



PERSONAL
PRONOUNS



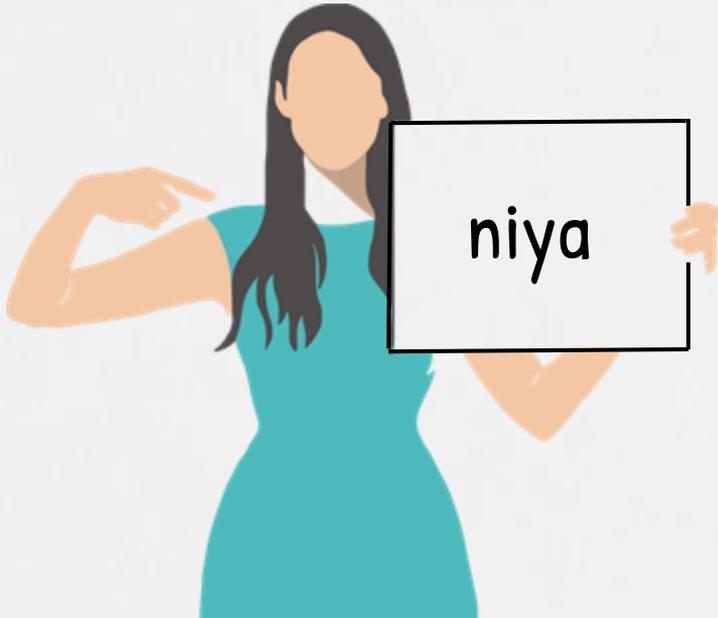
We don't use personal pronouns in nêhiyawêwin as often as we do in English!

I eat: nimîcison

You eat: kimîcison

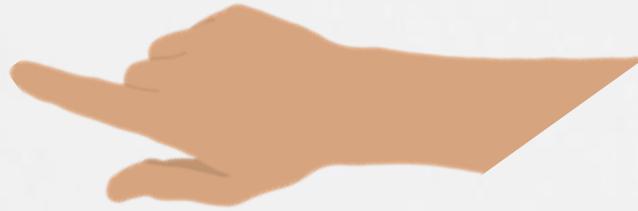
They eat: mîcisowak

FIRST PERSON SINGULAR (I/ME) 1s



SECOND PERSON SINGULAR (YOU) 2S

kiya



THIRD PERSON SINGULAR (HE/SHE/THEY) 3S



wiya

FIRST PERSON PLURAL (US, NOT YOU) 1P

niya



wiya



niyanân

The difference between niyanân and kiyânaw can be hard to understand at first. Imagine you are at a restaurant and you say to the waitstaff, "Please bring us water."

If you use niyanân, the waitstaff will not also bring water for themself!

SECOND PERSON INCLUSIVE (ALL OF US) 2i



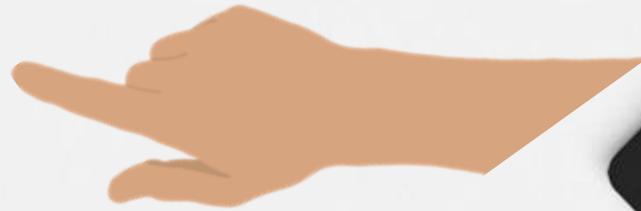
kiyânaw

Now, if you were to say "Please bring us water," and you used kiyânaw, the assumption would be that the waitstaff you are speaking to, would also have water with you!

