

Chí ma tiin-ma kpaytk pa-wiyanawi. These people arrived recently.

Kuma ayat-ma pa-shapa-p'iksha. Those women are washing clothes.

Ikwwa awinsh-ma pa-np'iw-xa nusux-yaw. Those men fish for salmon.

DISCUSSION: Shahaptin language has classified the nouns and pronouns. Students will examine each sentence and define the structure of each sentence. We can use the symbols we discussed in class previously.

underline (_) to define the nouns and pronouns, a **wavy line (~)** to define the verb, and **triangle (^)** to define the adverb, and **box □** to define the adjective, and **half circle]** to define the object of the sentence (noun, pronoun). Remember **adverbs** answer the question: **when, where, how, in what manner, or to what extent or degree.**

Ikwiinik amiis-in pa-shp'awitat'a-sha nch'i-pa shp'awit-pawilaalakwt-pa.
Those (two) boys(they) want to play in the big ball-contest. (tournament).

In this case, **those** modifies the **dual noun** boys. Identify the rest of the sentence structure. Identify the **verb**, what kind of prefix does it have, plural, dual, or singular; **Identify the adverb**, and **the object** of the sentence if there is one.

Chi'in xusaat-in pa-tímnanax-sha. These (two) old men are telling stories.

Ku'in Shyapu-in pa-sapsikw'asha wats'ulakt. That White man is teaching him to fish with a fishpole.

Kuma tinma tunx pa-sí nwi-xa chishkin. Those people speak a different Native language.

SUFFIXES AND PREFIXES:

ichi this chi'in these (dual/plural) xusaat-in (dual) old men (object)

ikw'ak that ku'in that (singular) prefix **pa-** (him) is the object. *3rd person*
-in suffix after the demonstrative-singular pronoun is **not a dual** suffix, it is the **third person, singular**, the person in the sentence **spoken about** Shyapu, White man **who is doing the teaching.**

Tun what Tun ichi iwanik-sha? What is this called _____?

Tun what Tun ikw'ak iwanik-sha? What is that called?