

Preface

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Basque Grammar

Chapter I

The Basque language

The Basque language, spoken in our days ^{to this} on ~~the~~ ^{as yet} ~~the~~ slopes of the Pyrenean mountains, stands ~~in the~~ absolutely isolated, and belongs to the ~~family~~ of agglutinative languages. There are six principal dialects differing little the one from the other, from a philological point of view; but differing enough ~~to~~ in their extreme varieties, to make the one ^{with} difficultly intelligible to the other. These dialects are: the Biscayan, the Guipuzcoan, the Labourdin, the Souletin, the Navarrais, the Bas-Navarrais. —

Chapter II

The Alphabet

The original Basque Alphabet is unknown, but it may possibly be found one day in the so called Keltiberian inscriptions. The Latin alphabet has been adopted with some slight differences.

The five vowels are pronounced as in Italian; The Souletin dialect ^{alone} ~~only~~ pronounces u as pench u or German u.

The Consonants are also pronounced as in Italian with the exception of g, which is

is always pronounced hard as in 'go', even before e and i; 2° of z which has the sound of ts in English; 3° of ch which is pronounced like sh in shall preceded by t. The french-basque dialects write leh; 4° of j which the spanish-basque dialects pronounce like spanish jota (j), and the french-basque dialects like y (yeer); — Palatal n is pronounced like spanish ñ or gn in french agneau.

Chapter III

The phonetic system.

K. Original k when final and followed by a suffix, is converted into t or is eliminated; ack 'they' followed by n 'of' gives aen 'of them'; echek 'the houses' followed by a preceding in this case za is only to assist the pronunciation. The biscayan dialect sometimes keeps the k: gironakar 'by the duk-ts men' for gironetas.

(1 Most of the dialects do not like the hiatus and introduce (after the dropping of k) a y, and instead of aen they say agen; duyala for duk-ts 'that there beast'.

When k is not primitive, but when it proceeds from h, then medial k is allowed: arkume 'lamb' stands for ari-hume sheep-child.

16. The aspirated h has been ^{pre}conserved in the french basque dialects; the others have dropped it; hi 'thou' is i in biscayan and gripu 2 co an.

Final h becomes k: dakark 'thou bearest it' from d-ekar-h; final h stands for hi 'thou' Initial h, ^{coming} placed in consequence of agglutination or composition in the middle of the word is hardened to k or eliminated: zoraheria becomes zorakeria 'madness'. When h is thrown out the same ^{result} ~~case~~ presents ^{following} itself as with k, that is to say a hiatus is produced, and then prevented by putting an y in its place; daroa-h-o-t becomes first daroakot (see ^{initial} h); and then darooyot (see initial h). Some dialects keep the k and say nindukan 'thou hast me'; others drop it and replace it by y: ninduyan from n-indu-h-n.

I have taken it from him

I is dropped before k; bat and kide make bakid 'common'.

N becomes m before b, p; non and bait make nombait; and before k, l, r, t the n is dropped: nora from non-^{whistle}ra; kin 'with the man' from gironaren-kin; aitritik 'on the contrary' from aitrin-tik.

Z before z becomes t: etren from ez-zen 'he was not'.

R No word begins with r. There are two kinds of r, one hard, the other soft; the hard one is doubled when at the end of a word and when a suffix follows; lur 'earth' lurra 'the earth'. Soft r is never doubled;

it is found in some few words: ur 'water'
ord 'dog' ur 'wood', ur 'the water'; or 'the
dog'; ur 'the wood'. The pronunciation
of this r is very soft, ~~and~~ it is nearly a
l.

r is seldom used and has been replaced by
b.

r is considered as not being a Basque
letter; there is only one word with r and
which looks really like Basque: farra,
laugh (substantive).

In consequence of the agglutination
the phonetic laws are continually in
action and have to decide which letters
may follow each other.

Thus when two consonants meet in
two different syllables ~~one has to observe~~
~~the~~ the following rules are to be observed:
The hard explosives after a sibilant, an r or the
vowels.

The soft explosives ^{come} after l, m, n.

In consequence of these rules:

The hard explosives k, t, p are changed ^{to} their
corresponding soft ones g, d, b after l, m, n:
eldu and not eltu 'arrived'; ongi and
not utki 'well'; emendik and not
ementik 'from here'.

3)

The soft ~~explosives~~ explosives g, d, b are changed ^{to} ~~for~~ the corresponding hard ones k, t, p after x, the sibilants and the vowels:
Burgosko of Burgos; Ortherarra ^{inhabitant} ~~of Orther~~
 of Orther; (but Olondarra ^{inhabitant} of Oloron)
Lekisgun 'that they were to us' for lekisgun

Examples of transposition of letters
 (metathesis, hyperthesis) are very common in Basque: gabe and bage; irudi and iduri; igaro and irago etc.

Table of the mutation of consonants
 in Basque words of different dialects.

K { g, d, b, ch.
t } Gutturals

Chapter IV

The ^{definite} article a 'the'.

The article is the demonstrative pronoun, formerly ^{has or} ar, now a 'the'. ~~The Biscayan dialect is the only one which has kept both; all the other dialects have lost ar as a demonstrative and have only a as the article in the shape of a, which is put behind the noun like all other modifying words: eche 'house'; eche 'the house'; eche 'house'; eche a 'the house', which is written in consequence of the agglutinative nature of the language.~~

~~When~~ ^{At} a is followed by a suffix, ^{generally} re re-appears: a + n becomes aren 'of the'.

As the suffix for the plural is k, the plural article is arek ^(bisc.) 'the'; French 'les'. but this is not the form of the article; arek is only used as the demonstrative pronoun; The article being always agglutinated to the noun, (e.g. giron 'man'; girona 'the man') the plural of the article does not exist independently, ~~for~~ by itself; and giron-a in the plural form is giron-ak; a being the ~~corrupted~~ ^{for this article of} ~~but~~ ^{adap.} ~~form~~ the plural is simply expressed by adding k; gironak.

Chapter XV
Agglutination.

Agglutination consists in putting one word behind another so as to form a more or less homogeneous compound: giron 'man' girona 'the man'; girona gandik 'for the man'; dakust 'I-see-him' for d-i-kus-t;

The agglutinated word or syllable or letter, is preceded sometimes by a, sometimes by e, or by i, or by o.

When a precedes, this a is always the article; ~~see 'house' where the house~~ girona etori da 'the man has come'.

When e precedes, this letter is merely a binding letter; ^{thus} bat 'one' with the article makes bata 'the one'; and as agent of a transitive verb (^{e.g.} ~~the~~ ^{one} ~~man~~ speaks) batak; but bat without the article and represented as acting, would be bath, which cannot be pronounced, and thus e is interpolated: batak. This e is thus at the same time the characteristic of the indefinite form i.e. the noun without article. Consequently ~~any~~ words which do not admit of being receiving a definite form, like pronouns and numerals, have all of them an e before the suffix, if any inter-

polation be necessary; v. b. the pronoun
a 'that' (formerly ai) followed by the
 plural ~~suffix~~ ^{of action} k becomes ark; but 'that'
 and arek 'those'; e serves here only to
 distinguish two identical forms; ~~the~~ k
 in the first example is the suffix of the
 agent, in the second one the suffix of
 plural. Norbait 'some one', with the
 suffix of action k, becomes norbaitk;
 not to distinguish it from another form,
 but because t and k are not allowed to
 follow each other. o is thus a neutral
 vowel, to employed when a could not be
 made use of, or for pronunciation's sake.
 When o precedes the suffix, exclusion is
 expressed: gironok joango gera 'we
 men we shall go'. In French one would
 translate this by: Nous autres hommes.
o + k must probably be a contraction of the
~~it is apparently the~~ demonstrative pronoun oyek;
~~the~~ i will be discussed in the chapter
 on suffixes, see ik.

Chapter VI^{1/2}

The Suffixes.

The grammatical relations expressed in other languages by cases or by prepositions, are expressed in Basque by Suffixes; ~~for~~ ^{e.g.} ni-gabe for ni-gabe 'without-me'; har-gatik for har-gatik exactly english therefore; har is the demonstrative, ~~for~~ gatik is 'for'.

