

Hiráaca Verb Conjugation

why is conjugation important? Conjugation enables us to use verbs in a way that makes grammatical sense in the language.

It helps us form coherent sentences. Just like in English, conjugating verbs is essential to learning the language.

Conjugating means making a verb agree with its subject (who the verb is referring to).

Hiráaca does this with prefixes and suffixes



Plural Declarative (statement phrases)

the Infinitive (most basic form):	baahi (to sing)	nishi (to dance)	iigigua (to hear)
1st person plural: add prefix ma- suffix -ʔa & suffix -c	ma+baahi+ʔa+c mabaahʔac (We're singing)	ma+nishi+ʔa+c manishʔa+c (We're dancing)	mi+iigigua+ʔa+c miigiguaʔac (I'm hearing)
2nd person singular: add the prefix na- suffix -ʔa & suffix -c	na+baahi+ʔa+c nabaahaʔac (you're all singing)	na+nishi+ʔa+c nanishʔa+c (you're all dancing)	ni+iigigua+ʔa+c niigiguaʔac (you're all hearing)
3rd person singular: add suffix -ʔa & suffix -c	baahi+ʔa+c baahaʔac (They're singing)	nishi+ʔa+c nishʔa+c (They're dancing)	iigigua+ʔa+c iigiguaʔac (they're hearing)

Grammar Notes:

The verbs above are conjugated into their 1st, 2nd and 3rd person plural declarative forms- **This is only one form of plural.**

The **ma- prefix** refers to the 1st person, used when talking about self doing an action. The **Na- prefix** refers to the 2nd person doing an action as well. These prefixes are used when the subject is the initiator of an action.

The mi- prefix usually means the subject is the undergoer of an action, thus the mi- prefix is used instead of ma- for the verb “iigigua.”

The plural declarative suffix is -ʔa and -c, ending with a word final - ʔac

The **-c suffix** refers to the sound referred to as the voiceless Alveolar Affricate, and sounds like -ts in the English word “cats.” The -c is a declarative suffix found at the end of statement phrases- For example “do’hi” for blue vs. “do’hic” for “It is blue.”