

OŠPÁYE 14

BD-CORES

Just as the *wa*-cores conjugate for *I* with *wa*, the *bd*-cores are those which conjugate for *I* with *bd*. One thing all *bd*-cores have in common is that there is a *y* in their stem, and instead of simply inserting some of the personal affixes, this *y* is transformed into them. For example the verb *yawá*, meaning *to read something* is of this class, and conjugated for *I* it becomes *bdawá*, or *I read it*. This makes finding the place of conjugation a simple task for *bd*-cores, with the possible exception of *uŋ* all conjugations occur wherever the *y* in the word is. Some examples are as follows.

yatké	waŋyáŋke	íyutake	yuwániče
He drank it.	He saw it.	He sat down.	He destroyed it.
bdatké	waŋbdáke	íbdutake	bduwániče
I drank it.	I saw it.	I sat down.	I destroyed it.

DOER MARKERS

The following are the four basic affixes used to conjugate *bd*-cores for the doer of the action. Only the affixes for *I* and *you* delete the *y* of the original word; while *uŋ* usually appears in the same location, it does not cause the original *y* to be deleted.

bd	d	uŋ	-
I	you	you & I	he/she/it

Thus, given the active *bd*-core *yawá*, we can already express the following different meanings:

<i>bdawá</i>	<i>dawá</i>	<i>uṅyáwa</i>	<i>yawá</i>
I read it.	You read it.	You & I read it.	He read it.

As with other cores, the plurals are made by suffixing *-pi* to the end of the verb stem

<i>d-pi</i>	<i>uṅ-pi</i>	<i>-pi</i>
you guys	we	they

And so, we have the remaining three possible forms of *yawá*:

<i>dawápi</i>	<i>uṅyáwapi</i>	<i>yawápi</i>
You guys read it.	We read it.	They read it.

Just for reference, here are all of the conjugations of the three *bd*-cores mentioned at the beginning of this section; *yatkÁṅ*, *wanyáṅka*, and *íyotakA*:

<i>bdatké</i>	<i>datké</i>	<i>uṅyátke</i>	<i>yatké</i>
I drank it.	You drank it.	You & I drank it.	She drank it.

<i>datkáṅpi</i>	<i>uṅyátkaṅpi</i>	<i>yatkáṅpi</i>
You guys drank it.	We drank it.	They drank it.

<i>wanḡdáke</i>	<i>wanḡdáke</i>	<i>wanḡnyanḡke</i>	<i>wanyáṅke</i>
I saw it.	You saw it.	You & I saw it.	He saw it.

<i>wanḡdákapi</i>	<i>wanḡnyanḡkapi</i>	<i>wanyáṅkapi</i>
You guys saw it.	We saw it.	They saw it.

<i>íbdutake</i>	<i>ídutake</i>	<i>uṅkíyutake</i>	<i>íyutake</i>
I sat down.	You sat down.	You & I sat down.	She sat down.

<i>ídutakapi</i>	<i>uṅkíyutakapi</i>	<i>íyutakapi</i>
You guys sat down.	We sat down.	They sat down.

UNDERGOER AFFIXES

It is only in the case of the doer affixes which *wa*-cores differ from *bd*-cores: the list of object affixes are identical!

ma	ni	uŋ	-
me	you	me & you	him/her/it
	ni-pi	uŋ-pi	wičha
	you guys	us	them

These object affixes do not delete the γ in the original form, but simply occur directly before it in conjugation. For example, the following are all forms of *wanŋáyŋka* conjugated with the object affixes.

wanŋmáyaŋke	wanŋníyanke	wanŋúyaŋke	wanŋyáŋke
He saw me.	She saw you.	He saw me & you.	She saw him.
	wanŋíyaŋkapi	wanŋúyaŋkapi	wanŋwíčhayáŋke
	He saw you guys.	She saw us.	He saw them.

Because this conjugation (where there is only an affix marking the undergoer) is no different than it is for *wa*-cores, we will move on to the case where things begin to diverge again; where two affixes are used simulatenously.

TWO AFFIXES IN BD-CORES

Just like the case of *wa*-cores, the default ordering of the affixes is that the undergoer comes first, and the doer second. Some examples of this pattern are as follows:

wanŋwíčhabdake	wanŋúndakapi	wanŋmáyaŋkapi
I saw them.	You saw us.	They saw me.

The same exceptions to this general pattern that happened in the case of *wa*-cores also happen here, with the addition of another exceptional pattern called double-conjugation.

Again, *uŋ* precedes all affixes other than *wičha*, even when *uŋ* is used as the doer of an action. This causes the same strange ordering of the doer and the undergoer in the case of *we did it to you*, for example we have *waŋúŋniyankapi* instead of the (wrong) expected form **waŋniuŋyaŋkapi*. Some further examples of this appear below:

waŋúŋniyankapi	uŋníyuŋičapi	uŋníyubazepi	uŋníyačheyapi
We saw you.	We woke you up.	We bothered you.	We made you cry.

In *bd*-cores as well, the affix *čhi* is used to express the fact that *I* am doing something to *you*. The form that would be naively expected, **nibd*, is never used.

wačhíyaŋke	čhiyúŋiče	čhiyúze	čhiyúŋtake
I see you.	I woke you up.	I held you.	I bit you.

