

Tsi Nón:we ne Iontstha'shòn:'a pt.

2

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Locatives: pt. 2 - Verbs

In This Lesson

- What are Locative Verbs?
- The Verbs We Will Use
- Sentence Structure
- Practice



A Quick Recap

In the last lesson, we learned how to describe a location in relation to an object (noun):

Okwiró:kon (under the tree), *kanonhsákta* (next to the house), *a'thé:rakon* (in the basket), *ahsirà:ke* (on the blanket).

To do this, we first had to remove the last letter from the noun, and then we were required to attach the suffix at the end of the word.

Today we will be taking the concept of describing the location of things a step further.

What is under the tree?

What is next to the house?

What is in the basket?

What is on the blanket?

What Are Locative Verbs?

In order to answer these questions, we are required to use a feature called **Locative Verbs**. While the previous lesson (Locative Suffixes) focused on location in relation to an object, this lesson will focus on how to describe what is *in* that location. To draw a comparison to English:

"The book is on the table."

So far, we have only learned how to construct the equivalent of "on the table." Locative Verbs give us the missing piece of "the book **is on**". While it may seem repetitive for us to have to say "on" twice (the book is on, on the table), we can all hear a first-language speaking elder in our heads constructing an English sentence such as "What's on there on the table?" "What's in there in that basket?" etc. This is because the grammar system of their first-language is carrying over into their second language, English. Pretty cool!

A good way of thinking about Locative Verbs is they describe *how* an object is in a location: Is it in between? Underneath? Inside of? On the ground? Atop of?

The Verbs We Will Use

These are the very verbs we will be learning today, as they are the counterparts to the suffixes learned in the last lesson. The verbs are:

Í:wa

'Inside of'

Ká:ien

'on the ground'

Káhere'

'atop of'

Iò:ron

'under/in between'

We'll take them one at a time.

Í:wa - to be inside

*(and a look sentence structure in
Onkwehonwehnéha')*

Í:wa

Í:wa is the verb that tells us that something is inside of something. We learned how to attach the Locative Suffix "-á:kon/akon - in" in the last lesson. Í:wa is the verb that belongs with this suffix. Let's look at an example.

*A'thé:rakon **í:wa** ne áhsire* - "the blanket is **in** the basket"
Literal: "in the basket, **it is inside**, the blanket"

A look at sentence structure

While this may sound like Master Yoda speaking, keep in mind that the order of words in a sentence in Onkwéhonwehnéha' are often the opposite of English.

You may also notice an additional word, "ne" in the sentence. This word is called a particle, and it does not have an English equivalent as it can mean many things, however, in this instance "the" will suffice as a translation.

With this in mind, if we read the Literal translation from the previous slide, phrase by phrase, we can see why our first-language speaking elder in our mind from earlier would speak an English sentence as we imagined.

"In the basket it's in there the blanket."

A look at sentence structure

Now that we know all this, how do we construct a sentence using everything? For this lesson, we will use the sentence structure we just seen:

"A'thé:rakon

í:wa

ne

áhsire"

In the basket

it is inside

the

blanket

Noun+Locative-Suffix

Locative Verb

ne

Noun

Back to í:wa!

Keep in mind, that some of the sentences we'll be making may sound silly and like something you would never practically say. However, we are only practicing using our Locative Suffixes together with the correct Locative Verbs, however out-of-this-world the sentence may sound. Use your imagination!



The doll is inside the basket.

A'thé:rakon...

í:wa ne Kaia'tón:ni



The bottle is inside the shoe.

Ahtáhkwakon...

í:wa ne Kátshe



The corn is inside the bottle.

Katshè:takon...

í:wa ne ó:nenhste'

Ká:ien - to be on the
ground/floor

Ká:ien

Ká:ien is the verb that tells us that something is on the ground or the floor. We learned how to attach the Locative Suffix "*-ákta - next to*" in the last lesson. Ká:ien can be used with this suffix quite easily, and can actually be used with other suffixes as well, as long as the object is on the ground. Let's look at an example.

*A'therákta **ká:ien** ne áhsire* - "the blanket is **on the floor** next to the basket"
Literal: "next to the basket, **on the ground**, is the blanket"



The corn is on the ground next to the house.

Kanonhsákta...

ká:ien ne ó:nenhste'



The blanket is on the ground next to the tree.

Okwirákta...

ká:ien ne áhsire.



The shirt is on the ground next to the shoe.

Ahtahkwákta...

ká:ien ne akià:tawi.

Káhere' - to be atop

Káhere'

Káhere' is the verb that tells us that something is on top of something. We learned how to attach the Locative Suffix "-à:ke - on" in the last lesson. Káhere' is the verb that belongs with this suffix. Let's look at an example.

*Ahsirà:ke **káhere'** ne kaia'tón:ni* - "The doll is **on** the blanket"

Literal: "on the blanket, **atop**, is the doll"



The bottle is on top of the shirt.

Akia'tawihtsherà:ke...

káhere' ne kátshe.



The shoe is on top of the blanket.

Ahsirà:ke...

káhere' ne áhta.



The doll is on top of the house.

Kanonhsà:ke...

káhere' ne kaia'tón:ni.

Iò:ron - to be under/in between

Iò:ron

Iò:ron is the verb that tells us that something is on top of something. We learned how to attach the Locative Suffix "-ó:kon - *under*" in the last lesson. Iò:ron is the verb that belongs with this suffix. Let's look at an example.

*A'theró:kon **iò:ron** ne à:ria* - "The hook is under the basket"

Literal: "under the basket, underneath, is the hook"



The knife is under the shirt.

Akia'tawihtsheró:kon... iò:ron ne à:share.



The doll is under the blanket.

Ahsiró:kon...

iò:ron ne kaia'tón:ni.



The hook is under the bottle.

Katshe'tó:kon...

iò:ron ne à:ria.

Let's challenge ourselves!





The hook is inside the bottle.

Katshè:takon í:wa ne à:ria.



The food is on the ground next to the tree.

Okwirákta ká:ien ne kákhwa.



The knife is on the blanket.

Ahsirà:ke káhere' ne à:share.



The house is underneath the corn.

Onenhstó:kon iò:ron ne kanónhsa.

Thok Ní:kon!

That concludes our lessons! We learned nouns, found their stems, found their roots, counted them in four different ways, placed location, and located nouns! I hope you enjoyed it and continue learning Onkwehonwehnéha'!
