

- SHAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE I & II
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Sp96 I-11 COLOR

Before 1800 the commonly used colors in indian country were luts'a, red, m i k i l, yellow, ku chmuk, black. Native paints were derived from animal, vegetable, and mineral sources. Earth paints were the most common colors which expanded and included luch'a, brown, lamt, blue, m i x i shpyat, green, ku plash (inanimate) kuyx (animate) white. Red was the most commonly used for painting. The red earth, vermillion, was called luts'a waaku l, and was used in ceremonies and also as a remedy for skin irritations and for protection from the sun. Commercial paints gradually replacd most of the original earth and vegetable paints during the reservation period.

VOCABULARY

TAATPAS	DRESS, SHIRT
TIMASH	BOOK, PAPER
CHALUTIMASH	COLORING
TIMAT'AWAAS	PENCIL
M I K L	YELLOW
KAPUU	JACKET, COAT
INMI	MINE
LUTS'A	RED
KAYLI	SHOE
LAMT	BLUE
IKWMAK	THOSE
LUCH'A	BROWN
CHMUK	BLACK
ICH!	THIS
M I L	HOW MANY, HOW MUCH
PLASH (INANIMATE)	WHITE
WA	(T) HAVE
PAYU-LUTS'A	SCARLET
IMINK	YOURS
ICHMA	THESE
CHAW TUN	NOTHING
CHAW	NO
TA'AASH	GREY
CHAW-NASH-WA	I DON'T HAVE
NIYACH	PANTS
M I XSH	ORANGE
SHUKWAAT	TO KNOW
PAP I L	PURPLE

II (EE)
P I NMINK
M I XSHPYAT
AWINSH MAMI TAATPAS

YES
HIS/HERS
GREEN
MEN'S SHIRT

SHIN
IKW'AK

WHO
THAT

VERB CONJUGATION

ASHUKWAASHAASH
ASHUKWAASHAAM
ISHUKWAASHA

I KNOW
YOU KNOW
HE/SHE KNOWS

PASHUKWAASHA
ASHUKWAASHAPAM
ASHUKWAASHATAASH

THEY KNOW
YOU ALL KNOW
WE ALL KNOW

WASHNASH
WASHMASH
AWA

I HAVE
YOU HAVE
HE/SHE HAS

AWA
WASHMATASH
WASHNATASH

THEY HAVE
YOU ALL HAVE
WE ALL HAVE

shukwaa- to know (something)

i- first person singular

i-shukwaa-sha -sha present tense suffi
He knows

pa- third person plural

pa-shukwaa-sha
they know

a- you second person

a-shukwaa-shanam shana past tense -m
you knew

Miimi nam shukwaa-shana na?
You already knew didn't you?

Shukwaa-shanam miimi?
You knew already?

Ashukwaa-shana-tash miimi.
We already knew.

Pa-shukwaa-sha miimi.
They know already.

Namak natash ashukwaa-shana tranat-nan.
We (inclusive) knew what happened.

Chaw tash tuun ashukwaa-sha.
We don't know anything.

Chaw nash tuun ashukwaa-sha.
I don't know anything.

Note: Instead of the modifier tuun anything is before the verb shukwaa-- in Shahaptin, it is before Chaw nash I don't shukwaa-sha tuun. would be understood, but it is not Indian grammar.

Wash-nash I have is a possessive phrase. Wash-nash timat'awaas.
I have a pencil.

Wash - mash do you have Mish mash wa timat'awaas?
Do you have a pencil?

Another interesting phrase: Wash-nam Wash-nash

Wash nash Tiin.
I am an Indian.

Wash-nam imcha'xi tiin?
Are you an Indian too?

Namak-natash wa Shuyapu-ma.
We are White people.

Tun nam wa imk?
What are you?

Ink nash wa shitkumshawaash.
I am a half-breed Indian.

Kutya miyanash-ma pawa tiin.
But the children are Indian.

Mish awa aswan-mi timat'awaas?

Does the boy have a pencil?

Shimin awa ichi taatpas?

Whose dress is this?

Awacha nasis-aanmi ku i-taxnu'anakwa.
It belonged to my niece and she out-grew it.

taxnu'ankw- means to-outgrow something in years.

sisā is niece when you refer to her.