List of suffixes

k, mark of agent

k, mark of plural

n, 'in'

i, 'to'

z, 'by'

ik, 'some'

ko, go 'of'

kozat 'for'

kui, with

kiko, for

trat, for

trak, for

kar, gar with

no, until

dik, tik, of

baithan, in

beithan, in

pean, under

gan, in

gana to, at

gandik from

gatik for

za towards

zako towards

zaino until

zonz towards

ka on

Some of these suffixes are joined to
 1° definite and indefinite ^{i.e. nouns with or without the article} nouns,
 2° indefinite nouns, i.e. without the article
 3° definite nouns. i.e. with the article

7)

Suffixes No 1

k agent-subject; n 'of'; i 'to'; z 'by'; kin 'with'; trah 'for';

<u>Gizon</u> - <u>k</u>	makes	<u>gironet</u>	man ^T
<u>Girona</u> - <u>k</u>	"	<u>gironak</u>	'the man'
<u>Giron</u> - <u>z</u>	"	<u>girones</u>	'by man'
<u>Girona</u> - <u>z</u>	"	<u>gironas</u>	'by the man'
<u>Giron</u> - <u>kin</u>	"	<u>gironen</u>	'of man'
<u>Girona</u> - <u>n</u>	"	<u>gironaren</u>	'of the man'
<u>Bilbao</u> - <u>n</u>	"	<u>Bilbaon</u>	in Bilbao
<u>Echea</u> - <u>n</u>	"	<u>Echean</u>	in the house

Suffixes No 2

ra 'towards'; ron 'towards'; rako 'towards';
rau 'until'; ko 'of' dik or tik from ^{out} ~~that~~
~~ex~~ ik ~~in~~ denoting 'some'; ka on, by.

Echera towards (the) house; never echeera

Echeron towards (the) house;

Echeko of (the) house;

Gironik of some men'

Laldika on horse back

Echetik from out of (the) house

Such Compounds are translated thus because in English we cannot say towards house or from house; but it is clear that as no article is expressed the literal translation should be: Towards house, etc. . .

Suffixes No 3.

K, mark of the plural; gan, gan a, gandik,
baithan or beithan at, nⁱⁿ (our location).
~~except with loo names of places which are~~
~~always indefinite: Bilbao n.~~

Echean echea-n, and never eche-n 'in the
house'; Jainko-a-gan 'in God'.

When words have no definite form, like
pronouns, numerals, proper names, etc. one
is obliged to put these suffixes to the
indefinite form nigan 'in me'; Bilbao n
'in Bilbao.' —

The suffixes with the plural noun.

When the suffixes are agglutinated to
plural nouns, the K, mark of the plural,
is scarcely ever maintained; generally it
is converted into t^{or} it is dropped and often
y is put in its place to prevent the hiatus.

Hauk 'those' followed by k (agent) makes haye k for hau k
Gironak 'the men' " by n makes gironen for gironak n
Echeak 'the houses' " ko " echeatako for echeak-ko
Oriek 'those' " ra " orietara for oriek-ra

The suffix k

P.
i.e. the subject of
a transitive verb

k is the characteristic letter of the agent-sub-
ject. ni is 'I'; but 'I know it' is rendered by
nik badakit; the patient-subject remains
unaltered: ni elori nail 'I have ^{come} in bar
~~go am~~ ~~come~~ In Basque like in French 'to
come' is conjugated with 'to be', being an in-
transitive verb.

The Spanish-Basque dialects observe
this difference between agent and patient-
subject only in the singular; but the
French-Basque dialects observe it in
both numbers: Legeto doktoiek
beretat hartu zituzten... 'The doctors of
Lan took for themselves'; Haurrak
joan dira 'the children have gone'.

Haurrak subject of an intransitive verb,
remains unaltered haurra + k; but dokto
subject of a transitive verb has, besides
the k of the plural, the k of the agent,
thus doktozak + k or doktozakak; the
medical k has been dropped doktozak,
according to the rule and as e has the accent, a was ~~also~~
dropped, which ^{also} gives the form doktoiek.

The suffix k (plural)

This suffix is subject to phonetic chan-
ges rules. When followed by the suffixes
z, ra, tik, ko on and n (locative), it
becomes t: Etcheak 'the houses'

followed by ra (locative) ^{does not make}
echeakan but echeken; oneek 'these'

does not make oneekan but oneetan
'in these'. Oyek + ra gives oyetara 'towards
these' and not oyekera or oyekara.

It is but very seldom and then generally
in the Biscayan dialect that medial
k is maintained: gironaker 'with
the men' for gironetar.

The dropping of k is much more frequent
than the mutation of k; thus the
~~demonstrative pronoun a (formerly~~
~~ae)~~ is in the plural ~~aeek~~ which is
for ~~aekek~~ 'they' agent-subject; ~~now distinct~~
~~tion which is now forgotten~~: hek 'those'
becomes, as a subject-agent, heyek for
hekek. The dropping of k would here
left heek and this hiatus is prevented
by putting in y. Dieradaan 'that then
hark to me' is for dieradakan, and is
also dieradayan (soul.).

The suffix ik

The suffix ik corresponds to what in French grammar is called 'le Partitif' and what in English or Dutch is not rendered at all; e.g. Buurik er 'he has no judgment.' Baden ogirik 'you have bread'. In French one would say: il n'a pas de jugement; mais avec de pain. It is quite clear that the 'de' called partitif, ^{and sometimes} ~~though~~ rendered in English by ^{also} 'some' explains nothing at all. I think one must consider (in Basque like in any other language) bread, judgment, etc. as words ^{having} an indefinite form, ^{signification} which is rendered in English by 'some' and sometimes as also in Dutch by the noun without ^{either article or preposition or adverb} any modifying word, and which is expressed by the Basques by ik. ~~I and Ik~~ Ik is nothing else ^{than} the suffix of plural to preceded by i, which ^{for some reason or other} has been assigned an indefinite meaning. In fact when I say in English 'I have not seen any house like yours', it is quite clear that house, though a singular, conveys the idea of a plural; without plurality no comparison could have been established; in Dutch we say In French one would say Je n'ai pas de maison etc. and the Basques in this case put ik to the noun. Ik is thus the characteristic of the indefinite and is originally a plural form.

Two more examples: Ark biderik asko
barnen. The had many motives; bide-ik;
the i is for the sake of euphony. Er dago
gloriarik Jannuikoaren agendak
gorde gabe. 'There is no glory without the
obsequence of God's commands; or 'there
is not any glory etc... To show how
precise and concise the Basques may
express themselves, let me quote one
sentence more: Bana erdiko onenik
jatea dorote debekatu zion, But to eat
some (fruit) of this (tree) in the middle, he
forbade it them ^{positively} peremptorily. Onen
is the genitive singular 'of this'; with
the article a onena 'he of this' and in
the plural form onenak 'they (fruit) of
this (tree)'. But, instead of the definite
plural, the author writes onenik,
the indefinite plural 'some (fruit) of this'.
The primitive plural signification of ik
is lost and the secondary one only main-
tained itself, i.e. that of the indefinite.

The suffix n

n corresponds to our:

- 1° Locative.
- 2° Genitive.
- 3° Relative pronoun.
- 4° Conjunction 'that'.

1.2. The origin of n is most probably the demonstrative ~~(there)~~ non with the signification of locality. Bilbaon 'in Bilbao' was originally Bilbao non. This locative was later extended to express the genitive just as was the case in Latin!

3. The relative sentence was primarily ~~expressed~~ added to the principal one without any explanatory word, just as is still the case in the English sentence: This is the man I saw. Later, for clearness' sake, a demonstrative has been added, and this demonstrative is non in Basque, just as in English 'that': That man; and: the subject that was discussed.

4. The demonstrative non is also used as the conjunction 'that'; just as in English 'that I may see' ikusi dezadan. Dezat-n is pronounced dezadan 'that I may', and n is the contracted form of non. —

n as a locative 'in'

Except when n ~~follows~~ ~~is~~ agglutinated to the name of a place, ~~it~~ is always added to a definite noun; one cannot say echeu 'in (the) house' from eche 'house'; one must say echean 'in the house'; but Madrid + n is Madriden; Bilbao + n Bilbaon.

To express ~~that~~ ^{the} same grammatical relation ~~but~~ in the plural form, one adds n to the plural noun and the mark of plural k is converted into t: eche + k + n becomes eche + t + n or echeetan 'in the houses'.

n is not added to ~~proper~~ names of persons. See the suffix gan.

When nouns do not admit of a definite form, like numerals, n is agglutinated in the shape of tan: hiruz 'three' followed by n does not make hiruzan but hiruetan 'in three'. The same happens with the pronouns; on + n is not onen but onetan 'in this'; liburu onetan 'in this book'.

11)
N as a genitive.

