

## **V The Pronoun Words**

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## V The Pronoun Words

### *V-1. Iseþi K'Beþizi - The Pronoun*

The iseþi k'beþizi are word forms of the fixed noun class that are equivalent to pronouns in English. These pronouns refer to persons or things previously specified or to be understood from the context.<sup>1</sup> As one can recall, the pronouns refer to their antecedents. Hence, the pronoun assumes the characteristics and attributes of its antecedent. The Mártölamme pronouns consist of several classes: personal, possessive-genitive, relative, interrogative, demonstrative, and indefinite pronouns.

### *V-2. Personal Pronoun*

The personal pronoun class<sup>2</sup> displays the attribute of person and the characteristics of clusion<sup>3</sup> and number. The usage of these pronouns is common when the antecedent is known. In most cases, the antecedent is specified in a preceding phrase or clause. Of course, its usage is also very common when the ongoing discourse is augmented by body language that specifies the antecedent. These pronouns are never used to refer to ambiguous or unknown antecedents; instead, a noun is always used to mark the situation. The personal pronoun class consists of three divisions: first person, second person, and third person.

#### **V-2-1. Personal Pronoun Clusion**

The clusion of the personal pronoun class differentiates pronouns between the characteristics of inclusion<sup>4</sup> and exclusion<sup>5</sup>.

Before the discussion continues, the importance of understanding the clusters and groups of clusion is paramount. A cluster is defined as the complete set of individuals associated together by the speaker. This complete set may be comprised by an individual or a group of individuals who share something affiliation. Some examples are groups of close friends, military squads, teams, or work associates. These affiliations may be natural, artificial, or environmental.

A group represents all or the marked individuals by the speaker from a cluster as the referents in the focus of the discourse. The simple way to look at is this: Mártölamme inclusiveness is when the cluster and the group are one and the same.

Mártölamme exclusiveness denotes some individuals forming a group as a referent or referents from the complete membership of a cluster. This group is the selected individual or individuals marked by the speaker and they are treated separately as the focus of discussion. In addition, the excluded individual or individuals are usually non-participants in the speaker's message; however, there are many situations where these excluded individuals become or are absorbed into the second person cluster due to their continued participation in the speaker's discourse.

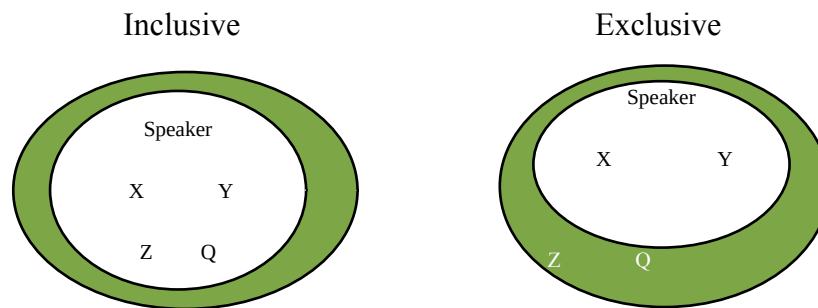
The most important aspect of Mártölamme clusion is the treatment of addressees. A distinction exists between those of the audience and the focus of clusion can shift between any cluster to convey what must stated. Remember, it is not so much a question of whom is

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addressed, but the importance of affiliation of how the individual is involved with the speaker at the time of the message is conveyed. The speaker's audience can be a mixture of different clusters of person.

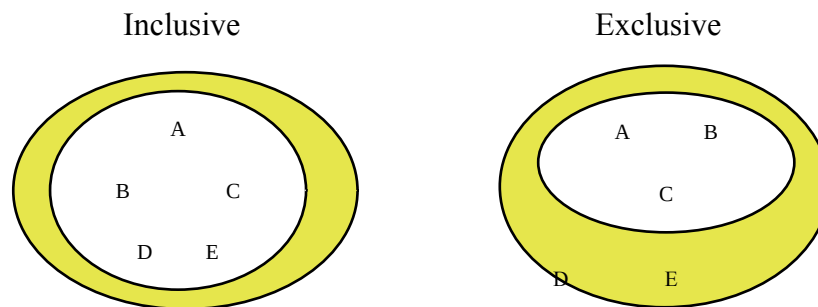
The Mártölamme clusion perspective is such that there are three distinct groups with the possible focus of discussion: first person, second person, and third person. The most common form of clusion in Mártölamme is the first person clusion<sup>6</sup>. The first person cluster consists of a speaker and any individuals associated with the speaker. The individual or individuals receiving the message are members of the first person cluster.

For explanation purposes, a first person cluster (green area) marks a complete set of individuals and the group (blue area) contains a set of referents. For example, a scenario in a first person inclusive cluster contains five individuals: the speaker and four other individuals. This inclusive cluster possesses a referent group of five individuals. However, this same cluster in an exclusive example could be one of many combinations. For example, the exclusive cluster contains a group of three referents: the speaker and two individuals from the cluster and it excludes the other two individuals.



