

STUDENT:

DATE:

Six week
evaluation:TAKE HOME TEST

PREPOSITIONS: In, outside, under, top of, at, to, from.

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

1. Táwn-knik iwínama áswan.

1a.

2. Tímash iwá xwiimi-chnik tiipil-pa.

2a.

3. Áwna wínasha tl'áaxwma táwn-kan.

3a.

4. Wáxpush i-pnú-sha xálukt pshwá-pa.

4a.

5. Tiin-ma pa-tkwáta-sha ásht kaatnam-pa.

5a.

6. Áwna wína-sha ámchan.

6a.

NOTE: Pay attention to "direction" towards you;away from you. -am, m., knik, kanwinam, winak

Turn your test in Monday. Wának'it.

PART III. QUIZ SHAHAPTIN LANGUAGE
SHORT PHRASES TRANSLATION OF TIME: WHEN - MUN

1. MUN IWA MÁYTSKI?
- 1.
2. MUN IWA SITKUMSÁAN?
- 2.
3. MUN IWA ANÁSHAT?
- 4.
4. MUN IWA SITKUMSÁANIT?
- 4.
5. MUN IWA MÁYTKWATAT?
- 5.
6. MUN IWA TKWÁTAT?
- 6.
7. MUN PAM TKWÁTASHANA?
- 7.
8. MUN PA TKWÁTAXA?
- 8.
9. MUN IWATA WAÁSHAT?
- 9.
10. MUN PA WAÁSHASHANA?
- 10.

PART II, QUIZ SHAHAPTIN LANGUAGE

SHORT PHRASES: WHERE - MIIN DIRECTION MĪNIK WHERE FROM

1. MIIN NAM WĪNASHA?
- 1.
2. MIIN IWĪNASHA?
- 2.
3. MIIN PA WĪNASHA?
- 3.
4. MIIN I WĪNANA?
- 4.
5. MIIN PA WĪNANA?
- 5.
6. MIIN NAM WINATĀT'ASHA?
- 6.
7. MIIN PA WINATĀT'ASHANA?
- 7.
8. MIIN XASH I WINATĀT"ASHA?
- 8.
9. MĪNIK IWĪNAMA?
- 9.
10. MĪNIK PAWA' TIICHĀM KNIK?
- 10.

SHAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE ADJECTIVES
HERITAGE COLLEGE

Q. MISH NAM MISHA?

A. ANISHAASH TUN.

Q. TUN NAM ANISHA?

A. Anishaash m+7 lishaal.

Q. MIŁ NAM LISHAAL ANITA?

A. Anitaash paxaat lishaal lishaal.

Q. MISH NAM MISHATA IKUUK?

A. ANITAASH TAATPAS.

Q. MISH MASH WATA SIIL?

A. SIIL IWA LUTS'A.

Q. MISH NAM MISHATA MAYSX?

A. ANITAASH K'USIMAMI ENIIT.

Q. MISH MASH WATA K'USIMAMI ENIIT?

A. K'USIMAMI ENIIT AWATA LAMT.

HERITAGE COLLEGE L INDIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE CLASS,

Teacher: Virginia Beavert

STUDENT _____

SHORT SENTENCES AND PHRASES IN YAKIMA INDIAN

Student will translate each sentence or phrase by utilizing instructions learned throughout this year about structuring.

- a) Identify the verb. b) Identify the noun or pronoun.
c) Identify the tense(present, past, future) suffix.

EXAMPLE: Aswan iwinana tawnkan. The NOUN is "aswan", PRONOUN prefix before the verb is "i-", the VERB is "wina-", TENSE SUFFIX is "-na." The boy went to town. ("na" changes from wina "go" to "went")

1. Awna wínasha shp'áwitkan.

1a.

2. Míshnam mísha?

2a.

. Míini nam wínasha?

3a.

4. Túkin nam pxwípxísha?

4a.

5. Mísh nam payúwísha?

5a.

6. Mínan iwa íí?

6a.

7. Shíx nam wa áswan?

7a.

8. Chíwíshnamash wá'k'úsi.

8a.

- | | | |
|--|--|-------|
| 1. Mish nam wa? | Nothing | _____ |
| 2. Tukin mash wapiita-ta? | Did you go to school today? | _____ |
| 3. Mish mash wapiita-ta? | On Monday I am going to school. | _____ |
| 4. Mish nam mi-sha? | What are you doing? | _____ |
| 5. Mish nam wapiita-ta? | Can you help me? Or will you help me? | _____ |
| 6. Mish nam anawi-sha? | Are you hungry? | _____ |
| 7. Mish nam tkwata-sha? | Are you eating? | _____ |
| 8. Atk'ixshaam tkwatat? | Do you want to eat? Or do you want
Some food? | _____ |
| 9. Tun i-wa? | What Is It? | _____ |
| 10. Chaw tun | Are you sick? | _____ |
| 11. Mish nam skuulitana-shana ikuuk? | In just one hour. | _____ |
| 12. Wanaki't-pa-ash wina-sha skuuli-kan. | Where do you hurt? | _____ |
| 13. Mish nam payuwi-sha? | Where did you have pain? | _____ |
| 14. Laxs simk'a wiyasklikpa | Are you an elder? | _____ |
| 15. Tupan nam payuwisha | Do you need any help today? | _____ |
| 16. Tupan nam payuwiya. | How are you? | _____ |