N is agglutinated to definite and indefinite nouns. Seme 'son' followed by n makes Semeren 'of son'; the z is to prevent the hiatus. Semeca 'the son'; Semecaren 'of the son'; that is seme - aren of the - son; the z, consequently is the z of the article. The Riscian dialect likes the hiatus and drops very often this organic z: Semicaen. In the plural form the k is eliminated according to the rule: gironaen for gironaken; the a has also been lost and one says gironen 'of the men'. Hauk 'there'; hauen for hauken 'of there'.

N as a relative pronoun

The relative, as in many other languages, was prim originally a demonstrative word, and most probably the sentence: erosi duen liburna 'the book that I have bought', was formerly erosi du non liburna. Du 'he has' followed by n, contracted form of non, becomes duen.

N as the conjunction 'that'

The conjunction was formerly in many languages, and so in Basque, a demonstrative word; and the sentence 'I think, that he will come', was originally: 'I think ~~this~~ ^{that} he will come.' The transposition of the ~~relative~~ ^{comma} in English explains clearly the difference.

The suffix i

i corresponds to 'to'; giron 'man'; gironi 'to man'; girona 'the man'; gironari 'to the man'; after a vowel i is interpolated; ~~buru~~ buru 'head' bururi 'to head'. The i in gironari belongs to the article ar; the i in bururi is for the sake of euphony. In the plural forms the i is dropped; burua ~~i~~ for buruaki; the french-basque dialects change a in i and say buruei.

The suffix z

This suffix is rendered by 'by' ^{or 'with'} and in the ~~Basque dialect it is employed also for~~ ~~'with'~~. Buru z 'by heart'; makillar 'with the stick'; ~~araz~~. Beto lurrar, full with earth. If the noun terminates with a consonant, as is the case with lur, ~~it~~ it is necessary to interpolate an e: lurrer.

With a plural noun there is first of all the regular way of converting k into t: gironakar for gironakar ^{by or with the men} ~~but this~~ and this last form is ^{still} in use in the Disceian dialect. This dialect has also g for t; and even some dialects have z and tz: thus zar and traz; they are phonetic corruptions of kar.

This termination gar, traz or zer is employed like tan (see n) with numerals, pronouns, etc.; hek 'those' followed by z does not make heker, but hetraz or hezer for hektraz. The Souletin has the very corrupted form zer.

The suffix dik or tik.

This suffix corresponds to 'from' or 'since'. Uastetik kintrecha egioren .. Resist from the beginning .. Nondik zator Wherefrom do you come ~~then~~? Dik is not used for persons; in that case one employs gandik: Norgan-dik? from whence?

The rule for the plural is always the same; eche + k + tik ^{becomes} ~~does not make~~ echeeta. tik 'from the houses'. Tik stands for Dik according to the phonetic rules.

The suffix ko or go

This suffix is employed in different ways;
1st to express comparison (see the degrees of comparison).

2nd corresponding to 'from'. Bungosko 'from Burgos'; nungo 'from where'; kuriko 'from (the) earth or terrestrial'; goiriko 'from (the) morning'. ~~etc~~

These last examples show us that the Basque language forms adjectives from what we ~~would~~ ^{should} call in our languages genitives.

Ko is never added to the definite form of the noun; one could not say esheeko.

3rd go serves like Spanish 'de' to express the future: emango dut 'I shall give'.
The phonetic rules decide which of the two, ko or go has to be used.

4th go expresses also the object of an action, which is rendered in French by 'pour' in German by 'um zu': Eta ordena zitran hamabi harekin izateko eta predikatzera igortzeko. Marc III, 14. And he ordained twelve that they should be with him and that he might send them forth to preach.

13)
The suffix trat

Trat corresponds to 'for' and is ^{generally} added to the genitive of the noun; giron 'man' giron areu 'of the man' giron areu trat 'for the man'; giron entrat 'for the men'. When added to the noun in its unaltered form the signification ~~alt~~ is somewhat different: erotrak claukat 'I hold him for mad'. Lagerentrat hertu duh 'I have taken him for or as a companion'.

The suffix Kan or gan

This suffix is known only in the Biscayan dialect. Kan signifies 'in'. It is in fact an erroneous theory to quote Kan or gan as a suffix, because the k belongs to the noun; and n ^{alone} (is not the suffix; ^(see n.) of locality, ~~which was discussed above~~; Ela miserikordia infinitogan, and in (his) ~~for~~ endless mercy. gan (for kan or more exactly k-n) is a plural which is in use for the singular; though not in all cases; only for the locatives of persons; the location of places is n as in all other dialects: Bilbaon 'in Bilbao'. -

The suffix gana, gandik, ganeko.

Gana corresponds in all dialects to: towards, unto, to: Jainko agana bihote qoritrea to one's heart unto God.

Gandik signifies 'from': Norgandik ator & from whom do you come.

Ganeko signifies 'towards': Nor girona ganeko jaungoikoeren amorioa irazuten 'the who knows God's love towards men.'

The suffix gabe.

Gabe, bage, baga, gabes, bagar 'without'.

This suffix is sometimes suffix sometimes termination (see Chapter). Gabe is agglutinated only to definite nouns: ogia gabe and not ogigabe 'without bread' but with numerals, pronouns, etc. which have no definite one must add gabe to the indefinite form nigabe 'without me'.

The suffix no

No or ño or ino corresponds to 'untill'. No is probably the conjunction non, the final n of which has been dropped. The conjunction that could express 'untill'; wait that I come in & wait untill I come may under the same idea. The only objection is the palatal pronunciation ~~at~~ of the n in ño.

The suffix ra

Ra is rendered, by 'to, towards' or is not rendered at all in English: echea noa 'I go home; literally 'towards house I go'. Added to a plural form the k of the plural is converted into t: eche + k + re ^{makes} ~~gives~~ echechare. Like the other suffixes, when added to numerals, pronouns etc. this plural termination ra is agglutinated to them: or 'that'; orechare 'towards that'. Sometimes the French-Basque dialects write rah for ra, and in some localities ~~they~~ ^{they} say la or lah.

As no word begins with r it is most likely that ra is a corrupted form of some noun, and this noun will be aran 'rule' (see my Dict.). Ra is much used for ~~forming~~ ^{forming} verbs and to give them the signification of direction.

The suffix kin

Kin is rendered by 'with'. kin is always agglutinated to a noun followed by n, i.e. a genitive of our languages; and this leads me to believe that kin is for kide + n 'in participation' 'in company'; and therefore the genitive. qironarekin 'with the man' was thus originally 'in company of' the man.

The suffixes ronte, baitan, ka.

Ronte, or ronte, base. indicates the direction, somewhat like 'towards' ^{or} (more exactly the German 'hin'. Noronte jansten garian 'towards where we may fall', or wherever etc.

Baitan, beitan is used for n 'in' when we speak of persons are spoken of: Eta ni baitan sinkesten dren and he who believes in me. Very often baitan is constructed with n, i. e. the genitive. Baitan is most probably itself a locative of annu - baitn + n.

Ka corresponds with 'at' or with; Zaldika on horse (i back); Soka with ^{or by} looks. Ka is sometimes te: makillata with a by blows of a stick

Compound suffixes

There are compound suffixes in Basque just as there are compound prepositions in English, like towards, upon etc.

Kotrat in order to, though. Eta hera erazue azantoz eratu kotrat. Matth. XIII 30 And bind them in bundles to burn them. Ain aberatu izalekote (for izalekotrak) though he be sick...

Lko, is composed of z-ko and does not say more than z.

Lako 'because'.

Trako. 'towards' and some others which offer nothing interesting and which are to be found in the dictionary.

Chapter VIII The pronouns.

§ 1

The demonstrative pronouns

There are now no more than four demonstrative pronouns: a, hura, han, hori. ^{Traces of other demonstratives, now lost,} ~~Formerly there were some more~~ of which are found ~~traces~~ in the verb flexions of the verb: a 'it' and t 'I'; dakust from ikusi signifies I-see-it
z-ikus-t.

§ 2

The pronoun a 'that'

Originally this pronoun was har, or ar in the Spanish-Basque dialects, which has lost all the initial h: ar.

The Biscayan dialect is the only one which has ^{pre}conserved a as a pronoun and at the same ^{time} as an article. In the first case it is written, like all other pronouns, separated from the noun; as ^{an} the article it is agglutinated to the noun.

when
 As soon as the ^aprimum is followed by a
 suffix, the primitive e reappears; a + n
 makes aren 'of that'; kar + n (locative) ma-
 kes kar~~an~~ (see suffix n) a + re becomes
are~~re~~ 'towards that'; a + k becomes ark
 'these'; this is the plural form; ar followed
 by k the suffix of the agent becomes ark
 'that'. The plural form ark is biscayan,
 as well as ack; but the other dialects object
 to the hiatus and have interpolated y: ayek.

