

Lesson Eight: iv

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Kaltxi. This time we talk about **iv**, a bit that goes inside an action word, like **am** and **im** do, if you remember those from a previous lesson.

iv - When It's Required

Getting right to the point, here are some examples of when you *know* you use **iv**.

Examples:

1. **Oe tsun kivä** | *I can go.*
2. **Nga zene yivom** | *You must eat.*
3. **Nga ke zene ziva'u.** | *You don't need/have to come.*
4. **Nga zenke tiverkup!** | *You mustn't die!*
5. **Po fmi tspivang ngat.** | *He tries to kill you*
6. **Oe kan tspivang pot** | *I mean/intend/aim to kill him*
7. **Fo new rivey.** | *They want to live.*
8. **Oe nulnew tikangkem sivi nì'awtu.** | *I prefer to work alone.*
9. **Oe mamay' mivakto pa'liti; ke sunu oeru tsakem.** | *I tried ride Pa'li; not be-pleasant to me that action. -> I tried out pa'li riding; I don't like it.*
10. **Ftang tìsraw seykivi pot!** | *Stop hurting her!*
11. **Ayoeng sngä'i txivula ko.** | *Let's start buliding.*
12. **Var tivìran vaykrr ngal tse'a kilvanit** | *Keep/continue to walk until you see a river.*

Each of these sentences has two actions. The first one causes the second one to have **iv** inside. The actions which cause **iv** to be used are all marked as *vtrm.* or *vim.* in the dictionary.

Side Note: Any *vtrm.* can be used alone like a regular *vtr.* See Lesson One

about using *vtr.* words.

Anyway, Here they are, listed out:

vim.

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| ftang | <i>to stop</i> |
| sngä'i.... | <i>to start; to begin</i> |
| tsun | <i>can; to be able to</i> |
| var | <i>to continue</i> |
| zene | <i>must; to have to</i> |
| zenke | <i>musn't; must not</i> |

vtrm.

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| fmi | <i>to try; to attempt</i> |
| kan | <i>to aim; to intend</i> |
| may' | <i>to try; to sample; to evaluate</i> |
| new | <i>to want</i> |
| nulnew.... | <i>to prefer</i> |

Also, *iv* will be used inside the action that comes after either of these two words:

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| fte | <i>so that; in order to</i> |
| fteke.... | <i>so that not; lest</i> |

Examples:

13. **Nga zene kivar poru fte tsivun pivlltxe sì tivìran nàyoeng** | *You must teach him so that ((he)) can speak and walk like us.*
14. **Txewì tskxekeng sì fte yivora' säwäsulit** | *Txewì trains/practices in order to win the competition*

Example 13 shows you can use **fte** or **fteke** along with one or more of the *vtrm.* or *vim.* and cause *iv* after *iv* to be used.

Word order

Rule: when using a word from these lists, it must come somehow before the other action in the sentence. See above examples.

Nivingkap, those examples have English word order just for ease of understanding. Flexible order still applies, but follow the above rule.

Here is every correct version and word order of example 5 (d and f are special

forms, f is 50% acceptable):

- a. **Po fmi tspivang ngat.** | *He tries to kill you*
- b. **Po fmi ngati tspivang.** | *He tries to kill you*
- c. **Po ngati fmi tspivang.** | *He tries to kill you*
- d. **Pol ngati fmi tspivang.** | *He tries to kill you*
- e. **Ngati Po fmi tspivang.** | *He tries to kill you*
- f. **Ngati Pol fmi tspivang.** | *He tries to kill you*
- g. **Ngati fmi tspivang po.** | *He tries to kill you*
- h. **Fmi tspivang ngati po.** | *He tries to kill you*
- i. **Fmi tspivang po ngat.** | *He tries to kill you*
- j. **Fmi po tspivang ngat.** | *He tries to kill you*

iv - General Use

Okey so that was one major usage of iv. The other usage is to turn hard facts into hopes/wishes. Some popular examples:

Examples:

- 15. **Eywa ngahu ((livu))** | *((May)) Eywa be with you*
- 16. **Txon lefpom ((livu ngaru))** | *Peaceful night ((be to you))*
- 17. **nawma sa'nok lrrtok sivi** | *May the great mother smile*

Notice the mood here. It's not hard fact, but more like wishing or expressing hope. That's what iv is all about when it's not required by grammar.

Popular phrases, examples 15 and 16, have parts left out. It's like in English when you say "Good night", you are leaving off "Have a" or "I hope that you have a"