Stems which can not have plural or case suffixes but may have tense suffixes are called as verbs in the present study.

4.1. VS -> \{ Dvb \}

\{ Rvb \}

Verb satellite (VS) represents verbs with or without suffixes. VS is broadly classified into two groups as defective (Dvb) and regular verbs (Rvb). The former do not take any suffix while the latter are capable of doing so.

Examples:

Dvb:

ja:y  'want'

mAy  'not'

purO  'enough'

Rvb:

u:b  'fly'

po:d  'fall'

li:p  'hide'
Verb satellites can also be classified as transitive verb (\(V_t\)) and intransitive Verbs (\(V_l\)) on the basis of their syntactic concord: The intransitive past stems agree in gender and number with the subject noun while the transitive past stems agree in gender and number with the object noun and the subject noun will take the instrumental case suffix.

Examples:

\(V_l:\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject noun</th>
<th>Past verb stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mas. ãw</td>
<td>nidlō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fem. ãw</td>
<td>nidlî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neut. tē</td>
<td>nidlë</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(V_t:\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject noun</th>
<th>Past verb stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mas. ãw</td>
<td>nidlō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fem. ãw</td>
<td>nidlî</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vt:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject noun</th>
<th>Object noun</th>
<th>Past verb stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mas</td>
<td>ŏwE ab0</td>
<td>(mas) kel0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fem.</td>
<td>ŏwE ka:j</td>
<td>(fem) keli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neut.</td>
<td>ŏwE kelE</td>
<td>(neut) kelE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'I ate a mango'
'I ate a cashew apple'
'I ate a plantain'

{l;c apAy plye pl:l polE purs d1 dad ka kangE me;j wa:e} Rvb+ caus.

'pick up'
'call'
'drink'
'squeeze'
'see'
'rub'
'give'
'send'
'eat'
'receive'
'count'
'read'
Regular verbs (Rvb) are divided into two groups which may be followed by tense and modal suffixal morphemes (TMS).

Rvb1 are those which can take causal suffix.
Examples:

- po:d  'fall'
- bo:s  'sit down'
- mo:r  'die'
- ka    'eat'

4.4. Rvb2 → Rvb - caus.

Rvb2 are those which can not take causal suffix i.e., minus causal suffix.

Examples:

- ja    'become'
- as    'to be'

4.5. Caus → [Ay] / Rvb1 [c] $→$

wAy

Causative has two forms: -Ay is added to the consonant ending Rvb1 stems and -wAy elsewhere.
Tense and modal suffixal morphemes are divided into (1) tense markers (T) obligatorily followed by pronominal terminations (PT) and (ii) modal suffixal markers (MS.)

Examples:

**Stem + T + PT:**

- nidd-ta-ye (R.6) > nittay 'you' (sg.) sleep'
- je:w-ta-y (R.1) > jewtay 'you' (sg.) dine'
- ká-ta-ye > kätay 'you' (sg.) eat'

**Stem + MS**

- u:t-a (R.1) > u:ta 'get up'
- piye-a (R.2) > piyeya 'drink'
- marük (R.1) > marük 'to beat'
Tense (T) is divided into present tense (Present), past tense (Past), habitual past tense (Habitual past), perfect tense (Perfect), past-perfect tense (Past perfect) and future tense (Future).

Examples:

**Stem + Present + PT**

nid-ta-t (R.6) > nittat 'they sleep'

**Stem + past + PT**

nid-l-øy > mdløy 'you slept' (sg. mas)

**Stem + Habitual past + PT**

kā-tal-øy > kātaløy 'you were eating' (sg. mas)
Stem + Perfect + PT

je:w-la-y (R.1) > jewlay 'you have eaten'
(sg. mas)

Stem + Past perfect + PT

nid-All-Oy > nidAllOy 'you had slept'
(Sg. mas)

Stem + Future + PT

di-toi-Oy > ditOlOy 'you will give'
(sg. mas)

4.8. Present

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{ta} \\
\text{ta} \quad \begin{cases} \text{PlFp} \\
\text{else} \end{cases}
\end{array}
\]

Present tense morpheme (Present) has only two alternants \(\text{\textit{\textae}}\) -t\(\text{\textae}\) occurs before first person plural marker and \(\text{\textit{\textae}}\) -ta elsewhere.

