynee

yoo spaysinktaynee

yoo spaybeesinktaynee

Dual: eñyoo spaysinktaynee

- - - - -

From examples given, one may conjugate this verb in
the Imperative and the Subjunctive and Conditional (with "if") Moods.

Verbs Requiring these pronouns

<u>Verbs Requiring These Pronouns</u>		<u>With Inserted Pronouns</u>
Arrest	tha	Come - hee#oo (hee mooch) elision of double oo
Catch	skaba	trifle - wa#oonthpaysin
Have	ha	unravel - oockcha
Infuriate	see'hna	
Tease	zanga	
Tickle	sehsin̄	
Tug	diñdañ̄	
Wring	skayba	
Think	k'chan	
Upset	ooptan	

Special Differentiation Between "To Have" and "To Own."

For illustration:

I have many horses (now) - Shoowatunga- oda weecha moo hach.

I had many horses (not now) Shoowatunga- oda weecha moo haynge

I shall have (future) Shoowatunga-oda weecha moo hak tach

By analysis, these phrases may be rendered literally as:

Shoowatunga-oda weecha moo hach

Horses-several them I have, etc.

However, when one possesses them, or anything, in his own right, we have:

I own many horses Shoowatunga-oda weecha wa toonch

I owned many horses Shoowatunga-oda weecha wa toonge

From this analysis, it appears that "to have" is not necessarily "to own." The infinitive of "have" is "ha". The infinitive of "own" is "toon." One will observe that "have" requires another set of personal pronouns. It is conjugated as follows:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Present:	moo; hach	enyoon habeech
	noo hach	noo habeech
	yoo hach	yoo habeech
Past:	moo haynge	enyoon habeenge
	noo haynge	noo habeenge
	yoo haynge	yoo habeenge
Future:	moo haktach	enyoon habeektach
	noo haktach	noo habeektach
	yoo haktach	yoo habeektach

The illustration used above for the Past Tense is actually a Past Perfect Tense, equivalent to "I have had" or, perhaps,

"I used to (or formerly) have." Nowadays, the younger people have created a past tense of their own. In the singular and plural both, they now use "dook" rather than "yne" or "nge."

"Go" and "Wend."

These two verbs are as irregular in Stony as in English. As in English we turn from the verb "go" to an old English and now almost archaic verb "wend", so do the Stonies. Furthermore, their tenses do not exactly correspond to the English tenses. Of this I shall give further explanation.

With both verbs is used the preposition "Aykta" which seems to correspond generally to the use of "AD" in Latin. (Towards, in the direction of, etc.).

Paradigm of "Go."

Present Progressive Tense:

"Calgary" aykta mach 1. Calgary aykta engyabeech

"Calgary" aykta nach 2. "Calgary" aykta nabeech

"Calgary" aykta yach 3. "Calgary" aykta yabeech

Dual: Calgary aykta en̄g yach

* Note: This form is used to denote that the speaker(s) is on his way between the point he has left and his destination.

Perfect or Past

"Calgary" aykta wa eeñch 1. "Calgary" aykta en̄g eebeench

"Calgary" aykta ya eeñch 2. "Calgary" aykta yaeebeench

"Calgary" aykta eeñch 3. "Calgary" aykta eebeench

Dual: Calgary aykta en̄g eeñch

**Note: This form is, as I have mentioned, derived from a verb which appears to correspond to the Old English 'wend.' Note, also, the change of personal pronoun in the tense.

Paradigm of "Go" , continued.

Future Tense

"Calgary" aykta maktach 1. Calgary aykta engya beek tach

"Calgary" aykta naktach 2. Calgary aykta na beektach

"Calgary" aykta yaktach 3. Calgary aykta ya beektach

***Note: In the future tense, the return is made to
the verb used in the Present, and to the pronoun there used.

- - - - -

Paradigm of the verb which may correspond to the Old English,
"wend" or, perhaps, to the modern French form "arriver" without
incurring the reflexive which occurs in the use of "arriver" in
the Past tenses:

Present Progressive Tense:

"Calgary" aykta wa eehch 1. "Calgary" aykta eñg eebeech

"Calgary" aykta ya eehch 2. "Calgary" aykta ya eebeech

"Calgary" aykta eehch 3. "Calgary" aykta eebeech

Dual: "Calgary" aykta eñg eech.

The inserted "h" in the singular and dual is purely arbitrary
to indicate that there is a very definite break between the
syllables "ee" and "ch"; it is very close to an aspirated "h"
sound.

Perfect or Past Tense (This form is used also for the Past Tense of "Go.")

"Calgary" aykta wa eençh 1. "Calgary" aykta eñg eebeench

"Calgary" aykta ya eençh 2. "Calgary" aykta ya eebeench

"Calgary" aykta eençh 3. "Calgary" aykta eebeench

Dual: Calgary aykta eñg eençh

Future Tense:

"Calgary" aykta wa eektach 1. Calgary aykta eñg eebeektach

Future Tense of "Wend" continued.

"Calgary" aykta ya eektach 2. "Calgary" aykta ya eebeektach

"Calgary" aykta eektach 3. "Calgary" aykta eebeektach

Dual: Calgary aykta eñg eektach

However, it seems apparent that the use of a Perfect or Past tense requires qualification. An adverb may be attached to show the time or date of arrival; one may conclude that the Past Tense without further qualification expresses the exact time of arrival only, possibly the moment when the vehicle or train on which one travels pulls to a stop at the designated place. One Stony suggested that it might be used to indicate the time of arrival but before the speaker had debarked from the vehicle or train. Otherwise, instead of "aykta", the adverb "ayn" would be used.

TABLE OF VERB ENDINGS

Indicative Mood, Active Voice

<u>Form</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Infinitive		
Present Progressive Tense	ch	beech
Past Tense	nge	beenge
Future Tense	ktach	beektach
Negative Infinitive	sin	
Present Progressive Tense	sinch	beesin
Past Tense	singe	beesinge
Future Tense	sinktach	beesinktach
<u>Interrogative Mood, Active Voice</u>		
Infinitive	nee	
Present Progressive	nee	beenee
Past Tense	θay	beeθay
Future Tense	Ktaynee (tach:nee derivative)	beektaynee
Negative Infinitive	sin	
Present Progressive Tense	sinee	beesinee
Past Tense	sinθay	beesinθay
Future Tense	sinktaynee	beesinktaynee

Imperative Mood

	Infinitive	Infinitive Add M
Negative form	sin	beesim

IMPERSONAL VERBS

In the Stony language impersonal verbs may be formed from NOUNS, or, in some cases from PREPOSITIONS, by simply adding the "CH" ending of the Present Tenses etc. From Nouns we have such as the following:

<u>Examples</u>	<u>Impersonal Verb</u>	<u>Noun</u>
It is cloudy	chatheech	o'hathee
It is dark	hunkpatheejooch	hunkpatheejoo
It is day	umbach	umba
It is freezing	daθagach	daθaga
It is hailing	wathooch	wathoo
It is light	ozañzañch	ozanžanž
It is night	huñhaybeech	huñhaybee (also evening)
It is raining	wathooch	wathoo
It is snowing	wapach	wa or sometimes wapa
It is storming or	coyaheeeneegach coyaheeeneengach	coyaheeeneega coyaheeeneenga
It is thundering	mooch	moo
It is windy	ganoothach	ganootha

From PREPOSITIONS we have such as the following:

"I am going across (the river) agathumach agatum (across the river)

Stonies, often given to brevity, might compress such a sentence as "I am going across the river to the store" simply by "agathumach" if the speaker lived across the river from the store, agency, hospital, etc.

FORMS PECULIAR TO STONY RENDERED INTO ENGLISH

Re Requests:

Would you drive (take) me to Calgary? Calgary aykta a ma na-ya-na-gaynee
me you would
drive

Run (towards some place because of fear elsewhere) Aykta na^fpa (Inf.
and Imp.).

Run (towards some place for other reasons) Aykta ga

Strip (to take off clothes) is always reflexively used. This verb
requires the reflexive pronoun and "Hnoo."

"I am stripping, etc" - mee^ñch'e-hnoo zoozooth

You are stripping " - neen^ñch'e-hnoo (See reflexive pronouns and verb)

Startle (when used in the active voice, this requires a Causative
(See Causatives). When used in the passive voice, use the
"passive" pronoun.

E.G. "I stattle" (i.e. cause to) skuneñhnay wa-keeyach (causative)

"I am startled (by) skunen-mañ-Hnach.

Write - owa - the Infinitive and Imperative singular: owabee - a letter.

BUT "Write me a letter" - owabee ma koonchoon.

Tell - ofgee-ga - Infinitive

But:

"I am telling" (in sense of to someone) (something) o-wa-gee-ma-gach

Tell him ogeeyaga (Imperative)

Tell me o-ma-geeyaga (Imperative)

Tell them o-weecha-geeyaga (Imperative)

I am telling (you) o(cheegee) ma-gach

I shall tell you o-cheegee-ma-ktach

FORMS PECULIAR TO STONY VARIOUSLY RENDERED INTO ENGLISH

Re Relationship

(This is my child

(

(It is my child - Both are rendered Meechinja (sing)
Meechinjabee (plural)

my son - Meechinksee. No plural as the speaker would
refer to them in order of birth.

This is my daughter - Meechoonksee

The same applies to daughters.

That is my daughter

These terms would also serve as
the English Nominative of Address.

It is my daughter

Following forms would be used

similarly

.....my friends dagoon~weecha wa

.....my immediate
relatives wadagoo wa

They are Indians

These are Indians hayam winchasta

My people are Indians etc

It is Indian custom

These are customs of the Indians hayam winchasta wi~nchohangay

Referring to Indian environment oñ'hnak oñbee

A phrase, almost untranslatable, but meaning something like
this: "A spot where (in the old days) Stonies spent the winter
months to provide for survival in case of hard conditions of existence"
It would include shelter, food, water and protection: wa'hpahjeejahay
eñgabee

to go on a raid or war party: oñthooya (infinitive) thooyabee - noun

Characteristics of the Passive Voice

1. The personal pronouns have passive forms instead of the verb.

2. Verbs which are preceded by the pronouns Ma
Ya
xx
En (dual)
En
Ya
xx

require the passive pronouns preceding

Ma
Nee

xx
En
En
Nee

Weechea. See Table 1 Passives

Weechna. See Table 1 Passive

3. Table 2 consists on verbs taking the above pronouns in the INSERTED form. Usually the infinitive of these verbs begins with a prefix such as "a", "ay", "e" or "o" after which the pronoun is inserted. In two persons, there is an exception - the dual and the regular "we". In these, the personal pronoun is not inserted. Instead of "Ef" it becomes "Eng", precedes the infinitive prefix, and becomes "Enga", "Engay", "Engo" as the case may be. Moreover, the paradigm in Table 3 follows the same pattern in these two persons.

4. Table 5 consists of verbs which in the active voice require
Moo
Noo
Yoo
Enyoo
Enyoo
Noo
Yoo

require the same pronouns as in Table 1. They omit any pronominal form in the third persons.

