SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE-I
Virginia Beavert, Developer-Instructor
Heritage College, Toppenish, WA 98948

11/5/99

Adjectives and Adjectival phrases

The *adjective modifies a noun* and is *attributive* when it modifies the head of a noun phrase. For example, *red* has an attributive function in /the *red* chair, *Jane's* in *Jane's hat.*

In Sahaptin *luts'a* is attributive to: Jayn-mi *luts'a* takmaał. Jane's red hat.
Following is a list of adjectives and adjectival phrases. Numbers are usually identified as adjectives: John-mi áwa *páxaptit* k'usima. John has fifty horses.

Prefixes

The following prefixes are found with adjectives and mark the maximizer and minimizer of the adjective pattern. *may-, xanay-, inim-* are some examples.

↙ command

1.   may-*kitu* tkw'anatik.   Walk a little faster.
        may-*nch'i* anik taatpas..   Make your dress a little larger.
        mayk-*iksiks* shatay winpk. Take a smaller blanket. 〉
        mayk-*imiti* tutik.   Stand a little lower.
              x

The following sentences _xanay-suffix_ can modify a noun or adjective.

②   ⎧ xanáy-*iksiks* iniit awa.   His house is somewhat small.
    ⎨ xanáy-*łkw'i* iwa.   This is some kind of day.
    ⎩ xanay *wiyat* pawa.   They are some distance away.

Following prefix *inim-* modifies the adjective, noun, verb, and adverb.

3.
Inim-*nch'i* wixa awa pinmiyuuk. His feet are much larger than his
Inim *kitu* iwayxtixa niimiyaw.   He runs much faster than we do.
Inim-*kiwapa* ayiksha ayat niimiknik.   The woman is sitting completely separate from us.

Additional Vocabulary

Adverb modifying the adjective.

4.	wit'u-łway	too slow	can be wit'u-łwaay cando long spelling
	wit'u-la<u>x</u>uy<u>x</u>t	too hot	
	wit'u-<u>k</u>w'ishim	too mischievous	
	wit'u-ch<u>x</u>aw	too fat	

Adjective /łwaay/ <u>slow</u> prefixed by the emphasizer /atá/ = equals the phrase: <u>much too slow</u>

5.	atá-łwaay	much too slow
	atá-ch<u>x</u>aaw	much too fat
	atá-kɨtu	much too fast

Colors modify nouns

6.	Chmuk aʔa iwáynasha.	The black crow is flying
	Plash latit ilatísha.	The white flower is blooming.
	<u>K</u>uy<u>x</u> nukshay iwinanína.	The white weasel ran away.

Noun roots can be adjectives, and adjectives can be adverbs or nouns. There are many ways Sahaptin roots function in this language.

Homework

From page 1.
1. Develop six <u>progressive present tense</u> sentences. Select two patterns each from group 1,2,3.

From page 2.
2. Write six <u>past tense</u> sentences using adverbial/ adjective/ and prefixes.

From page 2
3. Write six future tense sentences using animate and inanimate adjectives **to modify animate/inanimate nouns.**