

Some Verbs for Describing Family Relationships

Some Verbs for Describing Family Relationships	
Words, Phrases, and Translations	Pronunciations, Analyses, and Notes
<p>binshch'ine</p> <p>"I am paternal grandmother to him/her"</p> <p>"I am paternal grandchild to him/her"</p>	<p>[binsh.ch'i.ne]</p> <p>binshch'ine "I am paternal grandmother to him/her", "I am paternal grandchild to him/her" (1st person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-ch'ine "to be related as paternal grandmother / paternal grandchild")</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>nsh- is a 1st person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p>binshchú</p> <p>"I am maternal grandmother to him/her"</p> <p>"I am maternal grandchild to him/her"</p>	<p>[binsh.chú]</p> <p>binshchú "I am maternal grandmother to him/her", "I am maternal grandchild to him/her" (1st person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-chú "to be related as maternal grandmother / maternal grandchild")</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>nsh- is a 1st person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p>binshdà'é</p> <p>"I am paternal uncle to him/her"</p> <p>"I am paternal nephew or niece to him"</p>	<p>[binsh.dà.'é]</p> <p>binshdà'é "I am paternal uncle to him/her", "I am paternal nephew or niece to him" (1st person, ni-</p>

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	<p>imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-... (ni-imperfective)-Ø-dà'é "to be related as paternal uncle / paternal nephew or niece")</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>nsh- is a 1st person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p>binshdálé</p> <p>"I am paternal grandfather to him/her"</p> <p>"I am paternal grandchild to him/her"</p>	<p>[binsh.dá.lé]</p> <p>binshdálé "I am paternal grandfather to him/her", "I am paternal grandchild to him/her" (1st person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-... (ni-imperfective)-Ø-ndálé "to be related as paternal grandfather / paternal grandchild")</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>nsh- is a 1st person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p>binshdee'dé</p> <p>"I am paternal aunt to him/her"</p> <p>"I am paternal nephew or niece to her"</p>	<p>[binsh.dee'.dé]</p> <p>binshdee'dé "I am paternal aunt to him/her", "I am paternal nephew or niece to her" (1st person, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-... (ni-imperfective)-Ø-dee'dé "to be related as paternal aunt / paternal nephew or niece")</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>nsh- is a 1st person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p>binshk'à'é</p> <p>"I am maternal aunt to him/her"</p>	<p>[binsh.k'à.'é]</p>

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"I am maternal nephew or niece to her"	<p>binshk'à'é "I am maternal aunt to him/her", "I am maternal nephew or niece to him/her" (1st person, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-Ø-k'à'é "to be related as maternal aunt / maternal nephew or niece")</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>nsh- is a 1st person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p>binshtaa'é</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>binshtaa'</p> <p>"I am father to him/her"</p> <p>"I am his/her father"</p>	<p>[binsh.taa.'é]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[binsh.taa']</p> <p>binshtaa'é (or) binshtaa' "I am father to him/her", "I am his/her father" (1st person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-Ø-taa' "to be related as father / child")</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>nsh- is a 1st person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p>binshwúyé'</p> <p>"I am maternal uncle to him"</p> <p>"I am maternal nephew or niece to him"</p>	<p>[binsh.wú.yé]</p> <p>binshwúyé' "I am maternal uncle to him", "I am maternal nephew or niece to him" (1st person, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-Ø-wúyé' "to be related as maternal uncle / maternal nephew or niece")</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p>

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	nsh- is a 1 st person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.
<p>binstsúyé</p> <p>"I am maternal grandfather to him/her"</p> <p>"I am maternal grandchild to him/her"</p>	<p>[bins.tsú.yé]</p> <p>binstsúyé "I am maternal grandfather to him/her", "I am maternal grandchild to him/her" (1st person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-tsúyé "to be related as maternal grandfather / maternal grandchild)</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ns- is a different pronunciation of nsh-, which is a 1st person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p>Note: *binshtsúyé (with nsh-) is not acceptable. This verb has ns- rather than nsh- because there is a [ts] in the verb stem -tsúyé.</p>
<p>bíõmá</p> <p>"you are mother to him/her"</p> <p>"you are his/her mother"</p>	<p>[bíõ.má]</p> <p>bíõmá "you are mother to him/her", "you are his/her mother" (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2nd person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p>