5. Table 4 consists of verbs which require the initial letter of the pronoun to become the initial letter of the verb. They follow the pattern in the active voice of an initial H.

Y
Y
Y
Ya --- beech
Ya --- beech
Ya --- beech

follow a pattern M
Nee
xx
~~EM~~
~~EM~~
Nee

xx in the present tense, Indicative, but in all other third personal forms insert "weecha". They also add a form "ya" before a negative Indicative and before an interrogative whether positive or negative.

Characteristics of the Passive Voice

6. The verb "to strike" has two forms in the passive. They denote whether the action is Accidental or Deliberate. In the Accidental the separable prefix "a" of the infinitive is dropped and "eeya" substituted. In the Deliberate the pronoun follows the pattern in Table 2.

Example:

Accidental - eeya-ma-pach
Deliberate - a-ma-pach

In all other forms examined the Deliberate Passive requires an adverb "ENCHINKTAH" which precedes the verb and its pronoun subject.

7. Because the passive voice appears to be imperfectly developed in the Stoney language, the spoken language develops two unusual forms in the third person singular and in the dual. Modern English instruction in usage suggests that the passive voice should be avoided whenever possible. Thus it is with Stoney. Whenever the agent or "doer of the action" is expressed, Stoney prefers the simpler, more effective, more euphonious active voice. However, the two unusual forms mentioned do exist.

Example:

1. Third person singular
The man is being given a horse.
Shuwatunga-cha wincha-say koobeech.
(A horse the man is being given).
2. Dual
We (you and I) are being given a horse.
Shuwatunga-cha en koobeech
(A horse (you and I) are being given)

Note that the unusual characteristic of these forms is that both verbs are used in the Plural Number instead of the ordinary singular.

While, for purely grammatical purposes, in the tables of the passive - singular forms of the verb are illustrated in both examples above, the singular forms are used only by the "didactic purists" speaking the language.

PASSIVE VOICE

Table 1

1. Regular verbs which are preceded by the pronouns, wa, ya, xx, en, en, ya, xx.

Present Tense:

I am being given	Ma k'ooch
You are being given	Nee k'ooch
He is being given	k'ooch
Dual -- We are being given	En k'ooch
We are being given	En k'oobeech
You are being given	Nee k'oobeech
They are being given	Weecha k'oobeech

Past Tense:

I was given	Ma k'oonge
You were given	Nee k'oonge
He was given	k'oonge
Dual: We were given	En k'oonge
We were given	En k'oobeenge
You were given	Nee k'oobeenge
They were given	Weecha k'oobeenge

Future Tense:

I shall be given	Ma k'ook'tach
You will be given	Nee k'ook'tach
He will be given	k'ook'tach
Dual: We shall be given	En k'ook'tach
We shall be given	En k'oobeek'tach
You will be given	Nee k'oobeek'tach
They will be given	Weecha k'oobeek'tach
wa K'ooch -- I am giving.	

1. Verbs which are preceded by the pronouns wa, ya, xx en, en, ya, xx;

Negative form.

Present Tense.

I am not being given	Ma k'ocosinch
You are not being given	Nee k'ocosinch
He is not being given	k'ocosinch
Dual: We are not being given	En k'ocosinch
We are not being given	En k'obeesinch
You are not being given	Nee k'obeesinch
They are not being given	Weecha k'obeesinch

Past Tense:

I was not being given	Ma k'cosinge
You were not being given	Nee k'cosinge
He was not being given	k'cosinge
Dual: We were not being given	En k'cosinge
We were not being given	En k'obeesinge
You were not being given	Nee k'obeesinge
They were not being given	Weecha k'obeesinge

Future Tense:

I shall not be given	Ma k'cosinktach
You will not be given	Nee k'cosinktach
He will not be given	k'cosinktach
Dual: We shall not be given	En k'cosinktach
We shall not be given	En k'obeesinktach
You will not be given	Nee k'obeesinktach
They will not be given	Weecha k'obeesinktach

Interrogative Mood

Positive Form

Present Tense:

Am I being given	Ma k'ooonee
Are you being given	Nee k'ooonee
Is he being given	k'ooonee
Dual: Are we being given	En̄ k'ooonee
Are we being given	En̄ k'oobeenee
Are you being given	Nee k'oobeenee
Are they being given	Weecha k'oobeenee

Past Tense:

Was I given	Ma k'ooay
Were you given	Nee k'ooay
Was he given	k'ooay
Dual: Were we given	En̄ k'ooay
Were we given	En̄ k'oobeeay
Were you given	Nee k'oobeeay
Were they given	Weecha k'oobeeay

Future Tense:

Shall I be given	Ma k'ooktaynee
Will you be given	Nee k'ooktaynee
Will he be given	k'ooktaynee
Dual: Shall we be given	En̄ k'oobeektaynee
Shall we be given	En̄ k'oobeektaynee
Will you be given	Nee k'oobeektaynee
Will they be given	Weecha k'oobeektaynee

Interrogative Mood

Negative Form

Present Tense:

Am I not being given	Ma k'ocosinee
Are you not being given	Nee k'ocosinee
Is he not being given	k'ocosinee
Dual: Are we not being given	EH k'ocosinee
Are we not being given	EH k'cobeesinee
Are you not being given	Nee k'cobeesinee
Are they not being given	Weecha k'cobeesinee

Past Tense:

Was I not given	Ma k'ocosinay
Were you not given	Nee k'ocosinay
Was he not given	k'ocosinay
Dual: Were we not given	EH k'ocosinay
Were we not given	EH k'cobeesinay
Were you not given	Nee k'cobeesinay
Were they not given	Weecha k'cobeesinay

Future Tense:

Shall I not be given	Ma k'ocosinktaynee
Will you not be given	Nee k'ocosinktaynee
Was he not given	k'ocosinktaynee
Dual: Shall we not be given	EH k'ocosinktaynee
Shall we not be given	EH k'cobeesinktaynee
Will you not be given	Nee k'cobeesinktaynee
Will they not be given	Weecha k'cobeesinktaynee

Table 2

Regular verbs which require inserted wa, ya, xx, eng, eng, ya, xx.

**Positive, Indicative
Present Tense:**

I am being registered	ayn ay Ma hnagach
You are being registered	ayn ay Nee hnagach
He is being registered	ayn ay hnagach
Dual: We are being registered	ayn eñgay hnagach
We are being registered	ayn eñgayhnagabeech
You are being registered	ayn ay Nee hnagabeech
They are being registered	ayn ay Weecha hnagabeech

Past Tense:

I was registered	ayn ay Ma hnagaynge
You were registered	ayn ay Nee hnagaynge
He was registered	ayn ay hnagaynge
Dual: We were registered	ayn Eñgay hnagaynge
We were registered	ayn Eñgay hnagabeeenge
You were registered	ayn ay Nee hnagabeeenge
They were registered	ayn ay Weecha hnagabeeenge

Future Tense:

I shall be registered	ayn ay Ma hnagaktach
You will be registered	ayn ay Nee hnagaktach
He will be registered	ayn ay hnagaktach
Dual: We shall be registered	ayn Eñgay hnagaktach
We shall be registered	ayn Eñgay hnagabeektach
You will be registered	ayn ay Nee hnagabeektach
They will be registered	ayn ay Weecha hnagabeektach

I register -- ayn ay wa hnaygach

Negative Indicative

Present Tense:

I am NOT being registered	ayn ay Ma hnagaysinch
You are not being registered	ayn ay Nee hnagaysinch
He is not being registered	ayn ay hnagaysinch
Dual: We are not being registered	ayn En̄gay hnageysinch
We are not being registered	ayn En̄gay hnagabeesinch
You are not being registered	ayn ay Nee hnagabeesinch
They are not being registered	ayn ay Weecha hnagabeesinch

Past Tense:

I was not registered	ayn ay Ma hnagaysinge
You were not registered	ayn ay Nee hnagaysinge
He was not registered	ayn ay hnagaysinge
Dual: We were not registered	ayn En̄gay hnagaysinge
We were not registered	ayn En̄gay hnagabeesinge
You were not registered	ayn ay Nee hnagabeesinge
They were not registered	ayn ay Weecha hnagabeesinge

Future Tense:

I shall not be registered	ayn ay Ma hnagaysinktach
You will not be registered	ayn ay Nee hnagaysinktach
He will not be registered	ayn ay hnagaysinktach
Dual: We shall not be registered	ayn En̄gay hnagaysinktach
We shall not be registered	ayn En̄gay hnagabeesinktach
You will not be registered	ayn ay Nee hnagabeesinktach
They will not be registered	ayn ay Weecha hnagabeesinktach

Interrogative Mood

Positive Form

Present Tense:

Am I being registered	ayn ay Mahnagaynee
Are you being registered	ayn ay Nee hnagaynee
Is he being registered	ayn ay hnagaynee
Dual: Are we being registered	ayn Eñgay hnagaynee
Are we being registered	ayn Eñgay hnagabeenee
Are you being registered	ayn ay Nee hnagabeenee
Are they being registered	ayn ay Weecha hnagabeenee

Past Tense:

Was I registered	ayn ay Ma hnagay Gay
Were you registered	ayn ay Nee hnagay Gay
Was he registered	ayn ay hnagay Gay
Dual: Were we registered	ayn Eñgay hnagay Gay
Were we registered	ayn Eñgay hnagay Gay
Were you registered	ayn ay Nee hnagay Gay
Were they registered	ayn ay Weecha hnagay Gay

Future Tense:

Shall I be registered	ayn ay Mahnagabee'ktaynee
Will you be registered	ayn ay Nee hnagabee'ktaynee
Will they be registered	ayn ay hnagabee'ktaynee
Dual: Shall we be registered	ayn Eñgay hnabee'ktaynee
Shall we be registered	ayn Eñgay hnagabee'ktaynee
Will you be registered	ayn ay Nee hnagabee'ktaynee
Will they be registered	ayn ay Weecha hnagabee'ktaynee

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Interrogative Mood

Negative Form

Present Tense:

Am I not being registered	ayn ay Ma hnagaysinnee
Are you not being registered	ayn ay Nee hnagaysinnee
Is he not being registered	ayn ay hnagaysinnee
Dual : Are we not being registered	ayn Engay hnagaysinnee
Are we not being registered	ayn Engay hnagabeesinnee
Are you not being registered	ayn ay Nee hnagabeesinnee
Are they not being registered	ayn ay Weecha hnagabeesinnee

Past Tense:

Was I not registered	ayn ay Ma hnagaysinθay
Were you not registered	ayn ay Nee hnagaysinθay
Was he not registered	ayn ay hnagaysinθay
Dual: Were we not registered	ayn Engay hnagaysinθay
Were we not registered	ayn Engay hnagabeesinθay
Were you not registered	ayn ay Nee hnagabeesinθay
Were they not registered	ayn ay Weecha hnagabeesinθay

Future Tense:

Shall I not be registered	ayn ay Ma hnagaysinktaynee
Will you not be registered	ayn ay Nee hnagaysinktaynee
Will he not be registered	ayn ay hnagaysinktaynee
Dual: Shall we not be registered	ayn Engay hnagaysinktaynee
Shall we not be registered	ayn Engay hnagabeesinktaynee
Will you not be registered	ayn ay Nee hnagabeesinktaynee
Will they not be registered	ayn ay Weecha hnagabeesinktaynee

Table 3

Regular verbs which take pronouns Moon, noo, yoo, xx, enyoo, noo, yoo in front.

