

**Sahaptin Indian language 109.**

**Virginia Beavert, Instructor**

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**To: Student**

**The mid-term test was based on the past lessons in 'colors' and pictograms.**

**The pictograms show questions and answers about wearing clothing and other verbs.. The lecture on the clothing was to explain how the Sahaptin language often converts a common noun into a verb.**

**Example: kayli is a common noun meaning 'shoe' in English. The reason it is called that is because kay- means 'hard' which is the sole of the shoe. -li would indicate that it would 'resemble' something with a hard sole.....a shoe. However, the moccasin is not called kayli, because it has a soft sole, and is called lk'am, because it's made of buckskin.**

**Now when Sahaptin converts a common noun into a verb by adding -sha, is the suffix 'ing'; kayli'isha putting on shoes, becomes a verb, because it is an action. You learned that anything the indicates 'action' is a verb or adverb. So: Tun nam kayli'isha? What shoe are you wearing? It is the same for kapuu (coat),and (hat) takmaal.**

**The other verbs, iniix- in the pictogram means "to fix" or "to repair" something. You should know "tima- means to "write"; and tkwata- "to eat"; tk'i -is a verb stem that means to "look at (to see)". The a-prefix is a marker to let you know that there is an object at the end of the sentence, the object is what you are looking at.**

**iwa (is) is a 3rd person, singular of the verb "be" in English. "Ichi" is a pronoun indicating a person or thing that is close by, and "tun" is a pronoun indicating what subject (thing or person) you are talking about.**

**Ikw'ak means that which is a pronoun indicated (explained this way in Sahaptin) a pronoun further away from the speaker. Ichi is closer to the speaker.**

**Tuman is a plural of tun, and the objective pronoun has to be plural also. k'usi, is one horse; kusima is plural, more than two horses.**

**The colors are basic. You were given a color code during one class session. I believe everyone was present during that session. Study the color code, and you won't have any trouble with colors, until we discuss off-color adjectives, such as lighter colors.**

**I hope this will help you. I want to continue to the next phase of our language study. Ten students with 75% correct in this test will help us to continue on to the next phase.**

**HOMEWORK for next week Monday and Tuesday.**

**Take all of the clothes you learned to spell this week and write a sentence turning each piece of clothing into a verb.**

**Write each sentence in present tense, first and third person nouns and pronouns, and the second sentence in the past tense. You should have eighteen sentences to write.**

**However, I will allow paxat'umaat (8) sentences to start your homework for next week: *túkw'im, takmaat, úshyaksh, swáta, iwinshmi taatpas, táwk'ixsh, wakw'asásk, suut, niyách.***

The second phase of your homework will be written in the future tense; *tilatát, tapsh'kí, wakílpí, kw'ipamá, walách'wiksh, kaylí, puuy pamá kaylí, kapíu.* You should have nine sentences only in the past tenses with first person and third person nouns and pronouns.