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

Can you "waashat-wiyanin? Yes! *Aswan i-waashatwiyaninxncha 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.

*Chíma, [these] is a pronoun that is animate, and cannot be used for inanimate things, like shoes, shirt, table, chair, plants, or anastomical 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 m’l= how much, compared to t’uush, some other things
sap’'inwi- to measure, by graph, height, length, etc.
Reflectives: pina, self, singular, pima- plural

Shaash, I am
míts’igwashá listening
á-míts’igwashashaash I am listening to.....
i-míts’igwashá, he/she is listening
Tun iwa ikwashí what is that
Tun iwa What is it
Tuan nam átk’ixsha what do you (selective) which one do you want?
tukin about/with what e.g. tukin nam pxwiipxísha. What are you worried about.
2nd e.g. Tukin nam iwiat’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?
wíxí to throw (to heave an object away from)
wi-wí to take (with the hand)
wiiwínp to catch (with the hand, while object is moving
wiítkwata 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)
kwiitamsh is coming (traveling towards the speaker)
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Verb stem for *to want, to covet, to wish for,*

wiitk'ixt (temporary) to be stingy, and give it up later.

*Huuy iwiitk'ixna ap'us, kut pat áshap-wapawxina.*

-ša is a suffix, put after a verb that represents the [ing] tkw'anatisha = walking.

**xwyach** Sweathouse

**xwyakt** sweatbath;

**xwyak-** to take a sweat

**xwyakátá** to go take a sweatbath

**xwyakátashaash** I'm going to go take a sweatbath

Miín and miin different meaning. Miin = direction

Miín nam kwíita where are you going?

kwíita go/ strolling in leisurely manner.

e.g. Pa-kwitama ichíini, ku miín xash pa winana.

They were coming this way, but I wonder where they went?

ch’ilch’il adj. conceit, thinking your wiser than others

xwaami- verb, proud, to be proud of someone/something
e.g. Xwaamish wa inmí chíntí taatsa-ki. I'm proud of my new dress.

p’tiniks one girl

p’tí’ií’in two girls

p’tílima more than two girls, plural

p’inmin his/hers 2nd person, possessive

piínamí their(s) dual, possessive

piípmípaynk at his (place)

piímí their, plural

áya to scratch, verb, nusux i’ayasha wanapa. The salmon is spawning in the river.

2nd e.g. Aswan pína-ayasha lamta’xpa. The boy is scratching his head.

wilk’anp- V. to scratch, e.g. Pa-wilk’anpsh ñpap-a miyalas nan kitisin.

The cat scratched the baby in the hand.

pau V. sleep

pausha sleeping

pauwát’a sleepy, e.g. pnuwát’ashaash. I’m sleepy.

pauwatasha going to go sleep. Awnash pnuwatasha. I’m going to bed now.

p’xwi- to think, e.g. p’xwishaash winataash tawnkan. I think I’ll go to town.

pgwinuu think about, e.g., chawnam shix p’axwinaashu.

you are not thinking good of me.

you are thinking bad things about me.

you hate me.
Continued: 3/17/01

pxwipxwi  to worry, e.g., palalaay nash pxwipxwhisa. I'm worrying a lot.
pawyaku-  V. coming together, 
          e.g. pa-pawyakyuusha tiinma. the people are coming together 
          people are organizing 
pawyakyuut lw'i birthday, e.g., ápawyakuusha lw'i. It is his birthday.
walptayk-  V. to sing e.g. nch'iki walptayksha tiinma. 
          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-walptaykuta? Will you sing to me?

lw'i  N. day
liikw'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
Inals  my paternal grandmother
Inpusha  my paternal grandfather