

Verb Passive.

Waving the question whether there be a true passive verb in this Indian language, there are three degrees of passive.

The first indicates a state of passion without mentioning anybody's action, and it would answer the the neuter verb. This might be called properly an adjective passive.

The second indicates the passion made by an indefinite agent on a definite patient.

The third indicates the passion made by a definite agent on a definite patient.

FIRST PASSIVE VERB OF STATE, OF ADJECTIVE.**INDICATIVE MOOD.***Present.*

Sing. 1. Chines-ichmi, I am being bound. 2. Ku-es-ichmi. 3. Es-ichmi.

Pl. 1. Kaes-ichmi. 2. P-es-ichmi. 3. Es-ichmi.

Past.

Sing. 1. Chines-liche, *or* liche, I am bound. 2. Ku-es-liche. 3. Es-liche.

Pl. 1. Kaes-liche. 2. P-es-liche. 2. Es-liche.

Future 1st.

Sing. Nem chines-liche, I will be bound, *ero ligatus*.

Future 2d.

Sing. Nem chines-ichim, I will be bound, *ligabor*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.*Present 1st.*

Sing. Chiks-ichmi, That I may be bound, *ut liger*.

Present 2d.

Sing. Chi-kaes-liche, That I may be bound, *ut sim ligatus*.

[The other Moods and Tenses are formed as in paradigm (5).]

SECOND VERB PASSIVE WITH AN INDEFINITE AGENT.**INDICATIVE MOOD.***Present.*

Sing. Ko-es-ichim, I am being bound, *ligor*, on me lie.

Perfect.

Sing. Ko-lehentem, I have been bound, *ligatus fui*, on m' a lie.

Perfect Continue.

Sing. Ko-es-lehstem, I have always been bound, on me lie toujours.