

SET A: Pronominal Person Subject acting on an Inanimate Singular 3rd Person Object.
Pronominal Person → it **“Pron. Pers. Is [verbing] it.”**

Exoteric Paradigm Only

Pronominal Prefix	Person	Plurality	Clusivity	Subject/Object (and Object Animacy)	Pronominal Person	Translation	Example (No tone markings)
/ji ² / or /g/	1 st	Sing.	Excl.	I → it (inanimate)	“I”	“I am [verbing] it.”	jigowhtiha “I see it.”
/i ²¹ n(i ²)/	1 st	DL.	Incl.	You and I → it (inanimate)	“You and I” ~ “We”	“You and I are [verbing] it.”	inigowhtiha “You and I see it.”
/i ²¹ d(i ²)/	1 st	PL.	Incl.	All of Us (3+) → it (inanimate)	“All of Us (3+), including You” ~ “We”	“All of Us (3+) are [verbing] it.”	idigowhtiha “We all see it.”
/o ²¹ sd(i ²)/	1 st	DL.	Excl.	S/he and I → it (inanimate)	“S/he and I” ~ “We”	“S/he and I are [verbing] it.”	osdigowhtiha “She and I see it.”
/o ²¹ j(i ²)/	1 st	PL.	Excl.	They and I (3+) → it (inanimate)	“They and I (3+), excluding You.” ~ “We”	“They and I are [verbing] it.”	ojigowhtiha “They and I see it.”
/h(i ²)/	2 nd	Sing.	Incl.	You → it (inanimate)	“You”	“You are [verbing] it.”	higowhtiha “You see it.”
/sd(i ²)/	2 nd	DL.	Incl.	You Two → it (inanimate)	“You Two”	“You Two are [verbing] it.”	sdigowhtiha “You two see it.”
/i ²¹ j(i ²)/	2 nd	PL.	Incl.	Y’all (3+) → it (inanimate)	“Y’all (3+)”	“Y’all are [verbing] it.”	ijigowhtiha “Y’all see it.”
/a ²¹ / or /ga ²¹ /	3 rd	Sing.	Excl.	S/he or It → it (inanimate)	“S/he” or “It”	“S/he or It is [verbing] it.”	agowhtiha “S/he sees it.”
/a ²¹ n(i ²)/	3 rd	Nonsg.	Excl.	They (2+) → it (inanimate)	“They (2+)”	“They are [verbing] it.”	anigowhtiha “They see it.”

Set A Pronominals are only usable in Exoteric Contexts, which means Set A may only be used:

- On Set A verbs, all Tenses (except in CMP Past Tenses or INF Verb Forms).
- On Generalized Nouns derived from INF Roots.

SET B: Singular 3rd Person Subject acting on Pronominal Person Object.
S/he → Pron. Pers. “S/he is [verbing] Pron. Pers.”

Exoteric Paradigm
Unambiguous

Pronominal Prefix	Person	Plurality	Clusivity	Subject/Object (and Object Animacy) [†]	Pronominal Person	Translation	Example (No tone markings)
/a ²¹ gi/ or /a ²¹ gw/	1 st	Sing.	Excl.	S/he → me	“Me”	“S/he is [verbing] me.”	agigowhtiha “S/he sees me.”
/gi ²¹ n(i ²)/	1 st	DL.	Incl.	S/he → me and you	“Me and You” ~ “Us”	“S/he is [verbing] you and me.”	ginigowhtiha “S/he sees you and me.”
/i ²¹ g(i ²)/	1 st	PL.	Incl.	S/he → all of us (3+)	“All of Us (3+)” ~ “Us”	“S/he is [verbing] all of us (3+).”	igigowhtiha “S/he sees all of us.”
/o ²¹ g ² n(i ²)/	1 st	DL.	Excl.	S/he → me and him/her	“Me and him/her” ~ “Us”	“S/he is [verbing] me and him/her.”	oginigowhtiha “S/he sees me and him/her.”
/o ²¹ g(i ²)/	1 st	PL.	Excl.	S/he → me and them (3+)	“Me and Them (3+)” ~ “Us”	“S/he is [verbing] me and them (3+).”	ogigowhtiha “S/he sees me and them.”
/j(a ²)/	2 nd	Sing.	Incl.	S/he → you	“You”	“S/he is [verbing] you.”	jagowhtiha “S/he sees you.”
/sd(i ²)/	2 nd	DL.	Incl.	S/he → you two	“You Two”	“S/he is [verbing] you two.”	sdigowhtiha “S/he sees you two.”
/i ²¹ j(i ²)/	2 nd	PL.	Incl.	S/he → y’all (3+)	“Y’all (3+)”	“S/he is [verbing] y’all (3+).”	ijigowhtiha “S/he sees y’all.”
/u ²¹ (w)/	3 rd	Sing.	Excl.	S/he → it (inanimate)	“Him/Her” or “It”	“S/he is [verbing] it.”	ugowhtiha “S/he sees it.”
/u ²¹ n(i ²)/	3 rd	Nonsg.	Excl.	S/he → them (2+) (animate or inanimate)	“Them (2+)”	“They (2+) are [verbing] it.”	unigowhtiha “S/he sees them.”

