

VOCABULARY

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Skuuliia | student |
| ichishkin | (spoken) Indian. (language) |
| shuyaputimt | English (language) |
| sapsikw'at | teach |
| Sapsikw'aia | teacher |
| iwinsh | man |
| ayat | woman |
| wiwanik | read/study |
| sinwi | speak/talk |
| tiitkw'k | explain |
| samxna | 'speak to |
| Chaan | John |
| Maali | Mary |
| mi | of |
| -ki | with |
| -pa | at/in |
| shix | good |
| chaw shix | not good |
| chilwit | bad |
| ilax | lots(in quantity) |
| palalaay | lots (in numbers) |
| mish | what/ or question at beginning of a sentence |
| kutya | but |
| ku | and |
| napaam | two times/twice |
| tuun | what (objective) |
| tl'aks | girl friend (female word) |

Communications 107
Beginning Sahaptin
Virginia Beavert, Instructor
~~1982~~ ~~1983~~ ~~1984~~

Numbers

In Sahaptin there are numbers for inanimate, general counting and numbers for animate, life forms.

| <u>Inanimate</u> | <u>Animate</u> |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. naxsh | laxs |
| 2. niipt | napu |
| 3. mītaat | mītaaw |
| 4. piniipt | pi ^h napu |
| 5. paxaat | paxnaaw |
| 6. ptaxninsh | ptaxninstima |
| 7. túskaas | tuskaasima |
| 8. paxat'umaat | paxat'umaatima |
| 9. ts'māst | ts'mistima |
| 10. putimt | putmu (putimu) |

To create numbers in the teens use the word ku (and) with putimt (ten). To create plurals of inanimate words, double the word, for example tikay tikay (dishes). To indicate more than ten people, match the number with a human designation, like ayat (woman).

| | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------|
| 20. niiptit | → | 30. mitaaptit |
| 40. piniiptit | → | 50. paxaptit |
| 60. ptaxninshaaptit | → | 70. tuskasaaptit |
| 80. paxat'umataaptit | → | 90. ts'misaaptit |
| 100. naxsh putaaptit | | |

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Colors

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. chmuk | black |
| 2. plash | white (plants) |
| 3. <u>kuyx</u> | white (people, animals) (can be a noun, too) |
| 4. luts'á | red |
| 5. máxásh | yellow |
| 6. mákát | orange |
| 7. máxáshpyat | green |
| 8. Lámt/lumt | blue |
| 9. lámpt/lámpt | purple |
| 10. chmáakw | prefix to other colors, to lighten black to grey; to darken white; to lighten blue |
| 11. chmáakwli | a black person |
| 12. chmáakwli'in | two black people |
| 13. chmáakwli'ma | many black people |
| 14. pláash | not true white, tan or grey |
| 15. lutsa wáakut | resembling red |

~~INTRODUCTION TO SAHAPTIN LANGUAGE 107.0~~
INTRODUCTION TO SAHAPTIN LANGUAGE 107.0
TIME - GENERAL
Virginia Beavert, Heritage College

GENERAL TIME VOCABULARY

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. tsa'atsimk'a | in a moment, soon |
| 2. mayk ixwi | a little later, later |
| 3. ixwi aw | wait a minute, wait! |
| 4. naxsh lkw'i | one day |
| 5. watim | yesterday |
| 6. ichi lkw'i | today, this day |
| 7. ichnak lkw'ipa | on this day |
| 8. mavsx | tomorrow |
| 9. ikuuk | now; can also mean <u>today</u> |
| 10. naxsh sapalwit pachwaywit | one week |
| 11. naxsh aixavx | one month (one moon) |
| 12. naxsh anwikt | one year |

SENTENCES. USING VOCABULARY

1. Tsa'asimk'a iwata pashtinmami ka'uyt.
Soon it will be the white man's feast (Thanksgiving).
2. Mayk ixwi ipuyita. Later it will snow.
3. Ixwi aw, chaw kkaasink. Wait a minute, don't get in
too much of a hurry.
4. Tiinama pa'avayata naxsh lkw'i.
The Indians will celebrate for one day.
5. Watim iwacha shix lkw'i. Yesterday was a nice day.
6. Ichi lkw'i iwaniksna Naplkw'i. Today is Tuesday.
7. Watim iwacha Wanak'it. Yesterday was Monday.
8. Skuullilama paskuullixa timat ichisnkin ichna lkw'ipa.
The students learn to write Indian language on this day.

VERBS IN YAKIMA LANGUAGE

Wapato High School Project

V. Beavert

WHAT IS A VERB?

A verb is a word (or words) which expresses an action or describes a state.

1. winasha
Winashaash Yakmukan. I'm going to Yakima.
2. tkwatasha
Saplil nash tkwatasha. I am eating bread.
3. pnusha
Miyalas ipnusha. The baby is sleeping.
4. k'asawisha
Ik'asawisha nakalas. My grandmother is cold.
Or/ Nakalas ik'asawisha. Same as above.
5. anawisha
Awna tkwatatasha, anawishash.
Let's eat, I'm hungry.
6. winaniisha
Xatxatma pawinaniisha. The ducks are swimming.
7. waynasha
Kakyama pawaynasha. The birds are flying.
8. tk'iwisha
Miyanasma palk'iwisha. The children are playing.
9. tk'ishna
Iwinsh tk'ishna shapawakmuyktnan.
The man is watching the rodeo.
10. walptayksha
Tiinma pawalptayksha kaatnampa.
The Indians are singing at the longhouse.

WORDS used in above sentences;

VERBS: tkwata- eat; anawi- hungry; winanii- swim; wayna-fly; tk'i- see/look at; walptayk- sing.

NOUNS: xatxat duck; kakya bird; miyanash child; iwinsh man; shapa-wakmuykt rodeo; Tiinma People; kaatnam longhouse.

SUFFIXES AND PREFIXES. The dash (-) after the verb indicates that a suffix is required to tell when this action will take place: present time, past, or future. The dash (-) before the verb is one for the prefix pronoun, who is doing something, how many are involved. -sh after verbal suffix is pron. "I"; - ma plu.; pa- pl. anawi-sha-sh": Tiin-ma (tiin person, tiinma people) pa- prefix before the verb walptayk- (pa-walptayk-sha) People are singing.

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YAKIMA-SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE 107.07390.
Virginia Beavert, Heritage College

SHORT SENTENCES AND PHRASES: review vocabulary

1. Mish nam misna:
2. Chaw nasn mish misna.
3. Mish nam nú:
4. Chaw nasn mish nú. (short answer: Chaw mish.)
5. Mish nam txánasna:
6. Paysn nasn payúwisna.
7. Túpan nam payúwisna:
8. Twáti nam nasn itamáansna, tımnáxısn payúwisna.
9. Shin masn wa twáti:
10. Dákta Dúnık. wáptu knık.

Remember the prefixes and suffixes denote time, meaning tense.
All of these sentences have the present tense suffix -sna.
For your take-home review, take these sentences and rewrite them
with the past tense suffix. A new verb is introduced in sentence
#3 and #4. Nu-, means "an act of verbal speech" which is sometimes
defined as "sınwıshna" or "natxanasna." "At nu-" would be
interpreted as, that you said. Sınwıshna is speaking. Natxanasna
is "to utter words, or sound." Nátxana- is also used to describe
the sound of thunder, wild animal outbursts, loud sounds like "big
guns."