

KANZA LANGUAGE

Mixed-Media Lessons for
Adults

Lesson 4

THE KANZA VERB EXPANDED

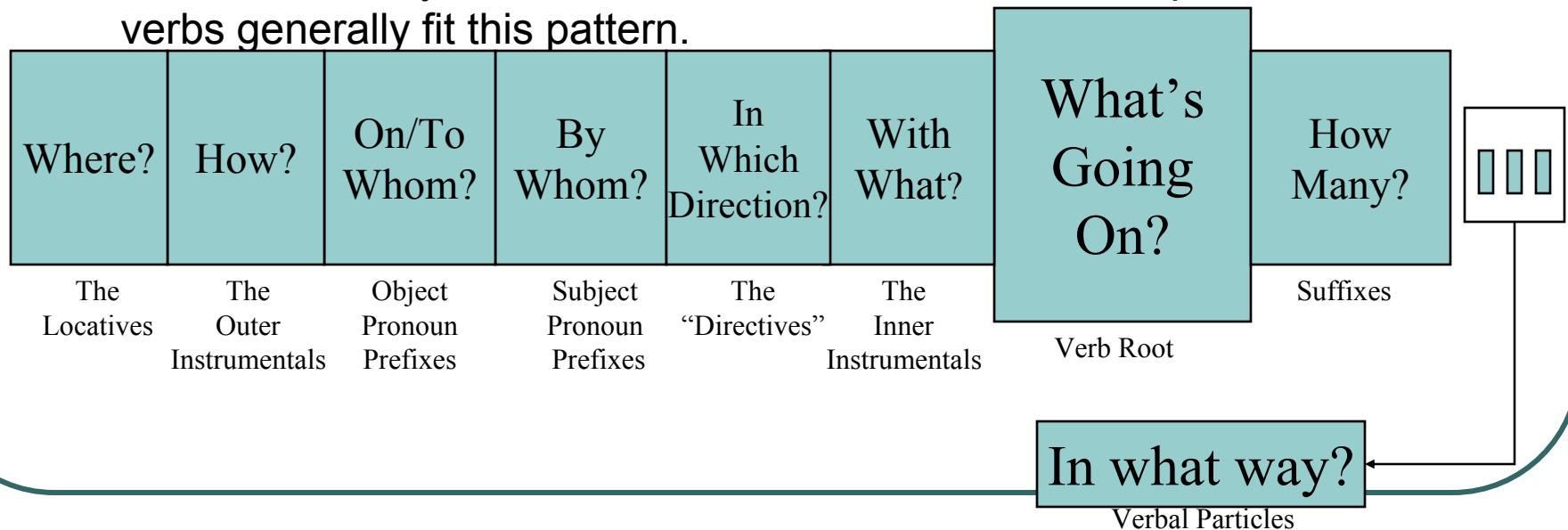
Introduction

- In this lesson we will learn more about Kanza verbs
- We will discuss (a) notable exceptions and complexities, (b) stative verbs, (c) object prefixes, (d) verbal particles, (e) the causative verb, (f) subordinate verbs, and (g) adverbs
- This will help us better understand how the verb works in the Kanza sentence

The Verb

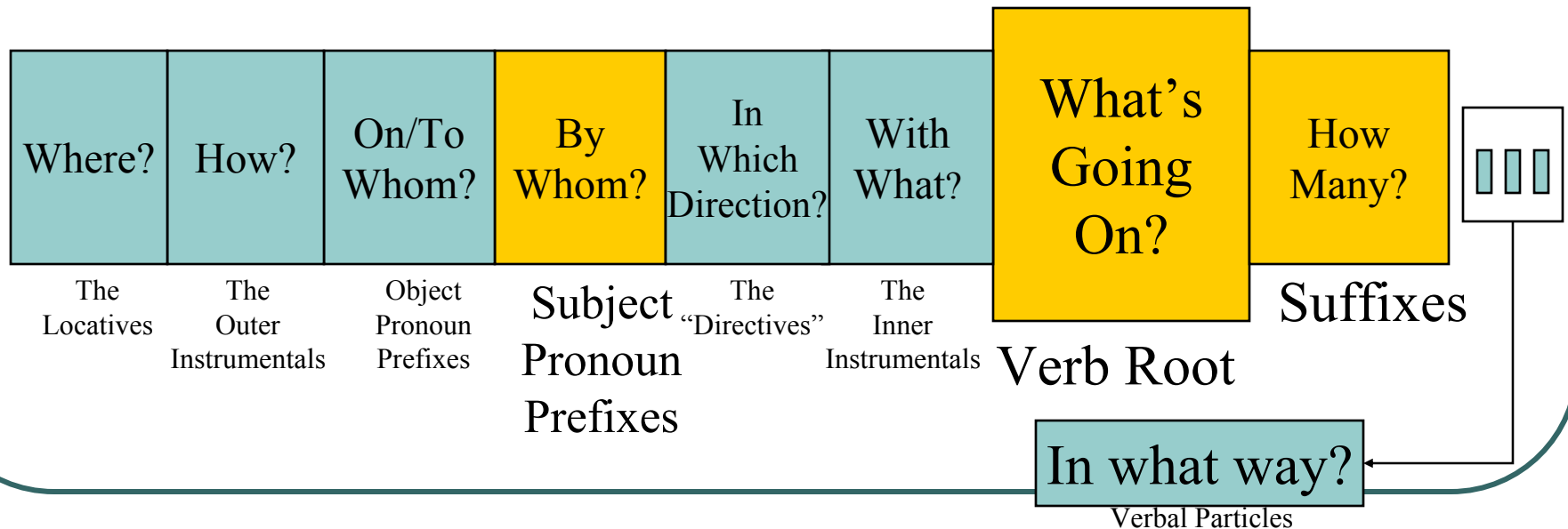
- A visual diagram of the Kanza verb may be a sort of helpful roadmap for the lesson

Of course, not every verb has ALL or even MANY of these parts, but verbs generally fit this pattern.



