

## ОШПА́YE 16

### EXCEPTIONAL CORES

Unlike English, most all of the cores of Dakota are regular, and either conjugated as a stative core, or one of the three types of active cores. There are very, very few exceptions (good news for the second language learner!). The few cores which are truly exceptional (and thus need to have their forms memorized) appear below.

eyÁ	yútA	wótA	ínyan̄ka
to say it	to eat it	to eat	to run

Their full conjugations are as follows

ephé	ehé	uŋkéye	eyé
I said it.	You said it.	You & I said it.	He said it.

ehápi	uŋkéyapi	eyápi
You guys said it.	We said it.	They said it.

wáte	yáte	úŋ:te	yúte
I ate it.	You ate it.	You & I ate it.	He ate it.

yátapi	úŋ:tapi	yútapi
You guys ate it.	We ate it.	They ate it.

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wawáte	wayáte	waùŋ:te	wóte
I ate.	You ate.	We ate.	He ate.
	wayátapi	waùŋ:tapi	wótapi
	You guys ate it.	We ate it.	They ate it.
waímnaŋke	yaínaŋke	uŋkíyaŋke	ínyaŋke
I run.	You run.	You & I run.	He runs.
	yaínaŋkapi	uŋkíyaŋkapi	ínyaŋkapi
	You guys run.	We run.	They run.

There are other cores which appear to be irregular but in fact are just the result of many different combined processes working together to give unexpected conjugations. One of these is the stative core *tháwa* which conjugates as though it were actually the verb *itháwa* except for in the *he* and *they* forms.

mitháwa	nitháwa	uŋkíthawa	tháwa
It is mine.	It is yours.	It is mine & yours.	It is his.
	nitháwapi	uŋkíthawapi	tháwapi
	It is your guys'.	It is ours.	It is theirs.

The core *iyáyA*, meaning *to depart from here*, is irregular in the sense that it conjugates twice for *I* and *you* (but each conjugate is just a regular *bd-*core conjugation).

ibdábde	idáde	uŋkíyaye	iyáye
I depart.	You depart.	You & I depart.	He departs.
	idádapi	uŋkíyaŋkapi	iyáyapi
	You guys leave.	We leave.	They leave.

Some further irregularities occur when certain verbs add an 'extra' syllable during some conjugations and not others. The syllabi *ya* is added into the cores describing motion *hdičú* (which is a compound of *hdi+ku*)

and *khīghdÁ* (which is a compound of *khi+hdA*). Their conjugation tables appear below:

wahdíyaku	yahdíyaku	uṅhdíyaku	hdičú
I'm coming back.	You're coming back.	You & I are coming back.	He's coming back.
	yahdíyakupi	uṅhdíyakupi	hdičúpi
	You guys are coming back.	We're coming back.	They're coming back.
wakíyahde	yakhíyahde	uṅkhíyahde	khīghdé
I'm going back.	You're going back.	You & I are going back.	He's going back.
	yakhíyahdapi	uṅkhíyahdapi	khīghdápi
	You guys are going back.	We're going back.	They're going back.

Another case where extraneous sounds are added in some conjugations but not others is the three *m*-cores *ečhúrj*, *ečhīj*, and *wačhīj*. Certain conjugations of these words include an extra *a*, their full paradigms appear below:

ečhámuj	ečhánuj	uṅkéčhuj	ečhúj
I did it.	You did it.	You & I did it.	He did it.
	ečhánujpi	uṅkéčhujpi	ečhújpi
	You guys did it.	We did it.	They did it.
ečhaṅmi	ečhaṅni	uṅkéčhīj	ečhīj
I thought it.	You thought it.	You & I thought it.	He thought it.
	ečhāṅnipi	uṅkéčhījpi	ečhījpi
	You guys thought it.	We thought it.	They thought it.

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wačhaŋmi	wačháŋni	waúŋčhiŋ	wačhíŋ
I attempted it.	You attempted it.	You & I attempted it.	He attempted it.
	wačháŋnipi	waúŋčhiŋpi	wačhíŋpi
	You guys attempted it.	We attempted it.	They attempted it.

Other conjugation patterns may appear at first to be irregular, or exceptions to the rule, when in fact they are just the result of more complicated processes at work. One example of this is the core *okiyakA*, *to tell something to somebody*, which usually conjugates as a *wa*-core, for example

owákiyake      I told it to him.

But when conjugating it to express you as the doer, it conjugates both as a *wa*-core and a *bd*-core; in two different places!

oyákidake      omáyakidake  
 You told it to him.      You told it to me.

This apparent irregularity comes from the fact that *okiyakA* is actually a core derived from the simpler core *oyákA*, *to tell something*, by adding *ki*, which is a dative affix. The original core conjugates as a *bd*-core (for example, *obdáke*, *I told it*) and so some of this tendency survives in the verbs derived from it. These kind of near-exceptions will be covered in more detail later on.