
Tsi nó:n:we ne lontstha'shòn:'a: pt. 1

Locatives: pt. 1 - Suffixes

In This Lesson

- What are Locatives Suffixes?
 - Suffixes We Will Use
 - Attaching the Suffixes
 - Practice
-

Glossary of Terms

Noun Stem - The first letter of a Noun Root. There are 5-7 Noun Stems in Onkwehonwehnéha'. The Noun Stem will determine which group of pronouns to apply to the noun.

Noun Root - The part of a word (noun) that is used when incorporating the noun.

Pronoun - A unit of language that conveys the person associated with the word. I.e. Me, you, he, she, etc

Derivational Noun - A noun that was originally a verb.

Nominalizer - A unit of language attached to the end of a word in order to turn it into a noun.

Natural Noun - A unit of language that only exists as a noun (as opposed to a Derivational Noun). Often considered very old nouns and are things found in nature or as a natural necessity of existence.

Glossary of Terms cont'd.

Suffix - A unit of language attached at the end, or back, of a word.

Prefix - A unit of language attached at the beginning, or front, of a word.

Aónha - A pronoun conveying the meaning of either she or it.

Locative - A feature of Onkwehonwehnéha that allows us to describe the location of an object in one word.

What Are Locative Suffixes?

For this lesson, we will not need to worry about altering the beginning of words, instead we will only be dealing with the end, suffixes.

Locative suffixes form words that describe a location in relation to a noun.

For example, "*under the table, next to the chair, in the bag, on the porch*" etc.

In order to do this in Onkwehonwehnéha' we must attach a suffix to the end of the noun (the desired location) forming a single unit of language, or one word.

Locative Suffixes We Will Use

Today, we will be looking at those very four suffixes (or locations):

"Under", "next to", "in", and "on".

In corresponding order, the suffixes (or locations) in Onkwehonwehnéha'
are:

"-ó:kon", "-ákta", "-á:kon/-akon", and "-à:ke"

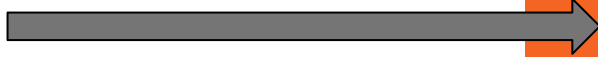
Once again

-ó:kon



Under

ákta



Next to

á:kon/akon



In

à:ke



On

Attaching the Suffixes

In order to attach a suffix to a noun, we first must recall how we attached the "*-ake/á:ke*" suffix in the previous counting lesson.

That is, we simply remove the final letter of the noun, and replace it with the suffix. Remember! In Onkwehonwehnéha, the nasal vowels *en* and *on* are considered one sound/letter, so in those cases **both** letters must be removed.

Examples: Ó:nenhste → Ó:nenhst- Kanà:tsion → Kanà:tsi-

Attaching the Suffixes

Another important thing to note, is that if the suffix being attached has a stress on it, such as "-ó:kon", "-ákta", "-á:kon", and "-à:ke" this will be the only stress on the word, deleting the initial stress on the noun.

Example: Ó:nenhste → Onenhstákta Kanà:tsion → Kana'tsià:ke

The only suffix that will not take a stress is:

"-akon"

A Quick Reminder

In previous lessons, we looked at Derivational Nouns, and learned that these nouns require something called a Nominalizer.

Nouns that use the two Nominalizers: "-htshera", "-hsera" will take the "-á:kon" suffix.

All other nouns will take the "-akon" suffix.

And That's It!
Let's Practice.

Once again

-ó:kon



Under

ákta



Next to

á:kon/akon



In

à:ke



On

"-ó:kon" means...

UNDER!

Ó:kwire



Under the tree

Okwiró:kon

À:there



Under the basket

A'theró:kon

Áhsire



Under the blanket

Ahsiró:kon

Kaia'tón:ni(-hsera)



Under the doll

Kaia'tonnihseró:kon

Akià:tawi(-htshera)



Under the shirt

Akia'tawihtsheró:kon

"-ákta" means...

NEXT TO!

Ó:kwire



Next to the tree

Okwiráкта

À:there



Next to the basket

A'therákta

À:share



Next to the knife

A'sharákta

Kanónhsa



Next to the house

Kanonhsákta

Akià:tawi(-htshera)



Next to the shirt

Akia'tawihhtsherákta

"-á:kon/akon" means...

IN!

Ó:kwire



In the tree

Okwí:rakon

À:there



In the basket

A'thé:rakon

Áhta(hkwa')



In the shoe

Ahtáhkwakon

Kátshe(-ta)



In the bottle

Katshè:takon

Akià:tawi(-htshera)



In the shirt

Akia'tawihtsherá:kon

"-à:ke" means...

ON!

Ó:kwire



On the tree

Okwirà:ke

À:there



On the basket

A'therà:ke

Áhsire



On the blanket

Ahsirà:ke

Kátshe(-ta)



On the bottle

Katshe'tà:ke

Akià:tawi(-htshera)



On the shirt

Akia'tawihtsherà:ke

Thok Ní:kon

In the next lesson, we will continue to look at location, however we will learn how to describe the location of something. Such as "*the bottle is on the table.*" In the meantime, try adding Locative Suffixes to any other nouns you may know!