Present Tense:

I am being upset	a Ma ptanch
You are being upset	a Nee ptanch
he is being upset	a ptanch
Duaþ: We are being upset	Eñga ptanch
We are being upset	Eñga ptanbeech
You are being upset	a Nee ptanbeech
They are being upset	a ptanbeech

Past Tense:

I was upset	a Ma ptange
You were upset	a Nee ptange
He wasupset	a ptange
Dual: We were upset	Eñgaptange
We were upset	Eñga ptanbeenge
You were upset	a Nee ptanbeenge
They were upset	a ptangeenge

Future Tense:

I shall be upset	a Ma ptank'tach
You will be upset	a Nee ptank'tach
He will be upset	a ptank'tach
Dual: We shall be upset	Eñga ptank'tach
We shall be upset	Eñga ptanbeek'tach
You will be upset	a Neepitanbeek'tach
They will be upset	a ptanbeek'tach

Moo Ptanch -- I am upsetting

Negative forms

Present Tense:

I am not being upset	a Ma ptansinch
You are not being upset	a Nee ptansinch
He is not being upset	a ptansinch
Dual: We are not being upset	En̄ga ptansinch
We are not being upset	En̄ga ptanbeesinch
You are not being upset	a Nee ptanbeesinch
They are not being upset	a ptanbeesinch

Past Tense:

I was not upset	a Ma ptansinge
You were not upset	a Nee ptansinge
He was not upset	a ptansinge
Dual: We were not upset	En̄ga ptansinge
We were not upset	En̄ga ptanbeesinge
You were not upset	a Nee ptanbeesinge
They were not upset	a ptanbeesinge

Future Tense:

I shall not be upset	a Maptansinktach
You will not be upset	a Nee ptansinktach
He will not be upset	a ptansinktach
Dual: We shall not be upset	En̄ga ptansinktach
We shall not be upset	En̄ga ptanbeesinktach
You will not be upset	a Nee ptanbeesinktach
They will not be upset	a ptanbeesinktach.

Interrogative Mood

Positive Form

Present Tense

Am I being upset	a Maptanee
Are you being upset	A Nee ptanee
Is he being upset	a ptanee
Dual: Are we being upset	En̄ga ptanee
Are we being upset	En̄ga ptanbeenee
Are you being upset	a Nee ptanbeenee
Are they being upset	a ptanbeenee

Past Tense:

Was I upset	a Ma ptanay
Were you upset	a Nee ptanay
Was he upset	a ptanay
Dual: Were we upset	En̄ga ptanay
Were we upset	En̄ga ptanbeeay
Were you upset	a Nee ptanbeeay
Were they upset	a ptanbeeay

Future Tense:

Shall I be upset	a Ma ptanktaynee
Will you be upset	a Nee ptanktaynee
Will he be upset	a ptanktaynee
Dual: Shall we be upset	En̄ga ptanktaynee
Will we be upset	En̄ga ptanbeektaynee
Will you be upset	a Nee ptanbeektaynee
Will they be upset	a ptanbeektaynee

Negative Form

Present Tense:

Am I not being upset	a Ma ptansinee
Are you not being upset	a Nee ptansinee
Is he not being upset	a ptansinee
Dual: Are we not being upset	En̄ga ptansinee
Are we not being upset	En̄ga ptanbeesinee
Are you not being upset	a Nee ptanbeesinee
Are they not being upset	a ptanbeesinee

Past Tense:

Was I not upset	a Ma ptansin̄ay
Were you not upset	a Nee ptansin̄ay
Was he not upset	a ptansin̄ay
Dual: Were we not upset	En̄ga ptansin̄ay
Were we not upset	En̄ga ptanbeesin̄ay
Were you not upset	a Nee ptanbeesin̄ay
Were they not upset	a ptanbeesin̄ay

Future Tense:

Shall I not be upset	a Ma ptansinktaynee
Will you not be upset	a Nee ptansinktaynee
Will he not be upset	a ptansinktaynee
Dual: Shall we not be upset	En̄ga ptansinktaynee
Shall we not be upset	En̄ga ptanbeesinktaynee
Will you not be upset	a Neep̄tanbeesinktaynee
Will they not be upset	a ptanbeesinktaynee

Table 4.

Verbs requiring the initial letter of the subjective pronoun to become the initial letter of the verb in the Active Voice. They are also distinguished by the omission of "Weecha" in the Present Tense, Indicative Passive.

Indicative Passive
Present Tense:

I am being thrown	yay Mach
You are being thrown	yay Nee yach
He is being thrown	yay yach
Dual: We are being thrown	yay En yach
We are being thrown	yay En ya beech
You are being thrown	yay Nee ya beech
They are being thrown	yay ya beech

Past Tense:

I was thrown	yay Ma yanch
You were thrown	yay Nee yanch
He was thrown	yay yanch
Dual: We were thrown	yay En yanch
We were thrown	yay En yabeenge
You were thrown	yay Nee yabeenge
They were thrown	yay Weecha ya beenge

Future:

I shall be thrown	yay Ma yaktaach
You will be thrown	yay Nee yaktaach
He will be thrown	yay yaktaach
Dual: We shall be thrown	yay En yaktaach
We shall be thrown	yay En yabeektaach
You will be thrown	yay Nee yabeektaach
They will be thrown	yay Weecha yabeektaach

Indicative Mood

Negative Forms

Present Tense:

I am not being thrown	yay ma sinch
You are not being thrown	yay nee ya sinch
He is not being thrown	yay yay sinch
Dual: We are not being thrown	yay eñ-ya sinch
We are not being thrown	yay eñ-ya beesinch
You are not being thrown	yay nee ya beesinch
They are not being thrown	yay weecha ya beesinch

Past Tense:

I was not thrown	yay ma singe
You were not thrown	yay nee ya singe
He was not thrown	yay yay singe
Dual: We were not thrown	yay eñ-ya singe
We were not thrown	yay eñ-ya beesinge
You were not thrown	yay nee ya beesinge
They were not thrown	yay weecha ya beesinge

Future Tense:

I shall not be thrown	yay ma sink'tach
You will not be thrown	yay nee ya sink'tach
He will not be thrown	yay yay sinktach
Dual: We shall not be thrown	yay eñ-ya sinktach
We shall not be thrown	yay eñ-ya beesinktach
You will not be thrown	yay nee ya beesinktach
They will not be thrown	yay weecha ya beesinktach

Interrogative Mood

Positive Forms

Present Tense:

Am I being thrown	yay Ma nee
Are you being thrown	yay nee ya nee
Is he being thrown	yay yay nee
Dual: Are we being thrown	yay eñ ya nee
Are we being thrown	yay eñ ya beeñee
Are you being thrown	yay nee ya beeñee
Are they being thrown	yay weecha ya beeñee

Past Tense:

Was I thrown	yay ma ñay
Were you thrown	yay nee ya ñay
Was he thrown	yay yay ñay
Dual: Were we thrown	yay eñ ya ñay
Were we thrown	yay eñ ya beeñay
Were you thrown	yay nee ya beeñay
Were they thrown	yay weecha ya beeñay

Future Tense:

Shall I be thrown	yay ma k'taynee
Will you be thrown	yay nee ya k'taynee
Will he be thrown	yay ya k'taynee
Dual: Shall we be thrwon	yay eñ ya k'taynee
Shall we be thrown	yay eñ ya beektaynee
Will you be thrown	yay nee ya beektaynee
Will they be thrown	yay weecha ya beektaynee

Interrogative Mood

Negative Forms

Present Tense:

Am I not being thrown	yay ma sinee
Are you not being thrown	yay nee ya sinee
Is he not being thrown	yay yay sinee
Dual; Are we not being thrown	yay eñ ya sinee
Are we not being thrown	yay eñ ya beesinee
Are you being thrown	yay nee ya beesinee
Are they not being thrown	yay weecha ya beesinee

Past Tense:

Was I not thrown	yay ma sinəy
Were you not thrown	yay nee ya sinəy
Was he not thrown	yay yay sinəy
Dual: Were we not thrown	yay eñ ya sinəy
Were we not thrown	yay eñ ya be-sinəy
Were you not thrown	yay nee ya beesinəy
Were they not thrown	yay weecha ya beesinəy

Future Tense:

Shall I not be thrown	yay ma sinktaynee
Will you not be thrown	yay nee ya sinktaynee
Will he not be thrown	yay yay sinktaynee
Dual: Shall we not be thrown	yay eñ ya sinktaynee
Shall we not be thrown	yay eñ ya beesinktaynee
Will you not be thrown	yay nee ya beesinktaynee
Will they not be thrown	yay weecha ya beesinktaynee

MUST:

The English usage of this verb differs so much that its various meanings are difficult to interpret. One usage is to place the word ECHINKTAH before the verbal statement. In such a usage, very strong aspiration or stress must be placed on the last letter "h"; otherwise the word simply is an adverbial for meaning "deliberately"; already this use of "deliberate action" has been discussed with the Intentional Forms of the Passives of verbs except the word, "strike". As we have pointed out, this has an Intentional Passive form of its own.

Examples of "must" indicating compulsion follow:

I must go	Echinktah	(strongly accented or plosive H)	ma k'tach
I must go home	Echinktah	"	wa hnak'tach
I must tell you	Echinktah	"	o'chegee ma gak't tach
You must do	Echinktah	"	aychoon

- NOTE: a. the first three examples deal with a future time and require the future suffix "tach"
- b. the fourth example stands up regularly in the Imperative Mood
- c. all examples have been tested throughout the Active Voice
- d. it may be possible that a very faint nasalized N follows the initial E. With some speakers we felt it existed but with an equal number the sound was inaudible.

In testing the foregoing examples through the Interrogative Mood, we found no trace of the accented or plosive H sound.

Must you go Echinktah na k'taycha nee?

Must you go home Echinktah ya hnak'taycha nee?

These forms seem to be regarded as quite emphatic when cha is used and may be very freely interpreted as "Must you really go". Nee is of course, the ordinary Interrogative syllable.

CAN:

In Stony, no equivalent verb exists. If or when one wishes to express the English usage of this, such as I can do it, I can manage it, I am able to, etc." a possible method of expressing the idea would be o-wa-geeheektach which may also be interpreted as I shall be successful and precede this verb by an infinitive expressing, if necessary, the action one wishes to perform. In another place some material dealing which what grammarians at the moment call the Promissive has been set out.

