

Perfect.

Ko-châushitem,	On a prié pour moi
Châushitem,	" toi
Châushitem,	" lui
Kae-châushilt,	" nous
Châushilem,	" vous
Châaushitem,	" eux

FIFTH—WITH THIRD VERB RELATIVE IMPERSONAL.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present.**Perfect.*

Ko-es-guizitem,	On me le donne.	Ko-guizitem,	On me l'a donné
Ku-es-guizitem,	" te "	Guizilt,	" te "
Es-guizitem,	" lui "	Gnizitem,	" lui "
Kaes-guizilt,	" nous "	Kae-guizilt,	" nous "
P-es-guizitem,	" vous "	Guizilem,	" vous "
Es-guizitem,	" leur "	Gnizitem,	" leur "

[Other Moods and Tenses formed from the above.]

N. B. This impersonal transitive verb, may properly be called a passive verb, with the remark that the patient is expressed but the agent is not mentioned. Should the agent, that is to say, the person from whom the passion proceeds, be mentioned, then the regular conjugation of the verb transitive must be followed. At one glance it will be noticed that when the agent is expressed the final letter is *s*; when the agent is not expressed, but is an indefinite agent, the final letter is *m* or *t*, *e. g.*:

Ko-âzgantem,	On m'a regardé,	I have been looked at.
Ko-âzgais,	Il m'a regardé	I have been looked at by him
Ko-châushitem,	On a prié pour moi,	I have been prayed for
Ko-châushits,	Il a prié pour moi,	I have been prayed for by him
Ko-guizitem,	On me l'a donné	I have been given that
Ko-guizits,	Il me l'a donné,	I have been given that by him

So this impersonal transitive verb would answer very well to the particular English passive, "I have been prayed for," "I have been written to," "I have been spoken to;" or to the Latin, "*mihî dictum fuit*," "*mihî relatum fuit*;" and the intransitive impersonal form to the Latin, "*dicatur*," "*git*," "*itur*," "*disceditur*."