The Spanish-Basque dialects have ^{only} the
 plural form for the subject of an ^{transitive} action
 and for the subject of an intransitive verb;
 the French-Basque dialects have ^{two} separate
 forms.

	Patient	Agent
Lab.	<u>Hekiek</u>	<u>Hekiek</u>
	<u>Hek</u>	<u>Hekik</u>
	<u>Hek</u>	<u>Hek</u>
	<u>Hek</u>	<u>Hayek</u>
Soul.	<u>Hurak</u>	<u>Hek</u>

But, though not ^{longer} in use, the biscayan
 possesses the two different forms, ~~but the~~
~~signification of which has been lost.~~

Thus arek, patient plural form, to
 which k the suffix of action is affix-
 ed, becomes arek-k or arekek, and
 after ^{the} dropping of medial k, according to
 the rule, areek, which is still in use.

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In the same way har + k becomes harek,
and by dropping e: haek, which is contracted
in the French basque dialects to hek
'these'; this hek followed by k, to form the
agent-subject, becomes hekek, and after
eliminating medial k: heek, and in
order to avoid the hiatus: heyek or
contracted to hék, ~~like~~ ^{as} some ^{other dialects} ~~varieties~~
have done. prefer.

§ 3
The plural pronoun with suffixes
The suffixes are agglutinated to the
plural pronouns, causing ^{as usual} the final k
to be dropped or converted into t. ~~Thus~~
~~last~~ When it is one of the following suffixes
z, ko, ra, dik, rouz, k becomes t: ayek + n
~~(location)~~ from ayek - n (locative) 'in
'these'; hetar from hek - z, etc. 'by these'.
With the other suffixes the k is dropped,
and in some dialects the hiatus is avoided
by ^{inserting} ~~putting~~ y. aei (bis.) from ae + i,
'to these'; hey or hei ^(lab.) from hek - i.

The singular pronouns with the
 suffixes n, z, ko, dik, za, rone

We have seen that when a plural noun
 or pronoun is followed by one of the above
 named suffixes the k of the plural is con-
 verted into t; this gives to these nouns
 an ~~the~~ appearance as if they were followed
 by the suffixes tan, las, lak etc. This
 view has been untill now adapted by all
~~those~~ who wrote on Basque, but I proved
 I think that ~~it~~ this view is ~~evidently~~ ^{clearly}
 erroneous; and that t is originally the
 plural k. But what is not yet explained
 is that these terminations tan, las etc.
 are found agglutinated to the singular
 pronouns; ~~e.g.~~ ^{e.g.} ~~for~~ the pronoun a,
 (formerly har or ar) followed by n
 (locative), ~~retakes~~ ^{regains} its original form when
 a suffix follows, and becomes harlan
 'in that'; on 'this' followed by n gives
onetan 'in this'; liburu onetan 'in
 this book'. We have seen ~~cannot be~~
 is not agglutinated to indefinite ~~words~~ nouns,
 except when the noun does not admit of
 a definite ~~form~~ ^{form}; as pronouns do not, ^{admit it} n
~~was~~ ^{had} to be agglutinated to the pronoun
 and it appears that har + n was judged
 not to express adequately the meaning

and as the indefinite form conveys, not only in Berque, but in any other language, an idea of plurality, it would seem that ~~the~~ ^{the} pronoun, being indefinite, its modifications were expressed by a plural form, which in other cases, as we have seen with the suffix ik, rendered this service very well.

All pronouns (mitaz 'by me' and not niz) like all numerals have this form which reminds of the plural, without being so really; for the plural of achen or hachen 'in that' would be ayehen, ~~this~~ ^{here} ~~them~~ ^{here} regularly formed as has been shown in § 3.

Some dialects have a special termination che for expressing what is rendered in French by 'même', ~~this~~ ^{this} auche 'this', celui-ci même. Auche and the like are then considered as new themes to which all the suffixes can be agglutinated.

The pronoun han, han, an 'this' ^{more} han is the primitive form; the dropping of final z is very frequent in Basque; hirun = hiru 'three'; (nor = no) (bisc.) 'who' etc.

This pronoun is only used as a subject-patient han 'this', and for the plural hauk 'these'. For the subject-agent there is another one, from a theme on; ~~and~~ ^{or} hun (according to ^{the} dialects): onek, hunek; this theme on replaces han whenever a suffix is agglutinated; the biscayan dialect alone ~~says~~ ^{has} auk (subject-agent). ~~but even~~ The plural is formed in this dialect ~~also~~ from on: onek 'these', but in ^{all} the other dialects ^{from} han, of which the z is lost: hauk, I. bn. auk Nav. and oyek or oek, guip. In this last dialect an is represented by o and y prevents ~~the~~ hiatus. The senleite dialect has hoek. When k is added to these plural forms, hauk + k for the subject-agent we find haukek or hauykek from hauk + k or hauk + k. This is only the case ~~for~~ ⁱⁿ the french-basque dialects. The ^{other} ~~further~~ observations made on the pronoun a are all applicable to this one.

The pronoun on, or hun = 'this'

On or hun 'this' is the theme of onek which is the agent-subject corresponding to on 'this'; (see the preceding paragraph). I suppose that oni, from the theme on, is the pronoun as subject-patient, i.e. ~~its~~ ^{in its} simplest form. It is found in that shape in the pronoun neroni 'myself' for ner-oni. see the personal pronouns. It is not an anomaly that i is lost in onek; this is also the case with ori = 'that'. The plural of this pronoun, seems, as said in the preceding § 5, for the plural of hun.

§ 7

The pronoun hori, ori 'that'

In all the dialects the subject-agent ^{patient} is hori or ori, and the subject-agent, horrek or orrek; and for the plural horiek or oriek, and hoikiek, ~~from this last~~ (from hori + k + k) or hojek. The Souletin has horik subj. pat. and horiek subj. ag.

There are here two themes, ori and or; the first with soft z, the second with hard z, ~~thus~~ doubled when a suffix is agglutinated, and this last one is always in use when a suffix follows (except k): ~~f. d.~~ ^{f. d.}

orren 'of that'; orri 'to that'; or gatikan
'for that, therefore'.

In the plural hori or ori is always
the theme; except in Biscayan where or
is employed; thus orick from ori-k, quip.
horick, lab.; but orreck bisc. 'those'.

If ~~it is~~ one of the suffixes x, n, ko, dik, re
~~comes that~~ follows, k is converted into t:
horicklan 'in those' from horick-n etc.

§ 8
The pronoun hura 'that'

This pronoun exists in all the dialects
except in Biscayan where the corresponding
pronoun is a in the singular.
Hura is used for the subject-patient;
the corresponding subject-agent is hark
or ark from har. As soon as hura is
~~should be~~ ^{not} employed with a suffix, one
takes har or ar: argatik 'therefore'; also
in the plural form. The solution is the
only dialect which has made a plural
from hura; ^{which is} hurek.

§ 9.

The personal pronouns.

	bisc.	g. l. bn.
I	<u>neu</u> , <u>ni</u>	<u>ni</u>
Thou	<u>eu</u> , <u>i</u>	<u>hi</u>
We	<u>gen</u> , <u>gu</u>	<u>gu</u>
You	<u>ren</u> , <u>ru</u>	<u>ru</u>

Judging from the verbal flexion there was another personal pronoun for 'I'. dakust 'I see' is formed of d-ikus - t.
t 'I' ikus ^{the} verb, d ^{the} pronoun 'it'.

The third person is rendered by a demonstrative pronoun, but again in the verbal flexion we find a d sometimes as object sometimes as subject; as dakust 'I see it' as object; in do a 'he goes' d as subject. In the verb the third person is rendered in different ways; in the present of the indicative ^{of transitive verbs} the third person is conspicuous by its absence; dakar ~~for~~ d-ekar 'bears it', for 'he bears it'; this ~~same thing~~ is also the case in the imperfect, or 'he' is rendered by z which is the more frequent. ~~way~~ The 3 person of the present of the indicative of the intransitive verbs has d as its characteristic letter. This is perhaps the same pronoun, as subject, which ^{as initial} stands ^{as object} ~~as initial~~ in the 3rd persons of the indicative of the transitive verbs: dakust 'I see it', ~~obsolete~~

The use of the pronoun hi is nearly lost; hi has been superseded by the more formal tu 'you'. When tu became a singular, some sign was wanted to distinguish tu singular from tu plural, and this sign was found in the suffix of plural k.