17. Mish nam wa wiyanch'i?	With what can I help you?	_____
18. Mish nam atk'ixsha wapiitat ikuuk?	Can I help you? Or do you need help?	_____
19. Shix nam pina-naknuwi-ta.	When are you going to get dressed?	_____
20. Awna wiiwisha tawn-kan.	Are you getting dressed?	_____
21. Shix maytski	It is cold outside today.	_____
22. Sitkumsaan	Noon	_____
23. Shix Pachway.	Good Day	_____
24. Shix sitkumsaanak'it	Good Afternoon	_____
25. Shix kwlaawit	Good Evening	_____
26. Shix sts'at	Good Night	_____
27. Mun nam winata	When will you go away?	_____
28. Mun nam winata kaatnamkan	When are you going to the Longhouse?	_____
29. Mun nam taatpasita	Drive carefully on the road.	_____
30. Mish nam taatpas-i-sha.	Try not to be late for the council meeting.	_____
31. K'pis iwa amchmik ikuuk.	Can I buy this for you?	_____
32. Sapkitwani wayxtik ishchitpaynk	Watch for icy spots on the road.	_____
33. Chaw nam wiykw'milkta pak'uyaw..	It is going to snow today?	_____
34. Mish mash ichi itaymiinita?	You take good care of yourself.	_____
35. Awaachitaam tuuxnan ischitpa	Please let's go to town.	_____
36. Mish tl'iks ipuuyita	Good morning	_____

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SAHAPTIN NOUNS, PRONOUNS, VERBS AND TENSES:

Example: Tkw'anatixaamimikinkwixaki. You walk with your feet. ___

1. _____ imikink _____ ki.

You hear ears

2. _____ imikink _____ ki.

You see eyes

3. _____ ku _____ imikink _____ ki.

You eat talk mouth

4. _____ imikink _____ ki.

You smell nose

5. _____ imikink _____ ki.

You feel hands

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE FOLLOWING: Prefixes and suffixes.

Example: I-wapa-shatuun. He is feeling something.

6. ___ wapa- _____ tuun.

He will feel something.

7. _____ wapa _____ tuun.

They felt something.

8. _____ wapa _____.

You feel it.

9. _____ nukshi _____ ilachxiisaplil _____.

I smell fried bread.

10. Sinwi _____ pak'u _____.

I was speaking at the meeting.

11. Kusi _____ tk'i _____.

The horse is looking at me.

1. Study the following terms
2. Say the following terms
3. Write the following terms
4. Learn to write and speak the terms fluently

- Tíin - Indian
- Ichíshkink - In Indian
- Tánan - Indian
- Tíintimki - In Indian

Tíin is used as a noun in a sentence

What is a noun? _____

Timki refers to the preposition of the noun Tíin

What is a preposition? _____

"Ichíshkin sínwit" is a simple sentence which means the following:

- Speaking in the Indian Language
- Speaking in Indian

Write a simple sentence using the Indian term "Tíin" with the preposition "timki": _____

"Ichíshkink sínwisha" also means:

- Speaking in the Indian Language
- Speaking in Indian

Say the word "Ichíshkink" which is a simple sentence "Speaking in Indian"

Write the word "Ichíshkink" _____

What are the three ways to say, "Speaking in Indian" ?

EXERCISES

1. **Miin nam winasha?** *Where are you going?*
Winashaash _____. *I'm going to _____.*
2. **Miin iwinana ì tut?** *Where did your dad go?*
Chaw miin, ì niit-pa iwa. *No where, he is at home.*
3. **Miin mash winana i ì?** *Where has your mom gone?*
Chaw miin, ì niitpa iwa. *No where, she is at home.*

Note: The pronouns [he/she] are combined with the [verb] -wa- present tense [is]
 i-wa iniit-pa "she/she is at home"

Aw nam wina-sha stuuwa-kan? *Are you going to the store now?*
Ii, aw-nash wina-sha stuuwa-kan. *Yes, I am going to the store.*

Chaw, chawnash wina-sha stuuwa-kan. *No, I'm not going to the store.*
Miimish wina-shana. *I already went.*

Mish nam skuuli-ta-sha? *Are you going to school?*
Ii, skuuli-ta-shaash. *Yes, I'm going to school.*
Ii, skuuli-shaash. *Yes, I'm getting an education.*

Mish nam aw wina-sha _____ kan? *Are you going to _____ now?*
Chaw, chawnash wina-sha _____ kan. *No, I'm not going to _____.*
Miimish winana. *I already went.*

4. **Mun nam wiyana^ìw-ya?** *When did you arrive?*
Ikuuk-nash wiyana^(ya)w-ya. *I just now arrived.*
past
wiyana^(w)w-ya present
- Mun nam wiyana^ìw-ya?** *When did you arrive?*
Kpaylk-nash wiyana^ìw-ya. *I arrived awhile ago.*

Mun nam wiyana^ìw-ya ich ì n? *When did you arrive here?*
Wiyana^ìw-yaash _____. *I arrived _____.*

5. **Mish nam wina-shana tawn-kan?** *Did you go to town?*
Ii, wina-shanaash tawn-kan. *Yes, I went to town.*
Chaw, chawnash wina-shana. *No, I didn't go.*

6. **Mun i-tux^ì-shana i ì?** *When did your mother arrive home?*
Na'it^ì as kpaylk aw i-tux^ì-shana. *Mother just now arrived home.*
your home
my mother -

Mun i-tux^ì-shana im-ka ta? *When did you (mat) grandmother come home?*
Chawxi na-ka^ì as i-tux^ì-sha. *My grandmother has not come home yet.*
my grandmother

Mun nam tux^ì-shana? *When did you arrive home?*
Watim nash tux^ì-shana. *Yesterday _____.*

