

IDENTIFYING VERBS

Read each Choctaw sentence. Underline each verb and write the English meaning on the line.

1. Hushi pisa achukma ilvppa sv bvnna. *want*
2. Hushi pa chompa la chi. *buy*
3. Na pakanli pa ish pisa ho? *see*
4. A, na pakanli homma ma pisa li. *see*
5. Chim issuba yvt katimma ia tuk? *go*
6. Ohoyo mvt akak nipi hoponi. *cooking*
7. Ulla tek pvt holisso ma hochefo. *reading*
8. Ohoyo himitta mvt ampo achefa chi. *wash*
9. Mafo yvt oka ya ishko. *drink*
10. Wak vt tanchi ya vpa tuk. *ate*

IDENTIFYING THE MARKERS

Underline each marker at the end of the sentence. Indicate whether the marker is past tense, a question, future, or a negator.

11. Hushi pa chompa la chi. *future*
12. Katos vt bininli ho? *question*
13. Nanta bvnn tuk? *past*
14. Hoponi bvnn kiyo. *negator*

VOCABULARY WORD MATCHING

Draw a line from the Choctaw term to its English meaning.

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| 1. ma (short form) | to buy |
| 2. na pakanli | that/those |
| 3. iskʋli | to read |
| 4. chompa | flower |
| 5. hochefo | money |
| 6. pisa achukma | this/these |
| 7. achefa | pretty |
| 8. ahni | object markers |
| 9. ilʋppa (long form) | to wash |
| 10. a/ya | to think |
| 11. yʋmma (long form) | this/these |
| 12. pa (short form) | that/those |
| 13. shʋpo | big |
| 14. katomma | hat |
| 15. chito | where |