

## TOPIC: DEPENDENT “WHEN” CLAUSES: “When [x], then [y] . . .”

Reviewed by JW Webster.

### PAST “WHEN” CLAUSES

/ ji<sup>2</sup> / + [NCMP (or) CMP] + / v<sup>4</sup> /

*When I [verbed (or) was verbing], then . . .*

**Ja<sup>21</sup>gwa<sup>22</sup>hni<sup>3</sup>gi<sup>32</sup>sv<sup>4</sup>**, a<sup>21</sup>ga<sup>22</sup>sgv<sup>23</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>. *When I left, it was raining.*

**Ji<sup>2</sup>ji<sup>22</sup>go<sup>22</sup>?v<sup>4</sup>**, “osiyo” jiyoselv’i. *When I saw him, I said “hello.”*

Sudali **jagwadetivhv**, Nvdagi ogada’nvsv’i. *When I was six, we moved to Texas.*

**Jidogadlosv**, nigada uhna wojedohv’i. *When we met, everyone was there.*

**Jidakinogisgv**, tla osda yidakinogise’i. *When I was singing, I sang badly.*

**Jagiyejv**, kila atli’ilisv jigesv. *When I woke up, it was early.*

^ *This is the most common way to do it.*

[B + CMP<sup>44</sup>] + / a<sup>2</sup> /

**A<sup>21</sup>gwa<sup>22</sup>hni<sup>3</sup>gi<sup>44</sup>sa<sup>2</sup>**, ja<sup>21</sup>ga<sup>22</sup>sgv<sup>23</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>. *When I left, it was raining.*

/ ji<sup>2</sup> / + [B + CMP<sup>44</sup>] + / a<sup>2</sup> /

**Ja<sup>21</sup>gwa<sup>22</sup>hni<sup>3</sup>gi<sup>44</sup>sa<sup>2</sup>**, a<sup>21</sup>ga<sup>22</sup>sgv<sup>23</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>. *When I left, it was raining.*

*Note: JW says there is no meaningful difference between these three constructions. They are equal in meaning and largely a matter of speaker preference. Also, it’s best to use the short form of the Tense Suffix here ( /v<sup>4</sup>/ instead of /v<sup>44</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>/ ). In situations where there is no verb with which to form the Construction, use the Past Tense Copular with the /ji<sup>2</sup>/ prefix, and a high tone shift on the tense suffix—ji<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>22</sup>sv<sup>44</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>—see the following examples:*

Gigage **ji<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>22</sup>sv<sup>44</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>**, waksduhmv’i.

*When it was red, I turned it off.*

Jiyohli **ji<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>22</sup>sv<sup>44</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>**, Jalagi jagiwonisv’i.

*When I was a child, I spoke Cherokee.*

Jungilosdi **ji<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>22</sup>sv<sup>44</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>**, jagwalihelijv’i.

*When it was Friday, I was glad.*

Taldusine diji’nidohi **ji<sup>2</sup>ge<sup>22</sup>sv<sup>44</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>**, diganehihi ge<sup>22</sup>sv<sup>23</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>.

*When I was in 12<sup>th</sup> grade, I was a wrestler.*

## FUTURE “WHEN” CLAUSES

*When [verb], then [something else will happen]. . .*

[CMP] + /v<sup>44</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>/

**Ga<sup>21</sup>ni<sup>3</sup>gi<sup>32</sup>sv<sup>44</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>**, dv<sup>21</sup>ga<sup>22</sup>hna<sup>2</sup>ni<sup>2</sup>.  
*When I leave, it will rain.*

**Ha<sup>2</sup>hni<sup>3</sup>gi<sup>32</sup>sv<sup>44</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>**, sdudi hisduh<sup>22</sup>nv<sup>22</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>.  
*When you leave, close the door.*

**Hiwonisv<sup>44</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>**, hlesdi ehlawe'i jihiwonisi.  
*When you speak, don't speak quietly.*

Sgina **hnadvnelv<sup>44</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>**, eligwu yidehanelohvga.  
*When you do that, you can play.*

Dagwalela uditlegi **nigalstanv<sup>44</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>**, tahnigistani.  
*When the car gets hot, start it.*

Sakonige **yi<sup>44</sup>gi<sup>2</sup>**, dvlsgwadi janhtesdi.  
*When it's blue, you'll know it's finished.*

*Note: There's no pronomial shift here. Set A verbs will use Set A, don't shift to Set B. In situations where there is no verb to apply the process to, use the Conditional form of the Copular with a high tone—yi<sup>44</sup>gi<sup>2</sup>—see the last example. Finally, you must pronounce the full, long form of the tense suffix ( /v<sup>44</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>/ instead of /v<sup>4</sup>/ ) to be understood.*

## HABITUAL “WHENEVER” CLAUSES

*Whenever I [verb], then . . .*

/ yi<sup>2</sup> / + [B<sup>22</sup> + CMP<sup>44</sup>] + / a<sup>2</sup> /

Ya<sup>22</sup>gwa<sup>2</sup>hni<sup>3</sup>gi<sup>44</sup>sa<sup>2</sup>, nigohilv a<sup>21</sup>ga<sup>22</sup>sgo<sup>33</sup>?i<sup>2</sup>.

*Whenever I leave, it always rains.*

Yijawehlvna, nigohilv janegujo'i.

*Whenever you joke, you're always mean.*

Yijalonuhehla, agwanto'i.

*Whenever you cheat, I know it.*

Yijadatlosa, hlesdi hyadlvkwsgesdi.

*Whenever you win, don't be bragging.*

Digilvhwsdanhdi yagili'ilvsa, radio'i aktvdasdo'i.

*Whenever I drive to work, I listen to the radio.*

Goga yigi, agwadawosdi agilvkwdi.

*When it's summer, I like to swim.*

Danisdayohihv na'v yigi, didahnehdi anadananesvhvsgo'i yvwi.

*Whenever it's near Christmas, people shop for gifts.*

*Notes: This construction uses the Past Form of the Completive Stem—i.e., it requires pronomial shift, so Set A verbs will use Set B just like in the Past Tense. In situations where there is no verb with which to make the construction, the Conditional form of the copular is used with a super-high tone—yi<sup>44</sup>gi<sup>2</sup>—see the last two examples.*

**Note on Authorship:** *This document is essentially a rewrite of a pdf I found early in my learning process. The author is not named in the original pdf, but I'm pretty sure it was a handout made by Wyman Kirk for his language classes. I reformatted it, reviewed it with JW Webster, and updated it based on JW's input. I did not write much original content for this document--most of the examples here come from that original document. So I don't want to say I “wrote” this—instead, I'm saying I “edited” it.*

**Edited by: J.R. Lancaster, a learner. May contain mistakes.**