TRANSLATION

SAHAPTIN LANGUAGE PART II, HERITAGE COLLEGE

TEXT

A'wacha Spilyaym'i ay'atin, a'wacha Spilyaymi. A'wacha miya'nash a'wacha na'pu miya'nashin. Kuk a'tl'iyaw'iya naxsh ay'at miyanash. Spily'ay p.a.a.yu ipxwina. Ku inaxtya. Ku anach'axi naxshk'a iwinshk'a miyanash atl'iyawya. Kuuk awkuk Spilyay p.a.a.yu apxwina. Ku anaxtya. Ku awina ayatnan; "Awnash wiyat winata tiicham. Ku awnash payu kkaawsha inmi napu miyanashin." Ku awkuk awinana. Awkuk wiyat awinana. Ku chaaw ashukwaashana "Miin nash wina." Kuxashx iwinana xwiimikan. Ku awiyanawya wana iwa. Ku ak'inuna palalaay pawa tiinma ishatknik. Ku ayuyuna. Chaaw pat aykna. Ku awkuk ats'ixna atsiinan ku awina "Amatash taymunimtk! Mish ikw'ak pawa tiinma? Chawnash patk'ixsha k'inutyaw." Ku pat aw'ina atsiin; "Chaw nam minan ikush ayuyuta. Paysh nam chiishpa xwinaynakta kunam chiishpa imita sinwita kunam kitu payikta." Ikush pa'awna atsiin. Kuuk kush ikuya. Ku iyuyuna imiti chiishpa ku pat kuuk aykna. "Ah! Inuu tiin. Awayawaykuutk!" Ku pat awaykuuna. Chaaw tukin wasiiski, awtik'a pat a'winpa Spilyaynan kuuk apinak'inuna kwinak igawa tiinmamipa.

Ad's

*209-Questions
with
Picture*

MASTER
FALL SAHAPTIN
MID-TERM

1. MISH?	<u>A QUESTION INDICATOR</u>
2. MISH NAM WÁ?	HOW ARE YOU?
3. MISH NAM MÍ-SHA?	WHAT ARE YOU DOING?
4. MISH NAM AW WA IMK?	HOW ARE YOU THESE DAYS?
5. MISH NAM NUU?	WHAT ARE YOU SAYING?
6. MISH NAM NUUCHA?	WHAT WERE YOU SAYING?
7. MISH NAM PAYUWI-SHA?	ARE YOU SICK?
8. MISH NAM ANAWI-SHA?	ARE YOU HUNGRY?
9. MISH NAM TXANA-SHA?	WHAT IS HAPPENING TO YOU?
10. MISH NAM TXANA-NA?	WHAT HAPPENED TO YOU?
11. MISH NAM WINA-SHA?	ARE YOU GOING?
12. MISH NAM CHIITA KUPI?	ARE YOU GOING TO DRINK COFFEE?
13. MISH NAM TKWATA-SHA?	ARE YOU EATING?
14. MISH NAM WAPIITA-TA?	CAN YOU HELP ME?
15. MISH NAM SKUULI-TA-SHA?	WILL YOU BE GOING TO SCHOOL?
16. MISH NAM MÍ-TA IKUUK?	WHAT WILL YOU DO TODAY?
17. -KAN.	<u>A DIRECTION INDICATOR: TO OR TOWARD SOMETHING.</u>
18. MISH NAM SKUULI-T-KAN?	ARE YOU GOING TO SCHOOL?
19. MISH NAM ENIIT-KAN?	ARE YOU GOING HOME?
20. MISH NAM WINA-SHA ENIIT-KAN?	ARE YOU GOING HOME?
21. MISH NAM WINA-SHA TAWN-KAN?	ARE YOU GOING TO TOWN?
22. MISH NAM TAWN-KAN?	ARE YOU GOING TO TOWN?
23. MISH NAM WINA-TA TAWN-KAN?	WILL YOU BE GOING TO TOWN?
24. MISH NAM K'INANI-SHANA TIMASH?	HAVE YOU SEEN MY BOOKS TODAY?

25. MISH NAM WINA-SHA SKUULI-T-KAN?	ARE YOU GOING TO SCHOOL?
26. MISH NAM MIYA SKUULIT-PA IKUUK?	WHAT DID YOU DO AT SCHOOL TODAY?
27. MISH NAM SHALAWI-SHA?	ARE YOU TIRED?
28. MISH NAM IIX-SHA TIKAY?	ARE YOU WASHING THE DISHES?
29. MISH NAM IIX-SHA TIKAY?	CAN YOU WASH THE DISHES?
30. MISH NAM YIK-SHA?	DO YOU HEAR ME?
31. MISH MASH TWANA-TA?	WILL YOU FOLLOW ME?
32. MISH MASH WAPIITA-TA?	CAN I HELP YOU?
33. MISH MASH WA IMINK ICHI?	IS THIS YOURS?
34. MISH AKUT?	WHAT IS THE MATTER?
35. MISH PANUU?	WHAT ARE THEY SAYING?
36. MISH PANUU-CHA?	WHAT WERE THEY SAYING?
37. MISH NAM NAWNAK'I KUTKUT?	DID YOU FINISH YOUR WORK?
38. TUN?	<u>A QUESTION INDICATOR</u>
39. TUN IWA?	WHAT IS IT?
40. TUN IWA LKW'I?	WHAT DAY IS IT?
41. TUN IWA ICHI?	WHAT IS THIS?
42. TUN IWA IKW'AK?	WHAT IS THAT?
43. TUN A-TK'I-SHA?	WHAT ARE YOU LOOKING FOR?
44. TUN NAM ITK'IX-SHA?	WHAT DO YOU WANT?
45. TUN MASH WA SHAPNIT?	DO YOU HAVE A QUESTION?
46. TUN MASH WA KUTKUT?	WHAT KIND OF WORK DO YOU DO?
47. TUUN NAM ATK'IX-SHA?	WHICH ONE DO YOU WANT?
48. <i>What Do You Need</i> TUUN NAM ATK'I-SHA?	WHAT ARE YOU LOOKING AT?
49. SHIN.	<u>IS AN INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.</u>
50. SHIN?	WHO
51. SHIIN.	WHOM