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<p>bíōtaa'é (or) bíōtaa' "you are father to him/her/it" "you are his/her/its father"</p>	<p>[bíō.taa.'é] (or) [bíō.taa']</p> <p>bíōtaa'é (or) bíōtaa' "you are father to him/her", "you are his/her father" (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-taa' "to be related as father / child")</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) ´ō- is a 2nd person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -ō-).</p>
<p>bíōtsúyé "you are maternal grandfather to him/her" "you are maternal grandchild to him/her"</p>	<p>[bíō.tsú.yé]</p> <p>bíōtsúyé "you are maternal grandfather to him/her", "you are maternal grandchild to him/her" (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-tsúyé "to be related as maternal grandfather / maternal grandchild")</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix) ´ō- is a 2nd person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -ō-).</p>
<p>bíōzhaa' "you are child to him/her/it"</p>	<p>[bíō.zhaa']</p>

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	<p>biõzhaa' "you are child to him/her" (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-zhaa' "to be related as child / parent")</p> <p>bi- "him/her/it" (3rd person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>õ- is a 2nd person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p> <p>Note: See:</p> <p>Xáõ biõzhaa'? [xáõ biõ.zhaa'] "Whose child are you?", "You are child to whom?"</p> <p>xáõ "who" (interrogative pronoun)</p> <p>xá- "who" (indefinite or interrogative stem)</p> <p>-õ "the person, the person who" (an enclitic that can change a verb into a noun) (definite or relative enclitic)</p>
<p>daagúbíõmá</p> <p>"you are mother to them^{>2}"</p> <p>"you are their^{>2} mother"</p>	<p>[daa.gú.biõ.má]</p> <p>daagúbíõmá "you are mother to them^{>2}", "you are their mother" (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p>daagúbí- "them^{>2}" (3rd person plural pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>daa- (distributive plural prefix)</p>

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	<p>gúbi- "them²" (3rd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2nd person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p>
<p>daanahíõmá</p> <p>"you^{>2} are mother to us^{>2} "</p> <p>"you^{>2} are our^{>2} mother"</p>	<p>[daa.na.híõ.má]</p> <p>daanahíõmá "you are mother to us^{>2}", "you are our^{>2} mother" (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-õ-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p>daanahi- "us^{>2}, you^{>2}" (1st and 2nd person plural pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>daa- (distributive plural prefix)</p> <p>nahi- (or) nai- "us², you²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2nd person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p>
<p>gúbinshtaa'é</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>gúbinshtaa'</p> <p>"I am father to them²"</p> <p>"I am their² father"</p>	<p>[gú.binsh.taa'é]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[gú.binsh.taa']</p> <p>gúbinshtaa'é (or) gúbinshtaa' "I am father to them²", "I am their² father" (1st person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb)</p>

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	<p>(O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-taa' "to be related as father / child")</p> <p>gúbi- "them²" (3rd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>nsh- is a 1st person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p>gúbíõmá</p> <p>"you are mother to them²"</p> <p>"you are their² mother"</p>	<p>[gú.bíõ.má]</p> <p>gúbíõmá "you are mother to them²", "you are their² mother" (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p>gúbi- "them²" (3rd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2nd person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p>
<p>gumá</p> <p>"she is mother to one"</p> <p>"she is one's mother"</p>	<p>[gú.má]</p> <p>gúmá "she is mother to one", "she is one's mother" (3rd person, ni-imperfective mode, transitive verb)</p> <p>(O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p>gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3rd person ni-imperfective mode marker.</p>

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<p>gúõmá</p> <p>"you are mother to one"</p> <p>"you are one's mother"</p>	<p>[gúõ.má]</p> <p>gúõmá "you are mother to one", "you are one's mother" (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p>gu- "one" (3a person pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2nd person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p>
<p>nahíõmá</p> <p>"you are mother to us²"</p>	<p>[na.híõ.má]</p> <p>nahíõmá "you are mother to us²" (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p>nahi- "us², you²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2nd person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p>
<p>nahíõtaa'é</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>nahíõtaa'</p> <p>"you are father to us²"</p> <p>"you are our² father"</p>	<p>[na.híõ.taa.'é]</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>[na.híõ.taa']</p> <p>nahíõtaa'é (or) nahíõtaa' "you are father to us²", "you are our² father" (2nd person singular, ni-</p>

