The Following is <u>Section #7</u> of the Ktunaxa Grammar Rules and is meant to show the use of Verb-root Suffixes (or additions to verbs) "kin", "iki", "xa", "xu" & "ku". (Referenced from Grammar Rules Booklet- Acknowledgements to the KKLP).

Knowing the meaning of a suffix helps to understand a word or a phrase.

Ktunaxa	English Description	
	"kin"	
kin	=	By Hand

The suffix <u>"kin"</u> is placed <u>after an action word</u> (verb or verb phrase) and shows that something is happening "by hand".

Examples-

<i>ġ</i> ina <u>kin</u> .	=	Pushing or moving with your hands.
øin <u>kin</u> .	=	Grabbing or catching something with your hands.
?ukin <u>kin</u> .	=	To open (a door) with your hand.
Wu <u>kin</u>	=	To reach out and touch (with your hand) or to receive by hand (something gets to your hand).

Mankin = To close (a door) with your

hands.

 $Ma\mathring{z}$ = To soil with dirty hands.

Hu**kin** = To finish with your hands.

‡u<u>kin</u> = To take off with your hands.

?umig<u>kin</u> = To break off with your hands.

?i ?t<u>kin</u> = To make with your hands.

Piskin = To let go with your hands or something going out of your

<u>hands.</u>

Xat**kin** = To drop something that you are

holding.

?aŧa<u>kin</u> = To put on (eg. a hat or a coat).

Xma<u>kin</u> (you) †a ma<u>kin</u> (close door _ _ Would you please close the

by hand) ŧaq̈anxu?naŧ? — door?

Mankin †aqanxu?na†. = Close the door.

Hu xat**kin**i kituqtitqat. = I dropped the papers.

	"iki"	
iki	=	Done with your foot.

The suffix <u>"iki"</u> is placed <u>after an action word</u> (verb or verb phrase) and shows that something is happening "by foot".

Examples:

gin <u>iki</u>	=	Pressed down with your foot.
ģinmit <u>iki</u>	=	Move with your foot to a certain place.
qanmit <u>iki</u>	=	Kicking around (with foot).
xunmit <u>iki</u>	=	Kick something into the fire.
?anmit <u>iki</u>	=	Kick it out (of the door).
Kin ¢inmit <u>iki</u> wałkum?	=	Did you kick the ball?
Hiy, hu <i>g</i> inmit <u>iki</u> ni waťkum.	=	Yes, I kicked the ball.

"xa"			
= Done with your mouth. The suffix <u>"xa"</u> is placed <u>after an action word</u> (verb or verb phrase) and shows that something is <u>"done with your mouth".</u>			
Examples:			
gin <u>xa</u>	=	Grab with your mouth.	
?it <u>xa</u>	=	Bite.	
pis <u>xa</u>	=	Drop from your mouth.	
?akun <u>xa</u>	=	Pulling on something with your mouth.	
Kin ¢xaŧ ¢makqniyxa nis hin ʔiṫ <u>xa</u> ?	=	Are you going to bite down hard when you bite?	
	"xu"		

The suffix <u>"xu"</u> is placed <u>after an action word</u> (verb or verb phrase) and shows that something is <u>"done with your body".</u>

=

With your body.

xu

Examples:

qana<u>xu</u> = To fall down.

?aqaø<u>xu</u> = Hit accidentally.

?it<u>xu</u> = To get caught.

Hałxu = To pack something on your

back.

qas**xu** = Using your body force to chip

away at something.

ginxu = For the body to be <u>Squeezed</u> or

Stuck somewhere.

 $gik_{\underline{xu}}$ = To <u>chop</u> or <u>split</u> something

using your body force.

Hu gik \underline{xu} ?ni $\pm uk$. = I split wood.

	ķu	
ku	=	With your finger or a pointed object.

The suffix "ku" is placed <u>after an action word</u> (verb or verb phrase) and shows that something is <u>"done with your finger"</u> or <u>"a pointed object".</u>

Examples:

?iktka<u>ku</u> = To raise or pull up on a stick.

 $Wa \cdot \underline{\mathbf{ku}} / Waha \underline{\mathbf{ku}} = To raise.$

 $\text{Piya}\underline{\mathbf{ku}}$ = To put up on to sticks or to put

up a tipi.

?umiøku = Caught and ripped on a stick or

something sharp.

gin**ku** = Caught on a stick (a stick that

you stopped).

Qanmit<u>ku</u> = Move with a stick (playing

pool).

Xunmit<u>ku</u> = Poke with a stick (ie. Poking

something into a fire).

?itmu**ku** = To plant with your fingers (in a

garden).

Kin ?itmuku? = Did you plant a garden?

Hu(n)?itmu \underline{ku} ?ni. = I did plant a garden.