

GRAMMAR TABLE



Summarizing

Five Types of Verbs in this Dialect

[See **NOTES** and **Examples** for explanation of use of table]

I. Grammar of Narragansett Verbs (Present Tense): Five Types

TYPE	I	II	III	IV	V
INFINITIVE		***men (min, mun)	***em (un)	***iwin (in, iin, ouin, ouwin, owin)	

INDICATIVE

I	n'***am (um)	n'***men (min, mun)	n'***em	n'***iwin (in, iin, ouin, ouwin, owin)	n'***
You (sg.)	k'***am (um)	k'***men (min, mun, ø)	k'***em	k'***iwin (in, iin, ouin, ouwin, owin)	k'***
He, she, it	(w')***am (um)	(w')***wi (i, o, eu, u, su, wa, ø)	(w')***aui (a, au, aw, aun, ayi, Ø)	(w')***iwin (in, iin, ouin, ouwin, owin, es)	(w')***o (Ø)
We (excl.)	n'***amumun	n'***men (min, mun)	n'***amun	n'***awunan	n'***umun
We (incl.)	k'***amumun	k'***men (min)	k'***amun	k'***awunan	k'***umun
You (pl.)	k'***amumwoo	k'***amwoo		k'***awunan	k'***umwoo
They	(w')***amwock	(w')***wock (og, uog, uck, uock)	(w')***auock (aug, ouoog, auog)	(w')***awunan	(w')***umwock (uwock, wock)
Indefinite				***awun	

IMPERATIVE

You (sg.)	***ash (as, ass, sh)	***ish (sh, s)	***esh (ash, es, ess, ø)	***ous	***
Him, her, it	***atch	***itch (tch)	***atch		
Us	***amutta	***ituck (iteuck, tuck, etuck)	***auta (aunta, aunto)		
You (pl.)	***amoke	***ike (eke)	***unk	***auock (auog)	***oke
Them	***amhettich	***hettich	***auhettich (auhetti)		
Indefinite	***amunach				

SUBJUNCTIVE

I	***amon	***ean (yea, un, n)	***auean (aye, ouean)		
You (sg.)	***aman	***ean (aye, an)	***auean (aye, ouean)		***oan
He, she, it	***ock	***ont	***auean (aye, ouean)		
We	***amock				
You (pl.)	***amóck				
They	***hettit	***hettit	***auhettit		
Indefinite		***itch (utch, etch)			

II. Grammar of Narragansett Verbs (Present Tense): Five Types & Regular Form

TYPE	I	II	III	IV	V	REGULAR
OBJECTIVE INDICATIVE						
I-You (sg.)	k'***ous (aunsh)	k'***ous (aunsh, aush, oush, ish, aunsh, itch)	k'***ous	k'***ous	k'***ous (aunsh, ish, Ø)	k'***ous (ish, oush, aunsh)
I-Him, her	n'***					n'***au
I-Them	n'***oock	n'***auock (auog)	n'***auock (ouoog)			n'***auock
You (sg.)-Me	k'***i (e)	k'***i (e)			k'***i (e)	k'***i (e)
You (sg.)-Them	k'***oock					k'***auock
He, she-Me	n'***uck (unck, eug, qun)	n'***uck (unck, uckqun)			n'***uck (uckqun)	n'***uck
He, she-You (sg.)	k'***uck	k'***uck (uckqun)	k'***uck (qun)		k'***uck (ickqun)	k'***uck
He, she-Us						n'***uckqun (ickqun)
They-You (sg.)	k'***uckwock				k'***uckwock (ickquock)	k'***uckwock
They-Us	n'***uckwunonock	n'***uckwock	n'***uckwock (uckquock)			
They-Them	***auhettuock					***auhettuock

OBJECTIVE IMPERATIVE						
You (sg.)-Me	***amiinnea	***iinnea	***iinnea (iin)	***iinnea		***iinnea
You (sg.)-Him,her	***inish	***inish				
You (pl.)-Us		***i)innean				
We-Us	***auhettemina	***itea	***auhettitea			

OBJECTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE						
You (sg.)-Me		k'***ean (iean)				k'***ean

NOTES

- (1) **INFINITIVE** Mode is the form "to___" (for example, "To plant corn").
 - (2) **INDICATIVE** Mode refers to simple statements or questions ("I am tired"; "When did you come?", etc.).
 - (3) **IMPERATIVE** Mode refers to commands or pleadings ("Sit!", "Come!").
 - (4) **SUBJUNCTIVE** refers to subordinate mode ("I thank you"; "Let us be going"; "Being that he has come"; "When it snows").
 - (5) **OBJECTIVE INDICATIVE** Mode refers to transitive verbs denoting a subject-object relation ("I love you"; "He asks me", etc.).
 - (6) **OBJECTIVE IMPERATIVE** Mode refers to subject-object commands or pleadings ("You show me the way!", etc.).
 - (7) **OBJECTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE** refers to "subordinate" mode involving a subject and object.
 - (8) **REGULAR** means this is the normal or most common Verb Type.
 - (9) sg. means "singular"; pl. means "plural"; excl. means "exclusive" ("we, but not you"); incl. means "inclusive" ("all of us"); *** indicates the stem or root word; the symbol Ø is the "null symbol" meaning nothing goes there.
 - (10) Some forms are taken from the Natick dialect (listed in italic as in *n'***amumun*); the forms given in parentheses are alternative forms for a prefix or suffix; for example, (um) in **Type I** or (min, mun) in **Type II** or (w') in all **Types**.
 - (11) A t is often inserted before a root/stem beginning with vowel, and after a root/stem ending in a vowel (e.g. *npaketam* is form n'***am, **Type I**, with the root being *pake*). Some forms involve adding or deleting other letters before adding the prefix or suffix (e.g., *taquatchowash* is **Imperative, Type II** with stem *taquatchowau*; the form is ***ish and the u has been dropped before adding suffix sh).
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EXAMPLES—

- *Nowâutam* = "I understand" is a first person singular **Indicative Type I** verb. Table form is: n'***am. The stem or root word is *waut* (to understand), indicated by ***.
 - *Tokêtuck!* = "Let us waken!" is an **Imperative Type II** verb (first person plural). Table form is: ***ituck (etuck). The stem word is *tok* (to awaken), indicated by ***.
 - *Tawhich mat mechóan?* = "Why do you not eat?" is a second person singular **Type V Subjunctive** verb. Table form is: ***oan. The stem is *mech* (to eat), indicated by ***.
 - *Sóchepwutch* = "When it snows" is a **Type II Subjunctive** (indefinite) verb. Table form is: ***itch (utch, etch). The stem is *sóchep* (snow), indicated by ***.
 - *Cowâutous* = "I understand you" is **Objective Indicative** of the form I-You (sg.). Table form is: k'***ous. The stem or root word is *waut* (to understand), indicated by ***. Note that the word is spelled with a c and the form is spelled with a k.
 - *Kokotemînnea méyi!* = "Show me the way!" is an **Objective Imperative** verb of form You (sg.)-Me. Table form is: ***amiinnea. The stem or root word is *kokot* (to show), indicated by ***.
 - *Mequanamînnean!* = "You (pl.) remember us!" is **Type II Objective-Imperative** of form You (pl.)-Us. Table form is: ***(i)innean. The stem or root is *mequanam* (remember) indicated, by ***.
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Narragansett Verb Forms selected from—

- Hagenau, Walter P. (1962). *A Morphological Study of Narragansett Indian Verbs in Roger Williams' A Key into the Language of America*. Providence, RI: Brown University (M.A. Thesis), and the authors.

Natick Verb Forms selected from—

- Goddard, Ives and Kathleen J. Bragdon (1988). *Native Writings in Massachusetts (Parts 1 & 2)*. American Philosophical Society Memoir 185. Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society.