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	<p>imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-... (ni-imperfective)-Ø-taa' "to be related as father / child")</p> <p>nahi- (or) nai- "us², you²" (1st and 2nd person dual pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2nd person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p> <p>Note: *nahiõtaa' is unacceptable without the enclitic -é.</p>
<p>ninshamá</p> <p>"I am mother to you"</p> <p>"I am your mother"</p>	<p>[ninsh.má]</p> <p>ninshamá "I am mother to you", "I am your mother" (1st person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-... (ni-imperfective)-Ø-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>nsh- is a 1st person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p>ninshtaa'é</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>ninshtaa'</p> <p>"I am father to you",</p> <p>"I am your father"</p>	<p>[ninsh.taa.'é]</p> <p>ninshtaa'é (or) ninshtaa' "I am father to you", "I am your father" (1st person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-</p>

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	<p>...(ni-imperfective)-Ø-taa' "to be related as father / child")</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>nsh- is a 1st person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p>
<p>ninsk'is</p> <p>"I am same-gender sibling or cousin to you"</p> <p>"I am your same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin"</p>	<p>[nins.k'is]</p> <p>ninsk'is "I am same-gender sibling or cousin to you", "I am your same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin"</p> <p>(1st person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-Ø-k'is "to be related as same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin")</p> <p>ni- "you" (2nd person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ns- is a different pronunciation of nsh-, which is a 1st person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix.</p> <p>Note: *ninshk'is (with nsh-) is not acceptable.</p> <p>This verb has ns- rather than nsh- because there is a [s] in the verb stem -k'is.</p>
<p>shijích'ine</p> <p>"one is paternal grandmother to me"</p> <p>"one is paternal grandchild to me"</p>	<p>[shi.jí.ch'ì.ne]</p> <p>shijích'ine "one is paternal grandmother to me"</p> <p>(3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-Ø-ch'ine "to be</p>

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<p>Note: When people use this verb, they often mention the person's name first. People would use this verb if the person is passed.</p>	<p>related as paternal grandmother / paternal grandchild")</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3rd person ni-imperfective mode marker.</p> <p>Note: See: 'í shijich'ine "that deceased person is my paternal grandmother."</p>
<p>shijichú</p> <p>"one is maternal grandmother to me"</p> <p>"one is maternal grandchild to me"</p> <p>Note: When people use this verb, they often mention the person's name first.</p>	<p>[shi.jí.chú]</p> <p>shijichú "one is maternal grandmother to me" (3a person, imperfective mode, neuter, intransitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-chú "to be related as maternal grandmother / maternal grandchild")</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>ji- "one" (3a person pronoun deictic subject prefix)</p> <p>´ (high tone) is a 3rd person ni-imperfective mode marker.</p>
<p>shíōk'is</p> <p>"you are same-gender sibling or cousin to me"</p> <p>"you are my same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin"</p>	<p>[shíō.k'is]</p> <p>shíōk'is "you are same-gender sibling or cousin to me", "you are my same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin" (2nd person singular, ni-</p>

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	<p>imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-... (ni-imperfective)-Ø-k'is "to be related as same-gender sibling, same-gender cousin")</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2nd person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p> <p>Note: *shíõk'is-é seems to be unacceptable.</p>
<p>shíõlà' é</p> <p>"I am different-gender sibling or cousin to you"</p> <p>"I am your different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin"</p>	<p>[shíõ.là.'é]</p> <p>shíõlà' é "you are different-gender sibling or cousin to me", "you are my different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin" (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-... (ni-imperfective)-Ø-là'é "to be related as different-gender sibling, different-gender cousin")</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2nd person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p> <p>Note: *shíõlà is unacceptable without the enclitic -é.</p>
<p>shíõmá</p>	<p>[shíõ.má]</p>

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<p>"you are mother to me" "you are my mother"</p>	<p>shíõmá "you are mother to me", "you are my mother" (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-má "to be related as mother / child")</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2nd person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p>
<p>shíõtaa'é (or) shíõtaa' "you are father to me" "you are my father"</p>	<p>[shíõ.taa.'é] (or) [shíõ.taa']</p> <p>shíõtaa'é (or) shíõtaa' "you are father to me", "you are my father" (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-∅-taa' "to be related as father / child")</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2nd person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p>
<p>shíõzhaa' "you are child to me"</p>	<p>shíõzhaa'</p>

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	<p>shíõzhaa' "you are child to me" (2nd person singular, ni-imperfective mode, neuter, transitive verb) (O-...(ni-imperfective)-ø-zhaa' "to be related as child / parent")</p> <p>shi- "me" (1st person singular pronoun object prefix)</p> <p>´õ- is a 2nd person singular ni-imperfective mode prefix (´ indicates high tone on the vowel immediately preceding -õ-).</p>