

YAKIMA SAHAPTIN LANGUAGE
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FA/98/99 Introduction to Interrogative Verb Phrases 107/109

Present tense

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Anawi-
 Mish nam anawisha?
 Mish pa'anawisha?
 Mish pam anawisha?</p> | <p>Hunger
 Are you hungry?
 Are they hungry?
 Are you folks hungry?</p> |
| <p>2. Chiit'a-
 Mish nam chiit'asha?
 Mish pachiit'asha?
 Mish pam chiit'asha?</p> | <p>Thirst
 Are you thirsty?
 Are they thirsty?
 Are you folks thirsty?</p> |
| <p>3. K'asawi-
 Mish nam k'asawisha?
 Mish pak'asawisha?
 Mish pam k'asawisha?</p> | <p><u>Cold body temperature</u>
 Are you cold?
 Are they cold?
 Are you folks cold?</p> |
| <p>4. Wina-
 Miin nam winasha?
 Miin pawinasha?
 Miin pam winasha?</p> | <p>Go (to go)
 Where are you going?
 Where are they going?
 Where are you folks going?</p> |
| <p>5. Wiyanawi-
 Minik nam wiyanawi?
 Minik pawiyanawi?
 Minik pam wiyanawi?</p> | <p>Arrive (come from)
 Where did you come from?
 Where did they come from?
 Where did you folks come from?</p> |

First series of verb phrases to expand from interrogative, responsive, and exclamatory sentences. Dated 9-29-98 Write sentences using nouns below to illustrate each verb from 1 to 5.

	<u>Vocabulary</u>		two present	Dual
Singular	Ayat	woman	Ayatin	Ayatma
	iwinsh	man	awinshin	awinshma

neptone - naxsh k'as / anacha xi

Question Sentences

① Mish | Nam | Payú wísha?
what | you | Sick | Tense Present Progressive
Are you Sick

② Mish | Nam | ANÁ wísha?
what | you | HUNGARY | Tense Present Progressive
Are you HUNGARY

③ Mish | Nam | Chiit'asha?
what | you | Thirty | Tense Present Progressive
Are you Thirty

④ Mish | Nam | Mísha?
what | you | Who | Tense Present Progressive
(What) Are you Doing

⑤ Mish = What
MÍN = What (as a noun)

* Mish - indicates a question (?)

* Remember: What

Usage of 'Where'

When 'where' is referred to point of origin, the preposition '*minik*' in Sahaptin is used. "*Minik iwiyanawi?*" *Where did she come from?* The place referred to is *specific*. *The person answering would name the place the person came from.*

"*Minik ikwmak tiinama pawa?*" Where are those people from?
You can answer: "*Pawa Silaylu-knik.*" They are from Celilo.

Your English teacher might criticize your structure, but this is the way the Indian people communicate.

When it is used to refer to a place at which an event or situation is located, the use of 'at' is widely regarded as regional or colloquial 'miin' is used.

Question: "*Miin nam winasha?*" Where are you going?
Answer: "*Winashaash tawnkan.*" I'm going to town.

As you know, town is a place with many stores and streets, not a specific place but bunch of places put together. Expression here is 'general place' not a specific place.

The next where word is imin to mean point of destination. A *specific* place you are going.

Question: "*Imin nam winasha?*" Where are you going?
Answer: "*Winashaash Harrah-kan.?*" I'm going to Harrah.

Translate these sentences to English:

1. *Minik nam wiyanawi?* _____ ?
2. *Miin nam winasha?* _____ ?
3. *Imin nam winasha?* _____ ?
4. *Ayatma pawa iniitpa.* _____ .
5. *Awinshin pawiyawani.* _____ .

*pawa context
they are*