Examples:

\begin{align*}
nid-t\text{\textae}-w & \quad (R.6) > nitt\text{\textae}w \quad 'we sleep' \\
nid-ta-y & \quad (R.6) > nittay \quad 'you (sg.) sleep' \\
k\text{\textae}-ta-y & > k\text{\textae}tay \quad 'you (sg.) eat' \\
je:w-ta-y & \quad (R.1) > jettay \quad 'you (sg.) dine'
\end{align*}
4.9. past ——> l

The past tense morpheme (past) is -1

Examples:

- n1d-l-E-y → n1dlEy 'you (n.sg.) slept'
- ke-l-E-y → kelEy 'you (n.sg.) ate'
- je:w-l-E-y (R.1) → jwelEy 'you (n.sg.) dined'

4.40 Habitual Past ——> tal

The habitual past tense morpheme (Habitual past) is -tal.

Examples:

- wa:c-tal-O- (R.1) → wactalo 'I was reading'
- u:b-tal-E (R.1,6) → uptalE 'It was flying'
- kA:r-tal-E (R.1) → kArtaI 'It was doing'
4.11. Perfect → lya

la

lā
The noun (N) is subject noun (SN) if the verb is intransitive (Vi), if it is transitive (Vt) the noun is object noun (ON).

Perfect tense morpheme (perfect) has four allomorphs:

1) **oo-lya** Occurs in between:

   (a) in transitive verb stem and the personal endings: —, y, $\emptyset$ if the subject noun (SN) is feminine.

   (b) in transitive verb stem and the P.E. **oo-t** if the SN is mas/fem/Neut.

   (c) transitive verb stem and the P.E. **oo-Ø** if the subject noun (ON) is feminine.

   (d) transitive verb stem and the P.E. **oo-t** if the ON is masculine or feminine.
ii) \(\omega\) -ly\(\bar{a}\) occurs in between:

(a) intransitive or transitive verb stem and the P.E. \(\omega\) -t if in the former case the SN or in the latter case the ON is neuter.

(b) intransitive verb stem and the P.E. \(\omega\) -m.

iii) \(\omega\) -la occurs in between:

(a) intransitive verb stem and the P.E. \(\omega\) -y or \(\omega\) -\(\emptyset\) if the SN is neuter.

(b) transitive verb stem and the P.E. \(\omega\) -\(\emptyset\) if the ON is neuter.

iv) \(\omega\) -la occurs in between:

(a) the intransitive verb stem and the P.E. \(\omega\) - , \(\omega\) -y and \(\omega\) -\(\emptyset\) if the SN is masculine.

(b) the transitive verb stem and the P.E. \(\omega\) -\(\emptyset\) if the ON is masculine.
Examples:

**Stem + Perfect + P.E.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Perfect</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nid-lya- (R.7)</td>
<td>nxndlya</td>
<td>I(fem)</td>
<td>have slept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nid-lya-y</td>
<td>nidlyay</td>
<td>you (sg.fem)</td>
<td>slept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nid-lya-∅</td>
<td>nidlya</td>
<td>she has slept</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nid-lya-t</td>
<td>nidlyat</td>
<td>they (mas/fem.)</td>
<td>have slept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke-lya-∅</td>
<td>kelya</td>
<td>has eaten (fem)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke-lya-t</td>
<td>kelyat</td>
<td>have eaten (mas/fem.sg.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelyā-t</td>
<td>kelyāt</td>
<td>have eaten (neut. Pl)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nid-lyā-w</td>
<td>nidlyāw</td>
<td>we have slept</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nid-lā-y</td>
<td>nidlay</td>
<td>you (neut.sg.)</td>
<td>have slept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nid-lā-∅</td>
<td>nidlā</td>
<td>it has slept</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke-lā-∅</td>
<td>kelā</td>
<td>has eaten (neut.sg.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nid-lā- (R.7)</td>
<td>nidlā</td>
<td>I (mas)</td>
<td>have slept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nid-lā-y</td>
<td>nidlay</td>
<td>you (mas)</td>
<td>have slept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nid-lā-∅</td>
<td>nidla</td>
<td>he has slept</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke-lā-∅</td>
<td>kela</td>
<td>has eaten (mas.sg.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.13. Past perfect

Past perfect tense morpheme (past perfect) has two allomorphs: \( \text{oo} - \text{ll} \) occurs after the verb stems ending in any vowel or the semi consonant \(-y\) and \( \text{oo} - \text{All} \) elsewhere.

Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
nid-\text{All}-\text{O} & \rightarrow \text{nidadll} & \text{I(mas) had slept} \\
\text{piye-ll}-\text{I} & \rightarrow \text{piyelll} & \text{I(fem) had drunk} \\
\text{ke-ll-O} & \rightarrow \text{kellO} & \text{had eaten (mas)}
\end{align*}
\]

4.14. Future

Future tense morpheme (future) has two alternants: \( \text{oo} - \text{tol} \) occurs before the P.E. \(-O\) and \( \text{oo} - \text{tel} \) elsewhere.

Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{di-tol-O} & \rightarrow \text{ditoll} & \text{I(mas) will give} \\
\text{di-tel-I} & \rightarrow \text{ditellI} & \text{I(fem) will give} \\
\text{di-tel-I-\emptyset} & \rightarrow \text{ditellI} & \text{They(neut) will give}
\end{align*}
\]
Pronominal terminations (PT) are divided into gender number markers (GNb) and personal endings (PE). The former occur after the past, habitual past, past perfect and future stems while the latter after the GNb preceded by intransitive verb + past, habitual past, intransitive verb + past perfect, future; present and negative stems.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Stem + past + GNb} \\
nid\text{-}l\text{-}G & \rightarrow nidl\ddot{o} & \text{I slept'} \\
ke\text{-}l\text{-}o & \rightarrow hel\ddot{o} & \text{I ate'} \\
polE\text{-}l\ddot{E} & \rightarrow polEl\ddot{e} & \text{I saw'}
\end{align*}
\]
Stem + Habitual Past + G Nb

nid-tal-i (R.6) > nittali 'she was sleeping'
ka-tal-E > katalE 'it was eating'
pole-tal-0 > poletal0 'he was seeing'

Stem + Past perfect + G Nb

nid-All-0- (R.7) > nidAll0 'I had slept'
ke-ll-0 > kell0 'I had eaten'
pole-ll-0 > polell0 'I had seen'

Stem + Future + G Nb

di+tol-0- (R.7) > ditol0 'I will give'
nid-tol-0- (R.6,7) > nittol0 'I will sleep'
ka-tol-0- (R.7) > katal0 'I will eat'

Stem Vi + Past + G Nb + PE

nid-l-0-y > nidlo y 'you (sg. mas) slept'
je:w-l-0-y > jewl0y 'you (sg. mas) ate'
bo:s-l-0- (R.1,7) > boslo 'I sat'

Stem + Habitual Past + G Nb + PE

ka-tal-0- (R.7) > katal0 'I (mas) was eating'
ka-tal-i- (R.7) > katali 'I (fem) was eating'
ka-tal-ya-w > katalyaw 'we were eating'
Vi Stem + Past perfect + GNb + PE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vi Stem + Past perfect + GNb + PE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>niβ-All-O- (R.7)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>niβAllō</em> 'I (mas) had slept'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>niβ-All-ya-w</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>niβAllyāw</em> 'we had slept'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>niβ-All-1-y</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(niβAlliy) 'you (fem.sg.) had slept'</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stem + Future + GNb + PE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem + Future + GNb + PE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>d1-tel-1-Ø</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>diteli</em> 'she will give'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>d1-tel-ya-t</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(ditelyat) 'you (pl.) will give'</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>d1-tel-1-y</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(ditelyi) 'you (fem.sg.) will give'</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stem + Present + PE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem + Present + PE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>niβ-ta-</strong> (R.6,7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(niβtā</em> 'I sleep'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>je:w-ta-</strong> (R.1,7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(jewtā</em> 'I eat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kā-ta-y</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(kātāy</em> 'you eat'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stem + Negative + PE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem + Negative + PE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>wa:ci-na-</strong> (R.1,7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(wacinā</em> 'I do not read'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>wa:ci-ūnāy</strong> (R.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(wacūnāy</em> 'you (sg.) have not read'*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kāy-sEnā-y</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(kāy-sEnāy</em> 'you (sg.neut) have not read'*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gender-number suffix is divided as singular and plural.

Singular gender-number suffix is further divided into masculine feminine and neuter.

