

It’s Starting/Beginning

Reviewed by JW Webster

a²¹da²le²²ni²³ha²

/a²¹/, v.i., Lexical Root, CED p. 4

| | | | |
|------|--|---|------------------------------|
| PRC | -a ² da ² le ²² ni ²³ h/a ² | Present | |
| | | a ²¹ da ² le ²² ni ²³ ha ² | <i>It’s starting.</i> |
| NCMP | -a ² da ² le ²² ni ²² sg- | Past | |
| | | a ²¹ da ² le ²² ni ²² sgv ²³ ?i ² | <i>It was starting.</i> |
| | | ja ²¹ da ² le ²² ni ²² sgv ⁴ | <i>When it was starting.</i> |
| | | Future | |
| | | a ²¹ da ² le ²² ni ²² sge ³³ sdi ² | <i>It will be starting.</i> |
| | | Habitual | |
| | | a ²¹ da ² le ²² ni ²² sgo ³³ ?i ² | <i>It starts.</i> |
| CMP | -a ² da ² le ²² nv ²² h- | Past | |
| | | u ²¹ da ² le ²² nv ²² h ²³ ?i ² | <i>It started.</i> |
| | | ju ²¹ da ² le ²² nv ²² h ⁴ | <i>When it started.</i> |
| | | Future | |
| | | dv ²² da ² le ²² nv ²³ hi ² | <i>It will start.</i> |
| | | a ²¹ da ² le ²² nv ²² h ⁴⁴ ?i ² | <i>When it starts</i> |
| IMM | -a ² da ² le ²² nv ²³ n/a ² | Note on Immediate Uses | |
| | | Because this verb is mostly useful for passively describing that events or moments are “beginning,” it is almost always seen with 3 rd Person Pronouns so 2 nd Person Command forms would sound strange. Of course, it’s easy to imagine a use case for the Immediate Past—“it <i>just</i> started”—but it seems that the synonymous verb “a ²¹ hni ² gi ³ ?a ² ” is preferred for the IMM Past. This is probably why the CED does not show any IMM Stems—the Command form makes no sense with this verb, and the verb is largely unused for IMM Past statements. That being said, of course an IMM Stem <i>can</i> be formed using the IMM Stem of the Processive Adverbial Suffix—and that’s what I’ve provided here. However, constructions using this Stem Form are uncommon. | |
| INF | -a ² da ² le ² hnv ⁰ d/i ² | Basic Infinitive | |
| | | u ²² da ² le ² hnv ⁰ di ² | <i>For it to start.</i> |

Notes: This verb incorporates the CMP Stem of “a²¹le²²ni³ha²,” *Standing*. By “incorporate a CMP Stem,” I mean the verb specifically incorporates a Completive-meaning-form of “standing,” i.e., “has stood up,” or “has been stood up.” The Processive Adverbial Suffix adds an “in the process of” meaning comparable to the English /ing/ Gerund when used for the Present Continuous tense—i.e., “he *is* verb[ing].” The resulting verb root literally illustrates a thing “in the state of having been stood up.” This literal meaning been lexicalized to mean “beginning” or “starting” because a thing that *has stood up* is about to begin doing something else.

I think of it this way: the moment you *have finished standing up* from being sat down is the moment you have *begun* doing something else. The Outsourced Reflexive operates here to “passivize” the verb. This specific Root—with the Outsourced Reflexive—is thus used to state that *something is* starting—an event, for example—as opposed to stating that *someone is starting to do something*. “The game is starting,” as opposed to “he is starting the game.” The Outsourced Reflexive here shows a tone-shortening pattern that is common with many older lexicalized roots that include it.

Because the verb is used almost exclusively for statements about events or moments, which are almost always spoken of in 3rd Person—“*it’s starting*”—only 3rd Person Index Forms are provided here. That didn’t seem like enough, so I also included a few “When Clause” Index Forms. Finally, “It’s Starting,” a²¹hni²gi³?a², No. 106, is often used for the same kinds of phrase or statement—they are basically synonymous in terms of use.

Root Formula:

| | | | | | Approx. Literal Meaning(s) | |
|--|---|--|---|---|----------------------------|--|
| /a ² da ²² (d)/ <i>Outsrc. Reflex</i> | + | /a ² le ²² n/ <i>“Be Stood Up”</i> <i>Incorp. CMP Stem</i> | + | /i ²³ ha ² / <i>Adv.Suff.</i> <i>Processive</i> | = | “He’s in the Process of Having Been Stood Up.” “He’s Been Stood Up.” “He’s Stand-and-Readying” |

Sentences:

- Unalasgahldi yuhli’ilohla a²¹da²le²²ni²³sgo³ analasgalisgv⁴⁴?i².**

/ for them to play ball / if it is time / it starts / when they play ball /
When it’s time for them to play ball, the ball game begins. (CED)
- Dehaluyi kalv a²¹da²le²²ni²³sgo³ gogi.**

/ June / month / it starts / summer /
Summer begins in the month of June. (CED)
- Unolvtana kalv a²¹da²le²²ni²³sgv⁴ ije adetiyisgv’i.**

/ January / month / beginning / new / year /
The month of January is the beginning of a new year. (CED)
- Uhalvni unohyvhlstana danilawigv u²¹da²le²²nv²²hv²³?i².**

/ bell / when he rang it / church service / it started /
When he rang the church bell, church services started. (CED)
- Uligohvsdi iyv jugaloga ju²¹da²le²²hmv⁴⁴da² julisuhwida nidodagalstani.**

/ autumn / around then / leaves / they’ve changed / color / it will become /
In the fall the leaves will turn into different colors. (CED)

- Anvhyi kalv a²¹da²le²²ni²³sgo³ gogeyi.**

/ March / month / it starts / spring /
Spring begins in the month of March. (CED)
- Nvdadegwa kalv a²¹da²le²²ni²³sgo³ uhyvdlv⁴⁴?i².**

/ November / month / it starts / colding[†] /
It starts getting cold in the month of November. (CED)
- Hadlv ju²¹da²le²²nv²³he³ dichvsdi?**

/ where / did it begin / marriage /
Where did marriage begin? (CED)
- Uhalvni unohyvgho u²²da²le²hmv⁰di² yigi danilawigv’i.**

/ bell / it rings / for it to start / if it is / church service /
A bell rings when it’s time for church to start. (CED)

Related Words: “S/he’s Standing in a Certain Spot,” a²¹le²³hv³sga², No. 411; “S/he’s Helping (Him) Up, or Standing (It) Up,” da²¹le²hdi²³ha², No. 343; “S/he’s Starting/Beginning,” a²¹le²²ni³ha², No. 170; “S/he’s Leaving / It’s Starting,” a²¹hni²gi³?a², No. 106.

[†] Use of the “De-Verbal” (44) tone results in a form of the verb that is analogous to the English gerund—i.e., the idea of the verb action as a noun. I chose to translate “u²¹hyv³³dlv⁴⁴?i²” as “colding,” even though it makes the parsing seem strange, because that is the closest one-to-one English translation for the word itself. A less literal but more natural-sounding English translation would be “getting cold.”