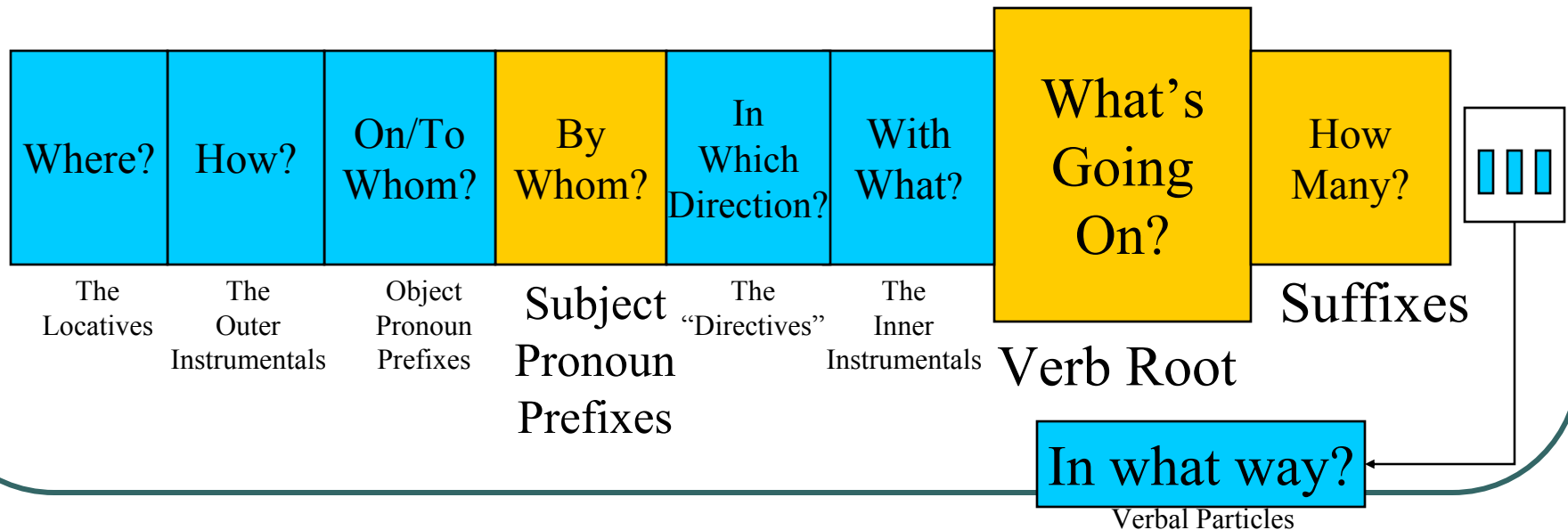
The Verb So Far

- So far, we've only discussed a few Subject Pronoun Prefixes, the Verb Root, and a Suffix



The Rest of the Verb

- As you can see, there is still much more to know about the Kanza verb



Visualize the Verb

- Think of the Kanza verb as a puzzle

With every new piece of information added, we get a much clearer picture of what is really going on in the sentence

The Kanza verb can be used to paint a **very detailed** picture of the action or state of being—to the point where it can stand alone as a sentence in and of itself!



Notable Exceptions and Complexities

- So far, we've looked at regular conjugations involving active verb roots that start with specific letters and sounds
 - For example, we already know that **gághe**, meaning 'to make,' fits the <G> pattern (notice the 'g' sound).
- And we've learned a simple way to conjugate the active verbs
 - For example, we know some of the forms of **gághe** would be **pághe** (I), **shpághe** (you), **gághe** (s/he*), **angághe** (you & I), etc.

Notable Exceptions and Complexities

But this is not always the case... OF COURSE!

- Sometimes, the “trigger” letter doesn’t come at the beginning of the word

For example, *íchiⁿ*, meaning ‘strike with something’ fits <A>

But it does so as such: *íachiⁿ* (I), *íyachiⁿ* (you), *íchiⁿ* (s/he*), etc.

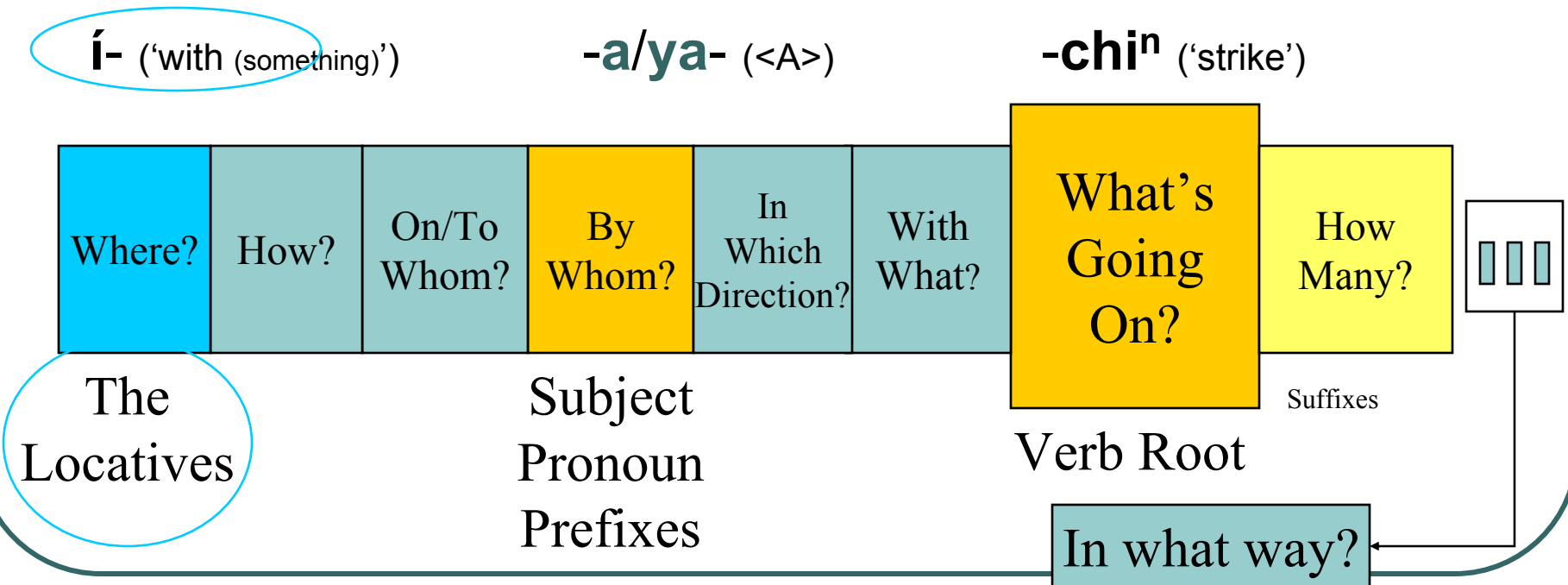
(the stress shift here is common to <A> verbs beginning with i-/í-)

- These sorts of things are very common
- They are marked in the dictionary like this:
 íchiⁿ—strike with something i-<A>-
- But why does this happen?