Another method which could be used is to complete one's sentence with the following expression Haysta' tokay sinch as in a form like "You can drink this tea" nay-wahpay-nay nak tañ haysta' tokaysinch. A statement containing a meaning somewhat like this: this tea drink (Imperative) (one is not prevented). We have tried this form in a series of examples and, as far as we tested it, the expression was accurate.

CAUSATIVE VERBS

Causative Verbs

The Riggs dictionary and grammar of the Santee Sioux dialect mention this sort of verb. However, so far, it has led to no clue as far as Stoney is concerned. In Stoney, causative verbs consist of the infinitive which, in English, carries the verbal force and a fully conjugated verb of one of the two causative forms; in Stoney the verbal force is also conveyed by the infinitive preceding the causative verb. Logically the Stoney version has much merit. For example, one says in English "I drive a car", but actually the so-called driver actually "causes" the car to move in a direction controlled by him through its mechanism. Possibly less logical is the English form "I raise", by the use of levers or other devices, or by one's own strength, things raised are actually caused to rise. Other examples may be selected at discretion.

The Stony language possesses two verbs which may be denoted as causative verbs: keeyaa - which calls for the usual pronouns, wa, ya, etc. preceding the verb form; eñ^ñjoo - which calls for the same pronouns to be inserted after the initial en. The latter seems to imply in some cases examined to infer that the motion may be towards the doer of the action; Riggs appears to think that, in the Santee dialect, the prefix "eñ" suggests "in", "into", "towards one", etc. For an example let us elect the word "drive" as an example of the first form mentioned - keeyaa.

I am driving (a car, a tractor, engine, etc.) - yay wa-keeyach

Yay is the infinitive to drive. Thus we have, as stated above an infinitive and a conjugated verb which does not actually suggest anything about driving.

I am not driving (whatever it may be) - yay wa-keeyaysinch

I drove, I have driven, etc. yay wa-keeyange

I shall drive yay wa-keeyaktaach

In the plural forms syllables, however are added to the causative (pluralizing).

We are driving ya en-kee-yab-eech

We have driven, etc. ya eng-keeyabinge

We shall drive ya eng-keeyabeektach

In the negative Indicative, negative and positive Interrogative, the regular endings, as in the table of endings, are used.

One note may be added. Many infinitives ending in "a" become "ay", that is the long "a" sound in the singular. In fact, to use the long "a" sound in all singular forms of which the infinitive ends in "a" or "an" is wise.

A primitive root of a verb may, by adding prefixes or suffixes, be adapted into a great variety of English forms: to none of these does the primitive word exactly conform. For example: by a series of tests, questions and other investigations we have found a primitive root "a" by the addition of a prefix "y" or such suffixes as y, ch, nch, beech, nee, Q, and others it comes to mean in English such expressions as: drive, move, throw, send, go, and almost any form which can be interpreted as a movement in any direction which the speaker wishes to express. For example:

1. ya manch - means with the appropriate pronoun, I am fallen off a horse involuntarily.
2. yay - is a necessary part of the word drive when it is used with a causative.
3. ya a yach - means to drive animals in a given direction. With an appropriate preposition such as aykta it could be used to drive a herd of animals to a stable or with gakagee ya aych - it means to drive animals to a stable and not in the general direction towards it.
4. oh wabee yay wach - means I am sending a letter.
5. yay yach - you are throwing me as in wrestling. If one places an accent after the "a" in yach as in yay yach, or if we accent the "ch" in exactly the same expression it changes from the first person to the second person ya/ch/. ya alone without accent can be an imperative go or get out.
6. geechee ya - can mean with you, you being singular or equivalent to thou.
7. om ya - is the plural equivalent of the foregoing. In conversational Stony geechee ya could almost mean - I'm going with you, singular. But om ya - am going with you meaning a group of persons, or at least more than one.

Another verb which may be misinterpreted has the infinitive and the singular imperative abap~~on~~on. This may be variously interpreted as meaning to dip in water, to drop water upon, or to christen.

Therefore to speak Stony so that Stonies can understand it, requires a quite accurate knowledge of variations of the primitive words and of their modern variations.

All the content of this paragraph does not refer particularly to verbs but to the position or omission of pronouns. It presents a further problem to anyone interpreting or speaking Stony. For instance one does not use a pronoun of the personal variety when one speaks of baking, cooking, or any similar process in the preparation of food. The speaker refers to the article being prepared unless he wishes merely to observe that he is engaged in the process of food preparations. In a somewhat similar fashion a prefix to a reflexive pronoun requires no actual personal pronoun other than the prefix.

NOTE: There is really no authoritative source determining the spelling as "Stoney" or "Stony".

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1. Ordinarily the present infinitive of a verb is the form used for the second person singular of the imperative mood. A number of infinitives do not adapt themselves to this usage; they appear to be compound words which do not end in "a" or "ya" or even "yay". Therefore it is necessary, to keep the vocabulary list as consistant as possible, to attach to the regular infinitive form. Accordingly we have used two methods of indicating the imperative: whenever "a" appears after an infinitive an imperative form is indicated; whenever "ya" appears after the infinitive it indicates what the imperative mood may be. For further illustration one might consider the infinitive "ooptan"; to become the infinitive the form would be "ooptan (ya)".

Most of the infinitives requiring such treatment, it will be observed, have their personal pronouns deviated from the usual "wa, ya" type. Instead sometimes the prefix "m, n, y," and become such forms as "mooptanch" meaning I am upsetting a waggon, a dish, or any other object. On other occasions the infinitive stands in its ordinary form but following it we see such forms as "mach or manch." Much closer analysis would be necessary to trace down the actual origin of such forms. We have not attempted to trace these forms back as the number of verbs requiring them is comparatively few. They may be in some way linked up with the apparent root "a" which we traced out in the expression "to throw". Actually it was bewildering for the Stonies to work into and to clarify this "a".

You should go and get some water -Meenee hee yoh na cheeyaga (if you wish)

You should bring some water -Meenee a ya goo cheeyaga

Possibly "Cheeyaga" can stand up for (you) Should

In the vernacular "go and get" becomes simply "he yo ya"

Put out the fire Gathnee

Put out the cigarette Endookabee-zay gathnee

Put out your cigarette Endookabee-zay nathnee

In the last form "n" indicates "your".

VERBAL PREFIXES

enjamma	cost or value
en	drawing towards the speaker
seehna	annoyance
ga	from "strike or hit"
ohpay	put out money or kind (in purchasing goods to obtain possession)
ba	cut using hand or arm - Siouan prefix rather than Stoney.
gee chee	with (geechumpta, noun - geeschoonbin)
gasna	clip
soobay	intestines
winth or winthpay	occurs in word for educate, origin not yet known.
geechee	with or and, in company with
eenchee	self
waneen	to do without, suffer privation - soak up, lack
monin, moneen	journeying, strolling about
winchin	relative to grains
entogam	in front of
seejeeya	evil or mischief
peeya	to put away for safe keeping
ayneeya	next to, close to
yootin	<u>Join</u> Accept
pa	to beat out or hammer out.
hnah	(Go) or by word of one's mouth
hnoh h-na	take home.
hnoo	by hand

TEST SHEET

Singular	Plural
geechee ya (with thou)	om ya with you
1. (wincha)? geechee	(winchabee)? om
geechee ma?	om en (us?)
(eyayQka) geechee	(eyayQkabee) om
could "om" also mean "among" in the plural?	Yes it does.

2. Does this hold?

geechee after a noun or, but in front of verb or pronoun, pronoun may be interpreted.
"with" or "in company with" - therefore used thus as a preposition geechee
following two nouns or pronouns may be interpreted as a conjunction "and"!
Ed., Wallace geechee

3. geechee as a prefix to a verb root corresponds somewhat to the English
prefixes: "co" co-operate - work with to gain something
correlate - relate to
"com" combine - put two or more together
"con" conjunction - join to.
"cor" corrupt - spoil with bad example.

b. gee chee' yach - identical objects.

gee hnoostan "this infinitive breaks up into:

gee/-? does this convey something concerned with someone,
completed action? or what?
hnoo/- by use of one's hands.
stan/-? What does this root mean?

Would this analysis stand up?

"After two or more people have reached an understanding with each other
(signified by gee - completed" / stan to understand and assent to), they
make a sign of approval with their hands "hnoo"?

Stan - if one tells two others to complete something by themselves?

4. Verbs.

om en̄ ya - let us (go) with them

geechee en̄ yam - Go with us

THE NOUN

The Noun

The noun in Stony has very little inflection. Abstract nouns are not used as frequently as in European languages but can be formed by inflecting the infinitive of the verb, and, therefore, are really gerunds. The suffix for such as this form is "bee"; these are used rarely and would not be easily practical to anyone learning or speaking Stony, but, however, a mastery of verb forms is essential, the verb is extremely flexible and can convey in the spoken or "vernacular" Stony almost every expression one wishes.

Many new forms have been created, as they have in other languages, because of necessity and contact with other tongues. Most of them appear to be based on some inflected verbal form. No doubt, in pre-whiteman days, communication was simple and the need for newer forms not essential.

Concrete nouns were apparently used quite abundantly and increased very greatly as the demand for new expressions arose among the people. Many of these are formulated from combined original expressions as the Germans particularly were prone to do as illustrated from the German word for submarine.

Rules for case seem to be almost at the discretion of the speaker, except in the matter of the possessive case. Here "ta" is essential to denote that particular form. It follows, however, a noun already possessing a suffix denoting an article form; this we may illustrate:

1. Wincha - man
2. Winchazay - the man
3. Winchazayta - the man's

An objective form does not appear to exist in the noun but one depends upon the verb which almost always is the final expression of the sentence. For purposes of reducing the spoken tongue to grammatical compression, we shall try to follow that rule. It is most consistent. Thus, if one uses nouns as subject or object or to imply the possessive case in either form, i.e. we have.

Attempted to follow the obvious rule, apparent in the use of pronouns or words qualifying the verb, to place the order thus:

Noun subject with (possessive or qualifying word) noun object (possessive or qualifying word) and verb form. This may seem an arbitrary ruling but it has been established with the placing of pronominal forms.

Examples: The man is hitting (striking) the horse.
1 2 3

1. Winchazay 3 shoowatungazay 2 a-pach

Man the horse the is hitting.

To illustrate the suffix for possessive case we use:

Example: The man's horse strikes the child.
1 2 3 4

11. Winchazayta shoowatungazay dagooskunzay apach
1 2 4 3

In each case we have exemplified the rule chosen, placing the noun subject and its qualifying words at the beginning.

GENDER:

Again, the noun is variable but the Stonies recognize three genders, male, female and neuter which apply without qualification according to the sex and a fourth gender applied to castrates; this latter is, however, rarely used if avoidable.

Existing also are a male and two female words in the case of quadrupeds, will serve, if necessary as denotative words. Males may be indicated by the suffix "m'noga", female quadrupeds nursing young by a suffix "monga", for a female not presently nursing young, "weeyan".

