Observe the following chart of the suffixes for conjunctive form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
<td>Stem + ane</td>
<td>Stem + enkwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td>Stem + ane</td>
<td>Stem + ekwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>Stem +te</td>
<td>Stem + htite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Creating the Verb Stem

The stems are created by taking the present tense first person form of the verb (ex: ntsuwi= I sing) and removing the first-person prefix (nts = asuwi) and adding the suffixes as noted in the table above.

**Intransitive Verbs:**

Below is the conjugation of the intransitive form of "mits" (to eat). Generally, 1st person forms of verbs ending in "i", "e", "a" follow the pattern below.

**Independent Form:**

- I eat: nemitsi
- You eat: Kemitsi
- He/she eats: mitsu
- We (excl) eat: Nemitsihena
- We (incl) eat: Kemitsihena
- You all eat: Kemitsihemo
- They eat: mitsuwak

**Subjunctive Form:**

- If I eat: mitsiane
- If you eat: mitsiane
- If he eats - mitsite
- if we eat - mitsienkwe
- if you all eat - mitsuèkwe
- if they eat - mitsuhtite
The third person form is not created from the stem of the third person present tense; instead, there is a uniform stem for all of the “if” conjugations that, with some irregular exceptions, is derived from the first person form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>“If he” form</th>
<th>I present form</th>
<th>He present form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* goes</td>
<td>Ate</td>
<td>Nta</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Exists</td>
<td>Ahpite</td>
<td>Ntapi</td>
<td>Ahpu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Leaves</td>
<td>Alemkate</td>
<td>Ntalemska</td>
<td>Alemkske</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lives</td>
<td>Lehelexete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loses</td>
<td>Ankilate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Said</td>
<td>Luwete</td>
<td>Nteluwe</td>
<td>Luwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns</td>
<td>Kwetkite</td>
<td>Nkwetki</td>
<td>kwetki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Whistles</td>
<td>Chipuwete</td>
<td>Nchipuwete</td>
<td>Chipewe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Sings</td>
<td>Asuwite</td>
<td>Ntasuwi</td>
<td>Asuu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Dances</td>
<td>Kentkate</td>
<td>Nkentka</td>
<td>Kentke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Eats</td>
<td>Mitsite</td>
<td>Nemitsi</td>
<td>Mitsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barks</td>
<td>Mikikete</td>
<td>Nemikike</td>
<td>mikike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Generally the third person singular conjugation becomes "eke" for verbs that end in “l” and x. Ex: if he dies = ankeleke
This change does not apply to the conjugations of the first and second person singular forms of “I”-ending verbs.

Full verb conjugations for “die”:

**Independent Form**

- I die: ntankel
- You die: ktankel
- He dies: ankel
- We (inc) die: ntankelhena
- We (exc) die: ktankelhena
- You all die: ktankelehemo
- They die: ankeluk

**Subjunctive Form**

- If I die: ankelane
- If you die: ankelane
- If he dies: ankeleke
- If we die: ankelankwe
- If you all die: ankelekwe
- If they die: ankelhtite

Another exception is the verb “shenkix”, which adds an extra “in” to the stem, so that ‘If I lie down’ is conjugated as “shekixinane”.

**Independent form:**

- I lie down: nshenkixi
- You lie down: kshenkixi
- He lies down: shenkixit
- We (inc) lie down: nshenkixinhuma
- We (exc) lie down: kshenkixinhuma
- You all lie down: kshenkixihemo(?)
- They lie down: shenkixinuk/shenkixiyok (?)
Subjunctive Form

If I lie down: shenkixinane
If you lie down: shenkixinane
If he/she lies down: shenkixinte (?)
If we lie down: shenkixinenkwe
If you all lie down: shenkixinekwe
If they lie down: shenkixinhtite (?)

Besides the irregular exceptions, there are also slightly different endings for inanimate adjectival conjugations. These conjugations concern characteristics of inanimate, third-person objects.

In these cases, one adds “ke” to the stem ending:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Third-person inanimate (adjectival)</th>
<th>Stem+ke</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Examples:

If it exists: lateke
If it is good: weletke
If it is red: maxkete
If it is good weather: shelanteke

The exception to this rule seems to be verbs that end in “a”. In these cases the “e” on the end is deleted and the formula looks like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Third-person inanimate (adjectival)</th>
<th>Stem+k</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

As in “If it fell” : penihelak

Transitive Inanimates

Here is the table for transitive inanimate verbs. Note that some of the conjugations differ than the intransitive verbs:
For a singular inanimate object:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td>Stem+ ane</td>
<td>Stem + enkwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>Stem (-m) + nke</td>
<td>Stem+ihtite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example conjugations (for the verb wichentam: to help):

**wichentam**

- if I help it - wichëntàmane
- if you help it - wichëntàmàne
- if he helps it - wichëntànke

- if we help it (we incl.) - wichëntàmànkwe
- if you people help it - wichëntâmèkwe
- if they help it - wichëntàmihtite

It’s important to notice that in the case of third person, the stem, which has the traditional transitive inanimate “am” ending (as in wichentam, pentam, etc.) is shortened to just an “a” in order to avoid a “mn” pairing.

Remember that the stem is formed without any person-marking prefixes. Thus the stem for “if I help it” is “wichentam” even if “I help it” is “newichentamen” Also, the suffix is dropped.

Similarly, even though “he sees it” is “wenemen”, “if he sees it” is “nenke”