STUDENT: QUIZ IN TRANSLATION
March 15, 1993 HERITAGE COLLEGE SHAHAPTIN LANGUAGE
TRANSLATIONS: SHORT PHRASES: QUESTION - MISH

1. MISH NAM MISHA?
2. MISH NAM PAYÜWISHA?
3. MISH I-PAYÚWISHA?
4. MISH PA-PAYÚWISHA?
5. MISH NAM ATÁT'ASHA?
6. MISH ATÁTA'ASHA?
7. MISH NAM ANÁWISHA?
8. MISH I'ANÁWISHA?
9. MISH PAM ANÁWISHA?
10. MISH NAM PNUWÁT'ASHA?
PART II, QUIZ SHAHAPTIN LANGUAGE  MARCH 15, 1993

SHORT PHRASES: WHERE - MIIN  DIRECTION  MINIK  WHERE FROM

1. MIIN NAM WINASHA?

1.

2. MIIN IWINASHA?

2.

3. MIIN PA WINASHA?

3.

4. MIIN IWINANA?

4.

5. MIIN PA WINANA?

5.

6. MIIN NAM WINATA'ASHA?

6.

7. MIIN PA WINATA'ASHANA?

7.

8. MIIN XASH I WINATA'ASHA?

8.

9. MINIK IWINAMA?

9.

10. MINIK PAWA TIICHAM KNIK?
PART III. QUIZ SHAHAPTIN LANGUAGE  MARCH 15, 1993
SHORT PHRASES TRANSLATION OF TIME: WHEN - MUN

1. MUN IWA MÁYTSKÍ?

2. MUN IWA SITKUMSAÁN?

3. MUN IWA ANASHAT?

4. MUN IWA SITKUMSAANIT?

5. MUN IWA MAYTKWATAT?

6. MUN IWA TKWATAT?

7. MUN PAM TKWATASHANA?

8. MUN PA TKWATAÀAXI?

9. MUN IWATA WAASHAT?

10. MUN PA WAASHASHANA?
STUDENT: QUIZ IN TRANSLATION
March 15, 1993 HERITAGE COLLEGE SHAHAPTIN LANGUAGE
TRANSLATIONS: SHORT PHRASES: QUESTION - MISH

1. MISH NAM MISHA? What are you doing
1.
2. MISH NAM PAYUWISHA? Are you sick
2.
3. MISH I-PAYUWISHA? Is he sick
3. Is he sick
3.
4. MISH PA-PAYUWISHA? Are they sick
4.
5. MISH NAM ATAT'ASHA? Are you going to the bathroom
5.
6. MISH ATATA'ASHA? Did he go to the bathroom
6.
7. MISH NAM ANAWISHA? Are you hungry?
7.
8. MISH I'ANAWISHA? Is he hungry
8. Is she hungry
8.
9. MISH PAM ANAWISHA? Are you (etc.) hungry
9. Is everybody hungry
9.
10. MISH NAM PNWAT'ASHA? Are you sleepy
10. Are you sleepy

NAM - YOU
PAM - YOU'LL
KNOW
PART II, QUIZ SHAHAPTIN LANGUAGE MARCH 15, 1993

SHORT PHRASES: WHERE - MIIN DIRECTION MIINIK WHERE FROM

1. MIIN NAM WINASHA? Where are you going

2. MIIN IWINASHA? Where is she or he going

3. MIIN PA WINASHA? Where are they going

4. MIIN I WINANA? Where did he or she go
Where has he or she been

5. MIIN PA WINANA? Where have they gone
Where did they go

6. MIIN NAM WINATAT'ASHA? Where does
Togati fiction desire

7. MIIN PA WINATAT'ASHANA? Where do they want to go

8. MIIN (XASH) I WINATAT'ASHA? Where does he want to go
Where does he want to go
i-wi-wa-xa (he goes)

9. MIINIK IWINAMA? Where is he? Where did he come from

10. MIINIK PAWA TIICHAM KNIK? Where are they from
Shin pawa Who are you (they)

 Shin NAM WA Who are you

(Peul - wata)
PART III. QUIZ  SHAHAPTIN LANGUAGE  MARCH 15, 1993
SHORT PHRASES TRANSLATION OF TIME: WHEN - MUN

1. MUN IWA MÁYTSKI? When is _______ morning

2. MUN IWA SITKUMSÁAN? When is _______ noon

3. MUN IWA ANASHAT? When is _______ (sunup) Evening

4. MUN IWA SITKUMSÁANIT? When is lunch

5. MUN IWA MÁYTKWATAT? When is Breakfast

6. MUN IWA TKWATAT? When is it Time? When do We Eat

7. MUN PAM TKWATASHANA? When have You Eat? When did They Eat

8. MUN PA TKWATAKA? When Did They Eat? When do They usually Eat

9. MUN IWATA WAASHAT? When do The Dance

10. MUN PA WAASHASHANA? When Did They DANCE
SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE 107.

INSTRUCTIONS: Take a blank sheet of paper and number it from one to seven: This is the first section of the quiz.