A variety of words exist, denoting gender, such as "enshagoomwin"- old man; or "wahifigan"- old lady or woman. Similar designative words are used for the various ages of the human species. However, in several illustrations given, it appears that, when a pronoun is subject of the verb the object follows the verb. This procedure avoids any confusion whenever the object is a singular form and therefore automatically a third person.

By this exception to a general rule, one does not become confused when a singular object should follow a third personal singular verb (third person pronouns always being omitted in the language).

Example: I recognize the man.

1 2 3

éya-wa-géyach winchazay. (wa is the first personal singular of an
2 1 3 Inserted Pronoun)

He recognizes the man. (both forms singular and third person)

éya-geeyach sinchazay. (third personal pronoun subject omitted)

Plurals of nouns:

- a. Most common objects may be pluralized by a suffix "bee". These nouns consist of nouns referring to living creatures, people of national, racial or organizational groups, animals large or small, wild or domesticated, including birds and fowls. One must avoid using this form, however, for such words in which English also exercises exceptions—geese, mice, moose, mongoose—for example.
- b. One method of forming a sort of plural can be achieved by following the noun by the word "oda". This may be translated as "several or many" in English or be used to indicate an indefinite number. It is quite usual for the Stonies to include after oda the very obscure word weechea—already mentioned. Moreover, it quite customary simply to use an expression such as "Ta oda—many (or several) moose". One may also correctly say "ta chabeech"—they are moose.
- c. When one refers to junior or young members of a group of creatures, especially humans the suffix "bin" occurs much as in English we derive an expression like cherubin as a plural for cherub, with its occasional variation to a suffix "bim".
- d. A word already ending in "bee" is considered as either singular or plural according to the verb of which it may be the subject.
- e. For instances of words other than those which have classifications or endings which we have indicated in a,b,c,d above, the Stony language simply makes a noun plural by making the verb of which it is subject plural. In this matter of singular or plural verb forms, there is an unmistakable pattern established over the years. Mr. Hunter and I believe it would be quite understandable and correct to use any of the following.

Table of age-groups of persons

Baby boy *dagooškew*

Baby girl "

Boy - *winchana*

Girl - *weenyana*

Young man - *koska*

Young woman - *weenkoskey*

Man - *wincha*

Woman - *weenyan*

Old Man - *enshagoonwin*

Old Lady - *wagiñgan*

Husband - *geecheewatch*

Wife - *geecheemenga'h*

Father - *aday* or *atay*

Mother - *Eena*

Grandfather - *mintongasin*

Grandmother - *enkosin*

Bachelor or Widower - *winchajayn*

Spinster or Widow - *weentayhunon*

ARTICLES

Articles

As in most other languages, Stony possess both an indefinite and a definite article.

The indefinite article, as in English "a" or "an", is "cha" suffixed to its noun; the definite article, as in English "the" is "zay".

Examples: A man winchacha

 The man winchazay

Pronominal adjectives "this" or "that" are redundant, both prefix and suffix.

Examples: This man - naywinchaney'

That man - gawinchaga

Observe that, in both examples, there is a prefixed and a suffixed syllable.

Interrogative Pronominal adjectives.

Examples: What man - tooktay wincha

Which man - Winchazay weezee dock tuñhum.

An expression which implies a deliberate choice of one from among several.

What sort of man - Winchazay tohkeyachay?

THE ADJECTIVE

The Adjective

The adjective in Stony appears to be very flexible in its use:

- a. it may be used alone as the form is also used in other languages.
- b. it follows the noun it modifies.
- c. it may be freely predicated by a suffix "ch"
- d. when used to modify a singular noun, the adjective adds a suffix "shu-"
with the short sound of "u" as in English "cut".
- e. it is frequently phrasal in character compounded from infinitives etc.
so that it appears to be participial in composition.
- f. many adjectives may add a suffix "sin" meaning "not" or equivalent to
the prefix "un" (unclean) in English.
- g. when used with plural nouns, the adjective must be followed by a form
"weecha" which seems to mean "more than one of them"/ This unusual form
is required particularly when the speaker is alluding to living creatures.
- h. when used with a plural noun some adjectives appear to be redundant in that
they repeat the last syllable.

Example:

1. They have a handsome child. Dagooskun wastaychu yoo habeech.
3 4 2 1 1 2 5 4
2. They have handsome children. Dagooskunbin wastaystaybee weecha yoo habeech.
4 5 2 1 1 2 3 4 5

The second example shows the uses of rules g and h above. It illustrates
further the extreme inflections in some plural forms "bin, bee" and also
the distinction between "have" and "own"; the verb above is "own".

3. Predication-kadach - it is hot; ohneeck - it is cold (state of weather).
4. wicked or evil - dohonsin
5. green - woheeya chayachū (lit. grass coloured)

Comparison of Adjectives

The comparisons are very irregular as in many English adjectives. The usual method is to add to the positive degree another word **to** words set which the comparative degree to mean, e.g. it is better, etc. and in the superlative, an adverb which means "extremely".

Good - wastay or predicated wastaych - good - it is good

Better - aka payn (wa onch) Better (I am). This has an infinitive necessitated by the form of the construction since "onch" may refer only to the first person. (aka payn en^g onbeech - We are better)

Best - tohañ wastay - best of all. In verbal forms which might be commonly used tohan wastaych - it is extremely good ("the best there is") would serve adequately.

Since most adjectives are usually predicated in actual speech, I have chosen, on Councillor Hunter's advice and interpretation to use the predicated forms.

Long - kapaya - predicated to kapayach

Longer - kapaynaga Kapaynagach

Longest - enhangadahkapaya or enhangadah kapayezay - the longest, (the extremely long). However, when one refers too long in a time sense another word - tosna - is used.

Thus a long time may be tosna; tosna ya onch - freely interpreted - it took you so long; tohañ tosna - perhaps "it took you so very long".

This creation of verb forms also extends to such a word as "quick" - chunkokch. Then comes a verb, oghunko, with an inserted pronoun, ma, etc. indicated by #. The addition of an adverb akapayn creates the comparative and tohan chunkokach the superlative.

SEE PASSIVE VOICE OF VERBS OR TABLE OF PRONOUNS.

Bad - heen̄neega or heeneegach

Worse - akapayn heeneegach

Worst - tohan heeneegach

Short may use two forms, one referring to distance and the other to time.

(a) short - ptayn; ptaynach

shorter - geedan ptaynach - shorter or it is shorter

shortest - tohān ptaynach - it is shortest - extremely short

(b) ayneethkan - a short time as in "the man will give a short talk.

winchanay ayneethkan enaktach

When one reaches such an expression as "taller than" reference is made through a phrase meaning compared to. - geecheeyagays

This man, compared to the other, is tall.

naywinchanay emaga geecheeyagays hun̄ach
(This man the other, compared to is tall)

or

This man compared to the other, is worse.

naywinchanay emaga geecheeyagays akapayn heeheeneegach
(This man the other compared to worse is).

One may come to the conclusion that, as far as comparison of adjectives is concerned, the language becomes very difficult to express in an English version.

To state the quality of an adjective denoting one of the basic color adjectives, one adds the adjective white to indicate a light color or the adjective black to indicate a dark color.

Example: red - sa, white - sthkun, black - thaba

light red - sathkun, dark red - sathaba

Basic color adjectives appear to be black, blue, red, yellow, white; but to denote green the adjective becomes a phrasal "grass-colored".

Possibly the widest range of color words are those used in describing the horse.

ADVERBS

Adverbs

Afterwards	enhogam "	(---) Ma-K'tach I shall go afterwards. " heench He came afterwards.
Ago	waneegas	(---) hayk tam (long ago)
At (Calgary)	Calgary ayn	
At this place (here)	nayn	
Daily	umba nayna (every day)	
Early	aythayn	(---) oo Come early
Easily	tayhees	(---) tayhees O-wa-gee heech I succeed easily
Forever	aycheeyahna	(----) nagoo forever more
Generously	windangay (éñchéya) (--) K'oo - give generously # whatever person may be used in the verbal phrase, that pronoun or noun must precede the verb; the word "éñcheeyaa") is a word expressing the willingness of the person speaking or spoken about. Windangay éñcheeyaa winchasta k'ooch - generously man is giving.	
Here	nayn	(--) nayn heench He came here.
Last Year	haiktam	(--) wa neeyaydoo nay hun
Late	ayhagayn	(--) ya oonch You are late
Lately	ayhándéñhun	
Noisily		
Now	haychayn	(--) ya go now (at once)
Perhaps	éñhochuñ	
Quickly	ahunkya	(--) peeya Move it quickly
Quietly	wahmantangan	(----) ee ya (politely) leave now quiet out # if the expression is used abruptly or discourteously the speaker omits the pronoun form "ee". Thus one may infer that "get out" may be rendered "wahmantangan-ya"
So	- quite rarely used as an adverb; used as a subordinating conjunction with the force "so that" as a subordinate conjugation of purpose. Thus - "a-wa-e'a cheeyaga o-wa". I can read so that write - Write so that I can read.	
Slowly	oawë tayñ	(--) ya-Go slowly
Slightly	keedan	

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Then	sayhan̄	(---) zayhaonkas Conditional - if you had said this
There	sayhan̄ nchee	magachach - I'll see <u>you</u> then
	haychee	(---) joncheemaga - chach I'll see you there
Today	nañganhun̄	(--) wa-h'naktačč shall go home today
Tomorrow	hakayjee	(--) yagoochach - Come back tomorrow
Weekly (once a week)	endoonagbeewazeenayna	
Well (must be rendered as a verb)	wanoope'ch	(n) you have done well
Yesterday	heeñhtaneehun̄	(→) wa-h'neehch I came home yesterday

Interrogative Adverbs

These comprise such terms as "where, how, when, what, how much".

Used to ask question these words appear to have special verb forms, other than the usual interrogative forms. The word for "when" is also inflected to indicate whether the speaker means that he is asking about something that has been completed in the past, or something to be completed in future time.

