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YAKIMA-SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE 102.
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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.
 - b. When? (at what time?) now, then, never.
 - c. Where? (at what location?) here, there, down, up.
 - 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 iwaayki itkw'anatya.
New: Chaan itkw'anatya iwaayki.

Old: Chaan kitutxaw Pitaanmiyaw 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 iwaaytxaw inmiyaw.
Old: Inmiyaw iwaaytxaw itkw'anatya Chaan.
6. Adverbs of two or more syllable add more or most.
 - a. Chaan itkw'anatya maykiwaayki inmiyaw.
 - b. Ink nash nimniwiit kw'aʔani ikw'ak ashukwaaya.
(HAPPY glad)