*First Person Clusion*

The next form of clusion in Mártölamme is the second person clusion<sup>7</sup>. The second person cluster (yellow area) consists of an individual or individuals not associated with the speaker and the group (blue area) contains a set of referents. The individual or individuals receiving the message are members of the second person cluster. A simple example is a lone speaker addressing a group of five individuals in the second person cluster. Common scenarios would like a leader instructing a team of persons to do something.



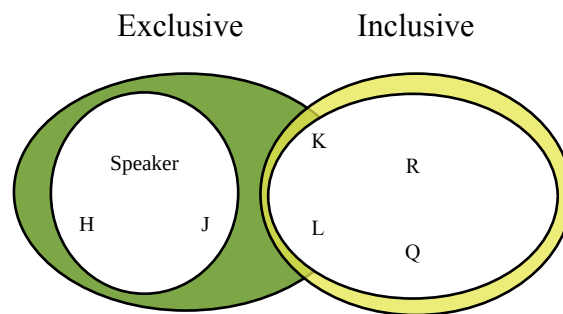
*Second Person clusion*

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A common clusive situation in Mártölämmë exists as a mixed first and second person clusion scenario. It involves two different clusters and a speaker. The first person cluster (green area) contains the speaker and four other individuals and the second person cluster (yellow area) consists of two individuals. The referents have been previously identified by the speaker during the discourse.

In the first person referent group, the speaker and two individuals are members. The second person referents contains four individuals: two original second person members and two first person excluded members. Since the excluded first person individuals still participate in the speaker's message, these individuals become temporary members of the second person cluster.

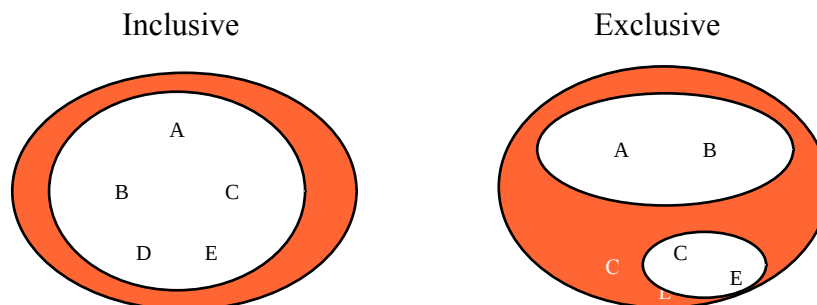
An example statement can be as follows: "we-three will do this and the rest of you (the other four individuals collectively) will do that." The speaker will use the exclusive first person pronoun and the second person inclusive paucal pronoun to mark the individuals.



*Mixed First and Person Person clusion*

The third person clusion<sup>8</sup> is very common in narrative discourses. It is not difficult for English speakers to understand the third person inclusive pronouns, which are considered equivalent to the third personal pronouns in English. However, the Mártölämmë third person exclusive pronouns will take some practice.

The following examples for the third person clusters (orange areas) consist of five individuals each. The groups of individuals (blue areas) who are designated as referents are displayed in different configurations to exemplify the ease to organize one's thought when speaking using clusters of person. In the first example, the inclusive cluster contains all members of its cluster and these individuals represent the referents. In the second example, the exclusive cluster contains two groups of referents and one individual who is excluded as a non-participant in the speaker's discourse.

