

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



the Infinitive: (most basic form)	niiri (to walk)	nuudi (to eat)	iré?e (to talk)
1st person singular: add the prefix ma- and suffix -c	ma+niiri+c maniiric (I'm walking)	ma+nuudi+c manuudic (I'm eating)	ma+iré?e+c maré?ec (I'm talking)
2nd person singular: add the prefix na- and suffix -c	na+niiri+c naniiric (you're walking)	na+nuudi+c nanuudic (you're eating)	na+iré?e+c naré?ec (you're talking)
3rd person singular: add the suffix -c	niiri+c niiric (they're walking)	nuudi+c nuudic (they're eating)	iré?e+c iré?ec (they're talking)

Grammar Notes:

The action verbs above are conjugated into their singular 1st, 2nd and 3rd person forms. There is no particular gender marking & 3rd person can refer to he, she or they.

For the phrase “Manuudi’c,” it is more common to hear it said as “Mawuudi’c,” as well as a condensed version like “Muudi’c,” for “I’m eating.”

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 **-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.”