

SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE 390. Fall Quarter '94

ADVANCED VOCABULARY FOR SAHAPTIN II:
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This vocabulary should be studied before students continue the next phase of Sahaptin 2. This vocabulary is in the text.

VOCABULARY

kashkaash

roan(horse) Can be used as an adjective.
Washnash kashkaash k'usi.
I have a roan horse.
Used as a noun.
Kashkaash nash va k'usi.
My horse is a roan.

kakya

bird; also identifies animals, children.
Especially used in religion to animals of the forest, and as endearment to children.

(feathered)

Used as a noun

Xwayana iva kakya. Eagle is a bird.

Used in Indian religion:

(four-legged)

Tazanwila'in kakyaman panicha pit'ganukpa.

The Creator put the animals in the mountains.

(children)

Used as endearment to children

Atavishawetash tl'aaxwaman niimi kakyana.

We love all of you our children. (plural only)

Atav pan va niimi kakyana.

You are valuable to us our children.

aku/aku

heavy (pertaining to weight)

Aku awa snapsn. His back is heavy.

k'usi

horse

Yikit iva k'usi. The horse is wild.

Yikit k'usi. Wild horse.

k'ayik

colt/calf

Iksiks iva k'ayik. The colt is small.

The calf is small.

sups

fawn/baby deer

Asu'asu iva sups. The fawn is cute.

pitpit

chick/duckling

Pitpit likuuk iva mixish.

The baby chick is yellow.

Iaxat pitpit iyawtaanxa chiishpa.

The duckling is floating on the water.

Kakya pitpit chaw ishukaasha waynat.

The baby bird does not know how to fly.

kwiikv-

whistle Chaw nan kwiikuta waynatash

skv'ipa early morning Haytkvetashanash skv'ipa.
I ate breakfast early in the morning.
Note: Hayts'ki mean morning time.
Skv'ipa mean early morning.

ikvatsha stuck; past tense of stick, stick to
Akvatsha atsupiil witi'itl'kpa.
His automobile is stuck in the mud.

nukv'aash throat Payuwishaash nukv'aash.
My throat hurts.

huli wind Xtu ihulisha. (huli becomes a verb)
Wind is blowing hard.

xatxat mallard duck (a specific name)
Tvati iva xatxat vatitpa.
The mallard duck is a medicine man in legends.

xaxa aunt, maternal aunt (your mother's sister)
Maxaxas iva wapsux, ipawaykra ti'aaxv tuun.
My aunt is smart, she headworks everything.

iviix thin(texture) Timash iva iviix. Paper is thin.
(inanimate) You can't say: Ayat iva iviix. Woman is thin.
(animate) You have to say: Ayat iva k'ayu. Woman is thin.

VOWELS (LONG AND SHORT) Study words to accompany vocabulary.

ivasnaena he is riding. K'usipa^r ivasnaena ut'iniks.
The girls is riding on a horse.

ivaashasha he is dancing. Tiinwa pavaashasha Kaatnampa.
The Indians are dancing at the longhouse.

nipt copulate (animals) to mate
K'usik'usima ipapaniptsha.
The dogs were mating.

niipt two (inanimate adjective) Panis niipt taala.
Give me two dollars.

tun what, Tun itv'ak iva? What is that?

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

tuun mountain sheep. Kaaskiitpa pava tuunna.
Mountain goats are in the Cascades.

SHORT PHRASES FOR SPELLING AND STRESS MARKS:

Pak'inushana piinak. He saw him.
Pak'inushana piinak. They saw him.
Itl'yavishana tiin. The person was dying.
Itl'yavishana tiin nan. He killed the person.

SPELLING AND STRESS MARKS ON VOWELS: very important.

taala currency, money, silver
tala man's anatomy, penis
akak uncle, (mother's brother)
akak goose, noun word.

When you introduce your uncle, don't call him a goose.

DIALECTS; NORTHWEST, NORTHEAST, COLUMBIA RIVER Study words

NV Sahaptin: Ikvaak tiinma
NE Sahaptin: Kv'a natitaytma Those people
C.R. Sahaptin: Kv'ay tanama
Mch'inch'ima: old people/senior citizens/ancient people

VERBS word study

vashat to ride **Ashukvaashan vashat?**
Do you know how to ride?
vashasha riding **Washashaash ts'ikts'ikpa.**
I am riding on a wagon.
vashashashana rode **Ivashashana liiiliinan.**
He rode a mule.
vashaxana used to ride. **Ivashaxana tsululianan.**
He used to ride the buffalo.
vashata will ride. **Pavashata vakuyk'aza: k'usinan.**
They will ride the bucking horse.
vashatagnay would have ridden. **Ivashatagnay sustust'inan.**
He would have ridden a steer.
viivashana jumped on. **Iviivashana vayxtityav k'asapa.**
He jumped on the moving train.

VERB STEMS THAT CAN BECOME NOUNS IN SOME SENTENCES:

All of the previous words contain the verb stem vasha, which is the form listed in the Yakima Practical Dictionary; to ride.

These words begin with vasha- ending with a suffix. Note how each suffix will change the meaning of the word. Example:

Washala rider, noun, one who rides.
Skav iva washala vakwuykla k'usimanan.
He is a skilled rider of bucking horses.

Washanal Wild horse. Horse that has never been ridden.
Ivakwuykxa washanal k'usi. The wild horse bucks.

Washat'uy To make or to become tame. (only four-legged)
Ikv'ak iva washat'uy k'usi. (to ride only)
That horse is being tamed.

There was a question about the word skav. It has several meanings in Sahaptin, depending upon the structure. It is an adjective, meaning skilled, crafty, strong. It is a noun meaning apprehension. It is a verb meaning apprehensive. (of not measuring up)

Example:

1. Skav iva washala. He is a skilled rider (of horses).
 2. Chav iva shix skavt. Apprehension is not good.
(apprehension takes away your power)
 3. Payush skavsna. I feel very apprehensive.
(I may not measure up to the task)
- Wiyaych'u: Afraid is a state of being frightened.

Wiyaych'unxaash nisavtaspa. I'm afraid in a haunted house.
Niyanaasha paviyaych'usha t'at'aliyanan. Children of afraid of the Witch Woman.

Havulish, in Sahaptin, is a trained killer for combat in war. I mentioned that women veterans are not havulish because they were not trained for combat during World War Two (WW-II). Women were trained for manual arts in jujitsu (much like karate). Some trained in firearms when readying for overseas service. This was only for preservation in case of confrontation with the enemy.

1. Tl'aaxv sultsasma pava havulish.
All soldiers are trained to kill.
2. Patuxnat pasia iva havulishvit tiinaniyav.
Only during war is the time to kill humans.
3. Chavna pasenek ipahavulishviiyuuta.
We should not use combat-training against each other.