

4/5/99 POSSESSIVE TERMS IN SHAHAPTIN
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A possessive word in Sahaptin will usually end with *-mi*, *-nmi*, after 1st, 2nd, 3rd person noun or pronoun.

Can you find or teach this

"I-nmi taatpas."	My shirt/dress.
"John-mi taatpas."	John's shirt.
Ichi iwa inmi taatpas.	This is my dress.
Ichi iwa inmi mixish taatpas.	This is my yellow dress.
Ichi iwa John-mi chmuk takmaal.	This is John's black hat.
Ichi iwa John-mi nch'i luch'a kapuu.	This is John's big brown coat.

pinmink, *piinamink*, *piimink*, are the pronouns that expresses possession in 2nd and 3rd person; combined with the dual and plural possessive verb [awa] 'to be'.

<i>ikw'ak awa John-mi timash.</i>	"That is John's book."
<i>ikw'ak awa pinmink timash.</i>	"That is his book."
<i>ikw'ak awa piinamink timash.</i>	"That is their (dual) book."
<i>ikw'ak awa piimink timash.</i>	"That is their (plural) book."

[*inmiish*] mine (pronoun) "one belonging to me."

<i>Inmiish wa timash.</i>	"The book is mine".
<i>Inmiish wa ikwak timash.</i>	"That book is mine."

This is my book.
That is my book.

Question: *Shimin ichi awa timash?* Whose book is this?
Answer: *Inmiish wa.* "It is mine."

In the first person, present tense, the verb is preceded by [*i*] *wa*
It is incorrect grammar in Sahaptin to say: *timash iwa inmiish/* or *ikw'ak timasha inmiish.*

Inmiish mine always precedes (goes before) the dual and plural verb *wa*.

Also review