

List: Pronominal Sets and Subject-Object Relationships

Reviewed by JW Webster.

Set A: pronominal person → inanmt. third person

“I am [verbing] *it*,” “S/he is [verbing] *it*.”[†]

$j(i^2) / g^*$ = I → it

$i^{21}n(i^2)$ = You and I → it

$i^{21}d(i^2)$ = All of Us (3+) → it

$o^{21}sd(i^2)$ = S/he and I → it, him, or her

$o^{21}j(i^2)$ = They (3+) and I → it, him, or her

$h(i^2)$ = You → it

$sd(i^{21})$ = You Two → it

$i^{21}j(i^2)$ = Y'all (3+) → it

$ga^2 / a^2(1)$ = S/he → it

$a^{21}n(i^2)$ = They → it, him, or her

$v^{21}(?)$ = Someone's [verb]ing
(No Obj. denoted)

Bolded examples are the same in both Sets and so are ambiguous as to Object Animacy.

Animate Obj.: pronominal person → anmt. third person

“I am [verbing] him/her,” “S/he is [verbing] him/her.”[‡]

$ji^{22}(y)$ = I → him / her

$e^{21}n(i^2)$ = You and I → him / her

$e^{21}d(i^2)$ = All of Us (3+) → him / her

$hi^{22}(y)$ = You → him / her

$e^{21}sd(i^2)$ = You Two → him / her

$e^{21}j(i^2)$ = Y'all (3+) → him / her

$a^{21}g / a^{21}ji^2$ = S/he → him / her

[†] Throughout this document, in contexts like this, I'll use “it” as shorthand for inanimate things.

[‡] Similarly, I'll use “him” and “her” throughout the document as shorthand for animate things.

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Set B in/animate third person → pronomial person pronomial person → inanimate third person (Esoteric Only)

$a^{21}gi^2 / a^{21}gw$	=	s/he (or) it → Me <i>I → it</i>	"It is [verbing] me," "S/he is [verbing] me." "I [verbed] it," "S/he [verbed] it."
$gi^{21}n(i^2)$	=	s/he (or) it → Me and You <i>You and I → it</i>	$\sim a^{21}gi^2 + /h/ = a^{21}k$
$i^{21}g(i^2)$	=	s/he (or) it → All of Us (3+) <i>All of Us → it</i>	
$o^{21}gi^2n(i^2)$	=	s/he (or) it → Me and Him/Her <i>S/he and I → it</i>	
$o^{21}g(i^2)$	=	s/he (or) it → They and I <i>They and I → it</i>	
$j(a^2)$	=	s/he (or) it → You <i>You → it</i>	$\sim j(a^2) + /h/ = ch(a^2)$
$sd(i^{21})$	=	s/he (or) it → You Two <i>You Two → it</i>	Bolded examples are the same in both Set A and Set B and so are ambiguous as to whether Pronomial Person is subject or object. Context is required to distinguish Subj.-Obj. relationships.
$i^{21}j(i^2)$	=	s/he (or) it → Y'all (3+) <i>Y'all → it</i>	
$u^{21}(w)$	=	s/he (or) it → Him / Her <i>S/he (or) It → it</i>	$u^{21} + /a/ = u^{21}$ $u^{21} + /v^x/ = u^{21}wa^x$
$u^{21}n(i^2)$	=	s/he (or) it → Them <i>They → it, him, or her</i>	
$o^{21}(?)$	=	Unknown Subj. (No Obj. denoted)	(Can also be considered an Obj. Foc. Pronomial)

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Person-Person

Each Person-Person pronoun is unique as to Subj.-Obj.