In Exoteric contexts, Set B is completely unambiguous and carries a “Pronominal Person as Object” meaning.

[†] Because Set B denotes a Pronominal Person Object, and the Pronominal Person is almost always animate, the Object Animacy quality of Set B is not included in this Table. Set B is generally presumed to have an “Animate” Object insofar as the Pronominal Person is the primary Object denoted, but an Inanimate Object will be understood if context dictates it.

SET B: Singular 3rd Person Subject acting on Pronominal Person Object.
S/he → Pron. Pers. “S/he is [verbing] Pron. Pers.”

Esoteric Paradigm
Ambiguous

Pronominal Person Subject acting on Inanimate Singular 3rd Person Object.
Pron. Pers. → it “Pron. Pers. is [verbing] it.”

Pronominal Prefix	Person	Plurality	Clusivity	Subject/Object (and Object Animacy)	Pronominal Person	Translation	Example (No tone markings)
/a ²¹ gi/ or /a ²¹ gw/	1 st	Sing.	Excl.	S/he → me <i>I → it (inanimate)</i>	“I” or “Me”	“S/he’s [verbing] me.” “I’m [verbing] it.”	agw aduliha “S/he wants me,” or “I want it.”
/gi ²¹ n(i ²)/	1 st	Dl.	Incl.	S/he → me and you <i>You and I → it (inanimate)</i>	“You and I” or “Me and You” ~ “We” or “Us”	“S/he’s [verbing] me and you.” “You and I are [verbing] it.”	Gin aduliha “S/he wants me and you,” or “You and I want it.”
/i ²¹ g(i ²)/	1 st	Pl.	Incl.	S/he → all of us (3+) <i>All of Us (3+) → it (inanimate)</i>	“All of Us (3+)” ~ “We” or “Us”	“S/he’s [verbing] all of us.” “All of us are [verbing] it.”	Ig aduliha “S/he wants us all,” or “All of us want it.”
/o ²¹ gi ² n(i ²)/	1 st	Dl.	Excl.	S/he → me and him/her <i>S/he and I → it (inanimate)</i>	“S/he and I” or “Me and him/her” ~ “We” or “Us”	“S/he’s [verbing] me and him/her.” “S/he and I are [verbing] it.”	ogin aduliha “S/he wants me and him/her,” or “S/he and I want it.”
/o ²¹ g(i ²)/	1 st	Pl.	Excl.	S/he → me and them (3+) <i>They and I (3+) → it (inanimate)</i>	“They and I (3+)” or “Me and Them” ~ “We” or “Us”	“S/he’s [verbing] me and them.” “They and I are [verbing] it.”	og aduliha “S/he wants me and them,” or “They and I want it.”
/j(a ²)/	2 nd	Sing.	Incl.	S/he → you <i>You → it (inanimate)</i>	“You”	“S/he’s [verbing] you.” “You’re [verbing] it.”	jad uliha “S/he wants you,” or “You want it.”
/sd(i ²)/	2 nd	Dl.	Incl.	S/he → you two <i>You Two → it (inanimate)</i>	“You Two”	“S/he’s [verbing] you two.” “You two are [verbing] it.”	Sd aduliha “S/he wants you two,” or “You two want it.”
/i ²¹ j(i ²)/	2 nd	Pl.	Incl.	S/he → y’all (3+) <i>Y’all (3+) → it (inanimate)</i>	“Y’all (3+)”	“S/he’s [verbing] y’all.” “Y’all’re [verbing] it.”	ij aduliha “S/he wants y’all,” or “Y’all want it.”
/u ²¹ (w)/	3 rd	Sing.	Excl.	S/he → it (inanimate)	“S/he” or “It”	“S/he’s [verbing] it.”	uw aduliha “S/he wants it.”
/u ²¹ n(i ²)/	3 rd	Nonsg.	Excl.	S/he → them (3+) <i>They (2+) → it (inanimate)</i>	“Them (2+)” or “They (2+)”	“S/he’s [verbing] them.” “They are [verbing] it.”	un aduliha “S/he wants them,” or “They want it.”

