

SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE I

Virginia Beavert, Developer-Instructor

Heritage College, Toppenish, WA 98948

10/28/99

VERBS

Lesson I: Listening and Speaking

1. łk'iwi play, recreation, to tease

Áswan łk'iwisha.

The boy is playing.

Áswan łk'iwisha shp'áwki.

The boy is playing with the ball.

Áswan ishp'áwisha.

The boy is playing ball.

Amíisin pa łk'iwita.

The boys will play.

Amíisin pałk'iwita shp'áwit.

Two boys will play ball.

Amíisin pałk'iwita shp'áwki.

Two boys will play with the ball.

Amíisma pałk'iwishana.

The boys were playing.

Amíisma pałk'iwishana shp'áwit.

The boys were playing ball.

Amíisma pałk'iwishana shp'áwki. The boys were playing with the ball.

Amíisma papłk'iwyúushana. The boys were teasing each other.*

Noun Vocabulary

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>
boy	áswan	amíisin	amíisma
girl	pt'íniks	pt'ilíyin	pt'ilíma
Mn	íwínsh	awínshin	awínshma
Wo	áyat	áyatin	áyatma
Chi	miyánash	miyánashin	miyánashma

Personal Pronoun

This one/ Chi

Chyin

Chima

That one Íkw'ak

Kwiyín

Kúma

Lesson II: Reading and Writing.

2. Translate into Sahaptin the following sentences.

The boy is playing.

The boys will play with the ball.

Two boys will play ball.

The boy is playing.

The boy is playing ball.

The boys were playing ball.

This one is playing.

Those two are not playing.

Those men are not teasing the girl.

Example: Kúma awínshma chaw pálk'iwyúusha pt'íniksaan.*

Lesson III. Developing Sentences: On a separate sheet of paper.

Write seven sentences, using all of the nouns and pronouns as subjects which are listed under plural, and put five verbs in past tense and three verbs in future tense in the sentences.

This is to help students to memorize the meaning in sentences with singular, dual, and plural nouns, pronouns, and verbal tenses.

¹ * new