SECOND PERSON PLURAL (ALL OF YOU) 2P



kiyawâw



THIRD PERSON PLURAL (THEM) 3P

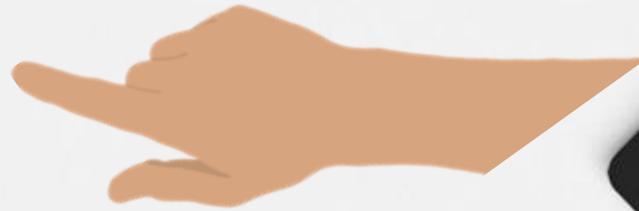
wiya

wiya

wiya

wiya

wiyawâw



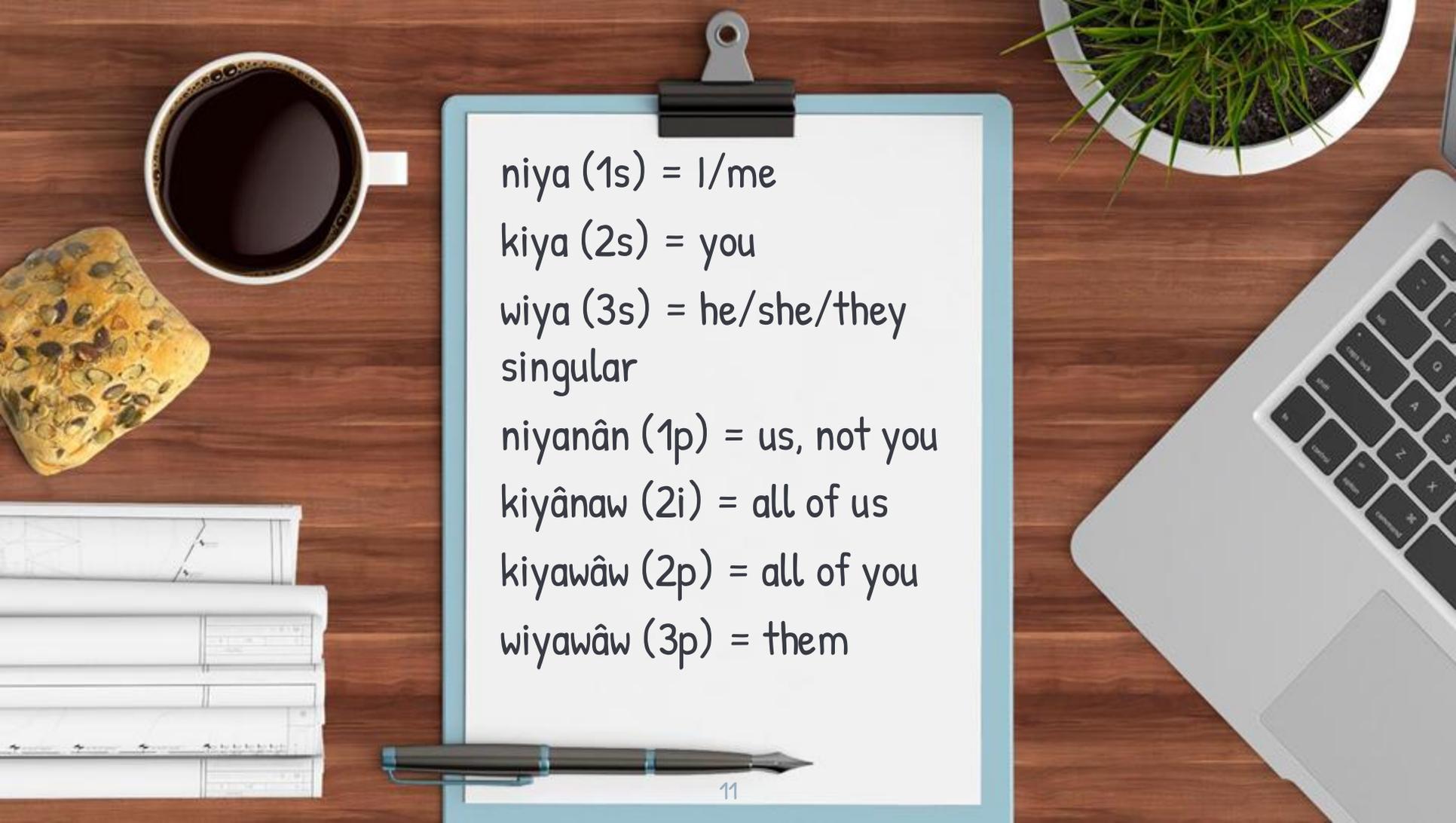
OBVIATE (JOHN'S SON, HER CAT ETC) 3'

When there is a 3rd person in a sentence, either 3s or 3p, everyone beyond that (including animate objects) are obviate. Think of it like a 4th position, past the third person.

