SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE 107/109
Instructor: Virginia Beavert

Student:_____

Finals Quiz for Fa98

Fill in the blank spaces with the proper word:

Some boys and girls are fortunate to have a father and mother. They have aunts and uncles, maternal and paternal grandparents, older and younger brothers and sisters. Other children are less fortunate and do not have relatives. In order for the students to become familiar with relationships in Sahaptin so that their children in the future will know how to address them, kinship terms are important. Let us imagine the student is a child.

In Sahaptin my (*pshit*) is 'father', and when I address him when I want his attention I call him _tuta_. My (*pcha*) is 'mother', and when I speak to her I call her _ila_. When my paternal grandparents (*pusha and ala*) come to visit I call grandfather _pusha_, and my grandmother _ala_. When we go visit my maternal grandparents in their home, I say: *Ay* _tila_ to grandfather, and *Ay* _____ to my grandmother. I really like my father's brother (*pimx*), who is teaching me to ride a horse, and I call him my _kaka_. My mother's sister is (*paxax*) and when she brings me presents, I say: *Kw'alanuu-shamash* _xaxa_ .(thank you my _aunt_) I am a girl, my father's sister is my (*pishish*), and when she comes to visit I address her as my _pishish_ .

When my Indian friends and relatives come to visit in the morning I greet each one at the door in Sahaptin: "_____." Or if he/she arrives betweem 11:00 a.m.and 3:00 p.m., I say:"_____.". In the evening I greet my visitor by saying:"_____." A boy greets his male friend saying:"_____." A girl will greet her female friend or cousin:"_____." There are many important things to know about our Indian language that we speak in English everyday without realizing that Sahaptin words are similar. Practice these greetings in your everyday life, and teach greetings to others.

The Head   Fill blanks in Sahaptin

The head is called *Pᵃtᵘⁿ*. These are things found in the head.
1. hair _tutanɨk_.   2. eyes _aᶜhⁿɨsh_. 3. nose _nᵘᶜⁿⁱⁿᵘ_
4. mouth _ɨm_.   5. neck _taᵘⁿⁱᵃᶜ_. 6. ears _ᵖᵘᶜᶠᵃⁿ_.

When we are talking about relatives in our immediate family we take the possessive terms. Fill blank with the possessive term for the following:

My mother is _naʔⁱɫas_.   My father is _ⁱᵗᵘᵗⁱ_.

Mother's mother is _nakaɫas_.   Father's mother is _naʔalas_.

Father's father is _napᵘsᵃs_.   Mother's father is _ⁱᵗⁱⁱɫⁱⁱ_.

My mother's sister is _naᶜᵃʸaⁱ_.   My father's sister is _ⁱⁱⁱⁱⁱⁱ_.

My older brother is _ⁱⁱⁱⁱⁱⁱ_.   My older sister is _na mᵃnᵃᶜ_.

Adjectives that describe size and colors

In Sahaptin, there are words to describe stature: A person who is tall: _ⁱⁱⁱʸⁿⁱⁱⁱ_ and someone who is short _kᵘⁿⁱⁱⁱᵗ_. There is a word that describes something that is large size _ⁿⁱᶜⁱʔⁱ_ and a word that describes something small _ⁱkᵘⁱkᵘ_.

There are words that describe color: Red _lᵘⁱtsʔa_, black _cʰmⁱⁱk_, white(living thing -animate) _lᵘⁱⁱⁱⁱ_, white (not living- inanimate) _pⁱⁱᶜʰ_. There are words of color to describe things that are : blue _lᵘⁱⁱⁱ_, yellow _ⁱⁱⁱⁱⁱⁱ_, orange _nakᵃᶜ_ and green _nⁱᶜⁱᶜʰⁱⁱⁱ_.

There are words with an attachment called a *suffix* at the end of a noun to describe number: One person is *laxs tiin (it has no suffix)* Describe two people in Sahaptin _tⁱⁱⁿⁱⁿ_; more than two _tⁱⁿⁱⁱⁱ_. Translate: "Maali Klismas! ku Kw'aɫani tsimti Anwikt."
"Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!"

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In Sahaptin my (*pshit*) is 'father', and when I address him when I want his attention I call him _____. My (*pcha*) is 'mother', and when I speak to her I call her _____. When my paternal grandparents (*pusha and ala*) come to visit I call grandfather _____, and my grandmother _____. When we go visit my maternal grandparents in their home, I greet grandfather:: *Ay* _____, and grandmother: *Ay* _____. I really like my father's brother (*pimx*), who is teaching me to ride a horse, and I call him my_____. My mother's sister is (*paxax*) and when she brings me presents, I say: ***Kw'alanuu-shamash*** _____.*(thank you my aunty)* I am a girl, my father's sister is my (*pishish*), and when she comes to visit us *she* calls *me* her _____.

When my friends and relatives come to visit in the ***morning*** I greet each one at the door in Sahaptin: "_____." Or if he/she arrives betweem ***11:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.***, I say:"_____.".
In the ***evening*** I greet my visitor by saying:"_____."
A ***boy*** greets his ***male friend*** saying:"_____." A ***girl*** will greet her ***female friend*** or ***cousin***, saying:"_____."
There are many important things to know about our Indian language that we speak in English everyday without realizing that Sahaptin words are similar. Practice these greetings in your everyday life, and teach greetings to others.

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The Head   Fill blanks in Sahaptin

The **head** is called _____. These are things found in the head.
1. hair_____. 2. eyes_____. 3. nose_____.
4. mouth_____. 5. neck_____. 6. ears_____.

When we talk about our relatives in our immediate family we take the **possessive** term. Fill blank with the possessive term for the following:

My mother is _____.   My father is _____.

Mother's mother is _____.   Father's mother is _____.

Father's father is _____.   Mother's father is _____.

My mother's sister is_____.   My father's sister is _____.

My older brother is _____.   My older sister is _____.

Adjectives that describe size and colors

In Sahaptin, there are words to describe **stature**: A person who is **tall**:_____and someone who is **short**_____. There is a word that describes something that is **large** size _____and a word that describes something **small**_____.

There are words that describe **color**: **Red**_____, **black**_____, **white**(living thing -animate)_____, **white** (not living- inanimate)_____. There are words of color to describe things that are :**blue** _____, **yellow**_____, **orange**_____ and **green**_____.

There are words with an attachment called a **suffix** at the end of a noun to describe number: One person is **laxs tiin** (it has no suffix) Describe two people in Sahaptin _____; more than two _____. Translate: "**Maali Klismas ku Kw'alani tsimti Anwikt!**."
     "_____!.