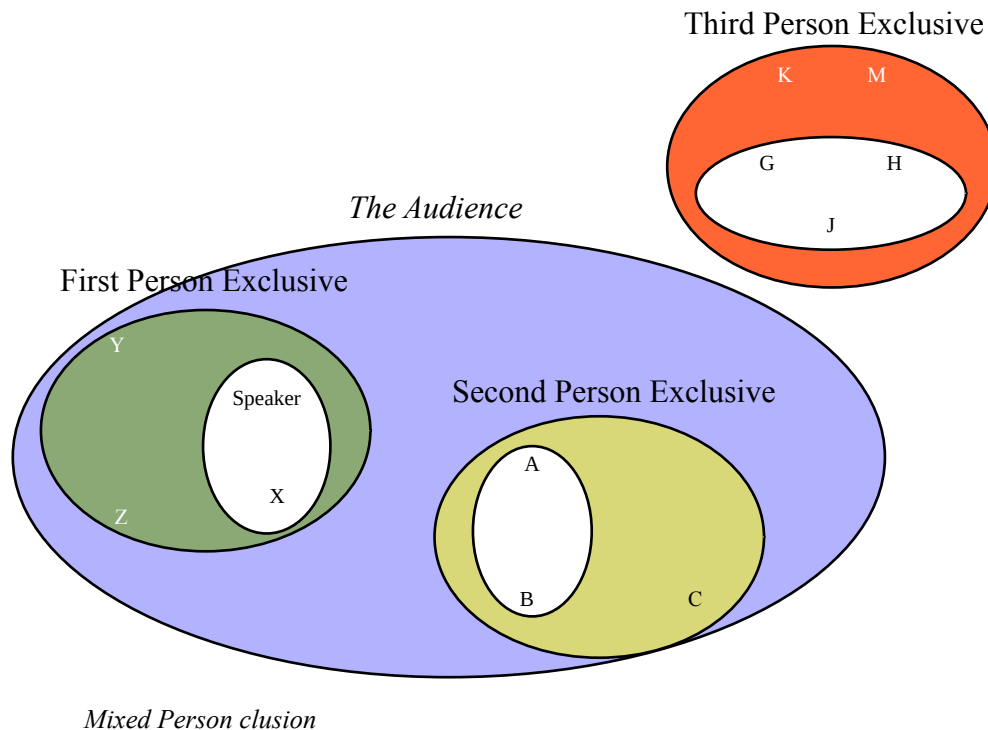


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### *Third Person clusion*

In Mártölämmë, it is common for an exchange of information involving all three clusters. In such scenarios, some activity occurs with all or some individuals in these clusters. I usually think of these situations as story-telling environments. Some members of the story were participants in the narrative and, at time of the telling, some individuals are present in the speaker's audience and others are not.

The first person cluster consists of the speaker and three other individuals. The second person cluster contains three individuals. The third person cluster has five individuals. Moreover, the referents are the speaker and two marked individuals in the first person group, two individuals in the second person group, and three individuals in the third person cluster. In such situations, the speaker is the narrator of some narrative that expresses a personal perspective or an accounting of some occurrence or some activity that the speaker experienced. An example is as follows:



As the speaker relates the story to everyone present, some individuals are identified as the referents as the story continues. The speaker states that the speaker and one individual together (first person exclusive), with two individuals present (second person exclusive), and with three others (not present) did something. The third person group is exclusive since the two individuals are excluded from the statement as non-participants; however, they are part of story previously and possibly will continue to participate later as well.

### **V-2-2. First Person Personal Pronoun**

The first person personal pronoun division represents the speaker. The first person cluster may represent an individual who is the speaker or a group of individuals associated with a speaker. These pronouns are divided into two groups: inclusive and exclusive.

## The Pronoun Words

The first person exclusive pronoun group represents the speaker or a group associated with the speaker, but also excludes individuals from the same cluster as the speaker. The excluded individual or individuals are not involved in the speaker's message.

Using a mixed example of clusion, the discourse contains nine individuals standing together discussing an issue. Involved in the speaker's discourse are two clusters: first person and second person. The speaker remarks that two individuals are doing something together with the speaker; while, the speaker designates two individuals from the different cluster to assist them in the same activity to be accomplished. A mixed person clusion statement using a first person exclusive pronoun and a second person exclusive pronoun is as follows: “we-three will do the lifting and you-two will do the pulling/drawing.” From this statement, the speaker is not specifically addressing the other excluded individuals in both clusters but to everyone as a whole.

ⲓⲙⲓⲛⲉⲣⲙⲉ ⲙⲉ ⲁⲣ ⲁⲧⲁⲧⲉ ⲛⲟ |

Wa'sérmê rē ár atártê no |  
to lift up and carry (vt-pf-ft.) + we (tl-exc.) + and + pull (vt-pf-ft.)+ you (dl-exc.)  
( We will be carrying and the two will be pulling. )

The first person inclusive pronoun group includes all individuals associated with the speaker. A quick note regarding the English expression “we all” must be addressed. Since the number of individuals, including the speaker, determines the correct form of the first person inclusive pronoun, each of these pronouns translates as “we all” regardless of number in English.

An example of inclusion is five individuals standing around a crate. The speaker remarks that they, with the speaker, are taking the crate from where they are standing to another undisclosed location, which is probably known from previous discourse. An example statement is as follows: “we-few will take the crate.”

ⲓⲙⲉⲛⲉⲧⲉⲣⲙⲉ ⲙⲁ ⲕⲱⲙⲉⲛⲉⲧⲓⲣⲧⲉ |

Peltérmê yâ kwamendirtê |  
to take (vt-pf-ft-atte.) + we (pc-inc.) + crate  
( We are about to take the crate. )

The first person personal pronouns are as follows:

	Inclusive:		Exclusive:		
Singular:	ⲙⲉ	ye	I		
Dual:	ⲙⲉⲛ	ya	we-two	ⲙⲉⲛ	ro we-two
Trial:	ⲙⲉⲛⲛ	yoy	we-three	ⲙⲉⲛⲛ	rā we-three
Paucal:	ⲙⲉⲛⲛⲛ	yâ	we-few	ⲙⲉⲛⲛⲛ	rē we-few
Plural:	ⲙⲉⲛⲛⲛⲛ	yi	we	ⲙⲉⲛⲛⲛⲛ	ru we-all

### V-2-3. Second Person Personal Pronoun

## The Pronoun Words

The second person personal pronoun division represents those being addressed by the speaker. The second person cluster may contain an individual or a group of individuals who are addressed by the speaker. These pronouns are divided into two groups: inclusive and exclusive.