Why This Sort of Thing Happens

- *íchiⁿ* has already been prefixed!

The *í-* part is a locative, a prefix that works like a preposition.



The Locative Prefixes

- The LOCATIVES are common prefixes that show the “*Where?*” (*location or direction*) of the action.
- The Locatives are as follows:

á —at/on	áli —to sit on
í —with	íkiláju —to fan oneself off with something
ó —in/into	onáⁿzhiⁿ —pants, ‘to stand in’
i —toward	itómitaha —in front, towards the front
- Be careful: These letters and sounds can be other things, too.

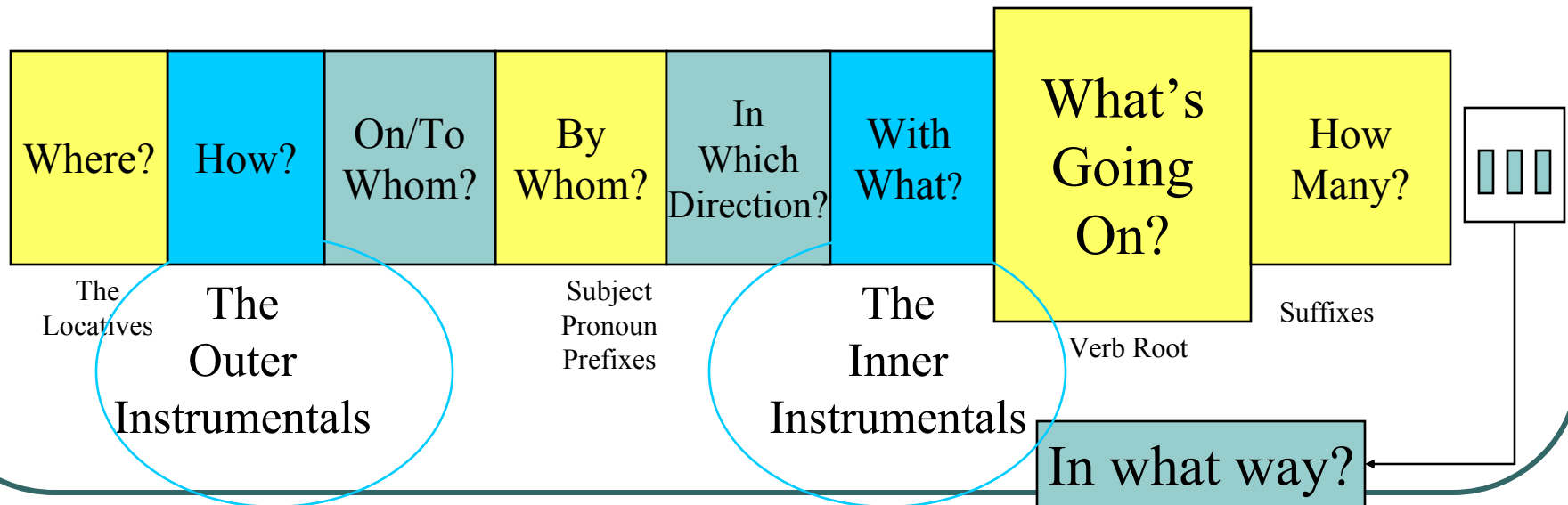
Notable Exceptions and Complexities

- The locatives are not the only prefixes that can trick you.
- There are also 2 sets of INSTRUMENTAL prefixes that can show up on *either side* of the Subject Pronoun Prefix!
- These are used to show the “*How?*” and the “*With What?*” of the action.

The Instrumentals

- Instrumentals come in 2 varieties: *Outer Instrumentals* and *Inner Instrumentals*

They're called that because the *Outer* ones are closer to the *outside* of this chart, and the *Inner* ones are *inside*, next to the verb root.



The Outer Instrumental Prefixes

- The OUTER INSTRUMENTALS are prefixes that show the “*How?*” of the action.
- The Outer Instrumentals are as follows:

bá—by cutting

báse—to slice, to cut bread, meat, etc.

bó—by shooting/blowing

bóshpe—to shoot off a piece from the surface

dá—by extreme of temperature, either very hot or very cold

dághughe—to burn to a crisp

Generally speaking, pronoun prefixes come *after* an outer instrumental.

The Inner Instrumental Prefixes

- The INNER INSTRUMENTALS are prefixes that show the “*With What?*” of the action.
- The Inner Instrumentals are as follows:

ba—by pressure of hands

naⁿ—by pressure of foot

ya—by mouth

ga—by striking

yu—by hand/pulling **yubláze**—to pull apart

bu—by pressing/rubbing

babláska—to plane flat, to press flat

naⁿdóka—to get ones feet or shoes wet

yadóka—to moisten with the mouth

gabláska—to flatten by striking

bumáⁿje—to rub something by hand

Generally speaking, pronoun prefixes either come *before* an inner instrumental, or the instrumentals themselves trigger conjugation.

So Where Does Conjugation Occur?

- Remember that in most conjugations the verb root has a point where the conjugation pronouns attach. It may be a “trigger” letter on the root or it may just be the area to the immediate left of the root.
- Let’s call this point the **LOCUS**; it’s *where* the verb conjugates.
- Outer Instrumentals occur *before* the LOCUS
obóscege —to split **by shooting/punching into**, obo-
<A>-
obóascege “I split...” **obó**yascege “you split...”

Conjugation and the Inner Instrumental

- Inner Instrumentals can either be found *after* the LOCUS, in the case of <A> conjugations...

naⁿdóka—to get ones **feet or shoes** wet <A>-**naⁿdóka**
anáⁿdoka (I) **yanáⁿdoka** (you) **aⁿnáⁿdoka** (you& I) ...

...or the LOCUS can be the first letter of the instrumental, in the case of the irregular conjugations , <D>, <G>, etc.

yadóka—to moisten with the mouth, by licking <R>-**adóka**
bládoka (I) **hná**doka (you) **aⁿyá**doka (you & I)...

