

Lesson of The Day

Negation of the verb form ‘**ik-o**,’ means “**he/she/it doesn’t/they don’t.**” ‘**Ik**’ is prefixed before a verb (**ik+verb**) and the last vowel of the word is converted to an ‘**o**,’ (**ik+verb+o**) unless the verb already ends in an ‘**o**,’ then it remains the same.

Base word: **haklo** = to hear (ik+hakle+o) → **ikhaklo** = he/she/it doesn’t/ they don’t hear

Vocabulary: **ikhaklo** – he/she/it doesn’t/they don’t hear

E hopona chi ka ikhaklo tuk.

They did not hear that we will be cooking.

Im anoli ka ikhaklo tuk. She did not hear him tell her.

Word Meaning: **e** (e) = we

hopona (hoh-poh-nah) = cook **chi** (chehn) = future tense marker

ka (kahn) = a conjunction used when the subject is the same

ikhaklo (ihk-hahk-loh) = he/she/it doesn’t/they don’t hear

tuk (tohk) = past tense marker **im** (ehm) = to or for him/her/it/they

anoli (ah-noh-lih) = tell

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 ‘**chik-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