1st Person Subject

$gv^{21}(y)$	=	I → you
$sdv^{21}(y)$	=	I → you two He and I → you He and I → you two
$i^{21}jv^{22}(y)$	=	I → y'all (3+) He and I → y'all (3+) They (3+) and I → y'all (3+) They (3+) and I → you two They (3+) and I → you

2nd Person Subject

sgi^2 / sgw	=	You → me
$sgi^2n(i^{22})$	=	You → me and him You Two → me You Two → me and him
$i^{21}sgi^{22}(y)$	=	You → me and them (3+) You Two → me and them (3+) Y'all (3+) → me and them (3+) Y'all (3+) → me and him Y'all (3+) → me

[Note: The grammatical ambiguity shown by some of these Pronominals—i.e., the fact that some of them can mean a bunch of different things—may seem intimidating. But keep this in mind: these pronominals only deal with Subj./Obj. relationships between “Local” Persons. So everyone addressed by the Pronominal will be *present in person* for the conversation when the Pronominal is used. So, it'll usually be *very obvious*, just from circumstances, which meaning is intended.]

| i.e.: One party, or both, is dual—but neither is plural (3+).

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| i.e.: One party, or both, is plural.

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$sgi^2 + /h/ = ksi^2$

| i.e.: One party, or both, is dual—but neither is plural (3+).

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| i.e.: One party, or both, is plural.

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List: Pronomial Sets and Subject-Object Relationships

This section reviewed and approved by JW Webster, should not be changed.

Obj. Foc. Pronomial = unknown → pronomial person

v ²¹ gi ² / v ²¹ gw	=	unknown → Me	
e ²¹ gi ² n(i ²²)	=	unknown → Me and You	
e ²¹ g(i ²²)	=	unknown → All of Us	
o ²¹ gi ² n(i ²²)	=	unknown → Me and Him	
o ²¹ g(i ²²)	=	unknown → Me and Them	
e ²¹ j(a ²)	=	unknown → You	
e ²¹ sd(i ²²)	=	unknown → You Two	
e ²¹ j(i ²²)	=	unknown → Y'all	
v ²¹ (?)	=	unknown (Set A)	These don't have object meaning. They <i>only</i> indicate an unknown subject.
o ²¹ (?)	=	unknown (Set B)	Seen mostly on Intransitive Verbs.
ge ²¹ ji ²² / ge ²¹ g	=	unknown → Them	

Notes on Third Person Obj. Focus Pronouns /v²¹(?)/ and /o²¹(?)/

/v²¹(?)/ Sometimes added before the 3rd Pers. /ga²¹/ Pronoun.

Gawoniha. *S/he, It is speaking.*

Vgawoniha. *Someone is speaking.*

Both Can be used on inflectable Nouns, resulting in an “unpossessed” noun.

Set A: Askoli. *His, Her, Its head.* → Vskoli. *Someone's head, “a head.”*

Set B: Udahntv. *His, Her, Its head.* → Odahntv. *Someone's mind, “a mind.”*

TABLE: Special Infinitive Ability / Plural Unknown Subject Pronouns

Person	Pre-Vowel	Pre-Consonant
1 st Person	/ gv ²² gw /	/ gv ²² gi ² /
2 nd Person	/ ge ²² ts /	/ ge ²² t ²² sa ² /
2 nd Person Pl.	/ ge ²² sd /	/ ge ²² sda ² /
3 rd Person	/ gv ²² w /	/ gv ²² wa ² /
3 rd Person Pl.	/ gv ²² wa ² n /	/ gv ²² wa ² ni ²² /

These are not, exactly, a separate Set of “Pronouns.” So what’s happening here?

This is a “special” case of the Prepronomial Prefix /ga²/ fusing onto Set B Pronouns while following different-from-usual sound change rules to denote specific meanings. Even though these are more than *just* pronomials, they are best thought of as a Set of “fused” Pronomials that serve two specific purposes based on the kind of Stems to which they attach.

1. When used on an INF⁴⁴ Stem, they denote ability—i.e., that the Pronomial Person “can” perform the verb action, or “is able” to do so.

Jalagi gv²²gi²wo¹¹ni⁴⁴hi³sdi².

I am able to speak Cherokee.

Tla yi²gv²²wa²go⁴⁴hwa⁰tv³hdi².

He is unable to see.

2. When used on any other Stem, they denote multiple Unknown Actors—i.e., that multiple Unknown Subjects are performing the verb action, in which case the Pronomial Person is understood as the Object of that action.