

**S/he’s Finding (It) – Liquid**

*Reviewed by JW Webster.*

**ga<sup>2</sup>ne<sup>22</sup>hwa<sup>2</sup>hti<sup>22</sup>ha<sup>2</sup>**

**/ga<sup>21</sup>/, v.tp-o(liqd.), Equivalent Root, JW p.147, CED p.106**

PRC	-ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> hti <sup>23</sup> h/a <sup>2</sup>	Present	
		ji <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> hti <sup>23</sup> ha <sup>2</sup>	<i>I’m in the process of finding it (liquid).</i>
		hi <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> hti <sup>23</sup> ha <sup>2</sup>	<i>You’re in the process of finding it (liquid).</i>
		ga <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> hti <sup>23</sup> ha <sup>2</sup>	<i>S/he’s in the process of finding it (liquid).</i>
NCMP	-ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> hti <sup>22</sup> sg-	Past	
		ji <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> hti <sup>22</sup> sgv <sup>23</sup> ?i <sup>2</sup>	<i>I was in the process of finding it (liquid).</i>
		hi <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> hti <sup>22</sup> sgv <sup>23</sup> ?i <sup>2</sup>	<i>You were in the process of finding it (liquid).</i>
		ga <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> hti <sup>22</sup> sgv <sup>23</sup> ?i <sup>2</sup>	<i>S/he was in the process of finding it (liquid).</i>
		Future	
		ji <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> hti <sup>22</sup> sge <sup>33</sup> sdi <sup>2</sup>	<i>I will be in the process of finding it (liquid).</i>
		hi <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> hti <sup>22</sup> sge <sup>33</sup> sdi <sup>2</sup>	<i>You will be in the process of finding it (liquid).</i>
		ga <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> hti <sup>22</sup> sge <sup>33</sup> sdi <sup>2</sup>	<i>S/he will be in the process of finding it (liquid).</i>
CMP	-ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> htv <sup>22</sup> h-	Past	
		a <sup>21</sup> gi <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> htv <sup>22</sup> hv <sup>23</sup> ?i <sup>2</sup>	<i>I found it (liquid).</i>
		ja <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> htv <sup>22</sup> hv <sup>23</sup> ?i <sup>2</sup>	<i>You found it (liquid).</i>
		u <sup>21</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> htv <sup>22</sup> hv <sup>23</sup> ?i <sup>2</sup>	<i>S/he found it (liquid).</i>
		Future	
		da <sup>2</sup> ji <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> htv <sup>23</sup> hi <sup>2</sup>	<i>I will find it (liquid).</i>
		ti <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> htv <sup>23</sup> hi <sup>2</sup>	<i>You will find it (liquid).</i>
		da <sup>2</sup> ga <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> htv <sup>23</sup> hi <sup>2</sup>	<i>S/he will find it (liquid).</i>
IMM	-ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> ht/a <sup>2</sup>	Command	
		wi <sup>2</sup> hi <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> hta <sup>2</sup>	<i>Go find it (liquid)!</i>
		Past	
		ji <sup>2</sup> ji <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> hta <sup>0</sup>	<i>I just found it (liquid).</i>
		ji <sup>2</sup> hi <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> hta <sup>0</sup>	<i>You just found it (liquid).</i>
		ji <sup>2</sup> ga <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> hta <sup>0</sup>	<i>S/he just found it (liquid).</i>
INF	-ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> htv <sup>2</sup> hd/i <sup>2</sup>	Basic Infinitive	
		a <sup>22</sup> gi <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> htv <sup>2</sup> hdi <sup>2</sup>	<i>For me to find it (liquid).</i>
		ja <sup>2</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> htv <sup>2</sup> hdi <sup>2</sup>	<i>For you to find it (liquid).</i>
		u <sup>22</sup> ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> htv <sup>2</sup> hdi <sup>2</sup>	<i>For him/her to find it (liquid).</i>

**Notes:** As mentioned, PRC and some NCMP forms can be used synonymously with “searching for” or “looking for” something—because that’s what it means to “be in the process of finding” something. There are some pragmatic use-cases where a speaker would be more likely to use the verb [u<sup>21</sup>yo<sup>23</sup>ha<sup>2</sup>], “S/he’s Looking for (It),” so they aren’t treated as *perfectly* interchangeable. However, at the time of this writing I do not have a strong understanding of when a speaker will tend to use one or the other. They *are* basically synonymous *in meaning*. You can swap one for the other pretty freely and people will still understand what you mean. However, there are situations where one or the other “sounds better” to the ear of a first-language speaker—so just keep that in mind.

This form of Finding, like the Flexible form, uses the /ga<sup>2</sup>/ Pronomial in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Person Singular, suggesting the action is more Private than Public. This was strange to me at first, since it seems like the most common “looking for” or “finding” of a liquid would be water—and I imagine people saw each other out looking for water all the time back in the day. But JW explained it this way: traditionally, people almost always built their houses near rivers, so people usually had “their water” right at hand—they didn’t often have to go seeking it or searching for it. So when you *were* searching for water, it was probably because you’re away from home, away from your environment, seeking water you aren’t already aware of. In this context, people didn’t often see each other out looking for totally new water away from their homes—seems like it’s the kind of thing you’d be doing most often while out hunting or scouting or something like that. Not the kind of thing you’d witness others do as a daily chore.

