

Connectors - “However” / “But”

A very common connector in English and in Mvskoke is “but” (or “however”, “even so”, etc)

There are three “styles” for conveying the meaning of “however” or “but”

Sentence Starter:

Montowisen / Momis /
Mowis / Owis

Attached: -isen / tisen

After the Verb: towisen
/ tontowisen

If starting a sentence, you can use one of the options above to show the meaning of “However” or “But”

Heren nohcis. Mowis
mucv nettv cvkv vnnokke
tos.

*I slept well. However, my head
hurts today.*

For this form, you attach -isen to the end of the verb that sets the stage. Then, the second sentence adds the unexpected info. It is added after the person marker

Heren nocvyisen mucv
nettv cvkv vnnokke tos.

*I slept well, but my head hurts
today.*

This form is formed from the helping verb “tos” as well. The second one is connected to “tonto/ton ton”, showing its versatility.

Heren noci tontowisen
mucv nettv cvkv vnnokke
tos.

*I slept well, but my head hurts
today.*

Let’s look into each three forms in more detail

Sentence Starter: Montowisen / Momis / Mowis / Owis

Each of these stem from the full phrase "Montowisen", meaning "Even though it is that way / Though it is so"

Once again, some verbs that used "m" in the middle of the word switched to a "w", resulting in "Montowisen" being more common.

Mowis is a shortened version.

Owis is even shorter.

These phrases often appear at the beginning of a sentence, usually following base information. The information after this phrase contrasts the previous information with an unexpected outcome.

Vm efv eron assecetv yace tos.

Owis mv eron assecekvns.

My dog likes to chase squirrels.

However, he didn't chase that one.

However, it can also be used in the middle after a T/N connector:

Vm efv eron assecetv yace ton montowisen mv eron assecekvns.

My dog likes to chase squirrels, but he didn't chase that one.

Attached: -isen / -tisen

-isen is a conjugation we can add to the end of a verb to create the feeling of "however / but" before the next sentence.

1st person singular	"I / me"	"I do... but..."	vyisen	Homp vyisen <i>I eat... but...</i>
2nd person singular	"You"	"You do..., but..."	etcisen / etskisen / etsisen / eckisen / etc	Homp etcisen (etc) <i>You eat... but...</i>
3rd person singular	"He / She / It / etc"	"He/She/It does... but..."	isen	Homp isen <i>He/She/It eats... but...</i>
1st person plural	"We"	"We do... but..."	ēyisen	Homp ēyisen <i>We eat... but...</i>
2nd person plural	"Y'all"	"Y'all do... but..."	atcisen / atskisen / atsisen / ackisen / etc	Homp atcisen <i>Y'all eat... but...</i>
3rd person plural	"They"	"They do... but..."	akisen*	Homp akisen <i>They eat... but...</i>

Remember, when *tos* is used as a helping verb, it looks like:

- *Hompe tos*
- *Nesake tos*
- *Ayi tos*
- *Ohhonayetce tos*

And this is a very common way of communicating when in conversation

-tisen is like adding the 'isen' form but on the helping verb 'tos' instead.

Hompitisen	I eat...but...
Nesetcetisen	You buy...but...
Ayetisen	He/She/It goes...but...
Ohhonayētisen	We read...but....

-ISEN EXAMPLES:

Taklike nesvyisen hiyowat pukepe tos!

I bought bread, but now it's gone!

Estuce hompisen hvtvm elvwe tos.

The baby ate, but is hungry again.

-TISEN EXAMPLES

Mv honnv-lecvn nesetv cvyactisen orēn hvlwe tos.

I want to buy that skirt, but it's really expensive.

Mvtēkust os kowis mv rorēpin owat kērrē wit artisen.

"I think that's it, but when the time comes, I might think of something"

After the Verb: Tonto / Ton Ton

This form is formed from the helping verb "tos" as well. The second one is connected to "tonto/ton ton", showing its versatility. These forms stem from "tos", so think of them as taking the helping verb's place

Estuce hompe tontowisen hvtvm elvwe tos.

The baby ate, but is hungry again.

Mv honnv-lecvn nesetv cvyace tontowisen orēn hvlwe tos.

I want to buy that skirt, but it's really expensive.