The second person inclusive pronoun group represents the individual or all individuals of the cluster who are the referents marked by the speaker. An example of inclusion is three individuals standing together and a speaker addresses them. The speaker remarks that all three of the group are doing something together. Although the sample does not indicate it, the first person cluster may contain only the speaker; however, the speaker could be accompanied. From the sample, the first person cluster is indeterminate and it is not necessary to know for the message to be conveyed. An example statement is as follows: “you-three go to the store.”

ⲛⲱⲧⲧⲉ ⲧⲟⲩ ⲗⲉⲣⲓⲡⲗⲁⲙⲟⲛⲉ |

Kuv̄tê tsoy lér'palzamonē |  
to go (vt-pf.) + you (tl-inc.) + (alla.) store  
( You go to the store. )

The second person exclusive pronoun group includes an individual or some individuals of the cluster who are the referents marked by the speaker. This pronoun marks a specific individual or selected individuals from the second person cluster. The speaker marks the individual or individuals during the discourse. This is usually accomplished verbally or through the use of body language to identify individuals.

An example of exclusion is five individuals standing together and a speaker remarks that identified individuals from the second person cluster are doing something together. An example statement is as follows: “you-three (of the five members) deliver the boxes of fruit.” From this statement, one must assume the three individuals were pre-designated before the statement was made or the speaker used non-verbal language to mark the three individuals. Furthermore, the other individuals are not involved in the message or are non-participants in the following activity.

ⲉⲃⲟⲛⲉ ⲛⲁ ⲗⲱⲙⲓⲣⲧⲗⲟⲡⲁ |

Dórnê nā kwamirt̄loḡa |  
to deliver (vt-pf.) + you (tl-exc.) + box-fruit (dl.)  
( You deliver the two boxes of fruit. )

The second person personal pronouns are as follows:

	Inclusive:		Exclusive:		
Singular:	ⲧⲉ	tse	you, thou	ⲛⲉ	ne you (alone)
Dual:	ⲧⲟⲩ	tsoy	you-two	ⲛⲟ	no you-two
Trial:	ⲧⲟⲩ	tsoy	you-three	ⲛⲁ	nā you-three
Paucal:	ⲧⲟⲩ	tsâ	you-few	ⲛⲓ	nī you-few
Plural:	ⲧⲟⲩ	tsi	you all, ye		

### V-2-4. Third Person Personal Pronoun
















## The Pronoun Words

(of their prey). )

The third person personal pronouns are as follows:

	Inclusive:		Exclusive:	
Singular:	 pe	he, she, it	 de	he, she, it
Dual:	 pa	they-two	 do	they-two
Trial:	 poy	they-three	 dä	they-three
Paucal:	 pâ	they-few	 dī	they-few
Plural:	 pi	they (all)		

### V-2-5. Proper Personal Pronoun Usage

The personal pronouns can be employed in the primitive case, secundative case, tertitive case, relative-genitive case, and the objective. The following statements display the proper usage of the personal pronouns:



Kriñê poy kwetoðê wendö |  
to write (*vt-pf.*) + they (*tl-inc.*) + letter + lady  
( The three write a letter to the lady. )

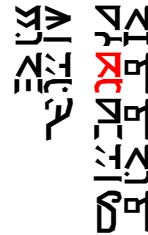
Vantê de fe'ye |  
to come (*vt-pf.*) + he (*exc.*) + (*comi.*) me  
( He comes with me. -or-  
He is coming with me. )





Kuv'tê ye fe'do |  
to go (*vt-pf.*) + I + (*comi.*) you (*dl-inc.*)  
( I am going with the two of you. )

Sentê pa kes'šī gä'klim'mársē |  
to place + they (*dl-inc.*) + book (*pl.*) + (*anaad.*) table-dark  
( The two place the books on the dark table. )





Kuv'tê dä |  
to go (*vt-pf.*) + they (*tl-exc.*)  
( They are going. )

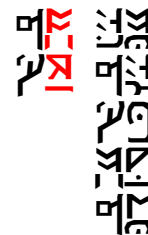


Zaltendiyê ya kes'sê hür'dī |  
to find (*vt-t-pote.*) + you (*dl-inc.*) + book + (*proim.*) they (*pc-exc.*)  
( You may find the book next to them. -or-  
You may locate the book near them. )



Eñä pe |  
to be not (*vt-i-imp.*) + he

Mäm'mê da | Dilmeñä ye pi |  
to be cat (*vi-ps.*) + [?] - to like (*imp-*



*neg.*) + I + them (*pl-inc.*)

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( He is not *doing it!* )

( Is *it* a cat? I *hate* them! -or-  
Is *it* the cat? I *hate* them! )

ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

Béruzuhê tse fe'dä ka |  
to live (*vt-pf-opta.*) + you + (*conc.*) them (*tl-exc.*) + [*delib.-?*]  
( You want to live with them? )

### V-3. Possessive-Genitive Pronoun

The possessive-genitive pronoun<sup>9</sup> marks a substantive that is possessed and it also references the possessor as the known antecedent. The formation of the possessive-genitive pronoun occurs by using the *ḏ'* affix unto the pronoun. It is the same process as for the formation of the possessive-genitive nouns in the previous chapter (with one exception where the *v'* is not used in the pronoun class). These *púrmi* represent number as one or more possessors of the known antecedent. The possessive-genitive pronouns display the following characteristics: person, number, clusion, and case.

