

Pattern 1 (called Independent AI)

1. Nopaiwi n'-d-elosa. 'I am going far--. off.' JL84:94 AI Independent Indicative
2. Kagui k'-d-elaloka? (sing.) 'What are you doing?' (sing.) JL84:92 AI Independent Indicative
3. Wz8mi kelozo. 'He (she) speaks too much.' JL84:94 AI Independent Indicative
4. N'-d-abaznodakabena. 'We are making baskets.' JL84:92 AI Independent Indicative
5. K'-d-achowi m8jibna kpiwi. 'We have to go into the woods.' JL84:93 AI Independent Indicative
6. k'oz8mi neskt8gwziba. 'you make too much noise.' JL84:94 AI Independent Indicative
7. Wz8mi ms8doak. 'They speak too loud.' JL84:94 AI Independent Indicative

Pattern 2 (called Conjunct AI)

- 1a. Nia adali kchiawwia. 'I am the oldest.' JL84:100 AI Conjunct Indicative
- 2a. T8ni alosaan. 'Where are you going?' JL84:94 AI Conjunct Indicative
- 3a. Awani u wigit? 'Who lives here?' JL84:92 AI Conjunct Indicative Ni nakwtabit, And when he was alone, GM 33:10
- 4a. Iagimina u piksikok, wajiba pidigakadawôak 'Send us into the swine, that we may enter into them' GM:12 AI Conjunct Indicative
- 5a. Waji lladawôbiakw ta wlômawaldamakw. that we may see and believe GM:32 AI Conjunct Indicative
- 6a. T8ni alosaakw. 'Where are you going?' JL84:94 AI Conjunct Indicative
- 7a. 'M8joak wigiidit. 'They are going home.' JL84:95 AI Conjunct Indicative

Pattern 1:

1 and 2: Nice. Both use -el- as the linker in, for nopaiwi and kagwi respectively.

Pattern 2:

1a. Conjunct used here because even though it translates like a simple sentence, you're literally saying "(It is) I who am the oldest".

2a. T8ni likes to work with al- as 'to which goal/destination...?'

3a. Awani as the questioned element pretty much always requires Cj.

The /ni nakwtabit/ example is a nice '(time) when...' example. negw(i)t- 'alone' (related to but distinct from negwed- 'one').

4a. Another nice example of (e)l- for the destination, i.e. it links out to the location piksikok.

waji always good as a very central way of linking sentences, i.e. X so as to, in order to Y.

-ô-ak = that we ... ANsg/pl'. Nice model. The pidiga- seems to clarify that it means entering into the 'house' of them, i.e. the group, or maybe the just the pigsty itself?

5a. /ll/ is probably just a single /l/ or possibly /el/, reflecting just (e)l- again.

6a. Good reinforcement of the 2a pattern.

7a. Nice example in wikiidit of Conjunct as '(place) where...'. The stem wigi- automatically has that sense, so dali- isn't needed, though I have seen it with wigi- in the other languages.

The main thing with IIs as "all nouns" or "all adjectives" is that they're not. That's just what their English translations are. And getting learners clear on that early on---that the languages don't map one-to-one, and don't even always frame basic concepts the same way, is really helpful for them. And these II states of weather and various other properties are actually a nice simple example of that to start people out on.

I like this idea of teaching basic sentences as [Idp + Cj], i.e. one of each, so the interplay between them, and the equal importance of them, is clear from the getgo. Throw in a particle like ni, and you've got pretty much everything you ever find in a basic sentence. With nouns and other adverbs and locatives pretty much being icing on the cake, and/or the obvious extras on top.

Zobagihla paml8gwik = the tide rises during the evening

Zobagihla = the tide rises II Independent

Paml8gwik = during the evening II Conjunct

Zobagihlaji zigwak = the water will rise when it is spring

Zobagihlaji = the water will rise II Independent

Zigwak = when it's spring II Conjunct

Nd'elalda zobagihl8k = I think that the tide rises

Nd'elalda = I think AI Independent

Zobagihl8k = that the tide rises

N'm8jiji zobagihl8k = I will go when the tide rises

N'm8jiji = I will leave AI Independent

Zobagihl8k = when the tide rises II Conjunct

Chiga pai8an? (sing.) `When did you come? (arrive?)' JL84:91 AI Conjunct Indicative

Kagui k'-d-elaloka? (sing.) `What are you doing?' (sing.) JL84:92 AI Independent Indicative

Kagui k'-d-elalokaba? `What are you doing?' JL84:92 AI Independent Indicative

N'-d-abaznodakabena. `We are making baskets.' JL84:92 AI Independent Indicative

Awani u wigit? `Who lives here?' JL84:92 AI Conjunct Indicative

K'-d-achowi m8jibna kpiwi. `We have to go into the woods.' JL84:93 AI Independent Indicative

K'ol8ma `You are in the right' JL84:94 AI Independent Indicative
wl8ma. `he is in the right.' JL84:94 AI Independent Indicative
Wz8mi kelozo. `He (she) speaks too much.' JL84:94 AI Independent Indicative
Wz8mi ms8doak. `They speak too loud.' JL84:94 AI Independent Indicative
k'oz8mi neskt8gwziba. `you make too much noise.' JL84:94 AI Independent Indicative
T8ni alosaan. `Where are you going?' JL84:94 AI Conjunct Indicative
T8ni alosaakw. `Where are you going?' JL84:94 AI Conjunct Indicative
Nopaiwi n'-d-elos. `I am going far--. off.' JL84:94 AI Independent Indicative
Pasojiwi n'-d-elesa. `I am going near by. JL84:95 AI Independent Indicative
N'm8ji wigiak `I am going home.' JL84:95 AI Independent Indicative
'M8jo wigiidit. `He (she) is going home.' JL84:95 AI Conjunct Indicative
'M8joak wigiidit. `They are going home.' JL84:95 AI Conjunct Indicative
K'oz8mi kezosaba. `You walk too fast.' (pl.) JL84:95 AI Independent Indicative
Wz8mi mannosak. `They walk too slow.' JL84:95 AI Independent Indicative
K'wizaka? `Are you in a great hurry?' JL84:95 AI Independent Indicative
N'-d-aspig8dawa. `I go up (stairs).' JL84:95 AI Independent Indicative
N'pen8dawa. `I go down (stairs).' JL84:95 AI Independent Indicative
Ni alagosaadit. `They go that way.' JL84:95 AI Conjunct Indicative
Lagosa alnakaiwi `He (she) goes to the right'; `go to the right.' JL84:95 AI Independent Indicative
T8ni wadosaan? `Where do you come from?' JL84:96 AI Conjunct Indicative
T8ni wadosaakw? `Where do you come from?' JL84:96 AI Conjunct Indicative
N'odosa k'wigmw8mw8g `I come from your house.' JL84:96 AI Independent Indicative
N'odosa wigiak. `I come from home.' JL84:96 AI Independent Indicative
N'odosa nzasisek `I come from my uncle's' JL84:96 AI Independent Indicative

II

Pizwadoik alokawogan.

`A fruitless labour.'

II ch conj part O

JL84:70

Kagui lla?

`What is the matter?'

?? II IndIndc O

JL84:91

Ni alak. Lla ni.

`It is the truth.' `It is true.'

II IndIndc O

JL84:93

Kagui l8wza?

`What is her illness?' ('what ails her?')

II ??

JL84:98

Llaki ni, w'kued8gan w'-d-akuamadamen.

`So it is, he has got a sore throat.'

TI IndIndc 3-O ; II IndIndc O ??

JL84:98

Kizi paskua.

`It is already noon.'

II IndIndc O ??

JL84:101