52. SHINIM.	WHOSE
53. SHIN NAM WA?	WHO ARE YOU?
54. SHIN IWA ICHI?	WHO IS THIS?
55. SHIN IWA IKW'AK?	WHO IS THAT?
56. SHIN IWA IKW'AK AYAT?	WHO IS THAT WOMAN?
57. SHIN IWA IKW'AK FWINSH?	WHO IS THAT MAN?
58. SHIN NAM WANIK-SHA?	WHAT IS YOUR NAME?
59. SHIX!	<u>GOOD, NICE, PRETTY</u>
60. SHIX MAYTS'KI.	GOOD MORNING
61. SHIX PACHWAY.	GOOD DAY
62. SHIX KWLAAWIT.	GOOD EVENING
63. SHIX STÁ'AT.	GOOD NIGHT
64. SHIX NASH WA.	I AM FINE.
65. SHIX MASH K'TNWA!	IT IS GOOD TO SEE YOU!
66. SHIX NAM PINA-NAKNUWI-TA.	YOU TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR SELF.
67. TUKIN	<u>IS A QUESTION INDICATOR</u>
68. TUKIN?	WITH WHAT
69. TUKIN MASH WAPIITA-TA?	<i>About What</i> WITH WHAT CAN I HELP YOU?
70. TUKIN NAM PA SHAPNI-SHA?	WHAT ARE THEY ASKING YOU?
71. TUKIN PAM PA-SHAPNI-SHA?	<i>TUKIN NAM PA-shapni-sha gular</i> WHAT ARE THEY ASKING YOU FOLKS?
72. TUKIN PA-SHAPNI-SHA?	ABOUT WHAT ARE THEY ASKING?
73. TUKTU, WIYAKWMLK-TA-NA.	HURRY UP, WE WILL BE LATE.
74. MIIN.	<u>IS A DIRECTION INDICATOR.</u>
75. MIIN	WHERE
76. MIIN NAM WINA-SHA?	WHERE ARE YOU GOING?
77. MIIN NAM WINA-SHANA WATIM?	WHERE WERE YOU GOING YESTERDAY?
78. MENAN .	<u>A SPECIFIC LOCATION INDICATOR.</u>

79. MENAN.	WHERE?
80. MENAN NAM WACHA?	WHERE WERE YOU GOING?
81. MENAN MASH TAMAHAYK-TA?	WHERE CAN I LET YOU OUT?
82. ANACHAXI.	AGAIN!
83. WINA.	TO GO.
84. WINAM.	COME HERE
85. WIIWINAM.	CAN YOU PLEASE COME HERE.
86. WINANII.	TO BATH.
87. AW!	ENOUGH!
88. AWNA.	LET'S GO!
89. AWNA WINA-SHA.	LET'S BE GOING.
90. AWKLAW.	THAT'S ALL FOLKS!
91. AWNAM?	ARE YOU READY?
92. IXWI AW?	LET'S WAIT AWHILE.
93. CHAW.	<u>NO, NOT, DON'T!</u>
94. CHAW TUN.	NOTHING!
95. CHAW TUN MASH WA.	I HAVE NOTHING.
96. CHAW MISH.	NOTHING!
97. CHAW NASH	I DON'T
98. CHAW NASH WA TUN SHAPNI-T.	I HAVE NO QUESTIONS.
99. KUMISH, AW SHIX.	ALL RIGHT, THAT'S GOOD.
100. IL.	<u>YES!</u>
101. TUKTU.	HURRY UP!
102. ATAWISHA MASH.	I LOVE YOU!
103. MUN?	WHEN?
104. MUN NAM?	WHEN ARE YOU?
105. MUN NAM WINA-TA?	WHEN ARE YOU GOING?

106. INEM	TELL ME!
107. HUY NASH.	I CAN'T
108. KWYÁAM.	TRUE, TRUTH, REALLY
109. INMI TIMASH.	MY BOOK
110. IMINK TIMASH.	YOUR BOOK
111. PIMINK TIMASH.	THEIR BOOK
112. PNMINK TIMASH	HIS/HER BOOK
113. WII'IWAXI-M.	YOU WAIT FOR ME AWHILE.
114. WII'IWAXI.	WAIT AWHILE.
115. WII'IWAXI-TA MASH.	I WILL WAIT A WHILE.
116. TIICHAM	LAND
117. IKWNA	OVERTHERE
118. MAYSX MASH YUUYUU-TA.	I WILL CALL YOU TOMORROW.
119. WÁAT MASH MAYSX K'INWA TAM-TA	CAN I COME SEE YOU TOMORROW?
120. WIYÁKW'MILK-SHA-ASH.	I AM LATE NOW.
121. IXWI.	LATER.
122. IXWI MASH YUUYUU-TA.	I WILL CALL YOU LATER?
123. IXWI MASH K'INU-TA.	I WILL MEET YOU LATER.
124. MUNK'A ÁW IWA.	DO YOU HAVE THE TIME?
125. CHAW, A- SAPSIKW'ALÁ-AN.	NO, BUT THE TEACHER DOES.
126. II, KU MÜN NAM WINAM-TA.	YES, BUT WHAT TIME WOULD YOU LIKE TO COME
127. WII'IWAXI-TA MASH ICHNA.	I WILL WAIT HERE AWHILE
128. LAMYAY AWIT.	ELDERLY LADY.
129. KW'ALÁNU-SHA MASH!	THANK YOU.
130. ICHI.	THIS.
131. ICHI IWA.	THIS IS IT.
132. ICHI AWA.	THIS IS HIS. THIS IS HER'S.