#### V-3-1. First Person Possessive-Genitive Pronoun

The first person possessive-genitive pronouns represent the speaker or the speaker with other individuals grouped together as the referent or referents. The referent is the possessor of or the referents are the possessors of the modified substantive or substantives. As with the first person personal pronouns, these pronouns consist of two groups of clusion: exclusive and inclusive.

The first person exclusive possessive-genitive pronoun group represents the speaker or a group associated with the speaker. The speaker also excludes marked individuals from that same group. An example of exclusion is six individuals together and the speaker remarks that three of them possess something together; while, the other three are not involved in the statement.

An example statement is as follows: “our-*three* books are on the table.” From this statement, the speaker tells the entire group that the marked individuals are to possess the books (any number of books - plural form) on the table and the speaker excludes the other three individuals who do not have any books to take.

ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

Órdê kes'si ḏ'rä gä'klimë |  
to be (*vi-t.*) + book (*pl.*) + our (*tl-exc.*) + table (*anim.*)  
( Our books are on the table. )

The first person inclusive possessive-genitive pronoun group includes all individuals associated with the speaker. An example of inclusion is five individuals who will be sharing a bedroom. The speaker remarks that they, with the speaker, will share the indicated bedroom together or is known from previous discourse. An example statement is as follows: “The bedroom is ours.”

ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ

Órdê leytäre ḏ'yâ |





Walgîyê rûyu bantîrti ð'pa lu'dárstê |

to lie (vi-t.) + there-away + worktool (pl.) + their (dl-inc.) + (pros.) fence  
 ( Their tools lie over there along the fence. )

The third person exclusive possessive-genitive pronoun group includes the individual or some individuals of the cluster that are spoken about in the context. However, this pronoun marks a specific individual or selected individuals from the cluster. The speaker previously identifies these individuals or the speaker marks the individual or individuals during the discourse as the referent or referents.

An example of exclusion consists of an indeterminate number of individuals and the group of referents is also in determinant. The example will use a military unit scenario to exemplify exclusion. There are many soldiers doing something where the speaker identifies an oddity. The speaker remarks that some individuals are carrying fake weapons due to some distinction or other knowledge; in the meantime, we must assume the rest are carrying real weapons or not at all. An example statement is as follows: “That is strange! Some of their weapons are fake.” Please note the use of the partitive infix, *-ust-*, in the example.

Selmo! Pórukê kâyusti ð'di |

Being strange - to fake (vi-ps.) + weapon (part-pl.) + their (pc-ex.)  
 ( That's strange! Some of their weapons are fake. )

The third person personal pronouns are as follows:

	Inclusive:		Exclusive:	
Singular:	ð'pe	his, hers, its	ð'de	his, hers, its
Dual:	ð'pa	their-two	ð'do	their-two
Trial:	ð'poy	their-three	ð'dä	their-three
Paucal:	ð'pâ	their-few	ð'di	their-few
Plural:	ð'pi	their (all)		

### V-3-4. Proper Possessive-Genitive Pronoun Usage

The possessive-genitive pronouns can be employed in the primitive case, secundative case, tertitive case, relative-genitive case, and the objective. The following statements display the proper usage of the possessive-genitive pronouns:

Katsê hrempi ð'ye |

to own (vi-ps.) + horse (pl.) + mine  
 ( The horses belong to me. )

Istê kes'si ð'pa |

to be (vi-ps.) + book (pl.) + their (dl.)  
 ( The two books are theirs. )





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whatever; whichever

### V-4-1-3. That Sentient Relative Pronoun

The "that" sentient relative pronoun refers to an antecedent that is a person or persons. Also, it is used in a defining or restricting clause that references the sentient antecedent.

ḗrḏō that

### V-4-1-4. Proper Sentient Relative Pronoun Usage

The following examples show the proper sentient relative pronoun usage:

Zēnē ḏām̃mensō no'yiñnaso érvō fe'ḏām̃wensō fe'yiñmesi |  
to participate (*vi-ps.*) + boy + [*rel.*] to sing (*pt.*) + who + (*comi.*) girl + (*comi.*) choir  
( The boy, who sang with the girl, is with the choir. -or-  
The boy, who sang with the girl, is in the choir. )

ḗrḏō  
ḗrḏō  
ḗrḏō

Hanê ya no'vantuwo érvérnō d'traskuyē |  
to invite (*vi-pf.*) + we (*dl.*) + [*rel.*] to come (*fl.*) + whoever + feast (*p-gen.*)  
( We invite whoever will come to our festival. )

