

HW 12
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TEACHER'S COPY

SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE 101/109
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2-22-2000

REVIEW SAHAPTIN TRANSITIVE SUBJECT

According to argument about the (Speech Act Participant) SAP presented by Noel Rude, a linguist, we will review transitive Sahaptin 1st person to 2nd person clauses

- 1. Aw mash k'inusha. Now I see you.

The complex pronominal -mash transitive action from 1st person (coded by ash) to 2nd person (coded by m-)...the transitive verb is *kinu-*, and *-sha* is the present tense marker.

- 2. Aw nam pá-k'inu-sha. Now you see me.

The inverse (reverse) in which transitive action is from 2nd to 1st person, is marked by the verbal pá-, as in #2. In the inverse, only 2nd person argument is obligatorily coded, e.g. by the pronomal *-nam*.

The following illustration will show the 2nd person SAP to 1st person.

- 3. K'inu-sha-na mash. I saw you.

- 4. Pá-k'inu-sha nam. You saw me.

SAP (Speech Act Participant) and 3rd person.

When there is SAP involvement with 3rd person, Sahaptin does not mark the inverse. Rather, the direction of the transitive action is determined by a contrast in 3rd person pronominal prefix, á- when the 3rd person is the object (ex.5), and i- when it is subject (ex. 6).

- 5. Aw nash ák'inu-sha piinak. Now I see him/her.

- 6. Ik'inu-sh nash aw inak. He/she sees me now.

3rd person is the subject, and breadroot is the object.

- 7. I-tut-sha sikaywa-nan. She is grinding breadroots.

I- pronoun, is the anticipatory subject. We must find out if this pronoun is 3rd person.

- 8. I-laxyaw-i-ta anwik-tay tkwata-tay. It will dry for winter food.

ASSIGNMENT due after Spring Break

Write two sentences with: 1st person to 2nd person.

2nd person to second person

Write inversion two sentences: 2nd person to 1st person

Write two sentences with: 3rd person pronominal to 3rd person objective

and two sentences each with like structure in: #5, 6, 7 and #8 sentences.

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3-28-00

SPEECH ACT PARTICIPANT REVIEW

When the language extend direction marking to transitive construction where both are 3rd person, the direct is from topic to non-topic, and the non-topic to topical object. *Topic of a sentence* is the entity (person, thing, etc.) about which something is said, whereas the further statement about this entity is the comment.

1. ɤwinsh-in pa-tuxuna-na yaamash-nan. The man shot the deer.
 man-4th person 3rd inv.,shoot,past, deer, obj.
2. Ink-nash á-tuxuna-na yaamash-nan. I shot the deer.
 1-1st per. sng, 3subj. mrker, shoot, past, deer, obj.
3. ɤwinsh i-tuxuna-na yaamash-nan. A man shot the deer.
 man 3nom.(he), shoot, past, deer, obj.

We are familiar with the word wiyani- (to come/arrive/ visit) and when we suffix the *ta*, it personalizes the verb into a noun *visitor*. *i*-present tense marker, verb *kwiita* come, *-m* towards speaker, *-sh* 1st person, *pch ish* door, *yaw* to (the door).

4. Tiinma pa-wina χ a Łata χ at Wana-kan pa-np'wi-ta- χ a.
 The Indian people go to the Klickatat River to dip-net fish.
- 5.. Wiyanawi-łama pa-wina-na pı't'xanu-kan wiwnuwaash-yaw.
 The strangers are going to the mountains to the huckleberry fields.

ASSIGNMENT due after Spring Break

Write ten sentences following the theme in the sentences from one to five, using your own subjects and predicates.. We will be expecting your written papers!