



Lesson 10

Sentence Building & Mvskoke Structure

Past 1 and Negatives in Past 1

Let's Review

I saw an owl long ago (P5)

You drew it a long time ago (P4)

They were scared (P5)

They used to dance like that (P4)

The man saw a bird (P5)

Somkvtēs

Pun cuko hayvtēs

Mvskoke emponvkv kerrvyvtēs

Fahokvnto omēn fayeko towēs

Let's Review

I saw an owl long ago (P5)

Opv hecvyvtēs

You drew it a long time ago (P4)

Vhayetskvnts

They were scared (P5)

Penkvlvkē towvtēs

They used to dance like that (P4)

Mv omēn opvnhoyvnto

The man saw a bird (P5)

Honvnwv fuswvn hecvtēs

Somkvvtēs

It disappeared / It was lost

Pun cuko hayvtēs

(Someone) made our house.

Mvskoke emponvkv kerrvyvtēs

I learned Mvskoke long ago

Fahokvnto omēn fayeko towēs

We don't hunt like they used to



Finally Covering Past 1

Why did we wait to cover this one last?

Past 1, along with Past 2, is the most common past tense to use in everyday conversation and speech, BUT it is much more complicated than 2-5.

Once you understand the common way most verbs conjugate, we can then focus on the more advanced conjugation techniques that something like Past 1 uses

What makes it so hard?

Unlike all the other pasts, where the stem was untouched and instead, we added suffixes (things to the end)

In Past 1, we use an infix in the middle of the stem itself.

Let's look at what all those words mean real quick

Stem
(of a verb)

The purest form of a verb.
In Mvskoke, it's the part
before 'etv':

Homp~~etv~~ -> Homp
Yvhik~~etv~~ -> Yvhik
Mak~~etv~~ -> Mak

Suffix

Something that is added
the end of a word that
adds a new meaning

In Mvskoke, the Person
Marker, the Past Tense
Markers, etc are all
suffixes

Prefix

Something that is added
the beginning of a word
that adds a new meaning

In Mvskoke, the Patient
Marker for Stative Verbs
is an example of a prefix

Infix

Something that is added in
the middle of a word that
adds a new meaning

In Mvskoke, Past 1 is one
of the few examples of
infixes being used, as it
requires H-grade

Homp*i*vnks

Stem

Person
Marker

Past 2

Statement

SUFFIXES

Cvhotosekos

Patient
Marker

Stem

Negative

Statement

PREFIX

SUFFIXES

So how does an infix work?

We have examples of prefixes and suffixes in English:

Watch vs Rewatch
prefix

Heavy vs Heaviness
suffix

But infixes aren't really something we have in English.

The closest would be something like "Absolutely" vs "Aboso-fricken-lutely"

In that example, we literally split the word "absolutely" apart to insert something new.

This is how it works in Past 1 for Mvskoke. We take the stem and then put something new in the middle of it for a different meaning. What we put in it is called:

"H-grade" / Aspiration

We'll be shortening, stressing, and aspirating the last vowel of the verb stem

How to form H-grade

Shorten, stress, and aspirate the final vowel of the verb stem

Basic Form

Vyetv -> Vy	Vhy-
Hayetv -> Hay	Hvhy-
Feketv -> Fek	Fehk-

Consonant Cluster / kk cluster

Esketv -> Esk	Esik-
Letketv -> Letk	Letik-
Hompetv -> Homp	Homip-

Double Consonant (not kk)

Fekhonnetv -> Fekhonn	Fekhony-
Kerretv -> Kerr	Keriy-
Akhottetv -> Akhott	Akhotiy-

For Action Verbs: Besides the stem change, the only other steps are to conjugate it the way you would for Present Tense

Vyetv -> Vy	Vhy-	Vhyis (I went)
Hayetv -> Hay	Hvhy-	Hvhyetskes (You made it)
Feketv -> Fek	Fehk-	Fehkēs (We paid)

Esketv -> Esk	Esik-	Kafe esikes (He drank coffee)
Letketv -> Letk	Letik-	Letikis (I ran)
Hompetv -> Homp	Homip-	Homipakes (They ate)

Fekhonnetv -> Fekhonn	Fekhony-	Fekhonyetskes (You stopped)
Kerretv -> Kerr	Keriy-	Kerriyes (She knew)
Akhottetv -> Akhott	Akhotiy-	Akhotiyis (I shut it)

