ADVANCED VOCABULARY

Tun ichi iwa? Awanik ku a-timak shuyaput i m kl.
What is this? Read and write it in English.

INTEROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Interrogative pronouns are pronouns that are used in asking questions. The interrogative pronouns are shin who (shimin whose, shiin whom), mamknik which, and tukin what. An interrogative pronoun can also function as a subject of the sentence, or be the the object of the verb or of a preposition.

Shiniwamiux? Who is the director? (boss)
Shiin nam a-wliwaxi-sha? For whom are you waiting?
Tukin pa-sinwishana. What were they talking about?
Mamknik iwa imink shatay? Which one is your blanket?
Shimin nam wapawat akwiini-sha? Whose costume are you using?

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Demonstrative pronouns are pronouns that point out definite persons, places, or things. There are only two demonstrative pronouns ichi here and ikw’ak that. ichi with its plural chima (animate) chii (inanimate), and ikw’ak with its plural kuma (animate) ikwiinik (dual, plural - inanimate)

INANIMATE PRONOUNS:
ichi iwa inmi taatpas. This is my shirt.

ikw’ak mash wata imink. That (one) will be yours.

ichilsh wa inmi patun-patun These are my things.

ikw’ak awa Chaan-nmi kayli-kayli. Those are John’s shoes.

ANIMATE PRONOUNS:
Chíma  tiin-ma kpayík pa-wiyánawi. These people arrived recently.

Kuma  ayat-ma pa-shapa-p'iksha. Those women are washing clothes.


**DISCUSSION:** Shahaptin language has classified the nouns and pronouns. Students will examine each sentence and define the structure of each sentence. We can use the symbols we discussed in class previously.

- **underline** ( _ ) to define the nouns and pronouns,
- **wavy line** ( ~ ) to define the verb,
- **triangle** ( ^ ) to define the adverb,
- **box** ✓ to define the adjective,
- **half circle** ] to define the object of the sentence (noun, pronoun).

Remember adverbs answer the question: when, where, how, in what manner, or to what extent or degree.

Ikwiinik amiis-in pa-shp'awita'asha nch'i-pa shp'awit-pawilaalakwit-pa. Those (two) boys (they) want to play in the big ball-contest. (tournament).

In this case, those modifies the **dual noun** boys. Identify the rest of the sentence structure. Identify the verb, what kind of prefix does it have, plural, dual, or singular; **identify the adverb**, and the object of the sentence if there is one.

Chí'n xusaat-in pa-t'mnanax-sha. These (two) old men are telling stories.

Ku'in Shyapu-in pa-sapskw'asha wats'ulakt. That White man is teaching him to fish with a fishpole.

Kuma tiinma tunx pa-s+iw-xa chishkin. Those people speak a different Native language.

**SUFFIXES AND PREFIXES:**

- ichi this
- chi"in these (dual/plural) xusaat-in (dual) old men (object)
- ikwa'ak that
- ku'in that (singular) prefix pa- (him) is the object
- in suffix after the demonstrative-singular pronoun is **not a dual** suffix, it is the **third person, singular**, the person in the sentence spoken about Shyapu, White man who is doing the teaching.

Tun what
- Tun ichi iwanik-sha? What is this called ____?
- Tun ikwa'ak iwanik-sha? What is that called?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shin who</th>
<th>Shin ichi iwa?</th>
<th>Who is this?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shiman who</td>
<td>Shiman ikwmak pawa?</td>
<td>Who are they?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuun</td>
<td>Tuun nam atk'ix-sha?</td>
<td>What do you want?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'in what (as related to)</td>
<td>Tu'in pá'-i-skawskaw-sha?</td>
<td>What is frightening her?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuman who (plu)</td>
<td>Tuman nam pa-niya wapawat xwayama-nmi waptas-yi?</td>
<td>Who gave(presented) you with the eagle feather costume?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Eagle feather costumes are not freely given, they are presented to a "special" person of distinction. Either a descendant of chief or someone who earned those feathers. It is usually bestowed by a family, or a tribe of people. Tuman refers to who as plural.