

Fifty Pame Imperatives¹

The following imperative forms of verbs in Pame fall into four form-classes:

- I. Those the same as the second person forms: singular, dual, and plural of the Future Indefinite Tense-Aspect.
- II. Those the same as the second person forms but without a prefix.
- III. Those the same as the second person forms but with a prefix change.
- IV. Those irregular.

I. Imperatives the same as the second person, Future Indefinite; singular, dual, plural. (Note: the forms are written in a practical orthography, symbols different than the traditional use are: x for ś; ï for ɨ; e for æ; j for h; and v for w and ʋ.)

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
tasào?t ²	tixàoik?	ixàokŋ	study
gyïdnt	gyi ³	gyïdn	give to
kodoát	doáik?	wadoàdn?	walk around
taŋgào?t	tiŋgàoik?	ŋgyàokŋ	rest yourself(s)
kikíjï	kikíji	kikíjïdn	find
ta?àjot	ti?àjoik?	?yàjokŋ	talk about oneself
tadájot	tigájoik?	gyájotn	think
ki?ét	ti?éïk?	?yéŋŋ	come to
tané?ep	tiŋé?ep	nyé?epn ⁴	appease him
tapé	tipéïk?	pyéŋŋ ⁵	steal across
tavïjut	tivïjik?	kyàk?ŋ ⁶	be present

1. There are both direct and indirect imperatives. The forms are taken from a tense-aspect which I choose to call the Future Indefinite; the direct imperatives (you; sing., dual, and plural) are derived from the second person; singular, dual, and plural, respectively. The indirect forms or third-person imperatives come from the same tense-aspect but the third person forms. Examples: lamát 'that he might leave'; ladèi? 'that he sell it!'; lal?ei? 'that

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
konjá?ot	njá?oik?	njyá?otn	climb up
kímát	tamáik?	mák?n	go, leave
tánjast	tínjạik?	ínjạtn	get up
taká?t	tikùik?	kyùtn?	run
tanjíust	tinjíuxk?	njyíustn?	swing
tatsàjut	tich?àjik	nchàjudn	sit down
tammà?ik	timmà?ik?	immài?n	stand up
tajáignk	tijáignk?	ijáign?	stay

II. Imperatives the same as second person Future-Indefinite but without the verb prefix.

njyùl?	njyùil?	njyùln?	put inside
kkíidn?	kkíign?	kkíidn?	pull
njyáo?t	njyáoí?	njyáoodn?	drink
kyàodnt	kyàoi	kyàodn	buy
kyá?olt	kyá?oil	kyá?oln	cut up plants
njyíit	njyíik	njyíitn	cut in pieces
gyù?t	gyùí?	gyùdn?	listen
njyùst?	njyùich?	njyùsn?	put down
kyájixt?	kyájixt?	kyájisn?	receive
vièt	vièi	vièdn	weave
kyí?t	kyí?	kyídn?	use, occupy

cont- they sell it'.

There are also second and third person negative imperatives; these may be identified as from a tense-aspect showing punctiliar action and are preceded by a proclitic, 'no'. Examples: no ní?íí 'don't do it'; no nívájo 'do not lend it' (sing.) no nívájoi 'do not lend it' (dual) no nívájodn 'do not lend it' (plural).

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
pyèt	pyèi	pyèn	steal an object
nyòt	nyòì	nyòn	see closely
vyájo?t	vyáji?	vyájodn?	look
kiènt?	kiéìgn?	kiènt?	step on it
vyèdnt?	vyèìgn	vyèdn?n	count them
III. Imperatives with a prefix change: ki/ì becomes vi/ì			
víma?at	víma?i	víma?adn	remember
vi?ádn?	vi?áìgn	vi?ádn?n	swing him
viṅgào?t	viṅgàoì?	viṅgàodn?	urge him to rest
víkket	víkkei	víkkedn	repent
víjì?ust?	víjì?uìch?	víjì?us?n	add two pieces
vikkájai?k	vikkájai?k	vikkájìgn?	believe it
vichàot	vichàoi	vichàodn	do, make
vi?àot	vi?àoi	vi?àon	answer
vímmìk	vímmì	vímmìgn	have
vì?íìk	vì?íì	vì?íìgn	do it
IV. Irregular forms of the imperative.			
lavvájo?tk	lavvájoi?k	lavvájjo?tn	lend it to me
konjuí?k	njuík?	njí?kgn	come inside
pyàt	pyài	pyàn	visit
kyá?ant	kyá?aiṅk?	kyá?at?n	catch it
pàsk?	pàixp	pàst	warm yourself (s)

2. In the singular, -t is added to the stem:

- when ? is the final consonant and it is preceded by a vowel.
- After all vowels when final except tapé and kikíjì.
- After final consonants: s, l, gn, and ch?. gn becomes dn before a -t; -t becomes -k if the last vowel is i or ì. ch? plus -t becomes st?; if the last preceding vowel is i or ì, st? becomes xt?.

footnotes continued--

3. The future indefinite form is gyùì
4. This form is minus the prefix
5. The future indefinite form is pyétn
6. The future indefinite form is kyàn
7. The future indefinite form is tamáì
8. The stem has a kk cluster but one drops in the second and third persons of the future indefinite tense-aspect

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Confession: The material above is the result of five and one half months investigation while living in the tribe 1950-51. Various informants were consulted; the final pronunciation of words being decided by Angel Gonzalez, a native monolingual about 26 years of age.