Page 1. SAHAPTIN -YAKIMA INDIAN LANGUAGE WORD ORDER Word order is part of "meaning."					
STUDENT:			DATE:		
Virginia	Beaver	12/10	0/96 Part I OF	FINALS QUIZ	
becomes	Word or	rder in l o under:	English sentence is S stand if you stop and	VC(subject/verb). That's why a difficult sentence identify these key words you have studied,	
use in a	Unlike E sentence	English, They	some languages use o	endings or inflections at the end of words to show their suffix to indicate a <u>complement</u> .	
		<del>l</del> winsh	i-wina-sha tawn-ka	n. The man is going to town.	
		Mish I-	mi-shana <del>I</del> -winsh?	What was the man doing?	
		I-tkwat	a-ta-shana.	He was on his way to go eat.	
		I-tkwat	a-ta-na.	He went to eat.	
What is a complement? It is the completion of the action of the verb. Verbs are the part of speech that puts the sentence into <u>action</u> , the prefixes and suffixes complete the meaning.					
	Concept	1.	Bare bone sentence	+ ^^^^^ = . (period)	
	Skills	1.	Sentence		
		2.	Subject (noun)	_ underline the subject	
		3.	Action of the subject	(verb) ^^^^ underline the verb	
		4.	Substitute namer (pr	onoun) underline subject	
	Example	of Sent	ence Expansion:		
SAHAP	TIN: The	students	will answer the quest	tions on page 2, using these sentences.	
1.	k'usi'k'usi i-wahwa'k-sha.				
2.	Nch'i ana'wit k'usik'usi i-wahwak-a.				
3.	Tom-nmi' nch'i ana'wit k'usi'kusi a-wahwa'ka.				
4.	Tom-nmi' nch'i ana'wit k'usi'kusi a'nachnik inii't-pa a-wahwa'ka.				
5.	Nch'i	k'usik'u	si ana'wi-sha ku	i-wahwa'k-sha nch'i'-ki.	

Nch'i'ki sx i' x-ni k'usik'usi i-wahwa'k-sha wa't'uy-chnik iniit-pa.

6.

# FA96 QUIZ BARE BONE SENTENCE-QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

11/15/	96	DIME BOILD OFFICE CO.		Virginia Beavert
Stude	nt:			Date
questi	The foons: shinther that (white	who (singular pronoun); <u>shimin</u> ch/ what thing); <u>mish</u> what (inte	whose (p rrogativ	ish) bare bone sentences. These are (wh) possessive modifier of the subject); re pronoun)(what is happening/what is nd mishkin how( what way or manner).
questi		NS: <b>Q-</b> is the question to the studen aptin. <b>B</b> -Student will translate the		thaptin. A-Student must answer the tin answer in English.
1.	Q.	Shin iwa (subject)	Q.	Mish i-misha? (verb)
	Α.		Α.	
2	В.		В.	-747
2.	Q.	Miliwa sap'inawit?(see note)	Q.	M ∔ + kin i-nuu?
	<b>A.</b>		A.	
2	В.		В.	·
3.	Q.	Shimin áwa ichi kákya?	Q.	Túkin a-wahwák-sha?
	Α.		<b>A.</b>	
4.	В.		В.	
	Q.	Mɨnan awa k'usi'k'usi?		Q. Tun awa minan?
	Α.		<b>A.</b>	
5	В.		В.	
5.	Q.	Mish a-t <u>x</u> ana-sha?	Q.	Shimin ikush tun a-txana-sha?
	Α.		<b>A.</b>	
6.	В.	-	В.	
	Q.	Mishkin i-wahwak-sha?	Q.	Minan ikush ikusha?
	Α.		Α.	

NOTE TO STUDENT: There is one word a few students may have not found in the dictionary, and that is- <a href="mailto:sap'inawit">sap'inawit</a>, which means "measure" used by Sahaptin speakers to measure <a href="mailto:size">size</a>.

B.