Notable Exceptions and Complexities

- Another set of prefixes that can show up is the set of DIRECTIVES, a group that shows the “*In Which Direction?*” (*for whom, to whom, or return status*) of the action
- The directives are as follows:

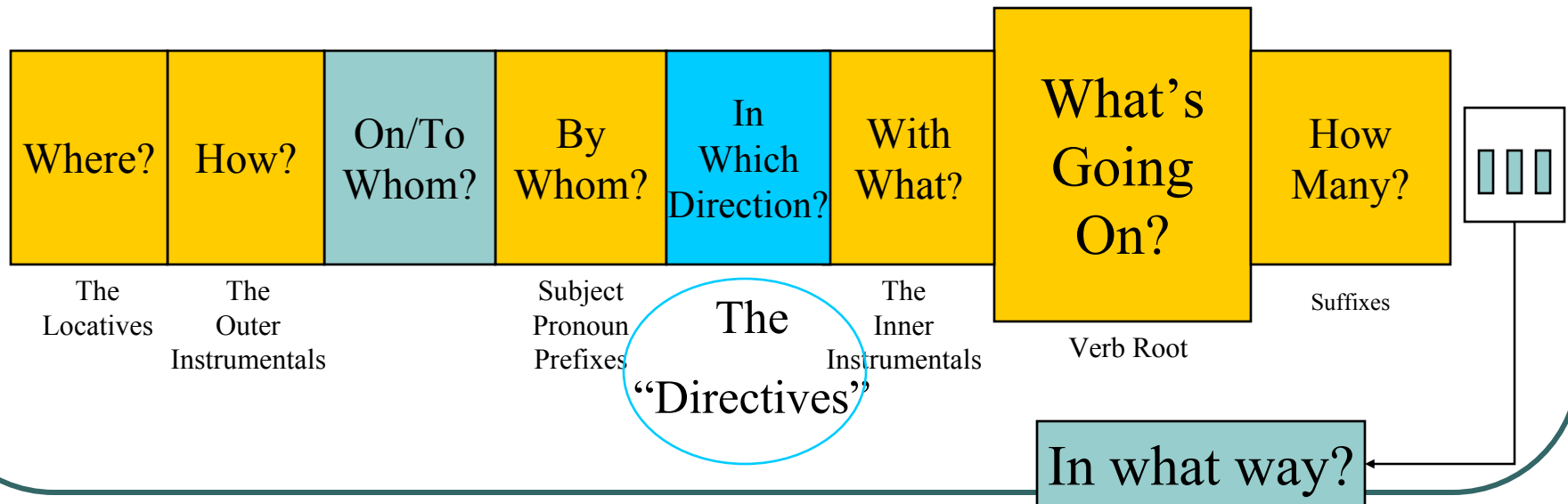
<i>gu</i> —for	<i>qusé</i> —cut wood <u>for someone</u>
<i>gi</i> —to/returning	<i>wagída</i> —pray <u>to Christian God</u>
<i>ki(g)</i> —self/each other	<i>ikiláju</i> —fan <u>oneself</u> off (w/ smthg)
<i>(g)(l)(i)(g)</i> —ones own back	<i>qik’ín</i> —pack <u>one’s own</u> on the
- Some of the Directives can mean several things and/or take different forms—for instance, the last one (ones own) can show up as –gig-, -gi-, -li-, -g-, -l-, etc.!

The “Directives”

- Most often these come immediately following the subject pronoun prefixes.

However, this is not always the case.

Also, note that the term “directives” is just what we call them, since they involve direction.

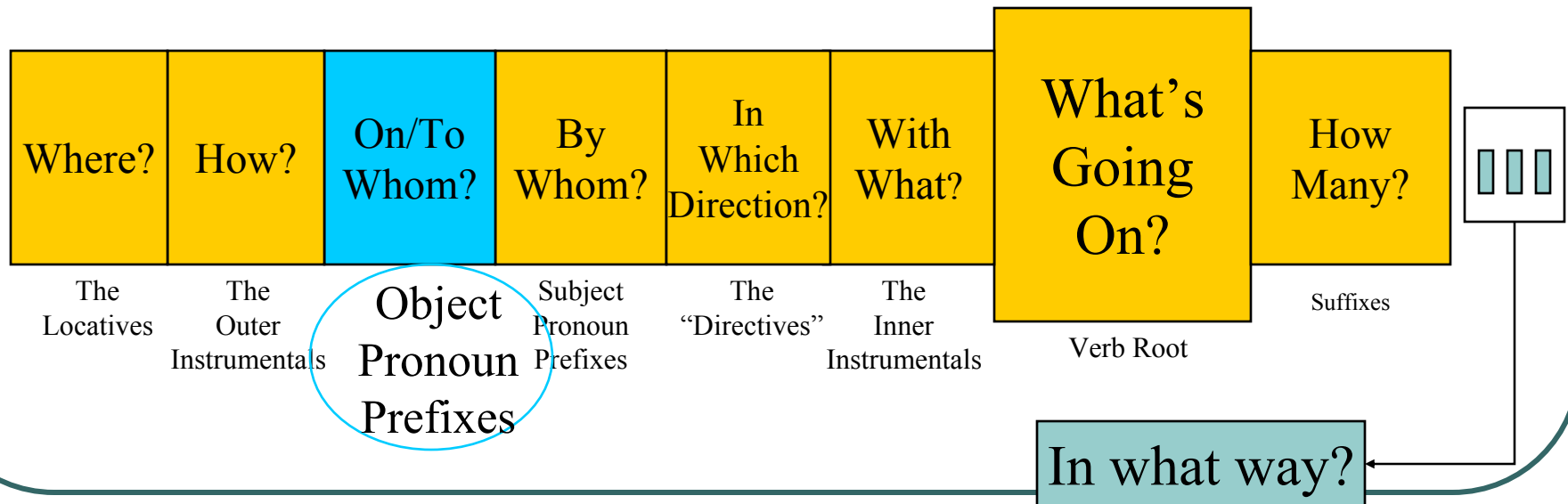


Notable Exceptions and Complexities

- The only other prefix category that can cause problems are the OBJECT PRONOUN PREFIXES.
- Like the *subject* pronoun prefixes, the Object Pronoun Prefixes express persons or numbers involved in the action.
- However, these deal with the OBJECT of the action, the thing that receives the action.
For instance, in the English sentence “*You know me,*” the object is ‘*me.*’

The Object Pronoun Prefixes

- We'll talk a little more about these later.
For now, it's enough to know that they're capable of showing up.



