

YAKIMA-SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE 102.
Virginia Beavert. Heritage College

January 1995

HELLO AND GOODBYE

INTRODUCING A FRIEND,
EXPRESSING OPINIONS ABOUT WHERE YOU LIVE.
from LIFELINES 2, Coping Skills in English
by Foley and Pomann

Note: This is an experiment, if you like it we might check with the Administration to find out if we can use this text to learn to speak the Indian language, read it and write it.

Discuss briefly. What city you live in>
What section of the city do you live in?
How do you like it?
Where did you live before?

SAHAPTIN: Grammar: Present tense.

1. Ay, Liisa. Ichiish wa inmi xitway, Laapat. Hi. Lisa. This is my friend, Robert.
Shxaanit inishaatwa. (or you can say: Inishaatwa shxaanit.) He lives next door.
2. Ay. Shix mash shuksh. Hi/hello. Nice to know you.
3. Ay. Shix mash shuksh imanak, Liisa. Hi. Good/nice to know you, Lisa.
Minan nam nishaatwa? Where do you live?
4. Nishaatwash _____ pa. I live at _____.

Grammar: Past tense: I lived, he lived....

5. Ikushi! Ink nash nishaatuna kwnak niptipa arwiktpa. Realy! I lived there two years ago.
Mish nam ashixsha? Do you like it?

Practice the model with the pictures below:

A: Ichiish wa inmi xitway _____
Inishayksha _____.

B. Vocabulary:

1. shxaanit, next door
2. imiti knik, downstairs
3. xwiimi knik, upstairs
4. waaychnik, across the street.
5. ishchitpaynk, ikuuni (point direction)
along the road, down that way>

PART II. PRACTICE

Practice this model with the time expressions below.

- A. Minan nam nishaatwa? Where do you live?
- B. Nishaatwaash _____ pa. I live at _____
- C. Ikush! Ink nash nishaykshana kwnak _____ pa.
1. ptaxninishpa abxayxpa six months ago
 2. naxshpa anwiktpa last year
 3. niiptipa anwiktpa two years ago
 4. mitaatipa anwiktpa three years ago

PART III. PARTNER EXERCISE. Break into groups of three.

PRACTICE THIS CONVERSATION: Student 1. Nishaatwaash _____ pa.
Student 2. Ikush! Ink nash nishaykshana kwnak niiptipa anwiktpa.
Student 3. Listen to and help students 1 & 2.

Student 1.

1. nishaatwaah/ Yakmupa
2. Pink inishaatuna Waptupa
3. Ink nash/ nishaykshana/ ichna
4. Inishaatuna/Sataspa
5. Ink nash nishaykshana/ Siilapa
6. Inishaykshana Siliaytupa
7. nishaatunash / Nixyaawipa
8. Ink nash nishaykshana/ Txapnishpa
9. Ink nash nishaykshana/ Put'inpa
10. Inishaatunana Siyalinpa

Student 2.

1. niiptiyaw anwiktyaw
2. Inwim
3. mitaatipa anwiktpa
4. 1979pa
5. miipan anwiktpa
6. Inwim/ naxshpa anwiktpa
7. Ptaxninishpa anwiktpa
8. niiptipa anwiktpa
9. mitaatipa anwiktpa
10. miimi

Sudent 3

1. I live in Yakima
 2. He lived in Wapato
 3. I lived here
 4. He used to live in Satus
 5. I lived in Selah
 6. I lived in Celilo
 7. He used to live in Pendleton
 8. I lived in White Swan
 9. I lived in Portland
 10. He used to live in Seattle
1. going on to two years
 2. last year
 3. three years ago
 4. in 1979
 5. a few years ago
 6. last year
 7. six years ago
 8. two years ago
 9. three years ago
 10. a along time ago

ASSIGNMENT FOR TAKE-HOME TEST.

9/7/95 V. Beavert

wisalati- to hunt
wisalatisha going hunting
wisalatita will hunt
wisalatitata will go hunt

Write four sentences combining verbs
and singular, dual and plural pronouns.

Another noun/pronoun has been added to the list. Shin means 'who'.

Shin i-sxixsha. Who is angry.
Shi'in pa-sxixsha. Who (two) are angry.
Shiman pa -sxixsha. Who (plural) are angry?

Present tense: Shin i-wina-na tawn-kan. Who went to town?

Write three sentences, using shin in the singular, dual and plural, using the suffix for present tense, past tense, and future tense.

Another pronoun in Sahaptin is tun, 'what.'

Tun i-iwa? What is it?
Tu'in pawa? What are (two) they?
Tuman pawa? What are (plural)they

Note how the -enn is dropped when speaking in the dual and plural.
In the second sentence, tu'in, the glottal separates the verbs when adding the dual suffix. In the second and third sentence the verb 'wa' 2nd and 3rd person plural indicator of the verb 'be' is preceded by -pa-.

Write three sentences identical to the one using the pronoun shin.