ḗrḏō  
ḗrḏō  
ḗrḏō

ḗrḏō

Regê ye ḏām̃mensa no'kato érvḏō |  
to know of (*vi-pf.*) + I + boy (*dl.*) + to have (*rel.*) + that  
( I know the two boys that have that. )

Eñê Abramō no'balbamo érvō öl'behrē |  
to be not (*vi-neg.*) + Abram + [*rel.*] to be father (*vbl.*) + who + (*ades.*) house  
( Abram, who is the father, is not at the house. )

ḗrḏō  
ḗrḏō  
ḗrḏō

ḗrḏō

ḏāmewê no'balbewo érvō vár'palzamonē da |  
to be woman + [*rel.*] mother + who + (*ines.*) store + [?]  
( Is the woman, who is the mother, in the store? )

## V-4-2. Other Relative Pronouns


The other relative pronoun category contains relative pronouns that modify animals or things as the antecedent or antecedents in the organic or inanimate categories of gender. The pronouns have typical translations as "what animal," "what thing," "which animal," "which thing," "that animal," or "that thing." The following lists these other relative pronouns:

### V-4-2-1. Which Relative Pronoun

The "which" relative pronoun refers to an antecedent that is an animal or a thing. This pronoun denotes to "that which," "what one," "to what ones," "which one," or "which ones."


## The Pronoun Words


 érdö which; what (organic gender)

 érdë which; what (inanimate gender)

### V-4-2-2. Whichever Relative Pronoun

The "whichever" sentient relative pronoun refers to an antecedent that is an animal or a thing. This pronoun marks "anything that," "everything that," "whatever that," or "no matter who which."

 érdörnö whichever; whatever (organic gender)

 érdörnë whichever; whatever (inanimate gender)

### V-4-2-3. That Relative Pronoun

The "that" relative pronoun refers to an antecedent that is an animal or thing. It usually marks "which one," or the one identified or mentioned.

 értö that (organic gender)

 értë that (inanimate gender)

### V-4-2-4. Proper Relative Pronoun Usage

The following examples show the proper relative pronoun usage:



Bérzê ye vár'behre no'kato érdë pän'baltë |  
to dwell (vi-ps.) + I + (ines.) house + [rel.] to have (vbl.) + which + door-black  
( I live in the house which has the black door. )

Istasê no'nûmendaso wendö érdë behre na'kini |  
to be (vd-ps-pa.) + [rel.] to want (vbl-pote-pa.) + lady + what  
+ home + (bene.) child (pl.)  
( What the lady wanted was a home for the children. )



Histesê pris'sö no'räk'maso érdö ðâmemi vár'turnö ke |  
to escape (vi-pf-pa.) + beast + [rel.] to attack (vbl-pa.) + which + man (pl.)  
+ (ines.) forest  
( The beast, which attacked the men, escaped into the forest. )



Kérhasê pe ðâmemö no'doytaso unulmu érdë |  
to ignore (vt-pf-pa.) + she + man + [rel.] to prove (vbl-pa.)  
+ wise (neg.) + which  
( She ignored the man, which proved unwise. )





Kiskeñê no'púrso tse érdernë mänsë |  
to burn (vt-pf-neg.) + [rel.] to cook (vbl.) + you + whatever + food  
( Whatever you cook don't burn the food. )

### V-5. Interrogative Pronoun

The interrogative pronoun<sup>12</sup> refers to a substantive that is in a statement in the interrogative mood<sup>13</sup>. When the statement contains an interrogative pronoun, the pronoun represents an unknown antecedent in question. It can be the subject or an object of the verb or verbal in the statement. The interrogative pronouns are *who*, *what*, *which*, *where*, and *when*.

#### V-5-1. Who Interrogative Pronoun

The "who" interrogative pronoun references what or which individual or individuals. It is transliterated as "who" or "whom". This pronoun is used when asking about a person or persons. It always inquires about referents who are of the sentient gender.



revö

who; whom; whose

#### V-5-2. What Interrogative Pronoun

The "what" interrogative pronoun references which thing, action, event, condition, kind, or idea. This pronoun is used when asking about anything in the organic and inanimate genders. This pronoun is never used with the sentient gender.



resë

what

#### V-5-3. Which Interrogative Pronouns

The "which" interrogative pronouns reference what particular one or what ones. These pronouns are used when asking about what one or what ones with a more specific reference or an degree of difference. These pronouns consist of two form that are gender specific when asking about anyone or anything. One "which" form encompasses all animate gender referents; while the other focuses on referents in the inanimate gender.



rekö

which (animate gender)



rekë

which (inanimate gender)

#### V-5-4. Where Interrogative Pronoun

The "where" interrogative pronoun references what or which place or places. It is transliterated as "where," "what place," or "which place". This pronoun is used when asking about a place, point, or location.



themë

where (inanimate gender)

#### V-5-5. When Interrogative Pronoun

## The Pronoun Words

The "when" interrogative pronoun references what time or which times. It is transliterated as "when," "what time," or "which time". This pronoun is used when asking about a point in time or a period of time.



theyë

when (inanimate gender)

### V-5-6. Interrogative Statement Formation and Interrogative Pronoun Usage

The formation of any interrogative statement follows the rules in the interrogative mood. In a later chapter, the interrogative and deliberative types of questions are described in more detail. For our purposes, only the interrogative question type is used in the following examples.

