INTRANSITIVE SENTENCES
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16

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VOCABULARY

NOUNS

singular	plural
miyalas baby, miyanash, child	miyalasma, miyanashma
pt'iniks, girls	pt'ilima
aswan, boy	amiisma
tiin, person	tiinma, people

VERBS

lk'iwi-sha, is playing	lk'iwi-shana, was playing
kutkut-sha, is working	kutkut-shana, was working
sinwi-sha, is talking, speaking	sinwi-shana, was talking, speaking
naxti-sha, is crying	naxti-shana, was crying

OTHER EXPRESSIONS

ikw'ak, that	ikwma,/kuma, those
ichi, this	ichma, these (inanimate) chima (animate)
iwa, is (3rd per., sing.,pr.tense)	iwacha, was
wa, are	wacha, were
chaw, no, not (*negative marker*)	

SIMPLE INTRANSITIVE VERBS

present tense	*past tense*
1. Ichi tiin i-sinwisha. this person is talking.	Ichi tiin i-sinwishana, this person was talking.
2. Ikw'ak ayat i-kutkutsha. that woman is working.	Ikw'ak ayat i-kutkutshana, that woman was working.

In the Yakima Shahaptin language, the auxiliary is attached to the verb at the end, sinwi, talk/speak,

i-sinwisha, is talking/speaking, i-sinwishana, was talking/speaking.

Note: the i-before the verb is the 3rd person, singular, present tense marker, that tells the listener (you), this action is going on at the present time and there is one person involved. Look at the next example.

3. Chima tiin-ma pa-sinwi-shana.	Kuma tiin-ma pa-sinwi-ta.
These people were talking.	Those people will talk.
4. Ikwma ayat-ma pa-kutkut-shana.	Kuma ayatma pa-kutkut-shata.
Those women were working.	Those women will be working.

Student will pay attention to the prefix and suffix attached to the verb, and be able to identify a singular and plural noun. Study the patterns and write them down several times on a separate piece of paper. This will teach you to understand how the language is put together. This unit will carry over to more complex sentence in positive and negative sentences.

5th Homework: Five sentences with a present tense verb.
Five sentences with a past tense verb.

Due: 2/17/2000