

Lesson of The Day

Vocabulary: **awant** – to go with/along with

Kvta hosh chi awant aya? Who is with you?

Kvta hosh chi awant ia chi? Who is going with you?

Word Meaning: **chi** (che) = you **ia** (e-yah) = go/going
kvta (kah-tah) = who **hosh** (hohsh) = subject marker
awant (ah-wahnt) = to go with/along with
aya (ahn-yah) = to go along **chi** (chehn) = future tense marker

Future Tense: To show future tense in a Choctaw sentence, ‘**achi**’ is added to the end of the sentence.

When the final vowel in the preceding word is ‘**a**,’ ‘**i**,’ or ‘**o**,’ the vowel must be changed to an ‘**a**’ and ‘**chi**’ added to complete the future tense form. Most words preceding ‘**achi**’ are verbs.

Examples: Present: Nanta ish chompa? What are you buying?
Future: Nanta ish chompa**achi**? What will you buy?

In this sentence, chompa already ends in ‘**a**,’ therefore, you add **chi**.

Present: Ohoyo yvt nusi. The woman is sleeping.

Future: Ohoyo yvt nus**a chi**. The woman will sleep.

Present: Ofi yvt haklo. The dog hears/listens.

Future: Ofi yvt hakl**a chi**. The dog will hear/listen.

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