

# Deductions: Using -vcok / -vceken



## What do we mean by "deductions"?

This verb ending is used when you are guessing that something happened based off of some kind of evidence: sight, smell, sound, etc

It's especially common when you hear a sound that implies an action:

### Example Situations:

1

*You hear something that sounds like barking...*

**Efvt wohkvcoks**

*There's a dog barking*

2

*You hear your coworker typing loud and fast*

**Yekcen vtotkvcoks**

*She's working hard*

3

*You smell something, maybe burning, while cooking beans...*

**Tvlako vnnokrvcoks**

*My beans are burning*

## When do you use '-vcok' vs '-vceken'?

If the last verb of the sentence is relating to the deduction, it ends in '**vcoks**' to end the sentence.

**Cetto arvcoks**

*There's a snake going about*

If the deduction is not the last verb in the full sentence, you end the verb with '**vceken**' and continue the sentence.

**Cetto arvceken ra-elecvs!**

*Kill the snake that's around here somewhere*



### '-vceken' or '-vcoken'?

You might here some speakers use "vcoken" instead. This is a dialectal difference.

## Tense Markers With 'Vcoks'

-Vcok shows that you got evidence as it happened, so inherently, it means that something is happening RIGHT NOW that is having you come to a conclusion.

If you want to recount something that happened in the past that you had evidence for at the time, you can use tense markers to change the time frame.

**Hokte yvhikvcoks**

*Right now you are hearing singing and are assuming there is a woman singing*

**Hokte yvhikvcokis**

*You just heard the singing and are assuming there was a woman singing*

**Hokte yvhikvcokvnks**

*You heard the singing yesterday or so and assumed there was a woman singing*