Notable Exceptions and Complexities

- Although the *prefixes* can be tricky, there is really not much to the *suffixes*.
- In fact, there are really only one or two suffixes that get used much. The most common of these is the **-be** suffix we've already seen, used to mark 'not ongoing' actions or states.
- But this suffix is quite a bit more complex than it appears at first glance.

-be and Verb Roots:

e → **a**

- The **-be** suffix has the habit of changing **e** to **a** in verb roots ending with **e**

For example: gághe to make, to do <G>

(I) *pághe* (you & I) *aⁿgághe* (we) *aⁿgághabe*
(you) *shpághe* (y'all) *shpághabe*
(s/he*) *gághabe*

- This actually happens quite a lot when **e** at the end of a verb root comes before a suffix. It just so happens that **-be** shows up there more often than anything else.

—*be* and Plurals

- As you know, —*be* is used as a suffix on certain forms of verbs when the action or state is not ongoing. In doing so, it can be thought of as marking **plurals**. For instance, whereas the ‘you & I’ form allows for only two individuals, the ‘we’ form allows for three or more (like *we all*). Likewise, the ‘you’ form allows for only one individual, but the ‘y’all’ form allows for two or more.
- In the same vein, when used with ‘s/he*’ forms, —*be* can be thought of as marking ‘they’ or ‘them,’ too. This can make things pretty ambiguous at times.

k'iⁿ — pack or carry on the back <A>
k'íⁿ*be* — he carried them k'íⁿ*be* — they carried her k'íⁿ*be* — they carried them etc.

Notable Exceptions and Complexities

- The only other suffix that shows up often is the one used to make things *negative* or to express an *opposite* state. This suffix appears as **-zhi**. It's short for **háⁿkazhi**, meaning 'no.'

páhi—sharp, to be sharp <S> (this is a **Stative** verb)

páhi—it is/was **sharp** **páhizhi**—it is/was **dull**

- We'll talk more about this suffix when we get to statives and verbal particles.

Notable Exceptions and Complexities

- One big exception to our chart is the placement of the ‘you & I’ subject pronoun prefix **aⁿ(g)-**.
- This prefix comes *at the very beginning*—even before the locatives—in almost every case.

oxlé chase, overtake **o-<A>-**

Compare **oáxle** (I) and **oyáxle** (you) to **aⁿgóxle** (you & I).

- The **aⁿ(g)-** prefix is *one of only two* pronoun prefixes that are different from all the rest of the pronoun prefixes, and both of these go at the beginning of the verb. The other is the stative/object prefix **wa-**, which we’ll look at here in a minute.

Notable Exceptions and Complexities

- The last prefix we'll discuss is a relatively uncommon one that creeps up in very specific circumstances.
- In certain *verbs of motion*, the prefix **a-** is inserted in front of the verb root on all forms except 'I' and 'you.'

ye—to go <R> (notice that it ends with an 'e')

ble (I went) **aⁿgáye** (you & I went) **aⁿgáyabe** (we went)

hne (you went)

ahnábe (y'all went)

ayábe (s/he* went)

- This only occurs on a handful of these verbs of motion, but it can be very confusing if you're not expecting it.

Notable Exceptions and Complexities

- Just because a verb root starts with a locus letter that triggers one of the familiar conjugations **doesn't** mean that it will actually use the pattern you first might think.
- For example, the following verbs are all <A> verbs:

<i>ágastaⁿ</i> —trim even, as a feather	not a <Ø> verb!
<i>báblaze</i> —split open with a knife	not a verb!
<i>dóske</i> —belch, hiccough	not a <D> verb!
<i>gujú</i> —fan for someone	not a <G> verb!
<i>héchiⁿ</i> —sneeze	not an <H> verb!
<i>ye</i> —cause to do so	not an <Y> verb!

- This happens because <A> is considered the main **regular** conjugation. The others are not as regular. That said <Y> is also fairly regular: Almost all 'y' stems get <Y>, as expected (in fact only one or two don't). For many verbs, an educated guess will yield the proper conjugation, but for some the appropriate pattern must be memorized.

Notable Exceptions and Complexities

- Before we move on to the next topic, it is important to note one more intriguing feature. There is a great tendency for a verb to have more than one locus.
- For instance, some verbs have two or even three simultaneous conjugation patterns.

hiyá—bathe, swim <A>, <Y>

ahíbla (I) *yahíhna* (you) *aⁿhíya* (you & I)

This occurs on many, many verbs. Sometimes, as in the above example, the patterns are given but the location is not mentioned. Subsequently, many verbs are hard to conjugate without a little guess work.

Stative Verbs

- As we have mentioned before, Stative Verbs are used to express *state of being*. Although they can be roughly equivalent to what we might think of as adjectives, some look much like regular active verbs.
- Here are some statives that resemble adjectives in other languages:

húhega—sick *zhúje*—red *gízo*—happy *bláze*—torn

- Here are some statives that could be confused with Kanza actives:

blézaⁿye—wilt, shrivel up, squint *giní*—recover, regain consciousness
íxowe—lie *hagíye*—forget *óphe*—wish, grant a wish, get ones way

- Statives fit a new & different conjugation, <S>.

Example of <S>

- Let's look at one to see how they work.

xla—thin, lean, skinny <S>

aⁿxlá

waxlá

waxlá

yixlá

yixlá

xla

- Looks like the statives fit the big patterns but with different prefixes, which can be simplified as such:

<S>

1S *aⁿ-*

2S *yi-*

1D *wa-*

Example of *Prefix-<S>-*

- Now let's look at one where the locus is not at the beginning of the verb. It still fits the pattern.

noⁿpéhi—hungry, be hungered noⁿpe-<S>-

noⁿpé^ahi wanóⁿpehi

wanóⁿpehi

noⁿpéyⁱhi

noⁿpéyⁱhi

noⁿpéhi

- The *wa-* prefix, like *aⁿ(g)-*, always goes at the beginning of the verb. Also, note that *wa-* can be used in some cases for the 's/he' form of statives.

Translating Statives

- When translating statives, it is often useful to add '*to be*' or '*to have*' to the English form.

noⁿpéhi—hungry <S>-hi

noⁿpéaⁿhi—I'm hungry

noⁿpéyihibe—Y'all were hungry

aⁿnóⁿpehi—You & I are hungry

- Otherwise, they may not make much sense.