In Esoteric Contexts, Set A becomes unusable and Set B gains the Subject-Object meaning of Set A in addition to its usual meaning. It becomes ambiguous.

ANIMATE OBJECT: Pronominal Person Subject acting on an Animate Singular 3rd Person Object.
Pronominal Person → him/her “Pron. Pers. Is [verbing] him/her.”

**All Paradigms
Unambiguous**

Pronominal Prefix	Person	Plurality	Clusivity	Subject/Object (and Object Animacy)	Pronominal Person	Translation	Example (No tone markings)
/ji ²² (y)/	1 st	Sing.	Excl.	I → him/her (animate)	“I”	“I am [verbing] him/her.”	jiigowhtiha “I see him/her.”
/e ²¹ n(i ²)/	1 st	DL.	Incl.	You and I → him/her (animate)	“You and I” ~ “We”	“You and I are [verbing] him/her.”	enigowhtiha “You and I see him/her.”
/e ²¹ d(i ²)/	1 st	PL.	Incl.	All of Us (3+) → him/her (animate)	“All of Us (3+)” ~ “We”	“All of Us (3+) are [verbing] him/her.”	edigowhtiha “We all see him/her.”
/o ²¹ sdi(i ²)/	1 st	DL.	Excl.	S/he and I → him/her (animate)	“S/he and I” ~ “We”	“S/he and I are [verbing] him/her.”	osdigowhtiha “She and I see him/her.”
/o ²¹ j(i ²)/	1 st	PL.	Excl.	They and I (3+) → him/her (animate)	“They and I (3+)” ~ “We”	“They and I are [verbing] him/her.”	ojigowhtiha “They and I see him/her.”
/hi ²² (y)/	2 nd	Sing.	Incl.	You → him/her (animate)	“You”	“You are [verbing] him/her.”	hiigowhtiha “You see him/her.”
/e ²¹ sd(i ²)/	2 nd	DL.	Incl.	You Two → him/her (animate)	“You Two”	“You Two are [verbing] him/her.”	esdigowhtiha “You two see him/her.”
/e ²¹ j(i ²)/	2 nd	PL.	Incl.	Y’all (3+) → him/her (animate)	“Y’all (3+)”	“Y’all are [verbing] him/her.”	ejigowhtiha “Y’all see him/her.”
/a ²¹ ji ²² / or /a ²¹ g/	3 rd	Sing.	Excl.	S/he → him/her (animate)	“S/he” or “It”	“S/he is [verbing] him/her.”	ajiigowhtiha “S/he sees it.”
/a ²¹ n(i ²)/	3 rd	Nonsg.	Excl.	They (2+) → him/her (animate)	“They (2+)”	“They are [verbing] him/her.”	anigowhtiha “They see him/her.”

Animate Object pronominals are always unambiguous. They don’t change at all based on the Esoteric/Exoteric distinction—they must be used whenever there’s an Animate Object, including in CMP Past and INF verb forms. Don’t be fooled by how they *look* similar to Set A. They’re totally different Sets and follow different rules.

OBJECT FOCUS: **Unknown Subject acting on Pronominal Person Object.** **All Paradigms**
Unknown → Pron. Pers. **“Someone is [verbing] Pron. Pers.”** **Unambiguous**

Pronominal Prefix	Person	Plurality	Clusivity	Subject/Object (and Object Animacy) [†]	Pronominal Person	Translation	Example (No tone markings)
/v ²¹ gi/ or /v ²¹ gw/	1 st	Sing.	Excl.	Unknown → me	“Me”	“Someone is [verbing] me.”	vgigowhtiha “Someone sees me.”
/e ²¹ gi ²ⁿ (i ²²)/	1 st	DL.	Incl.	Unknown → me and you	“Me and You” ~ “Us”	“Someone is [verbing] you and me.”	eginiigowhtiha “Someone sees you and me.”
/e ²¹ g(i ²²)/	1 st	PL.	Incl.	Unknown → all of us (3+)	“All of Us (3+)” ~ “Us”	“Someone is [verbing] all of us (3+).”	egiiigowhtiha “Someone sees all of us.”
/o ²¹ gi ²ⁿ (i ²²)/	1 st	DL.	Excl.	Unknown → me and him/her	“Me and Him/Her” ~ “Us”	“Someone is [verbing] me and him/her.”	oginiigowhtiha “Someone sees me and him/her.”
/o ²¹ g(i ²²)/	1 st	PL.	Excl.	Unknown → me and them (3+)	“Me and Them (3+).” ~ “Us”	“Someone is [verbing] me and them (3+).”	ogiiigowhtiha “Someone sees me and them.”
/e ²¹ j(a ²)/	2 nd	Sing.	Incl.	Unknown → you	“You”	“Someone is [verbing] you.”	ejagowhtiha “Someone sees you.”
/e ²¹ sd(i ²²)/	2 nd	DL.	Incl.	Unknown → you two	“You Two”	“Someone is [verbing] you two.”	esdiigowhtiha “Someone sees you two.”
/e ²¹ j(i ²²)/	2 nd	PL.	Incl.	Unknown → y’all (3+)	“Y’all (3+)”	“Someone is [verbing] y’all (3+).”	ejjiigowhtiha “Someone sees y’all.”
/v ²¹ (?)/ or /v ²¹ ga ²¹ /	3 rd	Sing.	Excl.	Unknown Actor (No Object Denoted)	“Him, Her, or It.”	“Someone is [verbing] him/her/it.”	vgowhtiha “Someone is seeing.”
/o ²¹ (?)/	3 rd	Sing.	Excl.	Unknown Actor (No Object Denoted)	“Him, Her, or It.”	“Someone is [verbing] him/her/it.”	ogowhtv’hv’i “Someone saw.”
/ge ²¹ ji ²² / or /ge ²¹ g/	3 rd	Nonsing.	Excl.	Unknown → them (2+)	“Them (2+)”	“Someone is [verbing] them.”	gejiigowhtiha “Someone sees them.”