The forms are:

Where - tohkee

How - Tohkūnhūn

When - Taſchiñhān (for action completed)

Tohhāngaya (action in the future)

What - Towcha

How much - Tohna

Why - Tohkay

Illustrations:

Where are you(s) going	Tohkee na-cha
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Where is he going	Tohkee yay-cha
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Where are we going (dual)	Tohkee eñgyan-cha
---------------------------	-------------------

Where are we going	Tohkee eñg beečha
--------------------	-------------------

Where are you going	Tohkee na-beečha
---------------------	------------------

Where are they going	Tohkee ya-beečha
----------------------	------------------

Where did you (s) go	Tohkee ya ee-ew (as in few, jew)
----------------------	----------------------------------

Where did he go	Tohkee - ee-ew
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Where did you (pl) go	Tohkee ya ee-bee-ew
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Where did they go	Tohkee ee-bee-ew
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NOTE: the verb used in the past tense is one corresponding to "went"

Where shall I go	Tohkee mak ta
Where will you(s) go	Tohkee mak ta
Where will he go	Tohkee yak ta
Where shall we go (dual)	Tohkee en̄ yankta
Where shall we go	Tohkee yan beekta
Where will you(pl) go	Tohkee na beekta
Where will they go	Tohkee ya beekta
How did you(s) go	Tohkōñhūn n-ow
How did he go	Tohkōñhūn y-ow
How did you(pl) go	Tohkōñhūn bee-ew
How did they go	Tohkonhun ya bee-ew
#NOTE: the ver corresponding to "went"	
How will you(s) go	Tohkoñhūn nakta
How will he go	Tohkoñhūn yakta
How shall we go (dual)	Tohkonhūn en̄ yankta
How shall we go	Tohkonhūn enyan beekta
How will you(pl) go	Tohkonhūn na beekta
How will they go	Tohkonhūn ya beekta

Interrogative Pronoun

What are you(s) doing	Towcha ya koowa
What is he doing	Towcha koowa
What are you(pl) doing	Towcha ya koowabee
What are they doing	Towcha koowabee
What were you(s) doing	Towcah ya koo wow
What was he doing	Towcha koo wow
What were you(pl) doing	Towcha wa bee-ew
What were they doing	Towcha ya koo wa bee-ew

What shall I do	Towcha wa koo wan
What will you(s) do	Towcha ya koo wan
What will he do	Towcha koo wan
What shall we do (dual)	Towcha eng koo wan
What shall we do	Towcha eng koo wa been
What will you do	Towcha ya koo wa been
What will they do	Towcha koo wa been

Interrogative Pronouns (what)

What do you want	Towcha ya chinga
What doeshe want	Towcha chinga
What do we want (dual)	Towcha en̄g chinga
What do we want	Towcha en̄g chingabee
What do you(pl) want	Towcha ya chingabee
What do they want	Towcha chingabee
What did you(s) want	Towcha ya ching'ow
What did he want	Towcha ching'ow
What did we want (dual)	Towcha en̄g ching'ow
What did we want	Towcha en̄g chinga bee-ew
What did you want	Towcha ya chinga bee-ew
What did they want	Towcha chinga bee-ew
What will you(s) want	Towcha ya chingakta
What will he want	Towcha chingakta
What shall we want (dual)	Towcha en̄g chingakta
What shall we want	Towcha en̄g chingabeeakta
What will you(pl) want	Towcha ya chingabeeakta
What will they want	Towcha chingabeeakta

Interrogative Adverbs

How much does it cost	Tohna en-jam'na
How much do they cost	Tohna en-jam'nabee
How much did it cost	Tohna en-jam'n'ow
How much did they cost	Tohna en-jam'nabeee'ew
How much will it cost	Tohna en-jammakta
How much will they cost	Tohna en-jam'nabeekta

Phrases in common usage:

When did you arrive	Tañchinhan~ ya hee
How did you come	Tohkohñun~ ya hee
When will you go	Tohhagaya makta
Why do you say that	Tohkay aa ha
When am I going to Calgary	Tohhagays Calgary aykta mak tach (plain ly indef)
When shall I go to Calgary (I am repeating a definite inquirey here)	Tohhagays Calgary aykta mak tanee I reply:
I shall not go to Calgary	Calgary aykta may sink tach.

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COORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinate Conjunctions

10

Several forms of this conjunction exist and are used in certain phrasings. One might consider the Dual plural, meaning "you and I", not as conjunctive but altogether pronominal. When one refers to persons other than this dual, the form GEECHEE follows the persons included. This form is also widely used with objects which are generally closely associated with each other.

Examples: Annie and Evelyn is rendered Annie Evelynggeechee.

tobacco and matches is similar endockabees enktoon geechee.

Clauses which might be considered as adverbial clauses of cause in English usage require another form. This is used also in compound sentences which might be properly expressed by using "and" as the connective. For example, in such a statement as "my car broke down and I had to walk a mile", in English one should correctly use an adverbial clause equivalent to - Because my car broke down, I had to walk a mile But in the Stony language the usage is clearly a form of "and" and is rendered as HEENA.

Examples: Go outside and bring me a tire and tube.

heena geechee.
Thus two forms of conjunction are used in the same statement. Tire and

Note that in the former case, heema comes between the clauses but geeshee follows the words it connects.

In instances of a person giving a talk and wishing to proceed to the next point he wishes to set out to his audience, he must use an emphatic and thus we find the form HANCHAIN.

and autonomy for the individual, "and

BUT

The form HAYCHAY seems to be used exclusively.

EITHER or its correlative, either - or.

The form EMAKTAÑHANGAS renders both forms.

NEITHER and its correlative, neither - nor.

This appears as EMAKOS.

Examples:

Either you or I may go - Emaktañhangas eñyan chaydooch

Neither you nor I may go - Emakos enñyan chaydoosinch. Note that the negative idea requires to be carried on into the verb with the negative suffix, sinch.

THEREFORE - a connective rather than a conjunction is used freely ZAYDANHAN.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating Conjunctions

Similar to the coordinating forms. The Stony language possesses only a few words which may be classified as true subordinating conjunctions.

Certain rules may be formulated as follows:

- A. Those which in Stony and also English are used as Interrogative adverbs, why, when, what, etc.; follow the same form in either usage and precede the clauses they introduce. They will be set out in the last examples.
- B. Those which may be classified as true subordinating conjunctions follow their clauses except the conditional "if" in its present and future subjunctive forms.
- C. "That" is omitted, as it is also frequently in English when it introduces a noun clause.
- D. The conjunctions take a special form of the verb in their clauses; the verb omits the ordinary "ch" ending.

List of subordinating conjunctions with examples:

After - enhogam After I entered, he went away - tathum enma enhogam, tokam yach
Although - ka

Although I helped him, he quit (work or job, etc.) - O'wa gee ya ka,
geechoonech.

As (in the manner of) - naychan

As I behave myself, behave (yourself) - awimeech'ee hnagay naychayn, awim'ee
hnaga.

Before - entanin

Before I came, he went - wahneezay entanin, keehnach

If - Aksa --- chas, present and future
onkas --- past

If I help him, he will go away - aksa o-wa-geeyaychas, tokam yaktach

If I helped him, he will go away - o-wa-geeyaa onkas, tokam yaktach

Since - hañdañhañ

Since I helped him, the man went away - o-wa-ghee-ya hañdañhañ, winchazay
tokam yange

So that - cheeyaga

So that I can read it, write - a-wa-e'a cheeyaga, o-wa.

When - cheenhan

When I came home, I went to sleep at once - wa-hnee cheenhan, kokta me'enstimach
That ordinarily preceding a noun clause

That I am going away, people (they) say - tokam ma-ktach, winchabee ayabeech

How

How he is going, I do not know - tokonhañ y'akta, cho-wa-sinch

What

What you are doing he understands - towcha ya-koowaza, na-hoonch

Where

Where he is going, I know - tokee yazay, chohwach

Why

Why he does that, I know - tokayka haychahanzay, chowach

The last are used also as Interrogative words in direct questions.

INTERJECTIONS

Interjections

Interjections may be classified as purely exclamatory words expressing a request for attention, for affirmation, disbelief, pain, regret, surprise, or by the tone of the voice in responsives, or simply forms of command and impatience.

In Stony, attention may be rendered	- skeeda
affirmation	- oh or winchah with the last syllable accented.
disbelief	- hay'a (two syllables)
pain	- oo (female) shahay (male)
regret	- wastaygays or a clucking sound, tch, as in English.
surprise	- winjakah; which means "really" - winjakabee oh'h; which means "truly" - en'coozahach; which means "you don't mean it do you?" - ee ee'h (female word) - hay with a prolongation of the sound.
A vigorous affirmative	- hum with voice tone accented
A vigorous negative	- heeya with voice tone accented
A untranslatable form	- choka which seems to express a concession of some kind.

Words which are almost exclamatory in nature but also imperative such as:

Don't bother me - enkahsheemak, makcowich.

Go away (impatience) - hahtee with the accent on the first syllable.

Eh? - hwee, with a rising inflection of the voice.

RESPONSIVES

Responsives

Yes - han'

No - heeya; (emphatic) heeya doh

These are the actual responsives.

Do - eychoon - used as a responsive

aycha nock - don't

Hoh - sometimes used by older people as a sign of agreement with or approval of whatever a speaker is saying almost equivalent with the usage "Hear, hear"

Hwee - a form corresponding to the Interrogative responsive "yes", implying the idea of "What is it?" spoken, in English, with a rising inflection "Yes?" "Hhf" when a person not far distant from the speaker is being addressed

A definite difference in responsives exists in Stony and possibly other Indian languages. This difference may be described in this way. An English-speaking person, when asked a question containing a negative word, e.g. "Are you not going to town?" usually replies, if he does not intend to go, with the negative "No". His mind appears to grasp the negative in the question.

A Stony Indian, if he does not intend to go, to use the same example for illustrative purposes, replies, "Yes" and implies that his answer is "Yes, I am not going to town". In other types of question when the Stony wishes to indicate that he is fully in agreement with the implication of the question, rather than the actual wording of it, he may reply with an affirmative, "Yes". To an English-speaking person, this type of response is baffling; he is hearing a form of response to which he is unaccustomed.

If the implication of the question suggests some impatience on the speakers part, e.g. "Are you going to do this or not?" and his impatience is largely a matter of voice inflection rather than actual words, the Stony tongue requires "Yes", implying that the speaker is meaning "I am not going to do it"; or he will reply "No" implying "I am going to do it". Quite possibly many important decisions have been misunderstood by this form of response.

PRONOUNS

TYPES OF PRONOUNS

1. Wa ēng and the word "beech" form the plural 'we' as used
ya ya and the word "beech" form the plural "you" as used
(omit) (omit) and the word "beech"

Dual ēng or ēñ

2. Moo ēnyoo and the word "beech" etc.

Noo Noo

Yoo Yoo

Dual: ēnyoo and forms of "beech" etc.

All these appear to be subject forms.

3. With verbs used passively, the forms "ma" or "Māñ" seem to be used but so far there is no definite proof that there is any actual passive as we know it in English.

4. "eeyay" is a form sometimes used referring to a third personal pronoun as "eeyay ta wach" --- "It belongs to him."

5. The verb "to be" used in the copulative sense appears to be "yay as "Mee yach" It is I. Engee yaybeech

"Nee yach - It is you (Sing.) nee yaybeech

"Ee yach" - It is he (or 3rd Person) eeyay beech

Dual: Ēngee yach

7. Forms of the Objective Personal Pronouns:

meeyay ēngeeyaybee

neeyay neeyaybee

eeyay eeyaybee

Dual: ēngeeyay

It would appear that on occasion, as yet to be determined, pronouns not only change form or inflect for number, but also on occasion may be used verbally, and inflect also

for the reflexive use - Meech~~ee~~'hnoo, or as "ma" or "māñ" when it is desired to show that the pronouns suffers the action expressed by the verb.

