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SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE Heritage College, Toppenish, WA 98948 Virginia Beavert, Developer-Instructor

KKANAYWIT SAPSIKW'AT

Purpose:

The students are encouraged to memorize set phrases, sentences and sequence of sentences. (1) The lines are predictable (SVC) and useful in Sahatin conversation. (2) The lines contain dialect and expressions of the Yakama language and other "frozen" pieces of language such as greetings. (3) The lines contain useful examples of a particular grammatical construction and can serve as model sentences for future reference. (4) The students will progress into reading and writing the target language.

Basic Description:

Kkanaywit means "a piece of assigned work"; the goal is to memorize brief daily conversation. It usually centers around a common everyday activity involving two people(speaker and listener). It is composed of short sentences in a limited number of exchanges. The longer sentences become more difficult to memorize.

Discussion is confined to everyday conversation. Good control of conversation can be expanded to include other styles. Examine the following greetings and farewells.

GREETINGS IN ENCOUNTER: (1) is the speaker; (2) is the listener.

1. Mish nam wa?

2. Shix nash wa, ku mish nam wa imk?

1. Shix xiish wa inch'a.

How are you?

I'm fine, and how are you?

I too, am fine./ I'm fine too.

GREETINGS AT HOME VISIT:

aay!

ásham

1. Ay!

2. Ashim xitway.

1. Kumish, awnash ashayksh.

Hello! (dipthong is short)
Come in, my friend/relative.
Okay, I'm coming inside now.

FAREWELL AT HOME VISIT:

1. Awnash paysh winasha.

2. Ii aw. Awnam shix paxtwaayaksh.

1. Shix nam pinanaknuwita.

2. Kuumish, ikushxiish aw kuta.

1. Anach'axi mash k'inuta.

2. Ii aw.

I believe I'll go now.

All right. It was good of you to

come visit me.

Take care of yourself. All right, I will do that.

I'll see you again.

Okay.

important ward recognize.

us a relative