**Root Formula:**

						<i>Approximate Literal Meaning</i>		
/ne <sup>22</sup> /	+	/hwa <sup>2</sup> ht/	+	/i <sup>22</sup> h/	=	/ne <sup>22</sup> hwa <sup>2</sup> hti <sup>22</sup> h/	=	“In the process of finding a liquid”
Liquid		True Root		Processive		Compound Root		
Morpheme		Find		“In the Process of”		PRC Stem		
				PRC Stem				

Alternative Pronunciations: As with other verbs built on the /hwa<sup>2</sup>ht/ Root, the /a/ syllable is often dropped—pronounced as /hwa<sup>0</sup>ht/ instead.

**SENTENCES:**

**Na gihli ama u<sup>22</sup>ne<sup>22</sup>hwa<sup>0</sup>htv<sup>2</sup>hdi<sup>2</sup> anehldiha.**  
/ the / dog / water / for it to find it / it is trying /  
*The dog is trying to find [some] water.* (CED)

**Go’idv a<sup>22</sup>gi<sup>2</sup>ne<sup>22</sup>hwa<sup>0</sup>htv<sup>2</sup>hdi<sup>2</sup> nusdi, sigwahehn hawiya de<sup>22</sup>gv<sup>33</sup>ja<sup>2</sup>hlv<sup>3</sup>sge<sup>33</sup>sdi<sup>2</sup>.**  
/ oil / for me to find it / that’s how it is / because hog / meat / I’m going to be frying it /  
*I’ve got to find the oil, because I’m going to fry the hog meat.*

**Wa<sup>33</sup>so<sup>2</sup>hgwa<sup>2</sup>hti<sup>2</sup> † ama yu<sup>22</sup>ne<sup>22</sup>hwa<sup>0</sup>htv<sup>44</sup>ha<sup>2</sup>, ugodidv a<sup>21</sup>di<sup>2</sup>ta<sup>2</sup>sgo<sup>33</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>.**  
/ camel / water / if it has found it / a lot (quantity, not number) / it drinks /  
*Whenever a camel finds water, it drinks a lot.*

**Hisdichuja!† Hadlv de<sup>22</sup>sdi<sup>33</sup>ne<sup>22</sup>hwa<sup>2</sup>hta<sup>2</sup> vsgina uwogihlvsgi?**  
/hey you two boys / where / did you find them just now / those / foamers (beers) /  
*Where did you [two] boys find beer?*

**RELATED WORDS:** “Finding Oneself Somewhere,” a<sup>21</sup>da<sup>22</sup>hwa<sup>2</sup>htv<sup>22</sup>hi<sup>23</sup>do<sup>32</sup>ha<sup>2</sup>, No.006; “S/he’s Visiting (Him),” a<sup>21</sup>ji<sup>22</sup>hwa<sup>2</sup>htv<sup>22</sup>hi<sup>23</sup>do<sup>32</sup>ha<sup>2</sup>, No. 114; “S/he’s Finding (It) – Solid, Living,” a<sup>21</sup>hwa<sup>2</sup>hti<sup>23</sup>ha<sup>2</sup>, No. 113; “S/he’s Finding (It) – Long,” a<sup>21</sup>yv<sup>22</sup>hwa<sup>2</sup>hti<sup>3</sup>ha<sup>2</sup>, No. 306; “S/he’s Finding (It) - Flexible,” ga<sup>2</sup>na<sup>32</sup>hwa<sup>0</sup>hti<sup>3</sup>ha<sup>2</sup>, No. 463; “S/he’s Seeing (It, Him),” a<sup>21</sup>go<sup>22</sup>hwa<sup>0</sup>hti<sup>3</sup>ha<sup>2</sup>, No. 073.

† This is a word for “camel” that is not simply borrowed from English. /wa<sup>2</sup>/ is a pronoun used for naming animals whose genitals are not visible, and so whose sex cannot be determined just by looking. JW chooses this pronoun for camels because he does not know whether a camel’s sex can be told just by looking at it—because JW is unfamiliar with camels, he defaults to this pronoun. The rest of the word, /so<sup>2</sup>hgwa<sup>2</sup>hti<sup>2</sup>/ means “hump-backed.” So, the full literal meaning is something like “ungendered being with a hump-back.”  
† /hi<sup>2</sup>/, the Set A 2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular Pronomial, can be used to basically mean “hey you!” to a group of people. This is done by simply applying it to the beginning of another 2<sup>nd</sup> Person Pronomial—in this case, /sdi<sup>21</sup>/. This way, you can “hey you” a group of people as one unit.