Masculine singular has only one allo:- 0

Examples:

ke-ll-O  > kelo  'had eaten'
jew-1-O (R.1) > jewlO  'he took meals'
piye-l-O  > piyelO  'he drunk'

Feminine singular has only one allo:- 1
Examples:

ke-l-i > keli 'ate'
je:w-l-i (R.1) > jewli 'She took meals'
piye-l-i > piyeli 'She drank'

4.20. Sg. Neut. → E

Neuter singular has only one alternant: -E

Examples:

nid-l-E > nidlE 'It slept'
u:b-l-E (R.1) > ublE 'It flew'
na:c-l-E (R.1) > naclE 'It danced'

[ya] $ P.E.P.-Ø if the N1s
[P.E.P. Pl] W [Mas]
[w] [Fem]
[t] [Neut]

Plural gender-number suffix has five allos. They occur after the past or habitual past or past perfect or future or past adjectival participle.
\( \omega -E, \omega -yo \) and \( \omega -i \) occur before plural personal ending marker \(-\emptyset\) or space. The further conditioning factor, however, is the noun \( (N) \). \( N \) is subjective noun in the case of intransitive verb and it is objective noun in the case of transitive verb. If \( N \) is masculine then \( \omega -E \), if feminine, \( \omega -yo \) and if neuter \( \omega -i \) occurs \(-\omega -yas\) occurs before plural personal ending; \(-w\) and \( \omega -ya\) before the plural personal ending \(-t\).

Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
nid-l-E-\emptyset & \rightarrow nidl\varepsilon \quad \text{'they (mas) slept'} \\
nid-l-yo-\emptyset & \rightarrow nidlyo \quad \text{'they (fem) slept'} \\
nid-l-i-\emptyset & \rightarrow nidli \quad \text{'they (neut) slept'} \\
ke-l-E & \rightarrow kel\varepsilon \quad \text{'ate'} \\
nid-l-ya-w & \rightarrow nidlyaw \quad \text{'we slept'} \\
nid-l-ya-t & \rightarrow nidlyat \quad \text{'you slept'}
\end{align*}
\]

4.22. PE \( \rightarrow \) PE

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c}
\{ \text{sg.} \} \\
\{ \text{pl.} \}
\end{array}
\end{array}
\]

Personal endings are classified as singular personal ending \((PE. \text{ sg.})\) and plural personal ending \((PE. \text{ pl.})\)
Singular personal ending is sub classified as first person singular (Sg.Fp), second person singular (Sg.Sp) and third person singular (Sg.Tp.)

First person singular personal ending is nasalization:

Examples:

- nid-l-o- (R.7) > nidloo 'I slept' (mas)
- kâ-tal-o- (R.7) > katólo 'I was eating' (mas)
- nid-All-o-(R.7) > nidlallo 'I had slept' (mas)
- dî-tel-i- (R.7) > dîtelli 'I will give' (fem)
- borAy-ta- (R.7) > borAyta 'I write'
- mo:r-Ana- (R.1,7)>morAnä 'I do not die'

Second person singular ending is oo~y

Examples:

- nid-l-o-y > nidlooy 'you slept' (mas)
Third person singular ending is $\infty - \emptyset$

Examples:

- $\text{nid} \cdot \text{l-} 0 \emptyset \rightarrow \text{nidl} \quad \text{She slept}$
- $\text{k} \text{atal-o} \emptyset \rightarrow \text{katalo} \quad \text{He was eating}$
- $\text{Jew-All} \cdot \text{E-0} (R.1) \rightarrow \text{JewAllE} \quad \text{It had dared}$
- $\text{dí-tol-0} \emptyset \rightarrow \text{dítol0} \quad \text{He will give}$
- $\text{ub-ta-} 0 \ (R.1, 6) \rightarrow \text{upta} \quad \text{He flies}$
- $\text{borAy-nā-} 0 \rightarrow \text{borAynā} \quad \text{He, she, it does not write}$

Plural personal ending (PE.Pl) is sub classified as first person plural (Pl.Fp.) and non-first person plural (Pl.NFP).
First person plural ending is -w

Examples:

nid-l-ya-w > nidlyaw 'we (m/f/n) slept'
ká-tal-ya-w > kátyalw 'we were eating'
nid-All-ya-w > nidallyaw 'we had slept'

The non first person plural i.e., first and second person plural personal ending has two allos: -t occurs after the Gn suffix -ya or -yā and the negative past; φ -φ elsewhere.

Examples:

nid-lya-t > nidlyat 'you/they slept'
ká-tal-ya-t > kátyalat 'you/they were eating'
nid-All-ya-t > nidallyat 'you/they had slept'
nid-ta-t (R.6) > mittat 'you/they are sleeping'
nid-Anā-t > nidAnāt 'you/they are not sleeping'
Modal suffixes (MS) are divided into eight classes in which each morpheme has its own function and position of occurrence.