Object Focus Pronominals are always unambiguous and do not change based on the Exoteric/Esoteric distinction (except the 3rd Pers. Sing.).

[†] Because Object Focus denotes a Pronominal Person Object, and the Pronominal Person is almost always animate, the Object Animacy quality of this Pronominal Set is not included in this Table. Object Focus Pronominals are generally presumed to have an “Animate” Object insofar as the Pronominal Person is the primary Object denoted, but an Inanimate Object will be understood if context dictates it.

Special Notes:

The 1st Person Dual and Plural Pronomials, /o²¹sd(i²)/ and /o²¹j(i²)/ are identical in both Set A and the Animate Object Sets, meaning they are generally Ambiguous as to Object Animacy. I listed them as if they were unambiguous in their two separate Set Tables to save space and avoid repetition, but bear in mind, they actually should be tabled like this:

Pronominal Prefix	Person	Plurality	Clusivity	Subject/Object (and Object Animacy)	Pronominal Person	Translation	Example (No tone markings)
/o ²¹ sd(i ²)/	1 st	Dl.	Excl.	S/he and I → it (inanimate) S/he and I → him/her (animate)	“S/he and I” ~ “We”	“S/he and I are [verbing] him/her/it.”	osdigowhtiha “She and I see him/her/it.”
/o ²¹ j(i ²)/	1 st	Pl.	Excl.	They and I (3+) → it (inanimate) They and I (3+) → him/her (animate)	“They and I (3+)” ~ “We”	“They and I are [verbing] him/her/it.”	ojigowhtiha “They and I see him/her/it.”

The 2nd Person Dual and Plural Pronomials, /sd(i²)/ and /i²¹j(i²)/ are identical in both Set A and Set B, meaning they are generally ambiguous as to whether the Pronominal Person is the Subject or Object denoted even in Exoteric Contexts. In other words, these Pronomials *always* have the same ambiguity as Esoteric Set B. I listed them as if they were unambiguous in the Set A Table to save space and avoid repetition. But to be clear, they should actually look like *this* on the Set A table:

Pronominal Prefix	Person	Plurality	Clusivity	Subject/Object (and Object Animacy)	Pronominal Person	Translation	Example (No tone markings)
/sd(i ²)/	2 nd	Dl.	Incl.	You Two → it (inanimate) S/he → <i>You Two</i>	“You Two”	“You two are [verbing] it.” “S/he’s [verbing] you two.”	Sdigowhtiha “You two see it,” or “S/he sees you two.”
/i ²¹ j(i ²)/	2 nd	Pl.	Incl.	Y’all (3+) → it (inanimate) S/he → <i>Y’all (3+)</i>	“Y’all (3+)”	“Y’all’re [verbing] it.” “S/he’s [verbing] y’all.”	ijigowhtiha “Y’all see it,” or “S/he sees y’all.”

The 3rd Person Singular Object Focus Pronomials, /v²¹(?)/ and /o²¹(?)/ can arguably be categorized as Set A and Set B (respectively) *in addition* to being categorized as Object Focus Pronomials. This was not reflected in the Object Focus table to save space. Just bear this in mind: if you need to use one of them, your decision of which to use will be based on the applicable idealization paradigm. On Set A verbs in Exoteric Contexts, use /v²¹(?)/. In Esoteric contexts or on Set B verbs, use /o²¹(?)/.