Stative Verbs as Adjectives

- Sometimes a stative verb is used like an ‘adjective.’ When this happens, it is still a verb, but it’s not the main verb of the sentence. They will follow the noun they modify between the noun and its article.

Máⁿhiⁿ páhi miⁿ abíⁿ—I had a sharp knife.

Knife sharp a I have/had

How Do They Work?

- Translate the sentence below using the following dictionary information:

dóⁿbe—to look at <D>

ba—the (living, moving object or objects)

síⁿga—squirrel

shábe—brown <S>

“You and I looked at the brown squirrels.”

Feel free to go back to other pages in the lesson for more information.
But try to make a guess before moving on.

Here We Go!

We can start wherever we like. Let's first come up with the “*You and I looked at...*” part using the appropriate entry:

dóⁿbe—to look at <D>

Well, we know that ‘you & I’ form uses *aⁿ(g)-* as a prefix. We also know that this prefix *always goes first*, even before locatives.

aⁿ(g)- + *dóⁿbe* = *aⁿdóⁿbe* ‘You & I looked at’

Still Going!

Next, we need to come up with the “...*the brown squirrels*” part using the appropriate entries:

ba—the (living, moving object or objects)

síⁿga—squirrel

shábe—brown <S>

Well, we know that nouns don't change for plural, they go before their articles, and that a stative used as an adjective goes between the noun it modifies and its article.

síⁿga shábe ba

‘the (moving animate) squirrel(s)’

Wow!

- Lastly, since we know that the general word order for Kanza is Subject-Object-Verb, we know that the main verb of the sentence goes last.
- The main verb is “...*looked at*...”, so it will go at the end.

So...

Síⁿga shábe ba aⁿdóⁿbe.

“You and I looked at the brown squirrels.”

Object Pronoun Prefixes

- Do you remember the Object Pronoun Prefixes we mentioned earlier?
- They are used to express the Person and Number of the part of the sentence that receives the action, the Object.
- By attaching these to a conjugated verb it is possible to show the ***total action*** of the sentence.

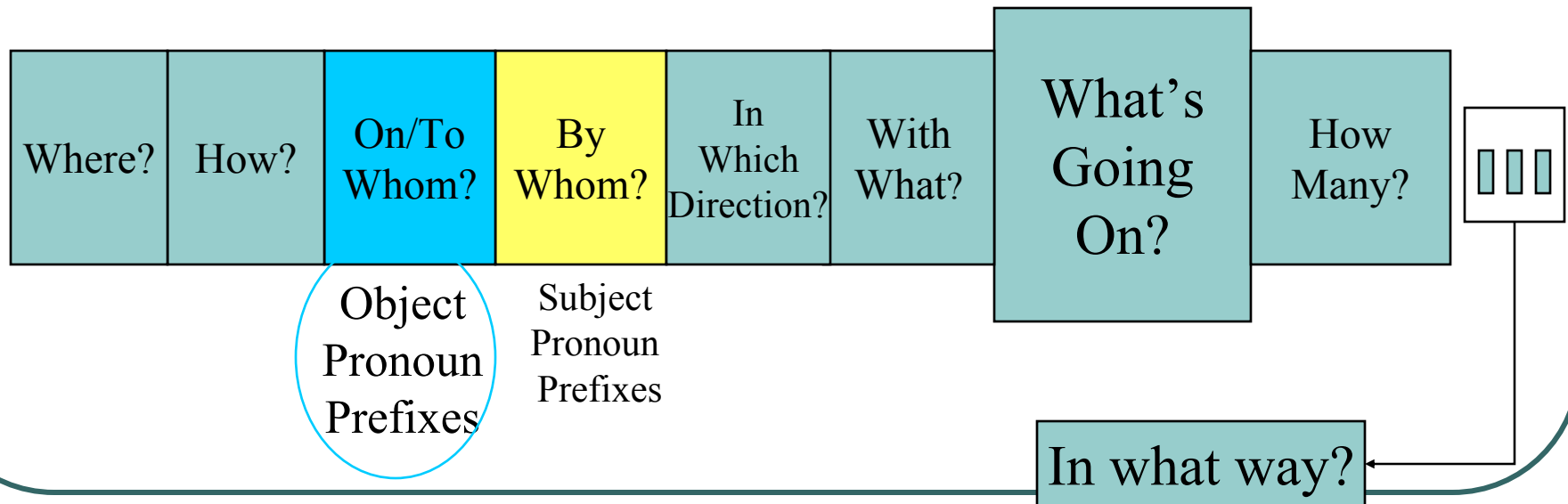
For example, the English phrase “*they looked at us*” could be completely stated as one Kanza verb.

wadóⁿbabe—*they looked at us*

Where Are They Located?

They come right before the Subject Pronoun Prefixes.

Just like the *aⁿ(g)*- Subject Pronoun Prefix for 1D, though, the 1D Object Pronoun Prefix goes at the very beginning of the verb.



So What Are They?

- The really great thing about the Object Pronoun Prefixes, is that they use the same set as the <S> Subject Pronoun Prefixes.

Active Object or **Stative Subject** Prefixes

aⁿ-

wa-

wa-

yi-

yi-

*— (can be *wa-*)*

- Anytime we use a transitive verb, one capable of accepting an object, these are included.

What Do You Mean?

- Take any transitive Active verb, like *k'ín*—*to carry, pack on the back* <A>. We use both sets of prefixes every time its used, even if no object is specified.

ak'ín—*I carried it*

ank'ín—*you & I carried it*

ank'ínbe—*we carried it*

yak'ín—*you carried it*

yak'ínbe—*y'all carried it*

k'ínbe—*they carried it*

- When no object is specified, we can safely assume a 's/he*' -type object, which we'll call 'it,' due to the fact that the object pronoun prefix for the 'it' form is blank (although this pronoun *can* be *wa-* in certain cases).

Objects Specified

- When a subject is specified, include the objects according to the following chart:

<i>aⁿ-</i>	<i>'me'</i>	<i>wa-</i>	<i>'you & me'</i>	<i>wa-</i>	<i>'us'</i>
	<i>yi-</i>	<i>'you'</i>	<i>yi-</i>	<i>'y'all'</i>	
		<i>—</i>	<i>'it'</i>		

- Remember, these are applied before the pronoun prefixes. The *wa-* goes at the beginning of the verb, before anything else.