Imperative suffix (MS imp) -a occurs with verbal stems (V). It gives the meaning of command and also denotes plurality. Singular imperative is unmarked.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Imp</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kā-a</td>
<td>kāya</td>
<td>'you eat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uṭ-a</td>
<td>uṭa</td>
<td>'you get up'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piye-a</td>
<td>piyeya</td>
<td>'you drink'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kArAy-a</td>
<td>kArAy</td>
<td>'you cause to do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nā-a</td>
<td>nāya</td>
<td>'you bathe'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Permissive suffix (MS per) has two allos:

-udi occurs in between the consonant ending transative verbs stem and personal ending if the subject noun is in the third person - wdi occurs after the vowel ending transitive verb stem and before the P.E. if SN is in TP. oo-ɔdi occurs in between the intransitive verb stem and PE if SN is in TP; oo-ů occurs after the verb stem if SN is FP, sg; if plural oo-ya occurs.

Examples:

gas-udi-Ø > gasūdi 'let him clean'
kå-wdi-Ø (R.7) > kāwdi 'let him eat'
uxt-ɔdi-Ø (R.1) > uxtūdī 'let him get up'
wa:d-ū (R.1) > wadū 'let me serve'
wa:d-ya (R.1) > wadya 'let us serve'
je:-wdi-t (R.1,7) > jēwdit 'let them dire'
4.33. MS int → yet/Vs

Intensive suffix (MS int) -yet occurs after verb stem.

Examples:

kâw-yet > kâwyet 'can eat'
nid-yet > nidyet 'can sleep'
kâ:r-yet (R.1) > kâryet 'can do'
ma:r-yet (R.1) > maryet 'can beat'

4.34. MS def → -je/Vs

Definitive suffix (MS def) -je occurs after the verb stems.

Examples:

kây-je > kâyje 'should eat'
dî-je > dîje 'should give'
wa:ci-je (R.1) > wacije 'should read'
hasA-je > hasAje 'should laugh'

4.35. MS neg. → MS neg

\{ \begin{align*}
& \text{pr} \\
& \text{pt} \\
& \text{fut}
\end{align*} \}
Negative suffix (MS neg) is classified as present negative (MS neg. Pr), past negative (MS neg. pt.) and future negative (MS neg. fut.)

4.36. MS neg Pr $\rightarrow -$na / Vs -PE

Present negative -$na occurs in between the verbal stem and the personal ending.

Examples:

- wa:ci-nä- (R.1,8) > wacınä 'I do not read'
- wa:ci-nä-w (R.1) > wacınäw 'we do not read'
- morA-nä-w > moränäw 'we do not die'
- polE-nä-t > polänät 'they do not see'

4.37. MS neg. Pt. $\rightarrow$

Negatives past suffix (MS neg. pt) has three variants: -$una occurs after the consonant ending transitive verb stem; -$wna occurs after the vowel
or -y ending transitive verb stem and oo -ownā after the intransitive verb stems.

Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{wa:c-ūnā- (R.1,8)} & > \text{wacūnā} \quad \text{I have not read} \\
\text{polē-wnā-y} & > \text{polēwnāy} \quad \text{you have not seen} \\
\text{mī-ownā-w} & > \text{mīdownāw} \quad \text{we have not slept} \\
\text{kāwōy-ownā (R.9)} & > \text{kāwownā} \quad \text{they have not caused to eat} \\
\end{align*}
\]

4.38. MS neg fut $\rightarrow$ S.....nā / Vs - PE //

Negative future (MS neg. fut) suffix is a discontinuous morpheme. The GNb suffix fills the gap and thus completes the morpheme. $S.....nā$ occurs in between the verb stem and the personal ending.

Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kāy-sōnā- (R.8)} & > \text{kāysōnā} \quad \text{I (ms) will not eat} \\
\text{kāy-sinā- (R.8)} & > \text{kāysinā} \quad \text{I (fem.) will not eat} \\
\text{kāy-sēnā-y} & > \text{kāysēnāy} \quad \text{you (neut.sg.) will not eat} \\
\end{align*}
\]
Simultaneous suffix is -tana. It occurs after the verb stem and indicates that an action takes place simultaneously with another action.