But as ruk might have been taken for the subject-agent, e was introduced ~~but~~ and ruk became the pronoun of the ^{second person} plural. In Souletin rick.

The suffixes are added to these pronouns ^{just as} in the regularly ~~very~~ like to the others, so ni-k makes nik; ni-i makes nitai ni-ri 'to me' ni-~~ri~~ (to you) makes nitai. ruk+i ruai 'to you' see § 4.

§ 10

The emphatic personal pronouns are formed ~~with~~ by the addition of a demonstrative pronoun; ni 'I' and ham 'this' makes niham 'I myself'; some dialects add the demonstrative to the genitive of ni which is neru: neran.

§ 11

The possessive pronouns.

These pronouns are the genitives of the personal pronouns, i.e. ni+n, hi+n etc. final n has been lost.

<u>neru</u>	<u>nire</u>	<u>neru</u>	<u>nige</u>
<u>enre</u>	<u>hire</u>	<u>hire</u>	<u>thige</u>
<u>geru</u>	<u>gure</u>	<u>gure</u>	<u>our</u>
<u>zeru</u>	<u>zure</u>	<u>zure</u>	<u>your</u>

Neru echer 'the house of me', neru echer the house of me. The Souletin dialect has ene for neru.

The third person ^{singular} is expressed by bere,
 the genitive of a lost pronoun be;
bere echea 'his house'; and in the plural
 form beren 'their'; at least in the Spanish
 -bazaar dialects; the other dialects ^{use} ~~say~~
bere in both the numbers.

This third person can also be rendered
 by aren of him = his; and by ayen of
 them = their: -

The second person ^{plural} being in use for the
 singular ^{there is} ~~on has made~~ a plural
zuek ^{'you'} (which, followed by n, gives
zueken; and dropping k: zuen ^{of you} =
 you (plural).

The possessive adjectives mine, thine
 etc. are neurea, neres hires, etc. more
 clearly translated by French 'le mien'
 than by ^{the} English 'mine'.

§

The reflexive pronoun

The pronoun 'Self' is rendered by burn
 'head' Bain ~~ad~~ begins eyeque zuek
zuron burnei More XIII, 9 But take
 heed to yourselves. As 'yourselves' is a
 plural so burn has the plural form
 i. e. burnak & i ^{and} burnei ^{after} dropping k ^{the burnei} ~~see~~

§ . ai = ei see §

The relative pronoun.

This pronoun is rendered by the suffix n (see § Ch. VII), agglutinated to the verbal flexion; and if this flexion ends with a consonant ~~this consonant~~ is liable to ^{the} who-
netic rules but 'I have' followed by n becomes dudan: Ikusi dudan girona
the man that I have seen. The oblique cases are not rendered by n, but by the interrogative pronoun rein: Eli an
Teiaren in rera jabe 'that house of which you are the master.'

The interrogative pronouns

They are nor 'who'; ren, rein ^{which} who; ler 'what'. Tein da giron hain rukurra...
Which is the man as wise... Nor da
hor? Who is there. Ler da haur? What is this?

The suffixes are agglutinated regularly to these pronouns: nor + k work, subject-agent, nor-n noren 'of whom' etc.

The indefinite pronouns.

Bat, 'some one'; batru 'some' (plural);
elibat (Soul.) 'some'; bako eh, bakoite
 'each'; balbedera 'every one'; bedera

one single. Diabreak Diaden emarto
bederaren senhar 1 Tim. III, 12. Let the
 deacons be the husbands of one wife.

Bana 'each'

Berke, beste 'other'.

Uanits, anits 'much' 'many'. Inor, nikor
 'somebody'. Norbait 'some one'. Lerbait

something. Lembait 'some', ~~one~~ 'one'. Ela
han xiraden clarik rembeihet Mere XIV

47 'And one of them that stood (sat down)
 there'. Nor bere, nor ere 'every one'.

Elkar the ~~one~~ ^{each} the other. Edorein 'any
 one'. Erer something.

Chapter
The numerals
§ 1

The cardinal numerals

1	17
2	18
3	19
4	20
5	21
6	22
7	30
8	40
9	50
10	60
11	70
12	80
13	90
14	100
15	1000
16	

Chapter

The Verb.

The Basque Verb may be divided into three classes according to its nature, its signification and its conjugation.

- 1^o Primitive and ~~derivative~~ ^{live} verbs.
- 2^o Transitive and intransitive verbs.
- 3^o Regular and periphrastic verbs.

A verb is primitive like ekarri 'to bear';
joan 'to go'.

A verb is ~~derivative~~ ^{live} like appaindu 'to adorn'
from appain 'ornament'.

A verb is transitive like ekarri 'to bear'
like joan, 'go'.

A verb is regular like joan: noa, oa etc.
I go, thou goest, etc.

A verb is periphrastic ikusten dut 'I
have it in sight = I see it'.

All verbs are regular except izan 'to be'.

§ 2

Conjugation of the regular Verbs.

The transitive verb.

Few languages have a more simple way of conjugation than the Basque language; in the present of the indicative the ~~root~~ verbal theme, ~~remains~~ unchanged, and preceded or followed by the pronouns, constitutes the conjugation; dakart 'I bear it'.

from b-ekar-t.

Moods ^{§ 3.} and tenses

The Basque Verb has three moods: the Imperative, the Indicative and the Optative mood; and two tenses the present and the imperfect. The infinitive does not exist, and according to Basque custom the verbs are mentioned by the verbal adjective ^{which} ~~with~~ contains the theme followed ^{by} the characteristic of the verbal adjective. See §

^{§ 4.} The imperative

The ^{second} ~~2^d~~ person contains the verbal theme followed ~~preceded~~ by the pronoun; ekarri 'to bear' makes dekark 'bear thou' from ekar-hi and ekarru 'bear you' from ekar-ru

See § third

The ~~3^d~~ ^{third} person has the pronoun preceding the theme bekar from b-ekar 'may he bear'.

§ 5

The indicative

The indicative has two tenses, the present and the imperfect.

The present is formed ^{by} the verbal theme preceded by the object and followed by the pronoun-subject; the present is ~~not~~ ^{expressed by d.} never without ^{the} object 'it'. Thus dakart, dakark, dakar, I bear ^{it} thou

bearest^{it}, he bears^{it}, etc. for d-ekar-t, d-ekar-hi, d-ekar; the initial vowel becomes always a, with some few exceptions, as iundi, ireki iraun.

The characteristic letters of the subject and object ^{are} derived from the pronouns; and are as follows: they are:

Subject		Object
<u>t</u>	1 person	<u>n</u> from <u>ni</u>
<u>h</u>	2 "	<u>h</u> " <u>hi</u>
<u>-</u>	3 "	<u>d</u> " ?
<u>gu</u>	1 "	<u>g</u> " <u>gu</u>
<u>ru</u>	2 "	<u>r</u> " <u>ru</u>
<u>-</u>	3 "	<u>d</u> " ?

Thus ekar followed by t and preceded by d gives dakar-t, I bear it; continuing with the same object we get dakar-k (k for h see §) 'thou bearest it'; dakar 'I bears^F it'; dakar-gu 'we bear it'; dakar-ru 'you bear it'; dakar-t 'they bear it'.

The ^{third} person plural is ~~made~~ ^{formed} from the third person singular by adding ^{is done} to a suffix of plurality. ~~The same thing with the~~

To the ~~second~~ person plural which, as was said in § is now in use for the singular; (see §) is also added to dakar-ru becomes dakar-ru-t 'you (plural) bear it'

If the object ^{be} ~~me~~ n = me then we get n-ekar-h or nakar-k 'thou bearest me'

nakar 'he bears me'; nakarren 'you bear me' etc. . . One cannot take two pronouns (object and subject) of the same person. ^{eg.} 'I bear me'; this would give a reflexive relation which is expressed in another way.

If the object ~~me~~ ^{be} ~~you~~ ^{thi} ~~us~~ ^{they} the flexion will ~~would~~ be: hakark 'I bear thee', hakar 'he bears thee' etc.

All the presents of the indicative of all the transitive verbs are ^{inflected} ~~conjugated~~ in this way.

The imperfect ^{necessity} never ~~does~~ ^{take up} in its flexion the object like the present; the subject precedes ~~instead of~~ the verbal theme which is followed by the termination ^{a constant} n, characteristic of this tense.