I am eating: êmîcisoyân = 1s doing an action

He is eating: êmîcisot = 3s doing an action

John's son is eating: John okosisa êmîcisoyit = John is 3s, his son (okosisa) is 3', beyond 3rd person



niya (1s) = I/me

kiya (2s) = you

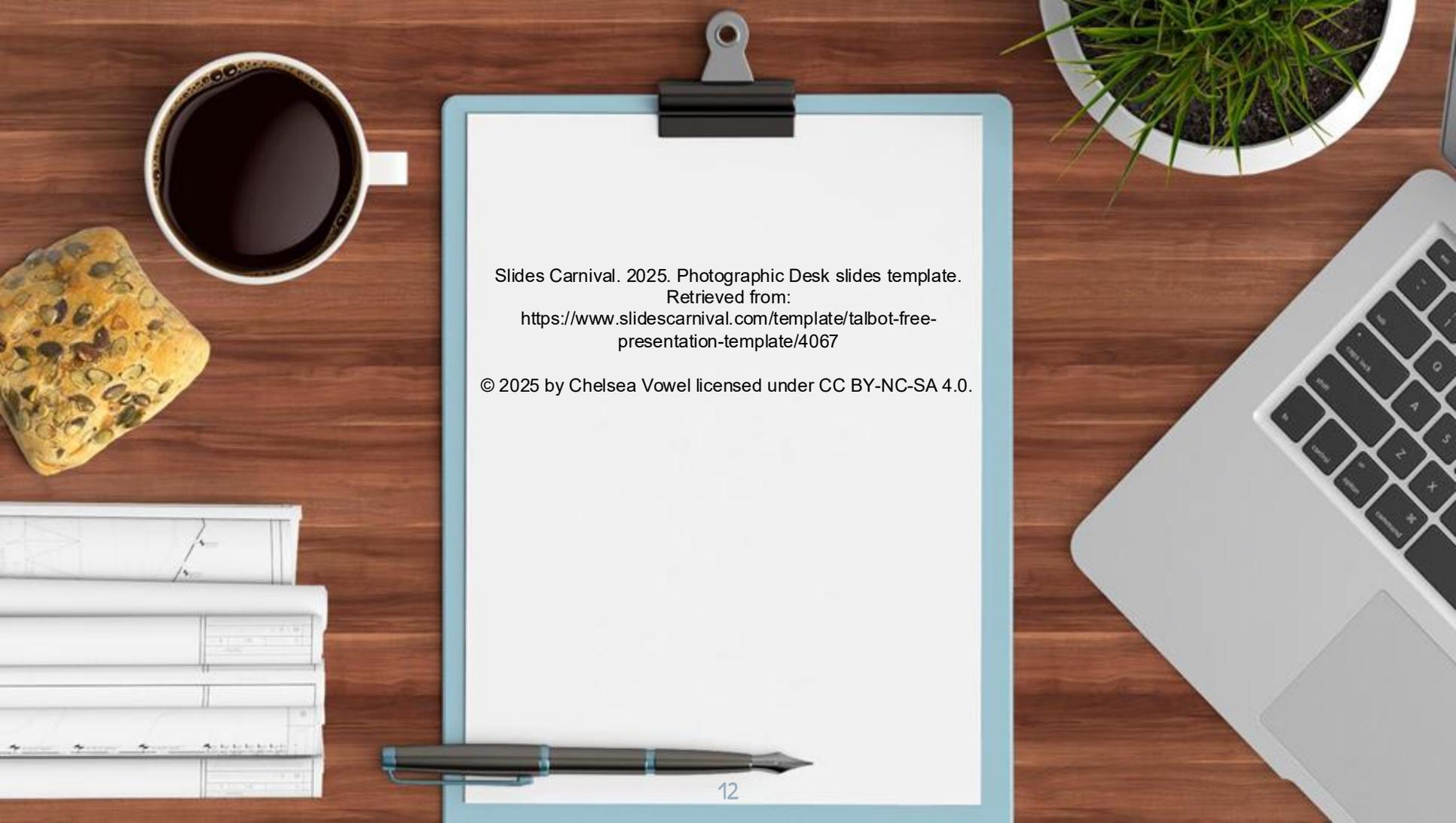
wiya (3s) = he/she/they
singular

niyanân (1p) = us, not you

kiyânaw (2i) = all of us

kiyawâw (2p) = all of you

wiyawâw (3p) = them



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