133. ICHI IWA TIMASH.	THIS IS A BOOK.
134. ICHI IWA NIMI. (<i>mine's</i>)	THIS IS MINE.
135. ICHI MASH WA.	THIS IS YOURS.
136. ICHI TIICHAM NAWA TL' AAWX-MA-MI.	THIS LAND BELONGS TO US ALL.
137. IKW'AK.	THAT. <i>This land belongs to Ahh of the</i>
138. IKW'AK IWA.	THAT IS IT.
139. IKW'AK AWA.	THAT IS HIS. THAT IS HER'S
140. IKW'AK IWA TIMASH.	THAT IS A BOOK.
141. ICHNA AYIK.	SIT RIGHT HERE.
142. WA.	TO BE
143. IWA.	HE IS, SHE IS, IT IS
144. IWA AMCHNIK.	HE IS OUTSIDE. SHE IS OUTSIDE.
145. AWA.	IT IS HIS
146. PAWA.	THEY ARE.
147. WACHA.	WAS, WERE.
148. IWACHA.	HE WAS, SHE WAS.
149. AWACHA.	WAS HIS, WERE HIS.
150. PAWACHA.	THEY WERE.
151. WACHA-ASH.	I WAS.
152. WACHA-ASH INIIT-PA.	I WAS AT THE HOUSE.
153. MASH WA.	
154. MAYSX.	TOMORROW
155. MAYSX MAYSX.	EVERYDAY
156. MAYSX-PAMA-PA.	DAY AFTER TOMORROW.
157. WATIM.	YESTERDAY.
158. WATIM-PAMA-PA.	DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.
159. K' ASAWI-SHA-ASH.	I AM COLD.

160. YAKAMA TIMANI TIICHAM.	YAKAMA RESERVATION.
161. WIYANCHI.	ELDER, ANCIENT ONE
162. CHU-SHA IKUUK.	SUNSHINE TODAY.
163. ICHU-SHA IKUUK.	THE SUN IS SHINING TODAY.
164. TAP'ASHNAK'IT.	<i>Kick letan</i>
165. SHIMIN TIMASH AWA IKW'AK?	WHOSE'S BOOK IS THAT?
166. KUMISH.	OK, IT OK, THAT'S OK.
167. TUYAY.	WHY, WHAT FOR, FOR WHAT.
168. IKWMAK PAWA INMI WIYANCH'I. (IKWMAK PAWAWIYANCH'I-MA-MI.)	
169. TUPAN?	<u>WHERE?</u>
170. TUPAN NAM PAYUWI-SHA?	WHERE DO YOU HURT?
171. TUPAN NAM PAYUWI-SHA?	WHERE IS YOUR PAIN?
172. TUPAN PAYUWIT?	WHERE IS THE PAIN?
173. NIXA MASH AYKATAK!	I SAID SIT RIGHT HERE!
174. ASHEM.	COME IN!
175. AMCHAN.	TO GO OUTSIDE.
176. AMCHNIK.	TO BE OUTSIDE.
177. IMANAK NAM ICHI ANI-YA.	SHE MADE THIS FOR YOU.
178. IMANAK NAM ICHI INI-YA.	HE GAVE THIS TO YOU.
179. NANAM ICHIM.	BRING IT HERE TO ME.
180. NAMAM CHINIK!	BRING IT HERE!
181. NAMAM ICHINI.	BRING IT OVER HERE.
182.	
183.	
184.	
185.	
186.	

* ani = To make
ni = To give


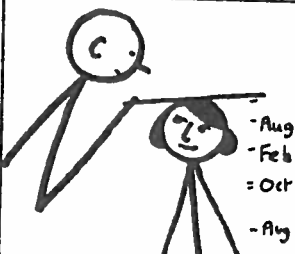
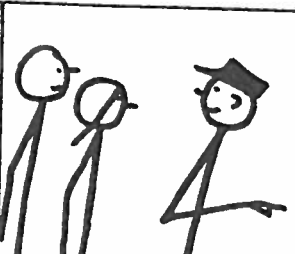
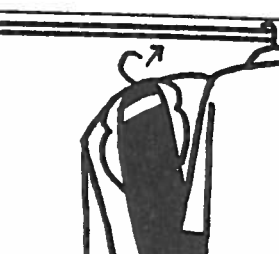