The pronoun subject is not t but n for ni 'I', which we find as ^{the} object 'me' in the present; the Basque language does not distinguish object from subject.

Thus n-ekar-n gives nekarren 'I bore'; the n is doubled ~~being~~ according to the rule § ^{have}

If an object ~~me~~ to be expressed, it precedes the flexion and the subject is then agglutinated to the verb and followed by the termination n: nekarren n-ekar-tu-n

'you bore me'. ^{will} ~~would~~ consequently ^{be} ~~have been~~
 The imperfect is thus:

n	-	<u>ekar</u>	-	<u>n</u>	or	<u>nikarren</u>
h	-	<u>eker</u>	-	<u>n</u>		<u>hekarren</u>
-		<u>ekar</u>	-	<u>n</u>		<u>ekarren</u>
g		<u>ekar</u>	-	<u>n</u>		<u>gekarren</u>
z		<u>ekar</u>	-	<u>n</u>		<u>zekarren</u>
-		<u>ekar</u>	-	<u>n</u>		<u>ekarren</u>

This form of imperfect is the more primitive and is still found in the Biscayan dialect, but ~~generally~~ ^{and} ~~always~~ in the other dialects it is found with the following variations.

nenkarrén
ekarren
zekarren
genkarrén
zenkarrén
zenkarrén

The principal difference here is the introduction of n after the initial vowel the origin of which is unknown. The initial z of the third person is ^{an} other ~~vari~~ deviation from the original form; it is very exceptionally found in the Biscayan dialect.

As the second person plural is in use for a singular, ~~one~~ ^{has been added} ~~has added~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ zenkarrén, and now 'you bore' is expressed by zenkarrén.

The optative

The optative has two tenses formed like those of the indicative with this difference only that he follows the verbal theme. Thus dakar becomes dakarke 'I may or can bear'; and nekarren or nunkarren becomes nekarke or nunkarke ^{'might or could bear'}. The characteristic final n of the imperfect is dropped.

Conjugation of the intransitive verb

The imperative

The conjugation of the intransitive verbs is, in some respects, still ^{more simple} ~~plainer~~ than that of the transitive verbs; there is no object to be expressed.

The number of moods and tenses is the same.

The second person ^{singular} of the imperative contains the verbal theme preceded by the pronoun: hoa for hi oa 'go thou' from joen 'to go'. In the Spanish-Basque dialects the initial h is lost (oa). The second person plural plural is zoaz 'go you'; the final z is a supplementary plural characteristic.

the third person ^{singular} is b-joa which is written bijoa 'go' and in the plural bijoar 'go they'. The n of joan and all the like, is the characteristic of the verbal adjectives and is always dropped in the conjugation.

The initial vowel, ~~if not the semi-vowel j~~ is generally converted into a in the second person, v. b. ator or hator 'come thou' from etorri; but the third person is always the pure theme preceded by b: betor 'may he or let him come'.

§ 8

The indicative Present.

The present of the indicative is the verbal theme preceded by the subject-pronoun. ~~The initial vowel becomes a. Thus the present of joan 'to go' is.~~

Prsc. Quip.	Soul
Noa I go	Noa
Da thou goest	Uoa
Doa he goes	Soa
Goar we go	Gaatra
Toar you go	Toatra
Doar they go	Doatra

~~When~~ The initial vowel becomes, as a rule, in the present a, and remains as it was in the imperfect; etorri 'to come'; nator (n-ator) 'I come'; nentorren 'I came'.

The imperfect

The imperfect is ~~made~~ ^{formed from} of the verbal theme preceded by the subject-pronoun and followed by the characteristic of the imperfect n; nioan from n-iva-n 'I went' netorren from n-etor-n 'I came'

Guip.	Soul.
<u>Nioan</u> I went	<u>Nindoan</u>
(t) <u>Nioan</u> thou went	<u>Uindoan</u>
<u>Lioan</u> he went	<u>Loan</u>
<u>Ginoan</u> we went	<u>Gindoatran</u>
<u>Linoan</u> you went	<u>Lindoan</u>
<u>Lioaren</u> they went	<u>Loatran</u>

Likeⁱⁿ the imperfect of the transitive verbs we find here an n introduced sometimes ~~to~~ after the initial vowel; netorren is in some dialects neutorren, etc.

The Biscayan dialect has not the initial z in the third person: etorren 'he came'; zetorren ^(guip.) and. The supplementary plural in the persons of the plural is z or tz ginoan-tz-n. The Souletin has ^{introduced} besides ~~the~~ n also z of the origin of which I could not find ^{from} phonetic decay, or euphonic influence,

? offspring

The optative mood

The optative has two tenses, the present, and the imperfect, ~~and~~ which are formed exactly like those of the transitive verb: noake 'I may go'; hoake 'they may go' etc. Nioake 'I might go'

These few, and I hope clear, rules are sufficient to ~~conjugate~~ ^{inflect} any Barque verb, either transitive or intransitive. This way of ~~conjugating~~ ^{inflecting}, however, came more and more in disuse and now generally all the verbal flexions are expressed by a periphrasis, ~~and~~ this ~~conjugation~~ ^{system} ~~is~~ called the periphrastic conjugation; ~~it~~ consists in ~~putting~~ ^{combining} a verbal noun to with an auxiliary verb, and instead of saying dakurt 'I see', ~~to~~ say ikurten dut 'I have in sight'.

Three verbal nouns are wanted for such a conjugation; 1° The verbal adjective, which is the ^{known} form given in the dictionary and corresponding to ~~the~~ past participle; v.g. Musi 2° The verbal substantive ikurten, which is nothing else than a locative 'in the sight' or 'in seeing'; 3° the verbal adjectif

followed by the suffix ko in the Spanish-
-Basque, and by en in the French-Basque
Dialects: ikuriko or ikurien; ikuriko
but 'I shall see^{it}' or literally 'I have to
see it'.

For ~~this system~~ ^{conjugation} ~~that~~ ~~kind of~~ the
~~require~~ ~~want~~ to know all the auxiliaries
which the Basque languages employ.
Like English and many other languages,
in order to supplement what
^{and the same} ~~verb~~ could not express; ez 'may'
for the subjunctive; ezin for the potential
mood etc.

In Basque, as in English, there are
auxiliaries (of which some) are in use
for the moods and others for the tenses.
They are: eduki 'to hold' corresponding
to 'to have', like the Spanish auxiliary
tener, which signifies also to hold;
then izan 'to be'; edin 'to ^{be able} can'; eran,
employed to express what is called in
other languages the subjunctive; eran
corresponds in this respect ^{to} 'may'; eragan
'to move'; joan 'to go'; ibilli 'to move';
The two last ~~ones~~ are seldom used.

As the auxiliaries are of very frequent
use they must be given in extenso.

The Auxiliary eduki ('to hold')

Eduki is ~~conjugated~~ ^{inflected} like all other transitive verbs: dadukut etc. 'I hold' is from d-eduk-t just like dakusat I see it from d-ikus-t. But as ~~an~~ ^{an} auxiliary flexion dadukut has dwindled down to dant, I hold (or I have), that is d and k have been lost. The sound of an being nearly o we find in the Biscayan dialect dot. This phonetic corruption affects of course only the verbal theme and the ~~conjugation~~ ^{inflection} is ~~applied~~ ^{effected} as if the theme were eu; d-eu-t becomes dant see §.

Imperative

Duk, ant ^{have} thou
Bri let him have
Eur, aur have you
Binte let them have

Indicative

Present

Bisc.		Lab.
<u>Dant</u> , <u>dot</u>	I have	<u>Dut</u> I have
<u>Dant</u>	<u>dot</u>	<u>Dut</u>
<u>Dau</u>		<u>Du</u>
<u>Daugu</u>	<u>Dogu</u>	<u>Dugu</u>
<u>Dauru</u>	<u>Doru</u>	<u>Duru</u>
<u>Dante</u>		<u>Dutte</u>

Imperfect

Prisc.		Lab
<u>Neban</u> or <u>Nenduan</u>		<u>Nuen</u> I had
<u>Eban</u>	<u>Enduan</u>	<u>Huen</u>
<u>Eban</u>	<u>Euan</u>	<u>Zuen</u>
<u>Genduan</u>		<u>Ginnen</u>
<u>Zenduan</u>		<u>Zinnen</u>
<u>Eben</u>	<u>Euen</u>	<u>Zuten</u>

Priscarian b in neban is the original n hardened to b before a vowel, thus. neuan n-en-n, a regular imperfect.

