

YAKIMA-SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE 102.  
 Virginia Beavert, Heritage College  
 February 21, 1995

ADVERBS OR ADVERBIAL ELEMENTS IN SAHAPTIN

Used to modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs:

1. Prepositional phrases, verbal phrases, or adverbial clauses.

2. Adverbs answer one or more of these questions.

- a. How? (by what manner?) quickly, slowly, fast. *-ki*  
*mishkin*
- b. When? (at what time?) now, then, never. *-yaw*  
*mun*
- c. Where? (at what location?) here, there, down, up.  
*minan*
- d. To what extent does a thing have some quality?
- e. To what extent does the adverb express quality?

3. In "old" Sahaptin the adverb goes before the verb. In the new language the adverb goes after the verb.

Old: Chaan *ɬ*waayki itkw'anatya.

New: Chaan itkw'anatya *ɬ*waayki.

Old: Chaan kitutxaw Pitaanmiyaw <sup>*ɬ*</sup> itkw'anatya.

New: Chaan itkw'anatya kitutxaw Pitaanmiyaw.

4. Adverbs modify adjectives and adverbs go before the word being modified in English. It varies in Sahaptin.

5. One syllable adverbs are compared by adding er or est.

a. Chaan itkw'anatya lwaayxaw inmiyaw.

Old: Inmiyaw lwaayxaw itkw'anatya Chaan.

6. Adverbs of two or more syllable add more or most.

a. Chaan itkw'anatya maykiwāayki inmiyaw.

b. Ink nash n̄m̄n̄wiit kw'aḏani ikw'ak ashúkwaaya.

*I am more than just happy that know*

*-ni*

*(makes happy into adverb)*

*-ya (=ed)*  
*-ki (=ly)*  
*-xaw (=est)*  
*-yaw (to me or than I)*

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  - b. Ink nash nimniwiit kw'aʔani ikw'ak ashukwaaya.

(Happy  
glad)