

Lesson of The Day

Negation of the verb form ‘**ak-o**,’ means “**I, not.**” ‘**Ak**’ is prefixed before a verb (**ak+verb**) and the last vowel of the word is converted to an ‘**o**,’ (**ak+verb+o**) unless the verb already ends in an ‘**o**,’ then it remains the same.

Base word: **haklo** = to hear (ak+hakle+o) → **akhaklo** = I don’t hear

Vocabulary: **akhaklo** – I don’t hear

Nanta ish haklo tuk? What did you hear?

Nana akhaklo. I didn’t hear anything. (or) I haven’t heard anything.

Omba akhaklo tuk. I didn’t hear the rain.

Word Meaning:

nanta (nahn-tah) = what **ish** (esh) = you

haklo (hahk-loh) = hear **omba** (ohm-bah) = rain

akhaklo (ahk-hahk-loh) = I don’t hear

tuk (tohk) = past tense marker

nana (nah-nah) = anything

Choctaw has two forms of negation. The first one simply negates by adding ‘**kiyo**’ to the end of the sentence. *Example:* Impa li tuk kiyo. I did not eat.

The ‘**ak-o**’ negation shows a change of state, often translated in the past tense.

To see previous lessons visit the *Chahta Anumpa Aikhvna* (School of Choctaw Language) website at: www.choctawschool.com