#### All of the words in this quiz have been given in class.

Page 3

December 9, 1996 ANSWERS FOR FA96 QUIZ — Page 2. Virginia Beavert				
1.	Q. A. B.	Who/what is the subject? K'usi'kusi iwa (subject) Dog is the subject	Q. A.	What is it doing? I-wahwa'k-sha It is barking
2.	Q. A. B.	How big is it? Iwa nch'i k'usi'k'usi It is a big dog	Q. A. B.	How loud does it sound? Nch'iki I-nuu loudly he sounds
3.	Q. A. B.	Whose pet is it? (kakya-pet) Tom-nmi Tom's (dog)	Q. A. B.	Why is it barking? anawit-ki from hunger
4.	Q. A. B.	Where is the dog? anachnik iniitpa. behind the house	Q. A. B.	What is ( where)? Kusi'k'usi the dog
5.	Q. A. B.	What is happening to it? a'anawi-sha/ or/ aw-anawi-sha. (his dog) is hungry	Q. A. B.	To whose it happening? (modifier) Tom-nmi Tom's (dog)
6.	Q. A. B.	How is it barking? nch'iki loudly	Q. A. B.	Where is it doing this? wat'uy-chnik + niit-pa. in front of the house

NOTE TO MARY: Regarding No.5 question , part 1, a'anawi-sha is okay, but the proper way to say this possessive phrase is "aw-anawi-sha" to carry-over smoothly. Part 2, "shimin" whose modifies the noun dog., Whose dog is this happening to? Tom's dog.

Confidentially, there will be some who claim they did not have these words in class or in hand-outs, they were all explained in class.

Page 4.	TRANSLATION TO BAREBONE SENTENCES IN PAGE 1.
CONCEPT I.	Bare bone Sentence structure:+ ^^^^^= (.) Period.
	Sentence
	Subject (nount/ pronoun)
^^^^	Verb (underline)
[]	Adjective
٨	Adverb
ENGLISH TRA	ANSLATION OF SAHAPTIN BARBEONE SENTENCES lower party page 1
1.	The dog is barking
2.	The big hungry dog barked.
3.	Tom's big hungry dog barked.
4.	Tom's big hungry dog barked behind the house.
5.	The big dog was hungry and is barking loudly.
6.	Loudly the angry dog is barking in front of the house.

## Page 5. ANSWERS FOR PART III OF FINALS TEST FOR FA96

#### Days of the Week:

1.	Wa'na <u>k'</u> it	Monday
2.	Na'p i kw'I	Tuesday
3.	M I ta' l kw'I	Wednesday
4.	Pina'p 1 kw'I	Thursday
5.	Pa' <u>x</u> a i kw'i	Friday
6.	Tama'ts'aakt	Saturday
7.	Sapa'lwit/ Pachway'wit	Sunday/Holy Day

#### Cardinal Numbers:

### Counting People:

Na <u>x</u> sh	La <u>x</u> s
Niipt	Napu
* 4 T	1614

M I taat M+taw/ M I taaw

Piniipt Pinapu

Paxaat Paxnaw Paxnaaw

#### Personal Nouns:

Singular	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>
I winsh	Awinshin	Awinshma
Ayat	Ayatin	Ayatma
Aswan	Amiisin	Amiisma
Pt'iniks	Pt'ili'in	Pt'ilima
Miyanash	Miyanashin	Miyanashma
L mama	L mamatu'in	L mamatuma
Xw I saat/ Xusaat	Xw I saatu'in	Xw I saatuma

# SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE

**FA96** 

Heritage College, Toppenish, WA 98948 Virginia Beavert, Developer-Instructor

Studer	nt	Date	
		TRANSLATION QUIZ	_
		From English to Sahaptin	
Days	of the week:	Sahaptin	
1.	Monday	*****	<del></del>
2.	Tuesday		
3.	Wednesday		
4.	Thursday		
5.	Friday	-	
6.	Saturday		
7.	Sunday		
Counti	ng cardinal numbers	<b>Counting People</b>	
One		One	
Two		Two	
Three		Three	
Four	·	Four	
Five		Five	<del></del>
PERSO	ONAL NOUNS: Mn=mai	n; Wo= Woman; Ol Wo=Old wom	an; Ol Mn=Old man.
	Singular	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Mn			-
Wo	40-70-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-		
Boy			
Girl			
Child			
OI Wo			
OI Mn			