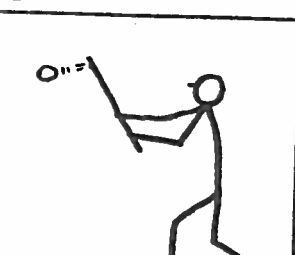

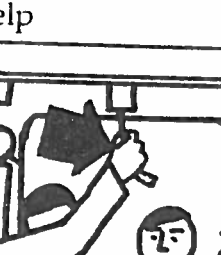
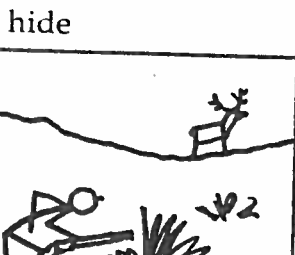
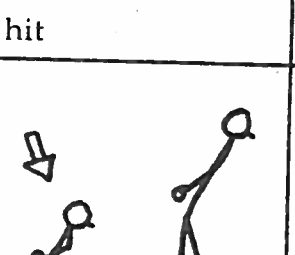
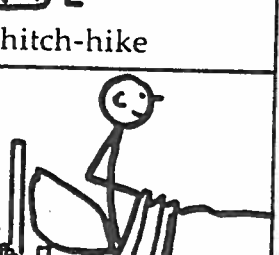
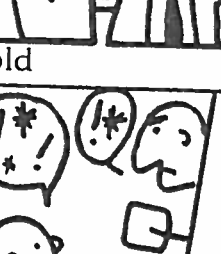
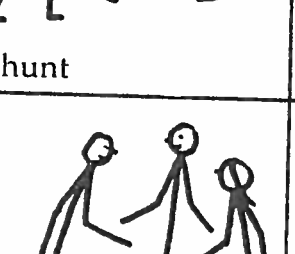
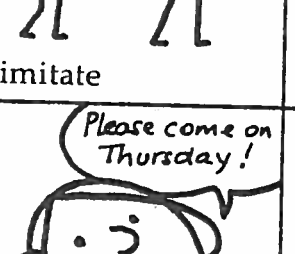
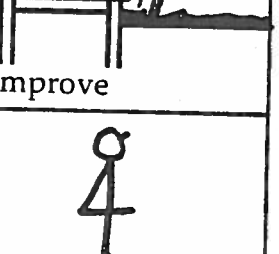
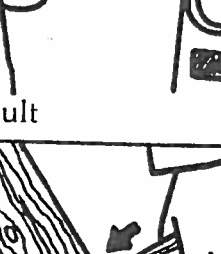
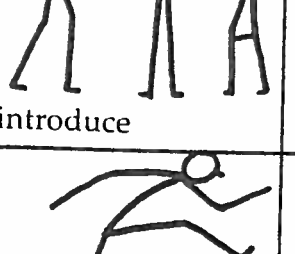
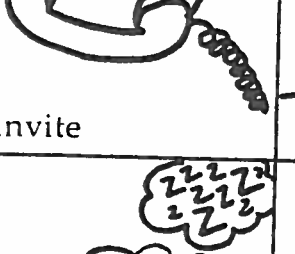
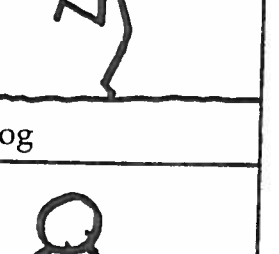
187.
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209.

STUDENT NAME: _____

DATE: _____

INSTRUCTOR, ED JAMES

Verbs

 <p>give</p>	 <p>grow</p>	 <p>guide</p>	 <p>hang</p>
 <p>help</p>	 <p>hide</p>	 <p>hit</p>	 <p>hitch-hike</p>
 <p>hold</p>	 <p>hunt</p>	 <p>imitate</p>	 <p>improve</p>
 <p>insult</p>	 <p>introduce</p>	 <p>invite</p>	 <p>jog</p>
 <p>join</p>	 <p>jump</p>	 <p>keep (quiet)</p>	 <p>keep</p>

SHAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE ADJECTIVES
HERITAGE COLLEGE

Q. MISH NAM MISHA?

A. ANISHAASH TUN.

Q. TUN NAM ANISHA?

A. Anishaash m̄t̄ lishaal.

Q. M̄t̄ NAM LISHAAL ANITA?

A. Anitaash paxaat lishaal lishaal.

Q. MISH NAM MISHATA IKUUK?

A. ANITAASH TAATPAS.

Q. MISH MASH WATA SIIL?

A. SIIL IWA LUTS'A.

Q. MISH NAM MISHATA MAYSX?

A. ANITAASH K'USIMAMI ̄NIIT.

Q. MISH MASH WATA K'USIMAMI ̄NIIT?

A. K'USIMAMI ̄NIIT AWATA LAMT.

Virginia Beavert, developer 96-1-4 VOCABULARY

- 1. WINA- GO
SHP'AW BALL
SHP'AWIT BALL GAME AWNA WINASHA SHP'AWIT-KAN.
TENSE

- 2. MISH ?
NAM ARE YOU
MI- DO
MISHA DOING MISH NAM MISHA?
TENSE

- 3. MIIN WHERE (DIRECTION)
NAM ARE YOU
WINA- GO
WINASHA GOING MIIN NAM WINA-SHA?
TRANSLATE IN ENGLISH: _____

- 4. M I NAN WHERE (PLACE)
IWA VERB: TO BE
I L YOUR MOTHER (POSSESSIVE TERM)
YOUR MOM M I NAN IWA I L?
TRANSLATE IN ENGLISH: _____

- 5. CHILWIT BAD/NOT GOOD/NO GOOD (ADJECTIVE)
MASH YOUR (POSSESSIVE TERM)
WA VERB: BE....IS CHILWIT MASH WA K'USI.
K'USI NOUN: HORSE WASH MASH CHILWIT K'USI.
TRANSLATE IN ENGLISH: _____

- 6. MISH ? QUESTION
NAM ARE YOU
ANAWI- HUNGER
ANAWISHA HUNGRY MISH NAM ANAWI-SHA?
TRANSLATE IN ENGLISH: _____

- 7. MIIN WHERE
I- HE/SHE/IT
WINA- GO
WINASHA IS GOING MIIN I-WINA-SHA? MIIN I-WINA-SHANA?
TRANSLATE IN ENGLISH: _____

- 8. SHIN WHO
PAM ARE YOU (FOLKS) PLURAL OR COLLECTIVE
ANAWISHA HUNGRY MISH PAM ANAWI-SHA?
QUESTION: SHIN I-ANAWI-SHA? ANSWER: _____

- 9. MISH ?
NAM ARE YOU (SINGULAR)
PAYU- HURT/SICK MISH I-PAYUWI-SHA?
PAYUWISHA ARE SICK
WHAT IS THE TENSE? MISH PA-PAYUWI-SHA?