The formation of the interrogative question follows the same word order as any statement in Mártölämmë. However, the interrogative logoglyph "𐌆" is always the final element of the statement. In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *da*. The formation of interrogative statement is as follows:

{< verb > + < subject >} + [< object > + < object > + [objective... ]] + *da*

The following sentences exemplify proper interrogative pronoun usage:



Bezê tse rekê vildodhu da |  
to choose (*vt-pf.*) + you + which + like (*super.*) + [?]  
( Choose which you like best? )



Nùmê kinö resê da |  
to want (*vt-pf.*) + child + what + [?]  
( What is he wanting? )



Zárkasê rekö il'kinö da |  
to injure (*vi-pf-pa.*) + which + (*abas.*) child + [?]  
( Which of the children was hurt? )

Metsasê  
to complete  
( Who

revö banutê da  
(*vy-pf-pa.*) + who +  
completed the



task + [?]  
task? )



Nanê kinö ð'revö gä'nansê da |  
to sit (*vi-ps.*) + whose + child + (*anaim.*) chair + [?]  
( Whose child sits on the chair? )

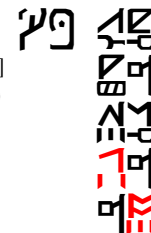


Vantê tse bär'themê da |  
to come (*vi-pf.*) + you + (*abla.*) where + [?]  
( Where did you come from? )



Katê tse resê da'kösusê da |  
to have (*vt-pf.*) + you + what + (*caus.*) dinner + [?]  
( What are you having for dinner? )

Gostê doynosê theyë da |  
to continue (*vt-pf.*) + test + when + [?]  
( When did the test continue? )



Wa'dárpê pänê theyë da |  
to close (*vt-pf-ft.*) + when + door + [?]  
( When will the door be closed? )

Pendê resê da |  
to happen (*vi-pf.*) + what + [?]  
( What is happening? )



### V-6. Demonstrative Pronoun

## The Pronoun Words

The demonstrative pronouns<sup>14</sup> represent antecedents that point out or identify particular things, persons, or places. These pronouns have three attributes: case, number, and proximity<sup>15</sup>. The characteristic of proximity denotes three states: neutral, nearness, or farness, literally or figuratively. The language of Mártölämmë contains three types of demonstrative pronouns: this (neutral), that (proximal), and that (distal).

### V-6-1. This Demonstrative Pronoun

The "this" demonstrative pronoun indicates the person, place, or thing that is present. It also marks situations where the antecedents is just mentioned, designated, or understood. The proximity characteristic of the "this" pronoun is neutral; hence, its usage is the same as in English. These pronouns transliterate as "this" and "these". These pronouns are as follows:

Singular:	ᚱ	be	this-one
Dual:	ᚱᚱ	ba	these-two
Trial:	ᚱᚱᚱ	boy	these-three
Paucal:	ᚱᚱᚱᚱ	bâ	these-few
Plural:	ᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱ	bi	these-many

### V-6-2. That (Proximal) Demonstrative Pronoun

The proximal "that" demonstrative pronoun indicates the person, place, or thing mentioned, implied, designated, or understood. It also refers to a time, an event, or action mentioned or understood. The proximity of this pronoun is proximal<sup>16</sup> that marks nearness or more immediate in time or thought. In English, these pronouns are "that" and "those". These pronouns are as follows:

Singular:	ᚱᚱ	ge	that-one [ by or near you ]
Dual:	ᚱᚱᚱ	ga	those-two [ by or near you ]
Trial:	ᚱᚱᚱᚱ	goy	those-three [ by or near you ]
Paucal:	ᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱ	gâ	those-few [ by or near you ]
Plural:	ᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱ	gi	those-many [ by or near you ]

### V-6-3. That (Distal) Demonstrative Pronoun

The distal "that" demonstrative pronoun indicates the person, place, or thing mentioned, implied, designated, or understood. This pronouns can refer to a remote time, a distant event, or some past action. The proximity of this pronoun is distal<sup>17</sup> that denotes "far-ness" or less immediate in time or thought. In English, these pronouns are "that" and "those". These pronouns are as follows:

Singular:	ᚱᚱᚱ	me	that-one [ away from you ]
Dual:	ᚱᚱᚱᚱ	ma	those-two [ away from you ]



## The Pronoun Words

The singular indefinite pronouns refer to one antecedent that may be a person, place, or thing. The following are the singular indefinite pronouns:

<u>Animate</u>	<u>Inanimate</u>	<u>English</u>
 inö	 inë	one; alone
 eñö	 eñë	none
 sumö	 sumë	either
 en'sumö	 en'sumë	neither
 eñinö	 eñinë	no one; nobody / nothing; not one
 mekö	 mekë	anyone; anybody; someone; somebody / anything; something
 zóřö	 zóřë	other; else
 en'zóřö	 en'zóřë	no other
 hâtö	 hâtë	each [every]
 tsóřö	 tsóřë	another

### V-7-2. Dual Indefinite Pronouns

The dual indefinite pronouns refer to two antecedents that may be two persons, places, or things. The following are the dual indefinite pronouns:

	<u>English</u>
 ima	both; two
 eña	no two; not two
 suma	either; one of two
 en'suma	neither; none of two
 yema	two of several
 meka	any two; some two
 zóřa	other two
 en'zóřa	no two others
 hâta	each-two [every two]
 tsóřa	another two

### V-7-3. Trial Indefinite Pronouns

## The Pronoun Words

The trial indefinite pronouns refer to three antecedents that may be three persons, places, or things. The following are the trial indefinite pronouns:

		<u>English</u>
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	imoy	trio; three
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	eñoy	no three; not three
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	sumoy	either; one of three
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	en̄sumoy	neither, none of three
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	yemoy	three of several
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	mekoy	any three; some three
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	zóřoy	other three
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	en̄zóřoy	no three others
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	hâtoy	each-three [every three]
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	tsóřoy	another three

### V-7-4. Paucal Indefinite Pronouns

The paucal indefinite pronouns refer to three or more, but less than many antecedents. It may refer to a few persons, few places, or few things. The following are the paucal indefinite pronouns:

		<u>English</u>
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	imâ	few
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	eñâ	no few; not the few
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	sumâ	either; one of the few
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	en̄sumâ	neither, none of the few
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	yemâ	few from several
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	mekâ	any of the few; some the few
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	zóřâ	other few
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	en̄zóřâ	no few others
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	hâtâ	each [few]
𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹	tsóřâ	another few

### V-7-5. Plural Indefinite Pronouns



## The Pronoun Words

The plural indefinite pronouns refer to four or more referents that may be persons, places, or things. The following are the plural indefinite pronouns:

		<u>English</u>
ᠪᠡᠷᠡ	fěřě	all; whole; entire
ᠮᠡᠰᠢ	pesi	few; several; little
ᠮᠡᠰᠢ	mesi	many; much
ᠲᠡᠶᠢ	teyi	any; some
ᠡᠨᠢ	eñi	not any
ᠰᠤᠮᠢ	sumi	either; one of many
ᠡᠨᠰᠤᠮᠢ	enʹsumi	neither; none of many
ᠶᠡᠮᠢ	yemi	various, several
ᠮᠡᠬᠢ	meki	everyone; everybody; everything
ᠵᠣᠶᠢ	zõfi	others
ᠡᠨᠵᠣᠶᠢ	enʹzõfi	no others

The following sentences exemplify proper indefinite pronoun usage:

ᠷᠣᠰᠲᠤᠰᠡ ᠬᠠᠲᠤ ᠶᠡᠯᠢᠨᠢ ᠭᠤᠯᠡᠴᠬᠠᠨᠳᠡ |

Rostasê hâtõ il'kini guleᠴhandě |  
to run (vt-pf-pa.)+ each + (abas.) children + race- long  
( Each of the children ran the long race. )

Katseñê enʹsumâ pe |  
to belong (vt-ps-neg.)+ neither (pc.) + pe  
( Neither does belong to him. )

ᠬᠢᠰᠲᠤᠰᠡ ᠶᠡᠮᠠ ᠪᠠᠷᠢᠬᠤᠯᠤᠯᠡ |

Histasê ima bár'kulpě |  
to flee (vi-pf-pa.)+ two + (abla.) place  
( One fled from the place. )

Bezê pe mekoy da'bantě |  
to choose (vt-pf.) + he + anyone (tl.) + (caus.) work  
( He chooses anyone for the work. )

ᠪᠠᠨᠲᠤᠰᠡ ᠮᠡᠬᠤ ᠰᠣᠷᠢ ᠨᠠᠭᠡ |

Bantasê mekõ sóři na'pe |  
to work (vt-pf-pa.)+ someone + stone (pl.) + (bene.)him  
( Someone worked the stones for him. )

ᠪᠠᠨᠲᠤᠰᠡ ᠲᠰᠣᠷᠠ ᠶᠡᠯᠢᠨᠢ ᠣᠷ |

Wa'viludasê tsóřâ fu'pi ór |  
to select (vt-pf-ft.) + another (pc.)+ (medi.) them + abm.  
( Another shall be selected from among them.)

## V-8. Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

## The Pronoun Words

Reflexive pronouns<sup>19</sup> and intensive pronouns do not exist in the Mártölämmë. In English, the reflexive pronouns indicate an action directed back to the agent or the doer of the action. The predicate has the middle voice to convey such meanings that is covered in the next chapter.