8. Many verb forms appear to require some form of prefix or suffix. eeyay, en, entoga, seejeeya, nakoda, see'hna, wahnayee, wohstay, eeah, moneen, chazay, entoskee, bahayeena, wiñthpay.

Following many of these which must have separate meanings of themselves, we find some form of an 'inserted' pronoun. For example, an analysis of one of the new 'white-man' words - entoga-geehan - to supervise, results in this:

Togadam Ahead - sometime in the future far or near
entoga-geehan - to be in front of, to be in the lead to be
foremost.

"Supervise" means to direct as does a leader who directs others and is literally at the head of those whom he is leading or directing. The prefix "en" gives the word form something of a personal application to indicate that someone is the leader, or director of others. Therefore, the created verb would resolve itself from "togadam Ahead, en-a person, geehan-a verbal force" and become, in the infinitive form "en-toga-geehun," and finally "entoga-wageehanch" or "I am supervising, leading in a project or directing the actions of others."

The prefix "en" may be used also to give some explanation of the next "incident."

Another prefix "seejeeya" resolves itself into the following components:

"seecha" refers in one of the Sioux dialects to "wicked"; therefore, a resultant root "seejee" becomes in Stony a root for the same form.

"ya" directs one's attention to someone who may be wicked.

"omba" directs one's thoughts to an individual, specifically, who may be wicked or suspect. Hence the infinitive "seejeeyaombä" must refer to the suspicion on someone's part that someone else is inclined to evil-doing and the Present Progressive Tense with its inserted pronoun becomes "seejeeya-wa-ombach" - I suspect (some one unnamed of meditating wickedness).

The use of the prefix "nakoda" in creating the verb for "murder" may originate in the use of that word to mean a Sioux or an Assiniboine to kill whom (one's fellow tribesman) was a crime and using this prefix with "ktay" - to kill - results in "nakoda-wa-ktaych" (a fellow tribesman I am killing).

"Moneen" a prefix may originate from an adverb and affixed to a series of prepositions and infinitive forms becomes the prefix of the verb "wander" - "moneen-wa-en'han'hnach" away (in the woods or elsewhere) I (personally) (from) "I go off on a journey - I am wandering (somewhere)".
(See Australian native "make a walk about".)

Pronouns

Personal:

1. Personal pronouns have person, number, and case.
2. Generally with verbs expressing direct action, the third personal pronoun is omitted in both numbers in the nominative (subjective) case.
3. There seems to be three declensions of the pronoun:
 - (a) Pronouns which precede their verbs or are inserted
 - (b) Pronouns which precede their verbs except in the Dual and First Person Plural, in the Passive Voice.
 - (c) Pronouns which are a consonantal prefix to their verbs (Table 1, Declension 5)
4. There seems to be a pronoun used as:
 - (a) subjective in the Passive Voice of verbs
 - (b) direct objective
 - (c) indirect objective (Table 2, Table 5, Table 11)
5. Special pronouns are used to denote the English predicate nominative and are attached to their verbs. These have both masculine and feminine forms.

Table 3.

6. The possessive, non-adjectival pronouns are predicated to express "It belongs to" or "I have in my possession"; to show a meaning similar to the English form "mine" etc. Table 4.
7. As in the Sioux dialects a possessive adjective exists differentiating between possessions which are separable and transferable (Riggs calls these "artificial" and those which are not transferable "natural"). Table 6, Table 7.
8. An exception to the "artificial" occurs when one refers to a house or camp. This form appears to verbalize. e.g. wa tee-my house; could also be correctly used wa teesh - I am residing (in the house). The parenthesis are ours further to clarify the use of this form. Table 8.

9. The possessive pronominal adjective seems consistent when one refers to such relationships as brother, sister, uncle, aunt, cousin, and grandfather.

Table 9.

10. However, when the speaker refers to father, mother and grandmother there is an exception. Table 10.

11. The third personal possessive pronominal adjectives, e.g. his, her, referring to brother and sister have a suffix. The Stonies, instead of the Sicuan "k", used a distinctly audible "g". Table 9.

12. A further exception occurs throughout the terms of "father", mother relationship with omissions of syllable in the third person plural form "their".

Table 10

13. Two reflexive pronoun forms are found, one of which adds as a suffix the syllable "hnoo" (this spelling is used to give the correct phonetic sound)

Table 12.

14. Another form of predicate nominative is used when the speaker is not replying to a direct question.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. meeyay | 1. ehyay bee |
| 2. neeyay | 2. neeyay bee |
| 3. eeyay | 3. eeyay bee |
| 4. enyay | |

TABLE 1

Pronouns used in the Active Voice, Nominative Case

1. First Declension: (wa gapach)

Singular:

1. wa
2. ya
3. omitted
4. eñ (Dual "you and I" used with the Third Person Singular Verb) (*or eñq*)

Plural:

1. eñ and beeñ, bee, beek in various tenses as part of the verb. (*or eñq*)
2. ya and beeñ etc. as above
3. omitted

These pronouns may precede their verbs or be inserted (see Glossary of verbs).

2. Second Declension: (moo ptanch)

Singular:

1. moo
2. noo
3. yoo
4. Dual omitted

Plural:

1. eñyoo and beeñ, bee, beek as First Declension
2. noo and beeñ etc. as above
3. yoo and beeñ etc. as above

3. Third Declension: (ya mach)

Singular:

1. m suffixed to verb
2. n suffixed to verb
3. y suffixed to verb
4. eñ and "y" suffixed to verb (dual)

Plural:

1. eñya and verb with "beeñ, bee, beek", as above
2. nee y suffixed to verb with "beeñ, bee, beek", as above
3. omitted and y suffixed to verb with "beeñ, bee, beek," as above.

TABLE 2

Pronouns Corresponding to Table 1 Used to form Passive in all Forms

First Declension:

Singular:

1. ma
2. nee
3. omitted
4. əñ with third person verb form

Plural:

1. əñ and beech, bee, beek in various tenses as part of verb
2. nee and beech, bee, beek in various tenses as part of verb
3. weecha and beech, bee, beek in various tenses as part of verb

Second Declension: E.g. a-ma-pach - Inserted Form

Singular:

1. ma
2. nee
3. omitted
4. əñga (a verbal prefix "a", "ay", "o" attaches itself to "əñg")

Plural:

1. əñga and beech, bee, beek in the verb
2. nee: preceded by all verbal prefixes, and beech, bee, beek, etc.
3. omitted: preceded by all verbal prefixes, and beech, bee, beek, etc.

Third Declension: E.g. manch

Singular:

1. m - prefixed to verb
2. nee - "y" prefixed to verb
3. omitted - "y" prefixed to verb
4. əñ - "y" prefixed to verb

Plural:

1. əñ ya - verb form
2. nee ya - verb form
3. omit ya and verb form

TABLE 3

Predicate Nominative Forms

Forms used in reply to "Is it ?"

Masculine:

Singular:

1. meeyaynoh
2. neeyaynoh
3. eeyaynoh
4. eny-dynoh

Plural:

1. eff-yay beenoh
2. neeyay beenoh
3. eeyaybeenoh

Feminine:

Singular:

1. meeyay chay
2. neeyay chay
3. eeyay chay
4. enyay chay

Plural:

1. eny-ay beechay
2. neey-ay beechay
3. eey-ay beechay

TABLE 4

Forms used to indicate possession, "It belongs to"

Singular:

1. meey-ay chach
2. neey-ay chach
3. eeyay chach
4. eng-tey-ay chach (dual)

Plural:

1. effeey-ay bee chach
2. neey-ay bee chach
3. eey-ay bee chach

TABLE 5
(same as Part 1, Table 2)

Objective Cases:

The regular direct objective forms are contained in Table 2.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. ma (me) | 1. en̄ (us) |
| 2. nee (thee) | 2. nee (you) |
| 3. omitted (him, her, it) | 3. weecha (them) |
| 4. en̄ (us, you and me) | |

TABLE 6

Possessive Pronominal adjectives (my, thy, his, etc.)
These precede their nouns and are not in reply to a question.
They refers to transferable objects, "artificial".

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. meeta | en̄gee ta (beech, bee, beek, in verb) |
| 2. neeta | neesta (beech, bee, beek, in verb) |
| 3. ta | ta (beech, bee, beek, in verb) |
| 4. en̄gee ta | |
| e.g. my horse | - meeta swatunga (colloquial) |

TABLE 7
PERSONAL PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

These are used with "natural" or non-transferable possessions. E.g. head, body, arm. They precede their nouns. Elision of "a" may occur before a noun beginning with "a".

Singular:

1. ma
2. nee
3. omitted
4. ən^{\sim} (dual)

Plural:

1. ən^{\sim} beech, bee, beek, etc. must follow in verb
2. nees beech, bee, beek, etc. must follow in verb
3. omitted beech, bee, beek, etc. must follow in verb

TABLE 8

This refers to "house", "tent", "camp", or other "dwelling".

Singular:

1. wa tee or (wa teech)
2. ya tee (ya teech)
3. - tee (-teech)
4. ən^{\sim} tee

Plural:

1. ən^{\sim} teebees or (en teebeech)
2. ya teebees (us teebeech)
3. tebee (teesbee)

TABLE 9

Relationships (brother, sister, uncle, aunt, grandfather, cousin usually prefixed)

Singular:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. mee thunga (my younger brother) | <u>Plural:</u> |
| 2. neechin (thy older brother) | 1. engee thungabee |
| 3. see below | 2. nee thungabee |
| 4. engee thungagoo | 3. thungagooches |

Referring to the third personal usage, his, her, their, suffix)goon
)joon
)goonbee

thungagoon - his younger brother

chinjoon - his older brother

tunksee (tunxee) goon - his younger sister

tunk'oon (g elided after k) - his older sister

thungagoon - her younger brother

timno goon - her older brother

tungagoon - her younger sister

chun goon - her older sister

TABLE 10

Singular:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. ena - my mother | <u>Plural:</u> |
| 2. neehun - thy mother | 1. heengoo en ya bee |
| 3. heengoo - his, her mother | 2. neehun en ya bee |
| 4. heengoo en ya - our (dual) | 3. heengoo ya bee |

1. aday (adae)-my father

2. nee(y)ada - thy father

3. aktoo (~~aktu~~)

4. aktoo en ya (dual)

1. aktoo en ya bee

2. neeyada en ya bee

3. aktoo ya bee

TABLE 11

Indirect Objectives:

<u>Singular:</u>	<u>Plural:</u>
1. ma	1. eff
2. nee	2. nee
3. omit	3. weecha
4. eff	

E.g. the girl gave me (etc) a blanket:

- 1. winchamazay ~~ent~~weecha ma k'ooch
- 2. nee k'ooch
- 3. - k'ooch
- 4. eff k'ooch
- 1. eff k'oobeech
- nee k'oobeech
- weecha k'oobeech

Apparently the verb, regardless of a subject in the singular becomes plural to accompany a plural indirect object. All through the declension and forms of the pronoun there are a few forms suggestive of the original Siouan dialect (Yanktonais N dialect) "goon" and "khu?"