Seemvhayvkets

I cooked bacon

He went to the store this morning

You got up at 10

They ate sandwiches

We bought candy

We walked to the store (2)

They read it

You went hunting

I laid down

Seemvhayvkets

I cooked bacon

Tosenv norihcis

He went to the store this morning

Hvthayvtke-ise neskv-cukon
vhyes

You got up at 10

Hvse-vkerkv palen alihketskes

They ate sandwiches

Setepohkokucen homipakes

We bought candy

Cvmpv nehsēs

We walked to the store (2)

Neskv-cukon yvkvphohkēs

They read it

Ohhonvyvhkes

You went hunting

Fvhyetskes

I laid down

Wakikis

Seemvhayvkets

Wenahokvn hehcis

Ero lvpkēn letikes

Fvccv-likat homipēs

Mv cokv eshehces

Mucv nettv vtotikatskes

Nohces

Hvsvtehcis

Tvmikes

Mv pokko takkes

Seemvhayvkets

Wenahokvn hehcis

I saw a bug

Ero lvpkēn letikes

The squirrel ran quickly

Fvccv-likat homipēs

We ate at noon

Mv cokv eshehces

She found that book

Mucv nettv vtotikatskes

Y'all worked today

Nohces

She was sleeping

Hvsvtehcis

I cleaned

Tvmikes

It flew

Mv pokko takiyes

He kicked that ball



What about with Stative Verbs?

So far, we have only looked at Action Verbs.

States are considered non-completed in the past tense, so they use the Imperfect Form.

We'll cover more about that form next week, but for now, let's look at what that means for forming Stative Verbs:

BASIC FORM

- 1. Take the verb
- 2. Add the Patient Marker to the front of the verb
- 3. Decide if 'vk' needs to be added for multiple
- 4. Add "tis" after ē

- 1. Penkvlē
- 2. Cvpenkvlē
- 3. Not needed
- 4. Cvpenkvlētis

To form Past 1 for states, you can do one of these two forms:

'TOS' AUXILIARY

- 1. Take the verb
- 2. Add the Patient Marker to the front of the verb
- 3. Decide if 'vk' needs to be added for multiple
- 4. Add a space after ē
- 5. Add "towis"

- 1. Penkvlē
- 2. Cvpenkvlē
- 3. Not needed
- 4. Cvpenkvlēt
- 5. Cvpenkvlē towis

Seemvhayvkets

BASIC FORM

Cecvpakkētis

Ēleskētis

Hvsvtkētis

They were hungry

We were sad

I was tired

TOS AUXILIARY

He was thirsty

That squirrel was fast

You were lonely

Pufekhvmkē towis

Cvfeksomkē towis

Afvckvkē towis

Seemvhayvkets

BASIC FORM

Cecvpakkētis

You were mad

Ēleskētis

She was pouting

Hsvtkētis

It was clean

They were hungry

Elwvkētis

We were sad

Pufeknokkētis

I was tired

Cvphotosētis

TOS AUXILIARY

He was thirsty

Ewvnhkē towis

That squirrel was fast

Mv ero pvfnē towis

You were lonely

Cepohyvkē towis

Pufekhvmkē towis

We were brave

Cvfeksomkē towis

I was startled

Afvckvkē towis

They were happy



Negatives

All Pasts

Let's quick review Past 2 negative

Remember that for negatives, we add "e)ko", and that specifically, when we add it with Past 2, that 'o' drops on the end:

Hompetskeknks

STEM

NEGATIVE

STATEMENT

PERSON

PAST 2

MARKER

This pattern happens for Pasts 2, 4, and 5.

Past 3 keeps the 'o'.

Past 2

Hompivnks	Hompakvnks
Hompetskvnks	Hompetskeknks
Hompvnks	Hompeknks
Hompēyvns	Hompēknks
Hompatskvns	Hompatskeknks
Hompakvnks	Hompakeknks

Past 3

Hompimvts	Hompakomvts
Hompetskemvts	Hompetskekomvts
Hompemvts	Hompekomvts
Hompēmvt	Hompēkomvts
Hompatskemvts	Hompatskekomvts
Hompakemvts	Hompakekomvts

Past 4

Hompvyvnts	Hompakvnts
Hompetskvnts	Hompetskekvnts
Hompvnts	Hompekvnts
Hompēvnts	Hompēkvnts
Hompatskvnts	Hompatskekvnts
Hompakvnts	Hompakekvnts

Past 5

Hompvyvtēs	Hompakvtēs
Hompetskvvtēs	Hompetskekvvtēs
Hompvtēs	Hompekvvtēs
Hompēyvtēs	Hompēkvvtēs
Hompatskvvtēs	Hompatskekvvtēs
Hompakvtēs	Hompakekvvtēs



Past 1 Negatives

To show negatives in Past 1, you have to use the imperfect form and negative marker.