Examples:

- je:w-tana (R.1) > jewtana 'while eating'
- pïye-tana > piyetana 'while drinking'
- nid-tana (R.6) > mittana 'while sleeping'

Conditional suffix (MS con) -yar occurs after the past tense suffix.

Examples:

- ge-l-yar > gelyar 'If gone'
- me-la-yar > melyar 'if dead'
- wâ:c-la-yar (R.1) > wâclyar 'if lived'
Infinitive suffix has four alls: -wk occurs after the vowel ending transitive verb stems; -ūk occurs after the consonant ending transitive verb stems oo-ōk after the intransitive verb stems and oo-ōwk occurs after causatives.

Examples:

- plye-wk (R.7) > plye₃wkg 'to drink'
- kā-wk (R.7) > kā₃wkg 'to eat'
- pus-ūk (R.1) > pusūk 'to wipe'
- u:₃b-ōk (R.1) > ubōk 'to fly'
- da₃d-ūk > da₃dūk 'to send'
- lip-ōk (R.1) > lipōk 'to hide'
- kawoy-ōwkg (R.9) > kawōwkg 'to cause to eat'
- rādāy-ōwkg (R.9) > rādōwkg 'to cause to cry'
4.42. Stem alternants:

\{ \text{kå} \} \\

\text{ke} \quad \text{occurs before the suffixal morpheme beginning with l.} \\
\text{abE keE} \quad \text{'ate mangoes'} \\
\text{kå} \quad \text{occurs before the suffixal morpheme beginning with w.} \\
\text{kâwk} \quad \text{'to eat'} \\
\text{kâw} \quad \text{occurs before the suffixal morpheme beginning with y and MS neg. pt.} \\
\text{kâwyet} \quad \text{'can eat'} \\
\text{kâwnây} \quad \text{'you have not eaten'} \\
\text{kay} \quad \text{occurs before MS neg.pr. MS neg.fut. and MS def.} \\
\text{kâynâ} \quad \text{'I do not eat'} \\
\text{kâysona} \quad \text{'I will not eat'} \\
\text{kâyje} \quad \text{'should eat'} \\
\text{kå} \quad \text{else.}
\{\text{\textbf{morI}}\} \quad \text{'die'}

\text{me} \quad \text{occurs before the suffixal morpheme beginning with l.}

\text{melO} \quad \text{'he died'}

\text{morA} \quad \text{occurs before MS neg.pr.}

\text{morAnA} \quad \text{'I do not die'}

\text{morI} \quad \text{else.}

\{\text{\textbf{wO:c}}\} \quad \text{'go'}

\text{ge} \quad \text{occurs before the suffixal morpheme beginning with l.}

\text{gelI} \quad \text{'she went'}

\text{(w)e} \quad \text{occurs before the suffixal morpheme beginning with t.}

\text{(w)eta} \quad \text{'he, she it goes'}

\text{wO:c} \quad \text{else.}

\{\text{\textbf{nIdE}}\} \quad \text{'sleep'}

\text{nId} \quad \text{occurs before suffixal \textbf{a} morpheme}

\text{nIda} \quad \text{'you (Pl.) sleep'}

\text{nIdE} \quad \text{else}
\{ \text{apAy} \} \quad \text{'call'}

\text{apo} \quad \text{occurs before suffixal morpheme beginning with -w}

\text{apo wk} \quad \text{'to call'}

\text{apAy else.}

\{ \text{je:w} \} \quad \text{'dine'}

\text{je:} \quad \text{occurs before MS neg.pt., MS per, and MS inf.}

\text{jewnā} \quad \text{'not eaten'}

\text{jēwānt} \quad \text{'let them eat'}

\text{jē:wk} \quad \text{'to eat'}

\text{je:w else.}

\{ \text{ye} \} \quad \text{'come'}

\text{ay} \quad \text{occurs before past suffix}

\text{aylo} \quad \text{'he came'}

\text{ye} \quad \text{occurs before present suffix}

\text{yeta} \quad \text{'s/he, it came'}
ayi occurs before past perfect suffix

ayillO 'he had came'

\{ waːc \} 'read'

wacI occurs before MS def., MS neg. pr.

wacIje 'should read'

wacinā 'I do not read'

waːc elsewhere.

\{ has \} 'laugh'

hasA occurs before MS def., MS neg. pr.

hasAje 'should laugh'

hasAnā 'I do not laugh'

has elsewhere.