Optative mood

Present, lab.	Present	Imperfect
<u>Duket</u> I may have		<u>Nuke</u> I might
<u>Duket</u>		<u>Huke</u> have
<u>Duke</u>		<u>Luke</u>
<u>Dukege</u>		<u>Ginke</u>
<u>Dukem</u>		<u>Linduke</u>
<u>Dukete</u>		<u>Lukete</u>

The optative, as such, is no longer in use; ~~nowadays~~ the present is employed as the future 'I shall', and the imperfect as the conditionnal 'I should'. The french-basque dialects employ both these tenses but the Spanish basque dialects have lost the use of this future.

The present and ^{the} imperfect of the indicative could not express all the different relations of time and so compound tenses were formed with the help of an auxiliary which ~~is~~ is iran 'to be', and thus iran dut had to express 'I have had' and iran men 'I had had' the ⁱⁿdefinite perfect and the pluperfect. This anomalous formation is not easily explained; as dut means 'I have' and iran 'been' iran dut should have signified 'I have been'.

The future is nowadays periphrastic; dutket, etc. remained only in the basque dialects, but generally irango dut or iranen dut is now employed.

The Basque dialect has more regularly the verbal noun ukhen in the compound tenses; thus ukhen dut, ~~and~~ ukhen nian, and ukhenen dut.

The Conditional is the imperfect of the optative and should have kept this name uke, thuke, luke etc. This may appear to him as well in English as in Basque has been discussed in my 'Grammaire Comparée' p. 168. —

The optative (or potential) is formed with the optative of iran: iran desaket

'I can have it'; nan nezeka, 'I could have it'.
All the flexions given, as yet, have 'it' as
object; if hi 'them' be the object the flex-
tion is of course no longer a-an-i-t (or du-t)
a-an-k (or du-k) etc. but h-aw-k or
hant 'I have (seen & called) thee'; (the h is
dropped nowadays); if the object is ni
'me' then we get n-an-h ~~there~~ or nant
(final h becomes k) 'thou hast me' etc.

See the verb ekari, ~~where it is shown~~
~~how to~~ ^{for the} formation of all these flexions.

We can only point out here that the
Baqun language distinguishes in
the verbal flexion if ~~the~~ a man, a
woman or a person ~~who~~ commands
respect is spoken to; the two first
forms are of a rather familiar; the
third ~~one~~ is the generally employed. ~~Thus~~
Thus du-t ^{'I have'} ~~common way~~; du-k to a man
du-n to a woman; di-at 'I have' (to
a man) di-nat 'I have' to a woman.

The auxiliary eran

This auxiliary is also wanted for the conjugation of the periphrastic verb; for itself it is no longer in use and its original meaning is as little known ^{to ordinary people} as that of ^{the} English 'shall'; but as an auxiliary it is employed to express ^{the subjunctive} the potential mood and the imperative of other languages and in that respect corresponds to Engl. 'may'.

Imperative

Era ~~Derak~~

Bera

Eranu

Berate

Indicative

Present

Derak

Derak

Bera

Deragu

Deranu

Berate

Imperfect

Neran

Beran

Leran

Generan

Leneran

Leraten

Potential

Present

Deraket

Deraket

Derake

Derakege

Derakeru

Derakete

Imperfect

Nerake

Berake

Lerake

Generake

Lenerake

Lerakete

With these two auxiliaries we are enabled to conjugate all the transitive verbs after the periphrastic method; e.g. ikusi 'seen'.

Indicative

Present

Ikusten dut
I see

Perfect

Ikusi dut
I have seen

Present

Ikusiren dut
I shall see

Future

Imperfect

Ikusten nuen
I was
Pluperfect

Ikusi nuen
I had seen

Past

Ikusi izanen dut
I shall have seen

Conditionnal

Present

Ikusit^{zen}ko nuen
I should see

Past

Ikusi izanen nuen
I should have seen

Imperative

Ikusi erak; ikusi bera; ikusi ezazu.
mayest thou see may he see may you see

Subjunctive

Present

Ikusi dezadan
'that I may see'

Imperfect

Ikusi neran
that I might see

Potential

Present

Ikusi dezaket
I can see

Imperfect

Ikusi ~~ker~~ake
I could see

Conditionnal

Ikusi nerakean
I

The auxiliary Edin 'can'.

Edin is generally nowadays the auxiliary for the intransitive verbs (at least for some tenses); but it can be conjugated as ~~like~~ transitive as well as an intransitive verb: nadi 'I can' (like noq) and dadi 'I can it' (like dakart).

~~In~~ ^{Or Nowa} ~~one~~ days edin is ~~the~~ an auxiliary of the moods; it is in use for the subjunctive, the imperative and the potential moods of all intransitive verbs and also of izan 'to be'; it has lost its radical d and dadi is now dait. The intransitive conjugation has kept the d: nadi etc. As its use is limited (1) to the subjunctive we find it the flexions followed by n 'that': nadin; ^{e.g.} ~~that~~ joan nadin 'that I may come' etc.; or (2) to the potential, we find naitike (for nadike) 'I can come'; see the verb izan where all the flexions are given.

§
The auxiliary is an ^{been} (to be)

Indicative

Present

Nair I am
Air
Da
Gara
Lare
Dirade

Imperfect

Nintzen I was
Intzen
Zen
Ginan
Linan
Liraden

Optative

Present

Nairate I will
Airate
Dato
Girate
Lirate
Dirate

Imperfect

Ninrate I would
Intrate
Lirate
Ginate
Linate
Dirate

Imperative

Airen, bit^F, zaren, biter.

Izan is the only irregular verb; the first and second persons point to a root air, and ^{can} ~~are~~ to be explained, but da and the three other persons have another ^{and} unknown origin. The imperfect is regular; so ~~the~~ are the other tenses. The termination te of the ^{optative} ~~potential~~ is a dialect-variety for ke. ~~The two tenses~~

? store

The two original tenses ^{of the indicative} not being sufficient, to express is an has been ^{suffice} conjugated by itself, ~~but~~ ^{as} in Italian, and is an nain signifies 'I am been' (for I have been) and is an nianzan 'I were been' (for I had been).

The present of the potential became the future 'I shall be'; and the imperfect, the wrongly named (in Basque as in English) conditional 'I would be'; and the potential now days is expressed in a periphrastic way with the auxiliary ediu 'to be able' can: is an naithe 'I can be'.

The imperative is also obsolete; it has now ~~the~~ periphrastic form, with ediu as auxiliary: is an adi 'be thou' is an bedi; 'be he'; is an xaithe (for zadite) 'be you' ^{and} bediz 'be they'.

We know that the Subjunctive does not exist, ~~but~~ that it is rendered by the indicative followed by n 'that'; thus nain + n or nainen; but this form is no longer in use; the periphrastic form is an nadiu has taken its place. ~~that I may be~~.

Present	Subjunctive	Imperfect
<u>Is an nadiu</u>		<u>Is an nendin</u>
" <u>adiu</u>		" <u>endiu</u>
" <u>dadiu</u>		" <u>tediu</u>
" <u>gaiten</u>		" <u>ginteren</u>
" <u>zaiten</u>		" <u>zinteren</u>
" <u>daiten</u>		" <u>ziteren</u>

The auxiliary erwan or eruan 'to move'.

This transitive verb is the auxiliary of the frequentative form; emron daroat 'I am wont to give'. This special signifi-
cation is only ~~known~~ in biscayan; all the other dialects employ erwan in the more general sense of 'to have', ^{like} iduki, but with this difference, that erwan expresses is employed when object and claus are expressed, and iduki when the object alone is expressed; e.g. ema-
hen darotak 'thou givest it to me'.

D-aro-t-k = thou-me-verb-it. This darotak is found as drautak or clautak, or clitak or didak, all variations due to known euphonic influences.

Way, and it is no wonder, ~~that~~, with the total
 ignorance of ^{the} euphonic rules and ~~with~~
 that so many erroneous suppositions have been
 the cause of many ideas that ~~Bayne~~ ^{Bayne} did
 not possess verbs, that the verb has been
 considered as something quite unheard
 of in any language in the world.

