

sol' sing	1st person	2nd person	3rd person	notes
Singular	<p><b>sóls.</b> sól-is. sing-1prs let me sing. (1)</p> <p><b>(ni) sólbəs?</b> (ni) sól-be-s? (I) sing-permissive-1prs May I sing?</p>	<p><b>sólni?</b> sól-ni? sing-2prs.Q Did you sing? (2)</p> <p><b>(mi) sólbem.</b> (mi) sól-be-m. you sing-permissive-2prs May you sing?</p>	<p><b>(mym) sólin.</b> (mym) sól-in. (s/he-subj) sing-VF (S/he) sang. (3,4,5,6)</p> <p><b>(mȳm) solbo?</b> (mȳ-m) sol-bo? (He-subj) sing-permissive May he sing?</p>	<p>ABBREVIATIONS <b>1.prs</b>=first.person; <b>2.prs</b>=second.person; <b>2prs.Q</b>=second person question; Q=question; subj=subject; VF=verb.final; pl=plural</p> <p>NOTES (1) We illustrate person-marking on main verbs here, but as indicated by the glosses, first and second person on main verbs is primarily found in non-indicative sentences or subordinate clauses. The "let me" translation of <b>sóls</b> could also be "I must sing. It's a kind of command to self. Here we show questions and permissive requests (May I...? etc), which were directly elicited by Ultan. Pronouns are optional. The main way to form indicative sentences is with auxiliaries arked for person and number (see below). (2)-ni is a special form of 2nd person singular used only in questions. (3) Without tense/aspect markers, these forms can be interpreted as either past or present tense. (4) Third person is Ø. 3rd person forms are the one case where it is common to use a verb without an auxiliary in the indicative mood. (5) VF = verb.final (Ultan: participle)</p>
Dual	<p><b>sóldaja:s?</b> sól-da-ja:-s? sing-Q-dual-1prs Did we two sing?</p> <p><b>(nisa:m) sólbaja:s?</b> (ni-sa:-m) sól-ba-ja:-s? (I-dual-subj) sing-permissive-dual-1prs May we two sing?</p>	<p><b>sóldaja:mo?</b> sól-da-ja:-mo? sing-Q-dual-2prs Did you two sing?</p> <p><b>(mĩma:m) sólbaja:m?</b> (mi-ma:-m) sól-ba-ja:-m you-dual-subj sing-permissive-dual-2nd.prs May we two sing?</p>	<p><b>(mȳsa:m) sólja:n.</b> (mȳ-sa:-m) sól-ja:-in (he-dual-subj) sing-VF They two sing.(4,6,7)</p>	<p>(6) In Ultan's corpus, frequently dual and plural suffixes are left off in 3rd person forms. Cf <b>sókudə</b> 'Were they unlucky?' (no plural suffix) (Ultan 1967 p. 107). Or <b>mȳm c'áknakte: witysin.</b> "They are fighting at some other place." (with singular pronoun and no pl verb suffix.) Ultan 1967 p. 155).</p> <p>(7) Ultan stopped eliciting 3rd person forms for "may he/they sing" after the singular form.</p>
Plural	<p><b>sóldejəs?</b> sól-de-je-s? sing-Q-pl-1prs Did we (pl) sing?</p> <p><b>(nisem) sólbəjes?</b> ni-se-m sól-be-je-s I-pl-subj sing-permissive-pl-1prs May we.plural sing?</p>	<p><b>sóltodejem?</b> (8) sól-to-de-je-m? sing-reciprocal-Q-pl-2prs Did you (pl) sing?</p> <p><b>(mĩmem) sólbəjem?</b> (mi-me-m) sol-be-je-m we.pl-subj sing-permissive-pl-2prs May you all sing?</p>	<p><b>(mysem) sólin.</b> (my-se-m) sól-in. (he-pl-subj) sing-VF They sing. (4,6)</p>	<p>(8) <b>sóldəjem</b> would also be permissible. <b>-to</b> 'reciprocal' is often used in the sense of doing something together.</p>

Singular with auxiliary	<b>nihaj solin.</b> ni=ha-j sol-in. i=be(1.prs) sing-VF I am singing (9)	<b>mihano solin.</b> mi=ha-no sol-in. you=be-2nd.prs sing-VF You are singing	<b>myma solin.</b> my-m=(h)a sol-in. he-subj=aux sing-VF he is singing	(9) The auxiliary verb <b>ha</b> (be, do) is a second position clitic. <b>h</b> deletes after a consonant.