10. MIIN WHERE
 I- PRONOUN
 WINA- GO 1.MIIN I-WINA-NA? 2. MIIN PA-WINA-NA?
 -NA PAST TENSE -WENT
 WRITE BOTH SENTENCES:1. _____ 2. _____

11. MIIN WHERE
 NAM DO YOU
 WINA- GO MIIN NAM WINA-TAT'A-SHA?
 TATA WANT TO
 -SHA TENSE MIIN PAM WINA-TAT'A-SHA?
 WRITE SENTENCE IN SHAHAPTIN: _____

12. M I NIK WHICH (DIRECTION)
 I- PRONOUN
 WINA- GO M I NIK I-WINA-MA?
 MA M- TOWARDS YOU; MA TENSE
 PROGRESSIVE SENTENCE: M I NIK PA-KWII-TAMSH?

13. MUN WHEN (TIME)
 IWA VERB MUN IWA MAYTS'KI?
 MAYTSKI MORNING
 FILL BLANK IN ENGLISH: MAYTSKI IWA _____

14. MUN WHEN
 IWA VERB MUN IWA SITKUMSAAN?
 SITKUMSAAN NOON
 FILL BLANK IN ENGLISH: SITKUMSAAN IWA _____

15. MUN
 IWA MUN IWA ANASHT?
 ANASHAT EVENING/ SUNSET
 ANSWER WRITTEN IN SHAHAPTIN: _____

16. MUN
 IWA-CHA WAS
 WAASHAT DANCE
 WRITE QUESTION IN SHAHAPTIN: _____
 WRITE THE ANSWER IN SHAHAPTIN: _____

17. MUN
 NA PRONOUN WE
 TKWATA MUN NA TKWATA?
 TRANSLATE: _____

18. MUN
 PA- THEY
 WAASHA DANCE
 SHANA TENSE
 TRANSLATE THIS SENTENCE IN SHAHAPTIN: _____

STUDENT:

DATE:

Six week
evaluation:TAKE HOME TEST

PREPOSITIONS: In, outside, under, top of, at, to, from.

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

1. Táwn-knik iwínama áswan.

1a. ~~The Boy Is Going To Town~~ (The Boy Came from Town)

2. Tímash iwá xwiimi-chnik tiipá1-pa.

2a. ~~The Paper Is ON Top OF The Table~~3. Awna winasha tl'aaxwíma táym-kan.
~~The Paper is, lying on top of the table~~3a. ~~Let's ALL (Everyone) go TO TOWN~~ (Now all the people are going to town)

4. Wáxpúsh i-pnú-sha xálukt pshwá-pa.

4a. ~~The Rathe Is sleeping Under The Rock~~

5. Tiin-ma pa-tkwáta-sha áshst káatnam-pa.

5a. ~~The INDIAN People Going into The long house AND Eat~~6. Awna wina-sha ámchan. ~~The children people are eating in the long house~~

6a. Let's Go Outside

NOTE: Pay attention to "direction" towards you;away from you. -am, m., knik, kan
winam, winak

Turn your test in Monday. Wának'it.

→ ~~The People Go in And Eat a long time.~~→ ~~The People Go in for A long Eat.~~→ You People Going ^{IN} The long house AND Eat!!→ ~~You People Going FOR A long Eat~~

Answers to questions beginning with the adverb "w's":.

Question: Mish What

1. Chaw nash mish misha, ka mish?
- 1.
2. Chaw, chawnash payuwisha, tkapshaash.
- 2.
3. Chawnash ashukwaasha, mish nam chaw ashapnisha piinak.
- 3.
4. Aykshaash pa-payuwisha. Kuush chaw ink ashukwaasha.
- 4.
5. Ii, minan iwa atawaas?
- 5.
6. Ii, paysh atatata'asha. Imk ananak.
- 6.
7. Chaw mish ata, mish nam imk? Ink mash tyuushnashata.
- 7.
8. Ashapnik mish i'anawisha.
- 8.
9. Ii, atk'ixsha tash musmustersinmi ntkwat.
- 9.
10. Paysh maykixwi, anamun awyaxta pnutdamaan.
- 10.

YAKIMA-SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE 107.07390.
Virginia Beavert, Heritage College



SHURÍ SENTENCES AND PHRASES: review vocabulary

1. Misn nam misna:
2. Unaw nasn misn misna.
3. Misn nam nú:
4. Unaw nasn misn nú. (short answer: Unaw misn.)
5. Misn nam txánasna:
6. Páysn nasn payúwisna.
7. Túpan nam payúwisna:
8. Twáti nam nasn itamáansna, tamnákins payúwisna.
9. Shin masn wa twáti:
10. Dákta Dúnik, Wáptu knik.