The conjugation with object and dative
 like is as regular as any other, but it must
 be ~~quite~~ acknowledged that the violent
 euphonic alterations here sometimes ren-
 der the flexions difficult to analyse; but
 generally ~~they~~ it is easy to discover how
 the flexions are formed. Thus darokat is
 'then had it to me; darokuk from d-aro-
k (for g from ga 'us') k for h see §. 'then had
 it to us'. darokat 'I have it to thee' from d-aro-
h - t; the ^{pronoun of the} second person h (for hi) has ^{been} dropped.
darotrut 'I have it to you'; the pronoun
hi 'thee' is here ru 'you' (written tu ~~there~~
 by merely a variety of the dialect). daroket
 for d-aro-ko-t 'I have it to him'. The
 pronoun 'him' is han, the demonstrative
 pronoun, always written with h in the
 verbal flexion with a; medial h becomes
 regularly k; this k is sometimes dropped
 and as usual to prevent hiatus it is
^{inserted, e.g.} y is put in its place; thus we find
draukak = dekot = deyot = diot.

The roots and lenses of erwan are
if necessary completed by ^{the an} auxiliaries;
^{this} which is erwan for the imperative, the subjunctive and
the potential ~~are given~~ by eraw; thus
ieradək 'take ^{may have them} to me'; from era-t-
h; final h becomes h, t 'me' era ^{no} herb;
dieradəkən 'that thou mayest ^{it} to me' from
d-era-t-h-n; n is 'that' the other letters
are known. It will be ^{not} good to
repeat that this subjunctive (like
all other subjunctives), is really
the indicative, here the present, fol-
lowed by n 'that'; we know that
the present is derat derək, etc.
thus derat + n = deradan; and derək
+ n = derəən or derəyən. In the
examples given ^{above} there is a dative
added to the flexion and thus
deradəkən or dieradəkən. In a
short grammar it is not possible to give
all these conjugations in full; but though
the phonetic rules ^{may} not always be
applied in the same regular way, the reader will
be able to analyse many flexions,
knowing the method of ^{inflection} conjugation and
the phonetic rules; let e.g. derəəkot 'I

(deroakat bis.) is also drantak, derau-
kat and after the dropping of z dakot;
 after the regular dropping of medial k
deyot, and finally contracted in diot
 'I have it to him'. All these flexions are
 in use.

This way of expressing in one word the
 subject, the verb, the object and the relative
 is ~~nothing~~^{not} a peculiarity of the auxiliaries;
 any flexion of any verb may be found
 composed in the same manner; but
 it is only in the older books (Testa-
 ment of Licarrague ¹⁵⁷¹, Poems of Deche-
 pare ¹⁵⁴⁵) that ~~such~~ forms are met with.
 The periphrastic conjugation has entirely
 superseded the old primitive conjugation; it
 is ~~there~~^{consequently} in the auxiliaries only that
 the primitive conjugation has been
 preserved.

All verbs were formerly inflected in this way,
 but the periphrastic conjugation having
 nearly entirely superseded the more original
 one, we only find ~~such~~^{such} flexions of
 other verbs in older books existing ^{as} and may
 be seen in Licarrague's New Testament, and
 Dechepare's Poetry.

Chapter

The adverbs and Conjunctions.

There are primitive adverbs, as: han 'there' hor 'there', hemen 'here'; non 'where'; but the greater part are what is called is, ^{often} on languages the location of a noun: aitriman 'before', from aitrim-n in front; goyan 'above' from goi-n in the height; this is the reason why they are accompanied with a noun in n, i.e. a genitive; e.g. mendiaren ganean 'on the mountain'.

The adverb of affirmation is ba 'yes'; Ba is also used to affirm the verbal flexion perhaps like English 'do'. Badakx 'I know' or 'I do know'.

Chapter

The Conjunctions

Some rules about the Conjunctions will be found in the Chapter on Syntax.

Syntax

Chapter

§ 1

The Article and the Noun.

The use of the article is ^{nearly} the same as in our languages: the noun is without ^{an} article if there is another ^{word} that defines the nouns: giron an 'that man'; zer liburn ? what book? -

Subject and object exist ^{of course} in Basque, logic ^{requires} wants it; but basque grammar does not distinguish the one from the other, ~~it is~~ only the subject, of ~~when~~ agent, has the characteristic letter k; e.g. gironak ikusten da 'the man has seen it'. When the subject ^{of an intransitive} is passive the ^{verb} ~~noun~~ remains as it is; girona dato 'the man comes'. - Ikusten da girona 'I see the man' (object).

The ^{logical} subject of a sentence passive verb is considered as acting, as agent, and has ^{gets} ~~has~~ K; e.g. the son is loved by his father semeak aitak maite tua da. The french or english rendering by 'da' 'by' is also employed but it not considered correct Basque: semea maite tua da aita gandik.

Grammatical relation is expressed as economically as possible; only by the last word of the sentence; ^{so} ~~in~~ ^{as} ~~order~~ not to express twice the relation; e.g. zer gironak esan dio which

man said it; and not rek gironet. Here
eche sainduan 'in his holy house'; and
not echean sainduan; There are some few
exceptions.

The predicate remains unchanged ^{as} like in English; in
the french-basque dialects; in the basque ^{Spanish} dialects the predicate is made to accord like in
french.

The qualifying noun, in its largest accep-
tion, follows the noun which it qualifies.
adjectives as well as suffixes, pronouns
numerals. The principal exception is
the genitive which always precedes:
aireko egastiak the birds of the air.

Chapter

The pronouns

The demonstrative pronouns follow the
noun, except when it is employed as cor-
responding to 'his'; e.g. ela oyer in
seme erraïak 'and his ~~the~~ (of this) three
sons and daughters in law.

When the demonstrative pronoun is follow-
ed by the relative pronoun the demonst-
rative is ^{invariably} ~~always~~ ^{for subject and object} a ihustem drena
'he who has in sight = he who sees'; du-n-
a he-that-has.

The personal pronoun is always expressed
in the flexion.

34)

The possessive pronoun always precedes the noun.

The relative pronoun ^{originally} was most likely nan; and the sentence ikusten nan anna 'the child that sees me', was formerly ikusten nan nan anna. The noun to which ^{the} 'that' is related is generally placed after the verb as is seen by the example.

Chapter

The Verb

On some moods and tenses

The Basque ^{language} ~~grammar~~ ~~has no tenses~~ nothing of a Subjunctive as little as English, but ^{of course} the subordinate ^{sentence} ~~proposition~~ is of course known and consequently the governing verb; and this verb, if an auxiliary is wanted, is ezin for the transitive verbs and edin for the intransitive verbs. When I say: Nere aitak nahi du joen nadin 'My father wishes that I ^{may} go' then nadin is not the Subjunctive; nadin is nadi 1st pers. sing. of the indic. pres. ^{T_{edin}} followed by n 'that'.

The infinitive is also unknown; its place is sometimes filled up by a verbal substantive, e.g. galdu is "lost" from a theme gal; this gal becomes a verbal substantive in the periphrastic conjugation galtzen dut 'I lose' literally I have. lost ? This galtzen is a locative for galtzen (du g n); when used as the kind of infinitive, it loses its n: galtzen and is always found with the article a; 'Ben adiskideak galtzea ez da de it is a misfortune to lose one's friends.'

(35)

Sometimes the verbal substantive in
it takes its place: 'ikasi det iakun-
len I have learned to ^{read} ~~write~~. Also after
the interrogative pronoun '~~What~~ ter eyik
'What to do?'.

Sometimes it is the verbal adjection
which corresponds ^{with} to our infinitive; ¹⁰
when the governing verb is an invariable
verbal noun; e.g. Nai ninran etorri 'I
wished to come'; Albenais etori 'if
I can come'. 2 When gabe follows
Joan gabe 'without going'

Chapter

The adverbs

The adverb bai is very often found preceding the verbal flexion ^{and} giving affirmative power to it; it is ^{sometimes} ~~generally~~ used to introduce the subordinate sentence, somewhat like the German 'so'; and it comes always after: zeren 'because', zein-ere 'however'; zei-ere 'whoever' etc.

The Conjunctions

The two conjunctions n and la 'that' should not be confused. n is used when the subordinate sentence is conjunctive, and la when it is positive: Halakotz diot-suel eren edekiren zairnela Jankoren zerna... Matth XXI. 43 Therefore I say unto you that the Kingdom of God... ~~It is~~ la bere sasvinean ferktuak renda dictroyoten... Matth XXI, 41 and ^{that they may} ~~which shall~~ render him the fruits in their season.

Dictroyoten is the third person plural of the present of the indicative of eran, with the third person singular as clative, followed by n i-eran - ho - le - n. Derat = I-may-it, and dibrat I-may-them. o in zo is phonetic corruption for a.