

CHAHTA ANUMPA II
Chapter Two – Lesson 2

Chapter 2: Object Noun Phrases (Na Kanimi Isht Anoli)

Lesson 2: Model I Sentences

Starter: Students will give the greeting, date, and weather. Students will engage in dialogue with a prepared question and give impromptu responses.

Call on two students to engage in the following dialogue:

Greeting: Student 1: Halito! Student 2: Halito!
Student 1: Chim achukma? Student 2: Ūm achukma akinli/hoke!

Day of the Week: Student 1: Himak nittak vt nanta?
Student 2: Himak nittak vt _____.

Today's Date: Student 1: Himak nittak holhtina yvt nanta?
Student 2: Himak nittak holhtina yvt _____.

Objective: Students will identify object noun phrases and the object marker.

Skills to Teach: The object noun phrases and object marker.

The object noun phrase receives the action of the verb. Choctaw uses optional object markers 'a' and 'ya' giving the sense of *the*. Most often it is understood and *the* is applied as necessary.

'a' follows consonant sounds.

Ex. Wak a ipeta li tuk. I fed the cow.

'ya' follows vowel sounds.

Ex. Issuba ya ipeta tuk. She fed the horse.

The nasal forms of the demonstratives 'yamma' and 'ilvppa' are used as object markers to specify *this/these; that/those*.

Ex. Svshti yvt aboha yamma kashoffi tuk. My mom cleaned that room.

Ex. Svshti yvt aboha ilvppa kashoffa chi. My mom will clean this room.

Presentation of new material: Model I Sentences

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|---|--------------------------------------|
| a) Hattak mvt wak <u>a</u> ipeta tuk <u>o</u> ? | a) Did that man feed the cow? |
| b) Wak vt tanchi y <u>a</u> vpa tuk. | b) The cow ate the corn. |
| c) Ohoyo pvt katos <u>a</u> achefa h <u>o</u> ? | c) Is this woman washing the cat? |
| d) Keyu, ofi chito y <u>a</u> achefa. | d) No, (she) is washing the big dog. |

Activity: OBJECT NOUN PHRASES

Students will read object noun phrases and translate to English.

Closure: Teacher will call on students to read their English translations from the OBJECT NOUN PHRASES STUDENT WORKSHEET.