A Dead Giveaway

- There is one “dead giveaway” pronoun that’s very easy to spot and helpful in reducing ambiguity.
- When “*I*” is the subject and “*You*” is the object, instead of getting *yia-*, or something from another conjugation which may be even harder to pronounce, it collapses to simply *wi-*.
- In <A>, that’s all you’ll get.

Wikúje ta miⁿkhé!—I’m going to shoot you! (kúje—
shoot at <A>)

- In , <D>, <G>, <H>, and <Y>, you’ll also get the ‘I’ form pronoun.

Wibláxtage ta miⁿkhé!—I’m going to bite you! (yaxtáge—bite
<Y>)

The *wa-* Prefix

- We said that *wa-* can be used as a prefix for the object form of s/he*. This happens when no object is otherwise specified. For example:

Ni blátaⁿ. I drank water.

Wablátaⁿ. I drank.

- It can also be used to mean ‘something that is/does’

páhi sharp

wapáhi weapon, sharp object

(literally, ‘something sharp’)

- **TIP:** You can often translate *wa-* as ‘stuff.’

Wablátaⁿ. I drank stuff.

wapáhi sharp stuff

- The two factors mentioned above make the *wa-* prefix one of the most common prefixes in the language.

The *wa-* Prefix

- Be careful: Although *wa-* almost always goes out front, it has a tendency to be unstable around vowels at the beginning of a verb, such as the locatives *á-* and *ó-*.

- *wa-* will switch places with *á-* (or any other varieties of *a-*).

*á*gabra—blame someone *a*-<A>-

*á*yigabra (blame you) *á*wagabra (blame you & me)

- *ó-* will “swallow up” *wa-*, yielding *ó-*, even if the *o-* wasn’t stressed in the first place!

*o*zhéya—be tired *o*-<S>-

*o*yízheya (you are tired) *ó*zheya (you & I are tired)

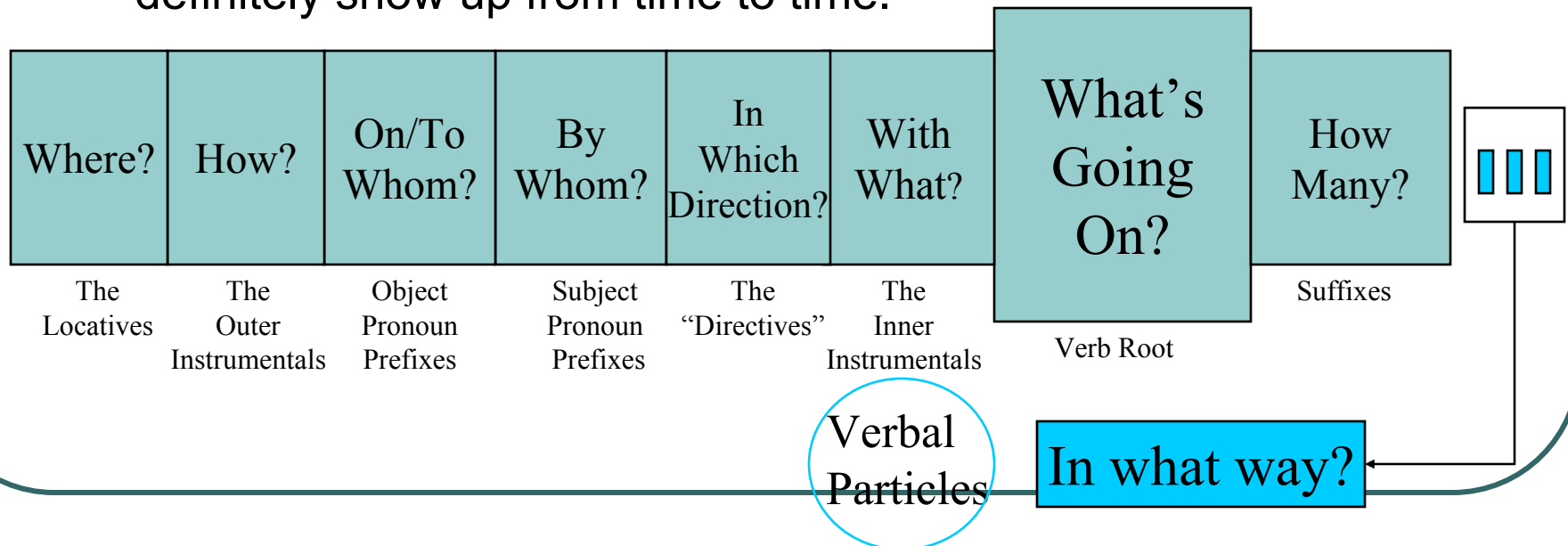
Verbal Particles

- Another thing that can be helpful in figuring out what's going on with the verb is the set of VERBAL PARTICLES.
- These are a series of little words that can follow the verb and explain some of the “*In What Way*” of the action.
- Frequently, these are matched up with the subject, which can help you decide who is performing the action or experiencing the state of being.

Where are the Verbal Particles?

- They trail along as whole separate words behind the verb.

Not every verb in every sentence will have particles, but they can definitely show up from time to time.



Types of Particles

- The particles can come in several forms.

Continuative—be doing (ongoing)
etc.

miⁿkhé, hniⁿkhé, akhá,

Potential—will do, would do

ta

Habitual—do all the time, do always

hnaⁿ, hnáⁿbe (yes, that's -be)

Negative—not, don't do

(m)(a)zhi suffix or particle

Narrative—so they say, it's done

che

Imperative—do it/ do now!

-a suffix *ya* particle

- A few of these can be combined, too.

Potential Continuative—will be doing, would be doing

ta miⁿkhé, etc.

Negative Potential Continuative—will not be doing, would not be doing

mázhī ta miⁿkhé, etc.

Habitual Narrative—used to, they say

hnáⁿbe che, etc.

Particle Agreement

- Several of the particles—particularly the continuatives, habituals, and the negatives—must agree with the subject.

dómbe—look at <D>

miⁿkhé—I am/was **doing**

hniⁿkhé—you are/were **doing**

akhá—s/he* is/was **doing**

tóⁿbe miⁿkhé—**I** was looking at it.

shtóⁿbe hniⁿkhé—**you** are looking at it.

dóⁿbe akhá—**s/he*** was looking at it.

hnaⁿ—always **do**

hnáⁿbe—always **do**

aⁿdóⁿbe hnaⁿ—**you & I** always looked at it

aⁿdóⁿbe hnáⁿbe—**we** always looked at it

mazhi—I don't/didn't **do**

(a)*zhi*—don't/doesn't/didn't **do**

bazhi—don't/doesn't/didn't **do**

tóⁿbamazhi—**I** didn't look at it.

shtóⁿbazhi—**you** didn't look at it.

shtóⁿbabazhi—**y'all** didn't look at it.