Page 1. Translate the words MIYALAS AND PUWANI.

2. In Sahaptin, identify and write in Indian, man and woman.

3. In Sahaptin interpret the English phrases into Indian.

4. Identify in Indian naming mother and father, and write how you address them.

5. What is the meaning of ciyap and diyap? cat and sip?

6. Name your maternal grandfather and grandmother. How do you address them?

7. Name your paternal grandfather and grandmother. How do you address them?

SECTION TWO OF THIS SHORT QUIZ:

INSTRUCTIONS: Take a blank sheet of paper (timasn), number the lines from (1) one to (195) one hundred and ninety five. Identify each pictograph by writing it in Sahaptin after each number. When you cannot identify one, go on to the next until you identify as many as you can. Then go back and work with those you left blank.

This class has been provided with most of the names and verbs listed in this section of the quiz.

You will not be penalized for spelling, accent marks, or method of writing, you may use the phonetic writing if you feel comfortable with it. Take your time. You have over an hour to do this. Hand the papers in to Mary James or Ed James. I will pick these papers up on Friday at the office.

Virginia Beavert
miyálas puwani
3.

Yokima Woman

This is a boy.

Yokima

This is a girl.
mother

father

mom

dad
piyáp + isxáp
Boy's word

pat + isíp
Girl's word
Paternal Grandfather

Grandmother

Paternal
Indian Language:

- across
- arise
- bear alive
- bear dead
- bear glad heart
- bear sad heart
- alone
- baby
- bad
- bag
- American Chnamark
- tracks
- wishpush
camp
wawikáwaas
cémpfire
álkwsh
(canoe & people
wásiis tsiń
caterpillar
center
pápakw
(chief
sit
corn
sítxwíswáakwut
country
tičóm
cow
mísmutśísən
clear weather
káyx
cloud
páxshcht
cold + snow
council (Haine mutual talk
pík’u
cough
väñúxí
k’alax
corrál)
3. 

yw'ashkw'ash 
crane

tukwaasins
dream

dear

dear

tl'alk deer

dear

dear

dear track

Wak

Wak

crossroad

Wak

dog

Wak

crow

Wak

dragon fly

Wak

dark

Wak

drying jerky

eagle feathers

Wak

day
eat
twita
everybody
t'aaw
fall tiyámiki
falling star, kúwiku zaslic
father yushit

fear skáw
fence il'ax
fish waykánash
flag cháwílnuksh
flower

fort
fox lutsa tlipa
frog aluk'at

give

Canada goose akak
grandfather
pyûsha

grandmother
âla

grass
its'ikets'k
greeting
ay

hard
k'taat

hawk
puyu

head-dress
wápálikatsat

hear
yik

hike
wiyânin

honest
kwýaam

Island
émawé

Jack Rabbit
wilâsk

Leader
wiyánh'ì

horse

horse track
k'úsí watíksh

human tracks
watíksh

watíksh
peace flag
ch'awilwayksh

pine tree
nap'ash

pe
chala'ma-

lenty corn
xwák'at' n̓uuníchuk

or
tsheńway

shishaaash
porcupine

rabbit tracks

powerful
skáw

prayer
tanámítimt

mish
question

rain
(t'uxt 'uxi)

rain
(t'uxt 'ixw)

rainbow
kapasháayat

rajináap
(t'uxt 'ixw)

rattlesnake
wáx push
payinish
sage-hen
Salmon berries

road
ishchit
rope
dlup

Sea
k'iu

seed
anash

abalone
calphi

sick
paysiniw a
of being sick

sick man
payini
jewinsh

sing
walptayk

sky

sleep
wax'ii
talk

transportation
at mupil

turtle

turtle

arntsha ku
winahay

uo and down
xwii mi up
xmoni down

village
nishayket

trail
paths

turkey tracks

turkey

kwyamtemt

truth

tipi

tipi

La’zvili

ilk’ap7/a
Sahabatul I
10/05/13

1. Ayat iwa Ziatun
2. Mughash iwa ikitik
3. Linaasha iwa ned'it
4. Jiswan iwa Chada
5. Jiswan iwa K'ayee

1. Jiswan chawa iwa Mughash
2. Mughash iwa Jiswan
3. Ayat Chawa iwa K'ayee P'tinik
4. Jiswan chawa uwa Ziatun k'K'ayee
5. Jismasla Chawa iwa Chawa

1. P'tinik iwsaha ikitik k' K'ayee
2. Linaasha iwsaha ini h'd
3. Jiswan iwsaha Jiswan
4. Ayat iwsaha P'tinik
5. Jiswan iwsaha K'ayee

1. P'tinik itpanasha Ayat.
2. Jiswan itpanasha Mughash
3. Mughash itpanasha Ziatun k'Panik
4. Jismasla itpanasha K'ayee
5. Jiswan itpanasha K'ayee k'khatnam
Communications 107
Beginning Sahaptin
Virginia Beavert, Instructor
Fall Semester 1993
Test Thirteen

Animate Numbers

Write the animate numbers from one to ten in Sahaptin:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
Test One
Communications 108
Sahaptin Language - Yakima Dialect
Virginia Beavert, Instructor

TRANSLATE FROM ENGLISH INTO SAHAPTIN

Vocabulary/Short Phrases

Good Morning, Good day, Good evening.