Dual with auxiliary	<b>nisa:maja:s solin</b> ni-sa:-m=(h)a-ja:-s solin l-dual-subj=be-dual-1st.prs sing-VF We two are singing (10,11)  <b>nisa:majamo solin</b> ni-sa:-m=(h)a-ja:-mo solin l-dual-subj=be-dual-2nd.prs sing-VF We two (inclusive) are singing (13,14,15)	<b>mima:maja:no solin</b> mima:-m=(h)a-ja:-no sol-in. you.dual-subj=be-dual-2.prs sing-VF You two are singing	<b>mysa:ma solin.</b> mysa:-m=(h)a sol-in. he-dual-subj=aux sing-VF he is singing	(10) In the sparse data for dual and plural pronoun+aux combinations, the dual is marked on both the pronoun and the auxiliary. The use of -ing in these two examples follows Ultan's gloss of the parallel sentence in his dissertation. (Ultan 1967: 103). However, this could also be translated in simple past. (11) See also "Dual inclusive" below. This example probably means "we not including you," and the dual inclusive example means "I and you," or "we and you."
Plural with auxiliary	<b>nisemajes solin</b> ni-se-m=(h)a-je-s sol-in l-pl-subj=be-pl-1st.prs sing-VF We (pl) are singing. (12)  <b>nisemamdéjemo solin.</b> ni-se-m=(h)a-m-dé-je-mo solin. l-pl-subj=be-past-non.Q-pl-2.prs sol-in. We (pl) (including you) sang. (13,14,15,17)	<b>mima:mamdéja:mo solin.</b> mima:-m=(h)a-m-dá-ja:-mo sol-in. you.dual-subj=be-past-non.Q-dual-2.prs sing-VF You two sang. (13,14)	plural third person with auxiliary <b>-ha</b> is not attested in the Ultan corpus (or perhaps not recognized).	(12) This example means "we (more than two), but not you," while the one below in the same box (plal inclusive) means "we (more than two) and you." (13) Ultan writes that he does not understand the meaning of <b>-de</b> , which he labels as { <b>de2</b> } because its shape and distribution is much like <b>{de}</b> . 'Interrogative.' In the end he simply calls it 'non-interrogative.' He writes that it geneally occurs with {ma} 'past', which also has it's own problems. I include these two morphemes in this construction because I have not seen plural with auxiliary in any other context. (14) -da, -de (vowel assimilates to vowel of next syllable) is a suffix Ultan puzzled over - identical in form, place and behavior to the interrogative, it nevertheless occurs in non-interrogative environments as well. Ultan called it "non-interrogative", which we adhered to as well. 15) These are examples based on sentences in Ultan (1967) that seem to mean 'we including you,' since both 1st person and 2nd person are indicated. Ultan himself does not remark on this, but did translate them as "we" and listed them as examples of -mo '2nd person'. (16) I took liberty with this example by adding the pronoun, which was not in the sentence I modelled this one on. The original sentence was transitive: mòm-c'a:=haj-(j)a:-mo kájin 'That-tree=be-dual-2nd.prs felled (We two felled that tree.) Since ha is a 2nd position clitic, it cannot occur first in the sentence, so I added the pronoun to keep it grammatical. (17) This example is based on this one: nisemamdéjemo c'úk'u pèn   ni-se-m=(h)a-m-dé-je-mo c'úk'u pè-n 'l-pl-subj=be-past-non.Q-pl-2nd.prs acorn.soup-eat-VF' (We ate acorn soup) (Ultan 1967: 104.)