Particles and Ambiguity

- Particles can cut through ambiguity arising from the subject-object confusion.

Aⁿdóⁿbe

Taken out of context, this can mean several things.

you & I look at it
looks at me

we look at it sh/e*

But by adding a particle, the meaning

Potential Particle

- The potential particle **ta** is used as a sort of future tense marker. It really only indicates that there is a *potential* for action to occur. It is often combined with other particles to create specific conditions.

Ble ta—*I will go/I may go*

Ble ta miⁿkhé—*I will be going/I may be going*

Angáye taché!—*Let's (you & I) go!*

- The use of **ta** does not have a real bearing on the truth of what is to come; it's somewhat like English **may**. For example if someone says...

Ble ta miⁿkhé.

... and then chooses *not to go*, that person has not lied.

Positional Continuatives

- The continuative particles are used to show ongoing actions/states in terms of the subject's position or orientation in space.
- The main positional categories are **sitting down**, **standing up**, and **moving around**.
- There's also a **lying down** category, but it doesn't get used very often.
- Each of the subject categories has its own set of ***Positional Continuatives***.

Positional Continuatives

<i>I form</i>	sitting	mi ^ɪ khé	<i>you & I form</i>	sitting	à ⁿ ni ^ɪ khé ?	<i>we form</i>	sitting	à ⁿ na ⁿ khá
	standing	akháhe		standing	a ⁿ khá ?		standing	à ⁿ gakhá
	moving	ayihé		moving	a ⁿ yé?		moving	a ⁿ gáye
<i>you form</i>	sitting	hni ^ɪ khé	<i>y'all form</i>	sitting	baashé/na ⁿ kháshe ?			
	standing	yakháshe		standing	baashé			
	moving	yayishé		moving	baashé			
		<i>s/he* form</i>	sitting	akhá	<p><i>Note that because these particles are used for “ongoing” actions or states, and the –be suffix is for “not ongoing” actions or states, they won’t both appear in the same sentence.</i></p>			
	standing		akhá					
	moving		abá					

Continuatives and Actives

- The continuative particles, *miⁿkhé*, *hniⁿkhé*, *akhá*, etc., are used to show that the action/state is ongoing. When they spring up in conjunction with active verbs, be sure to put an ‘—*ing*’ somewhere in the English equivalent.

Aⁿdóⁿbe akhá.—*She was looking at me.*

- When continuatives are used with verbs, they must match the definite article attached to the subject.

Níka abá cedóⁿga miⁿ dóⁿbe abá.

The men are looking at a buffalo.

Continuatives and Statives

- Continuative particles are used with statives just like the are with actives, to show that the experience is ongoing.

Omáⁿzheya miⁿkhé.

I'm tired while *I'm sitting*

I am tired.

Narrative Particle

- The narrative particle ***che*** is used to show that the sentence is part of a narrative or story that the speaker did not personally witness.

Níka abá ozhéyabe che.

(It is said that) the men were tired.

- It may be useful to think of these particles not only as storytelling devices, but also as a way to show that the action conveyed was reported to the speaker or otherwise told by someone else first.

Causative Verb

- Sometimes what looks to be a suffix or particle can turn out to be a whole entire verb. One of these is the Causative Verb **ye**, not to be confused with ‘**ye—to go.**’ This verb is denoted with <C> in the dictionary.

dábuze ye—dry something <C>

- This verb is used to show that the subject **causes** the action or state of being. For instance, in the above example, **dábuze** simply means *dry from exposure to heat*, like an dead animal’s flesh dries out in the sun. By adding the causative, we show that someone is actually *causing* this to happen, as in the process of making jerky.

Causative Example

- Let's see an example.

ts'e—dead, die, be dead

ts'éye—kill a person or animal

- Conjugating the first of these in the First Person would indicate “*I die.*” Conjugating the other in the First Person would indicate “*I cause (someone) to die,*” in other words, “*I kill someone.*”

Causative Conjugation

- Causatives are marked <C>, but are really <A> conjugations. They are only marked differently because conjugation occurs at the causative, not at the other verb.

dábuze ye—dry something <C>

dábuze áye

dábuze áⁿye

dábuze aⁿye

dábuze yáye

dábuze yaye

dábuze ye

- They are conjugated as such even when they appear as verbal suffixes rather than full-blown particles.

Multiple Verbs

- Some sentences will contain more than one total verb package. When this happens, the first one will be the unconjugated Subordinate Verb and the other will be the conjugated Main Verb.

Ni Shóje ophá ahúbe che au.

River Muddy follow they came narrative male-specific speech

IDIOM: The Missouri River SUBORD. MAIN

They came following the Missouri River.

NOTE: In this example, **ophá** is a form of the verb **ophé**. The 'e' changed to 'a' probably to match the 'a' at the beginning of next word. This sort of thing just happens from time to time, but there is really no need to worry about it; it should never cause big problems.

Adverbs

- Just like in English, some Kanza sentences will include adverbs modifying the verb. When this happens, adverbs go *before* the verb.

Omáⁿyíⁿka míⁿcxi waspé olíⁿbe che au.

Season one peacefully they dwelt narrative male
speech

They dwelt peacefully for one season.

Summary

- In this lesson we have learned much, much more information about the Kanza verb.
- Some of this material would not be used commonly, but would be necessary for making good sentences beyond simple or rudimentary communication of facts, desires, and observations.
- A good way practice the material would be to think of complex verbal situations in English, and try to figure out how they would be expressed using the Kanza verbal system.

Keep In Mind

The Kanza language is just as useful and worthy of speech as any other.

It is the responsibility of anyone who CAN use the language to actually USE the language. This includes reading and writing as well as listening and talking.

WALK THE TALK!

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND INTEREST

KANZA LANGUAGE PROJECT

KAW NATION

DRAWER 50

KAW CITY, OK 74641

(580) 269-1199

<http://www.kawnation.com/langhome.html>

language@kawnation.com