

Lesson of The Day

Negation of the verb form ‘**ik-o**,’ means “**he/she/it/they do not/did not**.” ‘**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: **binili** = sit (**ik+binili+o**) → **ikbinilo** = he/she/it/they do not/did not sit

Vocabulary: **ikbinilo** – he/she/it/they do not/did not sit

Katimi ho yumma ikbinilo tuk? Why did she not sit there?

Ohoyo mut ikbinilo kisha ho? Has that woman sat down yet?

Word Meaning: **yumma** (yahm-mah) = there

katimi ho (kah-tih-mih h^{ohn}) = why

ikbinilo (ihk-bih-nih-loh) = he/she/it/they do not/did not sit

tuk (tohk) = past tense marker **ohoyo** (o-hoh-yoh) = woman

mut (maht) = that/those **kisha** (k^{ihn}-shah) = not yet

ho (h^{ohn}) = question marker

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 Aiikhvna* (School of Choctaw Language) website at: www.choctawschool.com