This is my husband.

This is my wife. Compare with the phrase, "come in."

This is my horse.

Here is my moccasin.

This is my younger brother.

This is my younger sister.

Here is my blanket, my robe.

This is my tepee

This is my drum.

This is my cat.
Quiz Seven
Communications 107
Sahaptin Language - Yakima Dialect
Virginia Beavert, Instructor

TRANSLATE INTO SAHAPTIN

My name is_________.

Your name is_________.

My name is Mary.

You, what is your name?

These(two) are my children.

Those are her children.
Quiz Two
Communications 107/108
Sahaptin Language - Yakima Dialect
Virginia Beavert, Instructor

TRANSLATE INTO SAHAPTIN

One
Two
Three
Four
Five

Six
Seven
Eight
Nine
Ten
Quiz Six
Communications 107
Sahaptin Language - Yakima Dialect
Virginia Beavert, Instructor

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH

TO NAME:

1. Wani'kshaash__________.
2. Wani'kshaam__________.
3. Wani'kshaash Maali.
4. Imk, shi'nmathwa wani'kt?
5. Ichiish wa inmi miyanashin.
6. Ikw'ak awa pinmink miyanashma.
Section 3, Lesson II. Introduction to Sahaptin Language

VERBAL CONJUGATION: to name, to live, to be.

TO NAME:

1. Wani'ksaash___________.
2. Wani'ksaam___________.
3. Wani'ksaash Maali.
4. Imk, shi'nmashwa wani'kt?
5. Ichiish wa inmi miyanashin.
6. Ikw'ak awa pinmink miyanashma.

My name is___________.
Your name is___________.
My name is Mary.
You, what is your name?
These(two) are my children.
Those are her children.
NORTHWEST SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE

The Key To The Alphabet

The key to the alphabet which appears on the following pages is meant to be used along with the tapes, or native speaker of the Sahaptin language, to say the words, given as examples, by sounding each letter or letter-group it represents.

Some letters or letter-combinations (like x, ʃ, l, tl, tk, kw, xw) represents sounds not found in the English language. For these special sounds an explanation is given and demonstrated how these sounds are made. The best way to learn how to make these sounds correctly is to listen to your instructor, and imitate to the best of your ability. Listen to the cassette tape and practice the sounds as often as possible, and the speech sounds will come more easily. Combined with pronouncing the letters and mimicking (listening and repeating) the student will learn to spell and write down the words used in the examples.

Listening, speaking, spelling, writing, is a requirement for this language class.

Vowels and Diphthongs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbols used for vowels</th>
<th>Examples containing sounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a'kak 'goose'; wa'na 'river'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aa</td>
<td>taaminwa 'always'; kaatnam 'long'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>ink 'I'; wi'yat 'far away'; pipsh 'bone'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>iniit 'house'; tiicham 'land, earth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>iwinsh 'man'; im 'mouth; ashim 'come in'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>utpaas 'robe'; ushyaksh 'socks, stockings'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uu</td>
<td>chchuu 'quiet'; ap'uus 'cat'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Symbols for diphthongs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbols for diphthongs</th>
<th>Examples containing sounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ay</td>
<td>aiyi'k 'sit down'; ay'ay 'magpie'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aay</td>
<td>xaayx 'all night'; kaayx 'bright light'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uy</td>
<td>anahuy 'black bear; uyt 'a beginning'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uuy</td>
<td>puuy 'snow'; huuy 'scarcely, hard to do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iw</td>
<td>kiwikwlaas 'drum'; wiwnu 'huckleberry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iiw</td>
<td>piiwnash 'extended family'; iiwsh 'urine'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIBRARY OPEN SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH!!

1:00 TO 5:00

Library Closed Friday and Saturday, November 28, 29.
GREETINGS:

1. Shiɣ Máytski
2. Shiɣ Pachway
3. Shiɣ Kwlaawit
4. Ay Ḵay!
5. Ay Ḵitway!
6. Ay Tl’aks!
7. Ay Tila!
8. Ay Pūsha!
9. Ay Káža!
10. Ay Ala!
STUDENT NAME

PERIOD Jan. 3 thru Feb. 15

COMPREHENSION CHECK:

New Words:                                                   Meaning:
kw'ayawi
spílya
yáamash
k'alás
misus
anahúi
xálish
lákas

VOCABULARY CHECK:

New Words:                                                Oral Interpretation (use in sentence and dialogue).
                                                    Say the Word  Sentence  Dialogue
kw'ayawi        X          X
spílya          X          X          X
yáamash
k'alás
misus
anahúi
xálish
lákas

SAMPLE RECORD OF VOCABULARY PROGRESS