

SHAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION TO TEACHER
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3/15/01 New Word, Difficult Words

- 1 The new word for today is "washatwiyandin-" ride around
Washatwiyandin-shana-ash watim k'usiki (this sounds awkward)
. / or/ K'usi-ki-sh washatwiyandin-xana watim.
I was riding around horseback yesterday. k'usiki = horseback/with a horse
Do not let washatwiyandin-xana, bother you, it still translates the same as *shana*.
Washat /and/ wiyandin = combined = riding around , and k'usiki = all together= riding around horseback.

Can you "waashat-wiyandin? Yes! *Aswan i-waashatwiyandinxa tlaaxpa tiichampa.*
The boy travels to dances all over the country.

2. **Difficult words:** Students are still having difficulty with simple sentences to illustrate the 3rd person, singular, present tense prefix. There seems to be a tendency to include 'iwa' when only the [i-] prefix is required.

Chima, [these] is a pronoun that is animate, and cannot be used for inanimate things, like shoes, shirt, table, chair, plants, or anatomical things.

Students need to review singular and plural prefixes and objectives. Pictographs might be too advanced for these students. When you sat in the 200 class, you found how difficult words pop up unexpectedly.

Objectives need more explanation.

Measurements, like *mif*= how much, compared to *ituush*, some other things

sap'inawi- to measure, by graph, height, length, etc.

Reflexives: *pina*, self, singular, *pima-* plural

Shaash, I am

mits'ixwasha listening

a-mits'ixwashaash I am listening to.....

i-mits'ixwasha, he/she is listening

Tun iwa ikwak what is that

Tun iwa What is it

Tuun nam atk'ixsha what do you (selective) which one do you want?

tukin about/with what e.g. *tukin nam pxwipxisha*. What are you worried about.

2nd e.g. *Tukin nam iwat'ashana*. (with) What did he hit you (with)?

tupan on what (selective) on what part of: e.g. *tupan nam iwat'ana*?

(where) On what did he hit you?

wixi to throw (to heave an object away from)

winp- to take (with the hand)

wiwinp to catch (with the hand, while object is moving)

wiitkwata eat (polite way to invite someone to eat)

tkwata to eat

wamsh coming (direction, something coming towards the speaker)

wiyanwi arrive (to arrive at a place)

wiitamsh is coming (traveling towards the speaker)

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tk'iḡ-	verb stem for <i>to want, to covet, to wish for,</i>
wiitk'iḡt	(temporary) to be stingy, and give it up later.
e.g.	Huuy iwitk'iḡna ap'uus, kut pat áshap-wapawḡina..
	Without success she was stingy with her cat, but they made her give it up.
-la	is a suffix, usually made after an (action) verb that turns the action into a noun. e.g. V. tkw'anati-(walk) = N. tkw'anatila = walker
-sha	is a suffix, put after a verb that represents the [ing] tkw'anatisha =walking.
ḡwyach	Sweathouse
ḡwyakt	sweatbath;
ḡwyak-	to take a sweat
ḡwyakáta	to go take a sweatbath
ḡwyakátashaash	I'mgoing to go take a sweatbath
Mînan	and miin different meaning. Miin = direction
	Mînan = location
Miin nam kwiita	where are you going?
kwiita	go/ strolling in leisurely manner.
e.g.	Pa-kwiitama ichiini, ku miin ḡash pa winana.
	They were coming this way, but I wonder where they went?
ch'îlch'îl	adj. conceit, thinking your wiser than others
ḡwaami-	verb, proud, to be proud of someone/something
e.g.	ḡwaamish wa inmiki ch'îmti taatpas-ki. I'm proud of my new dress.
pt'iniks	one girl
pt'ili'in	two girls
pt'ilima	more than two girls, plural
pînmink	his/hers 2nd person, possessive
piinamink	their(s) dual, possessive
pînmipaynk	at his (place)
piimink	their, plural
áya	to scratch, verb, nusux i'ayasha wanapa. The salmon is spawning in the river.
2nd	e.g. Aswan pina-ayasha lamtîḡpa. The boy is scratching his head.
wiḡk'anp-	V. to scratch, e.g. Pa-wiḡk'anpsh îpap-a miyalas nan kitisin.
	The cat scratched the baby in the hand.
pnu	V. sleep
pnusha	sleeping
pnuwát'a	sleepy, e.g. pnuwát'ashaash. I'm sleepy.
pnuwatasha	going to go sleep. Awnash pnuwatasha. I'm going to bed now.
pḡwi-	to think, e.g. pḡwishaash winataash tawnkan. I think I'll go to town.
pḡwinuu	think about, e.g., chaw nam shiḡ pa-pḡwinuusha.
	you are not thinking good of me.
	you are thinking bad things about me.
	you hate me.

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p̄wip̄wi		to worry, e.g. , palalaay nash p̄wip̄wisha. I'm worrying a lot.
pawyakyu-	V.	coming together, e.g. pa-pawyakyuusha tiinama. the people are coming together people are organizing people are assembling
pawyakyuut tkw'i		birthday, e.g., apawyakuusha tkw'i. It is his birthday.
walptayk-	V.	to sing e.g. nch'iki pawalptayksha tiinama. people are singing loud.
walptaykuu-		to sing /at/to, e.g., Pa-walptaykuu-sha miyanash-ma-man. They are singing to the children. Mish nam pa-walptaykuuta? Will you sing to me?
tkw'i	N.	day
tiikw'i		all day
Am		husband
Inmam		my husband
Asham		wife
Inasham		my wife
Inpap		my daughter
Inmisht		my child/for both boy and girl
Inkala		my maternal grandmother
Intila		my maternal grandfather
Inala		my paternal grandmother
Inpusha		my paternal grandfather