

PHRASES

Áwna Ámchanik — Let's Go Outside

{ Áwna Winasha Tawn Kan — let's Go To Town
Áwna Tawn Kan — let's Go To Town

{ Winam — Come Here
Ashaim — Come IN

Winak — Go Away

Winat — Go FAR AWAY

Asht — Go IN

Inf TWANA — To Follow

P.P. TWANASHA —

Past Tense TWANASHANA —

Fut. Tense TWANASHATA —

one does not have to always use the
sha with ta in future tense —

ash — is used with verb in place of nash
(me)

(A) Awna — is used as a referral^(SP) for someone to go with you.

(B) IN — This gives you the clue as to whether^(SP) the verb is intransitive^(SP) or not.

(C) TA — Future Tense

(D) NA — Past Tense

(E) Sha — Present Tense

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 | to do | Tense Present Progressive
(What) Are you Doing

⑤ Mish = What
Mún = What (as a noun)

* Mish - indicates a question (?)

* Remember: What

statements

⑩ Pa wáasha - shata - They will Dance

Pa wáasha - shana They Have Danced

Pa wáasha - They ARE DANCING

● Pa wáasha - shana^{→ why} wátim
They Danced Yesterday

⊗ Pa wáasha - shata wátim

⊗ Wátim Pa wáasha - shana
Yesterday They Danced

⊗ Wátim Pa wáasha - shata
Yesterday

* ⊗ When ever a Verb Ends
in sha an extra suffix sha must
Be used.

Statements

① I CHAW NAM A'SHTEM

He can't come in

② II, i CHAW NAM A'SHTEM

yes, he can't come in

* ③ I CHAW NAM A'SHTEM *

He can't come in

today

no word here use
for today

④ INMI K'USI CHAW NAM A'SHTEM

My Horse CAN'T come IN

⑤ INMI K'USI K'USI CHAW NAM A'SHTEM

My Dog CAN'T come IN

⑥ INMI K'AYWA' A'M CHAW NAM A'SHTEM

My Short Husband CAN'T come IN

Statements

⑦ Inmi k'aywá' ásham chaw nam áshetm
My Short Wife Can't come in

⑧ Awna winasha Tawn Kan } which is
Let's go to Town } more correct

● Awna iwinasha Tawn Kan
Let's go to Town

● Awna uwinasha Niit Kan
Let's go to The House - Let's go Home.

⑨ Máyse washa-shata
Tomorrow ^{He} _{she} will ride

● Máyse iwasha-shata
Tomorrow he will ride

● Máyse iwasha-shata k'ísi
Tomorrow he will ride the horse

Words

① ichi iua — This is

② ikw'ak iua — That is

③ All Day — Likwi

④ Likwi — All Day

⑤ Miina — old

⑥ Wayna — To Fly

⑦ LAak Shash — I Forgot

* Aw-Ay — That's All
(This is not YAKIMA)
maybe river people.

Doer + Receiver in Transitive Verbs

(The Doer)			(Receiver)
① K ⁹ usi ⁹ in	Pá-tina'wayna-na		ASWAN-in
The Horse	Kicked		The Boy

② K ⁹ usi ⁹ in pat	at	ina wayna na	ASWAN-
The Horse-Two (They)		Kicked	The Boy

③ K⁹usi⁹in ~~pa~~ itna

Intransitive Verb

④ Chaa*n* iwa wayx t*ila*
John is a racer, or Runner

⑤ Walak Walak iwanasha
The Butterfly is flying

(pá) with animals
(i) with people

TUNA'pta — Kick Forward

TINA'wayna — Kick side way, to the back

PHRASES

Tiin _____ INDIAN PERSON

tiin _____ PERSON (NON-INDIAN)

Chnamankhama _____ LOCAL PEOPLE

Wana Khama _____ RIVER PEOPLE

Chnamankhā' _____ LOCAL PERSON

Wana Khā' _____ RIVER PERSON

(A) I winasha Tuxsha Niit Kan
He, She, It is going Back Home

(B) Luwasha Tuxsha