

SHAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE 107.0
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FA95

LESSON EIGHT EXPANDING LANGUAGE

This lesson will explore how the indian language suffixes and suffixes add meaning to the speaker. In lesson seven, the questions were in the present tense-singular questions and answers. In this lesson we will speak to each other in the past, future time; and dual and plural personals. Listen carefully to the changes in structure.

Q. MISH NAM MISHANA WATIM? What were you doing yesterday?

A. WINASHANASH TAWNKAN. I went to town.

Q. MISH NAM MISHANA TAWNPA. What were you doing in town.

A. ATK'ITK'ISHANA PATUUN. Looking around at things.

Q. TUUN NAM AWAKITSHANA? What were you looking for?

A. AWAKITSHANASH PLASH SHATAY NAN. I was looking for a white blanket.

Q. TUYAY NAM ATK'IXSHANA? What did you want it for?

A. PNUTAY. To sleep with. OR To use when I sleep.

VOCABULARY WORDS AND PHRASES

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| 1. MI- | verb stem | <u>do, to perform or execute.</u>
<u>did. miya doing misha. mishana..</u> |
| 2. SHANA | suffix | past tense |
| 3. -SH | suffix | 1st person, speaker |

4. WINA- WINANA WINASHA WINAXA	verb stem	<u>Go, went, gone, going, goes</u>
5. -KAN	preposition	<u>to, towards</u> (in direction of-)
6. TK'I-	v.	see, <u>saw</u> atk'ishana; <u>seeing</u> tk'isha tk'itk'i- plural term, to see more than one thing. Inspecting things.
K'INU-	v.	look. To use eyes to see, focus eyes, direct attention using eyes to see a thing.
7. TUUN PATUUN	pron. pron.	<u>what, a thing.</u> <u>unknown thing</u> , unspecified something.
8. WAKIT-	v.	<u>look up</u> , to search for and find.
9. PLASH	adj.	color <u>white</u> , inanimate.
10. SHATAY	n.	wool, nylon, cotton blanket. <u>Robe</u> .
11. -NAN	suffix	referral to; about the blanket.
12. TUYAY	adv.	<u>why, what for, for what purpose.</u>
13. PNU-	v.	sleep, slumber.
14. PNUTAY	adv.	<u>purpose</u> , to accomplish something when attached to a verb. If you were to say: for use of a toy. Lk'iwitay. To play with. lk'ivi- verb- to play a game.

4. CHAW NO/NOT
5. SHUKWA- KNOW (V.)
6. NASH 1ST PERSON SINGULAR PERSON OF "BE" WA.
7. TXANA- HAPPEN (V)
8. TXANA-SHA HAPPENING
9. PAYU- VERY(ADV)/ HURT (V)
10. PAYUWI- SICK (ADJ.) SUFFERING FROM PHYSICAL AILMENT.
11. PAYUWI-SHA AILING / HURTING
12. TL'AAXW ALL (ADJ)
13. WAWNAKWSHASH BODY (N) IS A WHOLE WORD.

SUFFIXES AND PREFIXES

-SH SUFFIX IS A PRONOUN WHICH REFERS TO SELF AS THE SPEAKER.

-SHA SUFFIX IS THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE OF A VERB DENOTING ACTION.

A- PREFIX BEFORE THE VERB IS THE PRONOUN OBJECT OF THE VERB.

EXAMPLE: A-SHUKWAA-SHA
I- KNOW- PRESENT TENSE

CHAW NASH A-SHUKWA-SHA
I DON'T KNOW (MIGHT SOUND LIKE REPEATING
BUT IN NATIVE LANGUAGE IT IS GRAMMAR.)

-PA SUFFIX AFTER A NOUN MEANS AT: IN: BY