

SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE 101/102
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PROGRESSIVE VERBS IN SAHAPTIN

A verb is a part of a sentence that is the **Action**. The **person or thing** that is doing the action is called a **Noun** or a **Pronoun**. The part in the sentence that tells **when this is going on, now, in the past, or will be done in the future** are the tenses, it tells the time of the action.

PERSON

1. Aswan iwayxti-sha.
Boy is running.

Boy is the subject of the verb Run

ANIMAL

- K'usi iwayxti-sha.
Horse is running.

Horse is the subject of the verb Run

i-before wayxti (run) is the 3rd person, singular, present tense verb 'to be'
wayxti- (run) is the action verb, and together with [i-wayxti] is called verb phrase,
-sha, after the verb phrase, tells this is happening now, at the present time. It is called the present tense suffix. Suffix means the tense marker goes after the verb or verb phrase.
It is also the 'ing' in running, walking, talking (wayxtisha-, tkw'anatisha, s̄inwisha)

1. Ayat i-tkw'anati-sha tawn-kan.
2. Ayat is the subject of the sentence.
3. itkw'anati- is walking, is the verb phrase that describes the action.
4. -sha describes when it is happening. Now.
5. tawn is a noun and it defines where she is going.
6. -kan is the suffix (a part of a word) placed after a noun or verb, and means "to/toward"
- 7 Tawnkan = to town

Ayat i-tkw'anati-sha tawn-kan.

The woman is walking to town.

1. Pt'iniks i- s̄inwi-sha talapun-pa.
2. Pt'iniks is the subject of the sentence.
3. i-s̄inwi is the verb phrase.
4. -sha is the suffix that tells when she is talking
5. talapun is a noun (telephone) -pa the suffix (on) after the noun (talapun) tells what she is talking on (talapunpa) on the telephone.

Pt'iniks i-s̄inwi-sha talapun-pa.

The girl is talking on the telephone.

A LIST OF VERBS IN SAHAPTIN

Present Tense:

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| 1. pnu- | pnusha | sleep | is sleeping |
| 2. tkwata | tkwatasha | eat | is eating |
| 3. washa | washasha | ride | is riding |
| 4. waasha | waashasha | dance | is dancing |
| 5. taxshi | taxshisha | wake up | is waking up |

Tape —

FAMILY continued

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Reference terms

Possessives:

1. Na'ilas my mother
2. Natutas my father
3. Nayayas my older brother (female word)
4. Nal̄pas my younger brother (Fe word)
5. Nanas my older sister (Fe word)
6. Naliyas my younger sister (Fe word)
7. Nayayas my older brother (Male word)
8. Nal̄kas my younger brother (M. word)
9. Nanas my older sister (M-word)
10. Nal̄ta my younger sister (M-word)

Grandparent Possessive: "My relative"

	<u>Male Side(Father's side)</u>	<u>Female Side (Mother's side)</u>
11.	Napusas Grandfather	Natilas
12.	Na'alas Grandmother	Nakalas
13.	Nam̄x̄as Uncle (FaBro)	Nakakas (MoBro)
14.	Nax̄x̄as Aunt (MoSi)	Nax̄x̄as (MoSi)

Reference Terms, when you say: My grandmother and I went to town. **Inala'in tash winana tawnkan.**
You include yourself and your relative. *Inala-in* is called "inclusive term" (my gr. mother and I)

15.	Inpusha Grandgather(FaFa)	Intila (MoFa)
16.	Inala Grandmother(FaMo)	inkala (MoMo)
17.	Intila MoFaChild	inakala
18.	Inapusha FaFaChild	Inala

OPTIONS:

Reference terms and possessives are different categories, but in some instances Nayaya (big brother) can be used as a reference term when you say:

Nayayas-in tash wats'ulakatasha.
My older brother and I are going fishing.

Nayayas	my older brother
-in	inclusive suffix (including yourself with your brother)
tash	we
wats'ulak	fish
-ata	intentional progressive future
-sha	-ing

"wats'ulakatasha" going fishing
"np'iwitasha" going gillnetting