

SHAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE 107./303
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FA95 L-25 EXAMINING THE SHAHAPTIN VERBS

VERB- BE- WA; IWA- IS; WACHA- WAS; WATA- WILL BE; WATAXNAY-WOULD HAVE
 BEEN

SALLY IWA KAATNAM. In this sentence Sally is the subject.
 KAATNAM *is tall* describes Sally.

SALLY IWACHA KAATNAM. Sally *was tall* WACHA describes Sally
 when she was tall before she changed.

SALLY IWATA KAATNAM. "*iwata*" is the future tense which
 describes Sally in the future.
 Sally will be tall.

SALLY IWATAXNAY KAATNAM. *I-wa-tax-nay* Sally *would have*
been tall (if she didn't have rickets.)

SUBJECT

OBJECT

INK I

INAK ME

IMK YOU

IMANAK YOU

I- HE/SHE

PIINAK HIM/HER

MEANING

INK NASH WA KAATNAM. INAK NASH I-WANIK-XA "KAATNAM."

ink nash - I am am is 1st person indicative of the verb wa be.
 inak nash - me me is an indirect object of the verb wanik-
 How is *kaatnam* translated?

IMK NAM WA K'PUU L. IMANAK NAM PA-WANIKXA "K'PUU L."

imk nam - you wa -are imanak nam- you is the person addressed.
 k'puul- short (stature) **you are** is the 2nd
person singular phrase and the indirect object of pa wanikxa they call you.
 Describe k'puul.

-xa suffix would actually translate **calls**. Many native speakers use this translation when they speak English. "They calls you "k'puul." You will also hear: "I be's real busy," instead of "I am real busy." **Teachers of Indian children should be aware of this manner of speaking, because children acquire English at home.**

Linguistics quotes Korzybski in general semantics: "First, is the awareness that meaning is not "in" words. Meaning is in people, and whatever meanings words have are assigned or ascribed to them by people. We do not "get" meaning from words, (or symbols) and "events"," we *give* meaning to them. Moreover, people cannot give, assign, or ascribe meanings which they do not already have in their experience are "meaningless." Thus, to talk about what words mean rather than what people mean obscures rather than clarifies the relationship between language and meaning."

IWA K'PUU L AYAT.
She is a short woman.
k'puul modifies ayat-woman.

PIINAK PAT A-WANIKXA "K'PUU L."
piinak - her object case of she.
They call her "short." (shorty?)
Pat a-wanikxa They call. piinak-her

INTRANSITIVE VERBS (HAVE NO OBJECTS) S-V

K'USI KITU I-WAYXTI-XA.
The horse runs fast.

K'USI KITU I-WAYXTI-XA-NA.
The horse ran fast.

I-TIYA-SHA.
She is laughing.

I-TIYA-SHA-NA.
She was laughing.

LIST OF WORDS FOR DEVELOPING INTRANSITIVE SENTENCES.

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| 1. | P'ISHKWI | SMILE | ex: p'ishkwink washnam kamra-pa. |
| 2. | TIYA | LAUGH | |
| 3. | WAYXTI | RUN | |
| 4. | WATYA-WAYXTI | SKIP | |
| 5. | T L UP- | JUMP | |
| 6. | TKWATA- | EAT | |
| 7. | TKWATA-SHANA | ATE | |
| 8. | PAT'K- | CLAP HANDS | I-PAT'K-A NCH'I-KI.
HE CLAPPED LOUDLY |

Ti'aaxw-shin i-pat'ka anaku i-wanaka'ya sinwit.
Everyone clapped when he finished his speech.

i-wanaka'ya sinwit is the preposition to define when.

TRANSITIVE VERBS (MUST HAVE AN OBJECT) S-V-O

MAALI' I N PA-PAPT L K-A ITWIT-NAN. MARY HIT EDWARD.

Mary hit(socked) Edward.

Itwit-in pa-p'uxs-na Maaii-nan. Edward kissed Mary.

-IN SUFFIX FOLLOWING A NOUN IS THE "DOER" OF THE VERB HIT AND MUST HAVE THE PA-PREFIX FOR SINGULAR-PRESENT TENSE AND A- FOR DUAL OR PLURAL ACTORS TO INDICATE THAT THERE IS AN OBJECT IN THE SENTENCE.

LIST OF WORDS TO USE FOR WRITING TRANSITIVE SENTENCES

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| 9. | TUNAPTA- | TO KICK WITH FOOT or hoof |
| 10. | WIXI- | TO THROW DOWN: TO THROW AWAY |
| 11. | ITL'YAWI- | TO KILL |
| 12. | TKWATA-NA | ATE |
| 13. | TKWAT-SHA | EATING |
| 14. | PAPT L K- | TO HIT WITH YOUR FIST |
| 15. | PAT' K- | TO SLAP: PA-PAT'KA TP I SH-PA. |

He slapped her on the face.

Literal translation: He slapped her face.

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| 16. | CHAWAYNA- | TO PULL TOWARDS YOU BY HAND
AS IN <u>TUG-O-WAR</u> .
TO PULL AWAY – TO SEPARATE.
I-CHAWAYNA-NA AYKAWAAS-NAN.
HE PULLED AWAY THE CHAIR. |
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Literal translation: HE PULLED THE CHAIR AWAY.

I-chawayna-na aykawaas-nan iikwsn-knik. He pulled the chair away from the fire.

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| 17. | PAWAYNA- | TO PUSH AWAY FROM YOU BY HAND
AYAT-IN PA-PA-WAYNA-NA IWINSH-NAN.
THE WOMAN PUSHED AWAY THE MAN |
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LITERAL TRANSLATION: THE WOMAN PUSHED THE MAN AWAY.

Ayat-in tiya-ni pa-pawayna-na iwinsh-nan. The woman laughingly pushed the man away.