# Telling Time in Myskoke

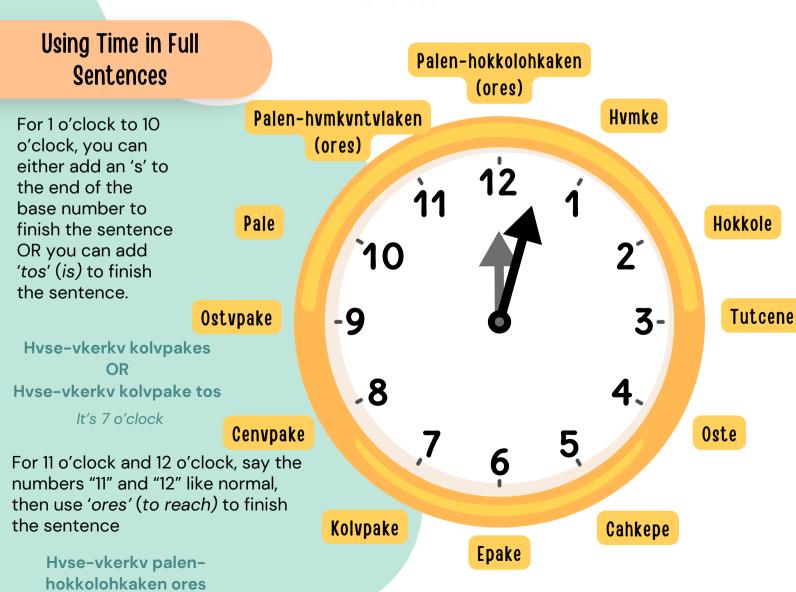


You let the listener know that the numbers you are about to say have to do with time by saying: **HVSE-VKERKV** before the number.

**Hvse-vkerkv** literally means "sun measurements", but it is how we say "time" or "o'clock".

Hiyowat hvse-vkerkv hvmkes. / Hiyowat hvse-vkerkv hvmke tos.

It is 1 o'clock



It's 12 o'clock

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### Using Time in a Longer Sentence

When you want to mention time in a larger sentence, you will introduce the time first with HVSE-VKERKV, then the number, then the rest of the sentence.

Time is generally at the beginning of the sentence.

#### Hvse-vkerkv cahkepat cuko ayi tos

I go home at 5 o'clock

### Why do we use '-at'?

The ending '-at' helps designate the specific time. Without this ending, it might feel like you aren't talking about time at all.

To form this ending, take off the '-e' that the numbers end in (or in the case of 'ores' for 11 and 12 o'clock, take off the '-es') and replace it with 'at'

Hymke -> Hymkat

Oste 

Ostat

Pale- Palehokkolohkaken hokkolohkaken
ores orat



#### General Time in Myskoke

Do you always say the exact time? Chances are you probably just say "in the morning" or "at night" and other general phrases.

These phrases are very common in Mvskoke. Because they are time, they also generally go at the beginning of the sentence and also follow the '-at' rule.

- Hvthvyvtke
   Fvccv-like
   Fvccv-lik hoyanen
   Morning
   Noon
   Afternoon
  - Yafke Nere

    Evening Night

Hvthvyvtkat aklope tos

He takes a bath in the morning

You can combine one of these words with the exact time to specify whether something is happening at the **AM** or **PM** 

Hvyvtken hvse-vkerkv cenvpohkakat hompetv-cuko vpeyvhanes

We are going to go to the restaurant at 8 in the morning.