However, in the case of *bd*-cores, not only is the case with doer *I* and undergoer *you* exceptional, but the reverse is as well. In the case that *you* is the doer and *me* is the undergoer, the affix *maya* is used just as it is for *wa*-cores, but also the following *y* changes to a *d*, giving the affix *mayad*, as below:

waŋmáyadake	mayáduŋiče	mayáduze	mayaduŋtake
You saw me.	You woke me up.	You held me.	You bit me.

This double-conjugation also happens with the combination *uŋya-pi* meaning *you did it to us*. Here the *y* in the stem also changes to a *d*, giving the following forms:

waŋúnyadakapi	uŋyáduŋičapi	uŋyáduzapi	uŋyáduŋtakapi
You saw us.	You woke us up.	You held us.	You bit us.

Here as well the combination *wičhaŋ* is often contracted to the single affix *wičhuŋ*. Thus, instead of *waŋwíčhaŋyaŋkapi*, we find *waŋwíčhuŋyaŋkapi*. Some other examples of this contraction are as follows:

wíčhúnyuŋičapi	wíčhúnyubazepi	wíčhúnyačheyapi
We woke them up.	We bothered them.	We made them cry.

This pattern continues to occur even when *uŋ* is usually prefixed to the core, so *wičhunŋ* is used across the board for the meaning *we did it to them*.

Another exceptional pattern which may occur here (but is not limited to *bd*-cores), involves the contraction of the syllables *uŋyu* to a long *uŋ*:. This happens in the core *γuhÁ*, for example, which can have the forms *úŋ:he* and *úŋ:hapi* instead of the expected *uŋyúhe* and *uŋyúhapi*.

Below is a table listing all of the two-affix conjugations which are possible for *bd*-cores.

	I	YOU	WE	HE SHE/IT	THEY
ME		mayad		ma	ma-pi
YOU	čhi		uŋni-pi	ni	ni-pi
US		uŋyad-pi		uŋ-pi	uŋ-pi
HIM HER/IT	bd	d	uŋ-pi	-	pi
THEM	wičhabd	wičhad	wičhunŋ-pi	wičha	wičha-pi

And for reference, on the following pages are conjugation tables for the a few verbs.

waŋmáyaɖake

You saw me.

waŋmáyaŋke

He saw me.

waŋčhíyaŋke

I saw you.

waŋúŋniyaŋkapi

We saw you.

waŋníyaŋke

He saw you.

waŋúŋɖake

You saw us.

waŋúŋyaŋkapi

He saw us.

waŋɖáke

I saw it.

waŋɖáke

You saw it.

waŋúŋyaŋkapi

We saw it.

waŋyáŋke

He saw it.

waŋwíchabɖake

I saw them.

waŋwíchadake

You saw them.

waŋwíchuŋyaŋkapi

We saw them.

waŋwíchayaŋke

He saw them.

mayáɖuǎíče

You woke me up.

mayúǎíče

He woke me up.

čhiyúǎíče

I woke you up.

uŋníyuǎíčapi

We woke you up.

niyúǎíče

He woke you up.

uŋyaɖúǎíčapi

You woke us up.

uŋyúǎíčapi

He woke us up.

bɖuǎíče

I woke her up.

ɖuǎíče

You woke her up.

uŋyúǎíčapi

We woke her up.

yuǎíče

He woke her up.

wíchábɖuǎíče

I woke them up.

wícháɖuǎíče

You woke them
up.

wíchúŋyuǎíčapi

We woke them
up.

wícháyuǎíče

He woke them up.

mayádačheyē

You made me cry.

mayáčheyē

He made me cry.

čhiyáčheyē

I made you cry.

uḡnıyačheyapi

We made you cry.

niyáčheyē

He made you cry.

uḡyádačheyapi

You made us cry.

uḡyáčheyapi

He made us cry.

bdačhéye

I made him cry

dačhéye

You made him
cry.

uḡyáčheyapi

We made him
cry.

yáčhéye

She made him cry.

wiçhábdáčheyē

I made them cry.

wiçhádačheyē

You made them
cry.

wiçhúḡyáčheyapi

We made them
cry.

wiçháyačheyē

He made them
cry.

mayáduṣiḡṣiḡ

You tickled me.

mayúṣiḡṣiḡ

He tickled me.

čhiyúṣiḡṣiḡ

I tickled you.

uḡnıyuṣiḡṣiḡpi

We tickled you.

niyúṣiḡṣiḡ

He tickled you.

uḡyadúhiçapi

You tickled us.

uḡyúṣiḡṣiḡpi

He tickled us.

bduṣiḡṣiḡ

I tickled her.

duṣiḡṣiḡ

You tickled her.

uḡyúṣiḡṣiḡpi

We tickled her.

yúṣiḡṣiḡ

He tickled her.

wiçhábduṣiḡṣiḡ

I tickled them.

wiçháduṣiḡṣiḡ

You tickled them.

wiçhúḡyuṣiḡṣiḡpi

We tickled them.

wiçháyuṣiḡṣiḡ

He tickled them.