

Now lets discuss II verbs. Remember II is “inanimate intransitive” which means there is an inanimate subject but no object.

We have shown the AI, TI and TA in the command form, the II form does not have a command form. So, in this case we will show the “indicative” form which is used to make statements.

The typical ending for the II singular form is -w and plural -wan. Keep in mind there are several forms but this is the most common. Examples below

Apīsīw	It is black
Apīsīwan	They (IN) are black
Kesīhkwan nepēwew	The towel is wet
Kesīhkwan nepēwewanan	The towels are wet
Sēpēw temīw	The river is deep
Sīpian temīwan	The rivers are deep
Eyom asāqcekanāhtek kenuahkwat	This pencil is long
Anom asāqcekanāhtekon kenuahkwaton	These pencils are long
Taskuahkwat	It is short
Taskuahkwaton	They (IN) are short
Eyom pēnat	This is clean
Anom pēnaton	They (IN) are clean
Wēnat	It is dirty
Wēnaton	They (IN) are dirty
Wēhkan	It tastes good
Eyom mayākat	This is unfamiliar
Kemēwan	It is raining
Anohkīmakat	It is working
Osāmīwāēkat	It is too noisy

As you know nouns have pre-nouns that modify them in certain ways. As you might expect there are also pre-verbs. See the following Examples

Kew -	Always, habitually, as a rule
Katāēw -	intend to, want to, going to
Māēk -	Action under way, in the process of
Kēs -	completed, past action
Pes -	hither
Awēh -	go and preform the act, go and
Yāh -	back, again
Cēk -	near, nearly, close to, almost

Now pair them up with verbs

Kew-anohkīmakat	It always works
Katāēw-nōwaeqnaen wāpah	It is going to be windy tomorrow
Māēk-kemēwan	It is in the process of raining
Kēs-kēsawan onākōw	It was warm yesterday
Pes-pianon	Come over here
Awēh-kiatōh	Go and hide it
Yāh-apēnon	Sit back down
Cēk-wāqsaehcekan	Near the window

Try it yourself in the space below