Remember the prefixes and suffixes denote time, meaning tense.
All of these sentences have the present tense suffix -sna.
 For your take-home review, take these sentences and rewrite them with the past tense suffix. A new verb is introduced in sentence #3 and #4. Nu-, means "an act of verbal speech" which is sometimes defined as "sánwisha" or "natxanasha." "At nu-" would be interpreted as, that you said. Sánwisha is speaking. Natxanasha is "to utter words, or sound." Natxana- is also used to describe the sound of thunder, wild animal outbursts, loud sounds like "big guns."

TRANSLATION

SAHAPTIN LANGUAGE PART II, HERITAGE COLLEGE

TEXT

A'wacha Spilyaym'i ay'atin, a'wacha Spilyaymi. A'wacha miya'nash a'wacha na'pu miya'nashin. Kuk a'tl'iyaw'iya naxsh ay'at miyanash. Spily'ay p.a.a.yu ipxwina. Ku inaxtya. Ku anach'axi naxshk'a iwinshk'a miyanash atl'iyawya. Kuuk awkuk Spilyay p.a.a.yu apxwina. Ku anaxtiya. Ku awina ayatnan; "Awnash wiyat winata tiicham. Ku awnash payu kkaawsha inmi napu miyanashin." Ku awkuk awinana. Awkuk wiyat awinana. Ku chaaw ashukwaashana "Miin nash wina." Kuxashx iwinana xwiimikan. Ku awiyanawya wana iwa. Ku ak'inuna palalaay pawa tiinma ishatknik. Ku ayuyuna. Chaaw pat aykna. Ku awkuk ats'ixna atsiinan ku awina "Amatash taymunimtk! Mish ikw'ak pawa tiinma? Chawnash patk'ixsha k'inutyaw." Ku pat aw'ina atsiin; "Chaw nam minan ikush ayuyuta. Paysh nam chiishpa xwinaynakta kunam chiishpa imita sinwita kunam kitu payikta." Ikush pa'awna atsiin. Kuuk kush ikuya. Ku iyuyuna imiti chiishpa ku pat kuuk aykna. "Ah! Inuu tiin. Awayawaykuutk!" Ku pat awaykuuna. Chaaw tukin wasiiski, awtik'a pat a'winpa Spilyaynan kuuk apinak'inuna kwinak ikawa tiinmamipa.

For Marilyn

Group Study in class 390

Natxanaxaash xwiimi
kush natxanaxa imiti

Natxanaxaash ki'iis
kush natxanaxa k'ishaa

Natxanaxaash k'puul
kush natxanaxa kaatnam

Natxanaxaash nch'i
kush natxanaxa iksiks

Natxanaxaash aku
kush natxanaxa ap'uux

Natxanaxaash lkw'i
kush natxanaxa sts'at

Natxanaxaash ya'tl'pit
kush natxanaxa xyaaw

Natxanaxaash ti'ya
kush natxanaxa naxti

Natxanaxaash imitichnik
kush natxanaxa xwiimichnik

Natxanaxaash wii'uyt
kush natxanaxa katutik

lecture

HERITAGE COLLEGE INDIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE CLASS,

Teacher: Virginia Beavert

STUDENT _____

SHORT SENTENCES AND PHRASES IN YAKIMA INDIAN

Student will translate each sentence or phrase by utilizing instructions learned throughout this year about structuring.

- a) Identify the verb.
- b) Identify the noun or pronoun.
- c) Identify the tense (present, past, future) suffix.

EXAMPLE: Aswan iwinana tawnkan. The NOUN is "aswan", PRONOUN prefix before the verb is "i-", the VERB is "wina-", TENSE SUFFIX is "-na." The boy went to town. ("na" changes from wina "go" to "went")

1. Awna wínasha shp'áwitkan.

1a.

2. Míshnam mísha?

2a.

3. Míin nam wínasha?

3a.

4. Túkin nam pxwípxísha?

4a.

5. Mish nam payúwísha?

5a.

6. Mínan iwa íí?

6a.

7. Shíx nam wa áswan?

7a.

8. Chíiwítímask wa:k'úsi.

8a.

2. *Ayat palalaay ikuukisha nusuxmi lakamiin*

Personal noun, *ayat*, woman; Adjective, *palalaay* (much); Verb, cook, progressive, *sha*, (cooking); Noun, *nusux*, prepositional suffix meaning 'of' *-mi*; Noun, *lakamiin*, Indian stew.

The woman lots is cooking salmon lakamiin. The woman is cooking lots of salmon lakamiin. The native translation is understood, same as the English translation is perceived.

The linguists have discovered that the Sahaptin language is an inflectional language. The term in the study of morphology and the structure and form of words apply to two types of word formation. Inflectional affixes signal grammar relationships, such as plural, past tense and possession, and do not change the grammatical class of the stems to which they are attached; *tkw'anati*, *kw'anatixa*, *tkw'anatya*. (*walk, walks, waked*).

The *-ing* form in English grammar refers to the form of verb ending in **going, smoking, walking**. In Sahaptin, the verb form endings are **-sha, winasha, tawaxisha, tkw'anatisha**.

Another form affix added on a root or a stem. **wiwinasha**, (going with limited time), **witawaxisha**, smoking for a while, **aw nash wiitkw'anatisha tawn-kan**.

I'm going to walk to town for a little while.

Identify the noun prefix, verb prefixes and suffixes written in Sahaptin, and translate them grammatically in English. What does (I), (Pa) (Ink nash) at the beginning of a sentence mean? Can you identify the main verb stem? What kind of suffix (ending) does it have, and what does it tell you about the sentence?

I-wína-sha Waptu-kan. _____

Pa-táwaxi-ya amchnik ñniitpa. _____

Ink nash wiitkw'anati-ta tawn-kan. _____