SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE 102
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LESSON TWO

EXPANDING THE PATTERN AND SELECTING MATERIAL:

One of the purposes of arranging sentence patterns is to increase the number of sentences to practice. Often it will be found that the lesson devotes half a dozen pages in each chapter to grammatical theory, and then, little more than half a page to exercises based on it. Even if there are as few as ten sentence examples in the Sahaptin language, when you successfuly recognize the first part(subject and verb) then you can switch to the negative form (chaw iwa) and introduce another of the subjects(iniit chaw iwa nch'i) or you can say (Tawn tawn iwa nch'inch'i). The first subject and verb is singular; the second is plural, and you will note that the verb is still spelled "iwa", in English it would read as "are" present plural of verb "be". If you will remember that when "iwa" is combined with dual or plural noun or pronoun, it is understood to mean "are".

When you have got the feel of the whole pattern, cover up the material and write down half a dozen assorted statements that you can make from memory. This will provide you with some spelling practice, which you can check by reference to the original Lesson One, and other introductory patterns. When you can do this without hesitation, write your English translation for reference later. In expanding the pattern to give many different sentences as possible there is a particular danger that one change in the pattern may affect the rest of the sentence. Iwinsh iwa k'puul.the man is short(stature); awinshin pawa k'puul, the men are short. In Sahaptin the noun suffix determines the expansion, and the verb is expanded from singular to dual or plural.

This is a repeat of Sahaptin '92 Introdutory 101, which is a good practice vocabulary:

iwinsh	man	nch'i	big
aswan	boy	iksiks	small
ayat	woman	chxaaw	fat, stout
pt'iniks	girl	iwa	is
np'iwila	fisherman	chaw iwa	is not
sapsikw'ala	teacher	ibxanasha	is becoming

....

Arrange the nouns in sequence as before in lesson one, with the verbs in the center and the adjectives at the end.

iwinsh		nch'i
ayat		iksiks
	iwa	
ayat		chxaaw
pt'iniks	chaw iwa	
np'iwila	ibxansha	
sapsikw'ala		

Develop sentences using all of the nouns, verbs, and adjectives. The first set will be present tense, singular; the second set will be negative (chaw iwa, is not); the third set will be (ibxanasha, is becoming). Lecture and oral exercises will be done in the classroom.