TABLE 12

Reflexive Pronouns:

1. me en ch 'ee (hnoc)	meen ch 'ee (hnoc) yay and pluralized verb
2. ne en ch 'ee (hnoc)	ne en ch 'ee (hnoc) yay and pluralized verb
3. es en ch 'ee (hnoc)	es en ch 'ee (hnoc) yay and pluralized verb
4. me en ch ee hnoc?	

NOTE: The form "hnoc" has variables "hnoc" and "hma", depending upon whether the action in the verb is performed by one's hands, by action other than with one's hands, and lastly by one's speech.

REFERENCE: Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. IX, published 1895.
Washington Government Printing Office by S. R. Riggs, ed. by J. C. Doosey.

PREPOSITIONS

Many words, considered as prepositions in English or other languages, form part of or are contained within the verb in Stony. The prefix "EN" occurring usually before an objective form, especially a pronoun, or attached to the verb or infinitive frequently expresses the action of the verb form directed to a particular person or thing.

One of the basic forms is "hoongam" which, by using the above as a prefix, may express a variety of meanings essential to the proper phrasing within the sentence. We take for illustration various forms of "en" plus "hoongam."

"It went above me"- en hoongam en ma yach . The verb form 'yach' expresses a third personal singular active indicative form; en hoongam expresses the idea of something going above ; it is reinforced by the en being repeated before the word ma which is an objective form of the pronoun "I". In spoken Stony the form is usually shortened to the simpler "Me Hoongam Eyach."
"This man's qualification is above (superior) mine." Nay Winchanay me hoongam onch. "Onch" expresses the idea of being superior and is actually, by its ending "ch" a present tense; winchanay is equivalent to "this man" as "wincha" is the word for man and "nay" expresses the pronominal adjective reinforced by the word "nay" before the subject.

The phrase "en hoongam" provides also for the expression of the adverbial phrase "over and above" and by altering the phrase to "me hoongam", the ideas "beyond me" "over and above" may be expressed.

"Across" - this prepositional form may be converted into a verb

as follows:

Mēnē agatham - across the ocean, when it literally means "water across." However, when one expresses thus "Agatham mak tack", a Stony could imply "I am going (future) across the river to the store or the school or the hospital" without definitely expressing his actual place of destination.

"Among" - akaychayn

"Behind" - In Stony this becomes "entabayda" as "chanhangabee entabayda WHICH LITERALLY MEANS "Behind the chair (the thing made of wood behind"). There exists also a form expressed by a verb for such expressions as

"Come Behind Me"- O-ma-geehan, in the singular number. This seems quite logical as one is actually conveying the idea "follow me."

"Beside" enjahtah - this form appears to be constant at all times.
enjahtah ma nee gach - "beside me you are sitting."

"Between" appears to have verbal force - ohna tee ya - something between two people. In English a slang phrase; it could be rendered as one word "ohnateeyaa." If, however, the expression is to indicate that something is between two other objects, the word becomes "Endo! ohnateeyaa."

"by" has no equivalent form

"Concerning" actually, in English, a present participle partaking under certain circumstances of the nature of a preposition. We say "concerning me" and also imply a

shortened form of the sentence "It (i.e. the matter) concerns me." "Concerning this matter" is expressed rather as "It is concerning (or about) this matter" and therefore becomes a sentence: "Nay winchoo (hangā) nay ayn." Possibly the real prepositional form exists in "ayn" which is equivalent to the adverb "here"; "nay ayn" (concerning this) and the speaker would usually make a further statement as a regular sentence.

"For" as a preposition there exists no equivalent separate form.

"From" appears to exist rather as a verb form. One may say "Calgary ay ma dan hanch" - "I come from Calgary"; this is certainly a verb form in a complete sentence. As a purely prepositional form "ay dañhañ" or "Aydañhañ" could be used even though the phrase may not be quite correct Stony. "Calgary aydañhañ" - from Calgary would be rare in speech.

"In" there is no equivalent form; the verb used contains the idea.

"In front of" Sometimes considered a prepositional phrase. In Stony the form varies "entogam", the "en" inflected to the desired personal pronoun as in "entogam ma onch" or, more simply "metogam onch" both rendering the meaning of the sentence "He is in front of me" probably actually "before me" and probably limited to position "in front of" as an audience is in front of a speaker and "zan entagam" in front of an

object as "tee zanentagam" - in front of the house."
 "Inside:" tin, mayhayn, and chogam. Each has a definite usage.

The first, "tin", refers to being inside or going inside a place such as a dwelling:

"tin maktack" - I shall go inside

"tin oñch" - he is inside

"tin eeya" - inside go you - an Imperative form equivalent to the English "Inside with you" in the vernacular as one may speak to a child.

"Mayhayn" actually refers to the inner cavity of a carcass but also may be used to the inside of any other hollow object.

"chogam" actually refers to the state of "being within" perhaps a house or other building; the verbal prefix "en" usually precedes.

"Into" Any prepositional force is within the verb or the above phrases.

"Of" there is no equivalent preposition

"On" most expressions involving the use of this word form part of the verb.

"Outside" usually regarded only in the adverbial sense as
"tañgan mak tach" - "outside I shall go or be going," "tañgan ya" - go outside.

As a pure preposition one uses "Outside of."

"Outside of" entagan

"Over" tatham or entatham as "baha entatham - over the hill."

"To" in the sense of direction towards - "aykta"

In the sense of general direction without designated

destination "aycha." Also, it is used in such expressions as "ogeehee aychay geeya" - "He is attaining success" (Literally, "He is going to make a success, he is becoming successful," etc.).

"Up" The prepositional force is usually required or contained in a verb for 'with.' For example, a causative verb, "Hongan enjoo - lift it up." Upon present analysis, I assume that "up" is actually a verb rather than a pure preposition. "Hongan appears to be the closest approach to a preposition but it appears to be an infinitive really.

"With" As stated above in the cases of "up" and "above" this word rarely, if ever, appears separately.

"Geehee" seems to have several meanings.

1. Following two nouns, especially names of persons, the word may be construed as a correlative conjunction "and."

2. Alone it may mean "with you or her" etc.

as in "wife" - "geehee meñga'h" or "geehee meñg'h" - "I sit with her." BUT

(a) geehee ya - with you

(b) om ya - with you (plural)

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GLOSSARY OF CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES

Glossary of Conversational Phrases

- 100 -

Give me some water	Meenee monkoo
meat	Tanoh monkoo
bread	Yahogabeeespuñ monkoo
bannock	Yahogabee monkoo
tea	Wahpay monkoo
Go to sleep	Zhistima
Get up	Kikta
Almost all greetings	Umbah wastesach, was'taynou' (ou as in you)
It's true	Winjaka
How are you (health)	Tohken ya on

Appendix A

Points of the Compass:

East - Weeheeshnaypay (Heavenly bodies (sun, moon) rise)

South - A'noochkinagey (Moon)

West - Enthin-ya (To the setting)

North - Waheen-yamba wan jay (Where there is no moon)

Playing Cards:

Clubs - Geecha Geehan (chicken feet)

Diamonds - Omnochdohban (diamond)

Hearts - Chanday-ss (red hearts)

Spades - Heenhan-Qaba (black)

The deck of cards - O'wabee geechoonbin (paper game)

Ace - Wazin (the first)

King - Hongan (chief man)

Queen - Weesyan (superior woman)

Jack - Jack (English word)

Ten - Winkchaymna (ten)

The other cards of any suit are known by the numbers or value; the suit to which each belongs precedes the numerical value.

Ordinal Numbers:

To indicate these forms stoney places before each ordinal number the word "ENJEE" e.g. "enjee-num" second and continues this form. However, the word "first" is rendered as "wazin" without a prefixed word.

Appendix A (con't)

Cardinal Numbers:

One	-wazee
Two	- num
Three	- yamne
Four	- toonQa
Five	- thaptun
Six	- sahkpay or shahkpay
Seven	- sahgQwin
Eight	- sahknoham
Nine	nampchoon-wink
Ten	- winkchamma
Eleven	- agay-wazee

The numbers from eleven to nineteen are indicated by a prefix "agay" attached to the numbers, one to nine, (as eleven above).

Twenty - winkchamma-num
Thirty - winkchamma-yamne

The numbers which are divisible by ten up to ninety are constructed similarly; the word for "ten" precedes the numbers from two up to nine.

One hundred - ohbonhay

Numbers 21 to 29, 31 to 39 and so on are constructed as follows:

"Agay" - is prefixed to these numbers.

E.G. winkchamma-num agay-wazee

Appendix B

Money:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| One cent | - thoodahna - wazee (<u>one made of metal</u>) |
| Ten cents | - thoodahna - winkchamma |
| Twenty-five cents | - sooneeas - wazee (from Cree "sconya-money and
the cardinal one"). |
| Fifty cents | - sooneeas-num |
| Seventy-five cents | - sooneeas-yamne |
| One dollar | - dahgochha-wazee |
| Five dollars | - dahgochha thaptun |
| Ten dollars | dahgochha winkchamma |
| One hundred dollars | - ohboñhay |

Appendix C

Relationships

My older brother	mee-chin
My younger brother	mee-thunga or mee-thungan
My older sister	mee-tungayen
My younger sister	mee-tunksi or mee-tunksi
My mother	eenah
My mother's sister	eenah-nan
My mother's brother	eenahteemnchgoon or usually mee-nayksin
My mother's father	mee-tungasin
My father	aday
My father's sister	mee-tunwin (irrespective of age)
My father's brother	adaydan
My father's mother	eikoosin
My father's father	mee-tungasin
My father's other wives	mee-sungayn
Since the Stonies rarely, if ever, practiced polygamy after being Christianized from 1840's by Rundle, later under Woolsley, McDougall and others, and particularly after Treaty, 1877, these terms may refer to "stepmother", etc.	
My first wife	geachee mefigah
My other wives	geachee mefigah (see above note on polygamy)
My wife	geachee mefigah
My wife's sister	ma-hanga
My wife's brother	meeta-hun
My wife's father	mee-nayksee
My wife's mother	mee-tunwin
My older brother's wife	ma-hanga
My younger brother's wife	ma-hanga
My older sister's husband	meeta-hun
My younger sister's husband	meeta-hun (no distinction from any other brother-in-law relationship)
My older brother's children (male)	meeta-O'hunbin
My younger brother's children (male)	meeta-O'hunbin
My older brother's children (female)	mee-choochiksee
My younger brother's children (female)	mee-choochiksee
My older sister's children (male)	mee-toochikan
My older sister's children (female)	mee-toozan
These terms are applied also to the male or female children of a young sister.	
The above terms also apply to adopted persons.	
My best friend (male)	kohna
My friend	tahgoowa (pl. tagoonch'wa)
My sweetheart	ma-hangahsin (also my father's sister's daughter)

For changes in the pronominal adjective from the first singular form "my" to other forms see Tables 9 and 10 under the pronouns.