This is because since Past 1 covers things from the last 24 hours, things that "didn't" happen within the last 24 hours are not considered completed.

ACTION VERBS

1. Take the verb
2. Drop the 'etv'
3. Add the Person Marker
4. Add the Negative '(e)ko'
5. Drop the 'o'
6. Add 'is'

1. Hompetv
2. Homp
3. Hompetske
4. Hompetskeko
5. Hompetskek
6. Hompetskekis

STATIVE VERBS

1. Take the verb
2. Add the Patient Marker
3. Decide if 'vk' needs to be added for multiple
4. Add the negative '(e)ko'
5. Add "towis"

1. Feknokkē
2. Cvfeknokkē
3. Not needed
4. Cvfeknokkeko
5. Cvfeknokkeko towis

Seemvhayvkets

I didn't read a book (P3)

He didn't cook chicken (P1)

He wasn't happy (P1)

They didn't run (3+) (P5)

We didn't work today

You didn't eat the candy (P4)

He didn't clean it (P5)

The bird didn't fly (P4)

We didn't drink coffee (P3)

Seemvhayvkets

I didn't read a book (P3)

Cokvn ohhonayakomvts

He didn't cook chicken (P1)

Tolos-vpeswv noricekis

He wasn't happy (P1)

Afvckekeko towis

They didn't run (3+) (P5)

Pefatkekvteš

We didn't work today

Vtotkēyekis / Vtotkēkis

You didn't eat the candy (P4)

Cvmpv hompetskekvnts

He didn't clean it (P5)

Hvsvtecekvteš

The bird didn't fly (P4)

Fuswv tvmkkekvnts

We didn't drink coffee (P3)

Kafen eskēkomvts

Seemvhayvkets

Mv hoccicakomvts

Nocetskekis

Pupenkvleko towemvts

Nesēkvnts

Yvhikekvtēs

Hvsvtecakvtēs

Taskakis

Opvnakekvtēs

Atvme 'svtohkatkevnts

Seemvhayvkets

Mv hoccikakomvts

I didn't write that

Nocetskekis

You didn't sleep

Pupenkvleko towemvts

We weren't scared

Nesēkvnts

We didn't buy it

Yvhikekvtēs

She didn't sing

Hvsvtecakvtēs

I didn't clean it

Taskakis

I didn't jump

Opvnakekvtēs

They didn't dance

Atvme 'svtohkatkevnts

Y'all didn't drive

Look at all the things you can now say

with just a little practice!

BASIC COMMAND

"Do it"

Mecvvs

POLITE COMMAND

"Please do it"

Mecepvs

NEGATIVE COMMAND

"Don't do it"

Mecekot

GROUP COMMAND

"Everyone do it"

Mecvks

LET'S CONJUGATION

"Let's do it"

Mecvkets

OMETV STATEMENTS

"It is a cat"

Pose tos

OMETV NEGATIVES

"It isn't a cat"

Pose toko tos

OMETV QUESTIONS

"Is it a cat?"

Pose towv?

Look at all the things you can now say

with just a little practice!

**PRESENT TENSE (ACTION
VERBS)**

I am eating

Hompis

**PRESENT TENSE (STATIVE
VERBS)**

I am sad

Cvfeknokkē tos

PRESENT TENSE NEGATIVES

I am not eating

Hompakos / Hompaks

PAST 1

I ate (today)

Homipis

PAST 2

I ate (yesterday-years ago)

Hompivnks

PAST 3

I ate (years ago)

Hompimvts

PAST 4

I ate (a long time ago)

Hompvyvnts

PAST 5

I ate (a loooooong time ago)

Hompvyvtēs

**Look at all
the things
you can now
say**

with just a little practice!

NEGATIVE IN PAST 2-5

I didn't eat (yesterday)

Hompakvnks

NEGATIVES FOR PAST 1

I haven't eaten (today)

Hompakis

Mvt ce!



Respoyeyeko monken
vpohkv ocatskv?