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REVIEW BAREBONE SAHAPTIN LANGUAGE
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Reviewing the Sahaptin Indian language for the study of grammar. What is grammar? The study of language and how it works. Grammar breaks down and guides us by showing how various parts fit together to form a sentence. The Sahaptin language is unique, because it is different from English language in structure because of its inflections.

This semester, the student learned to identify nouns and pronouns: Tiinma, people; k'usi, horse; kakya, animal/bird. The verbs: Tkw'anati-, walk; tkwata-, eat; pnu- sleep, and so on. The verbs have a dash after it. In Sahaptin language, the dash requires a suffix, an inflection which gives the action meaning. The noun independently stands alone before the verb and is the actor, who is doing what the verb describes. A pronoun is attached in front of the verb, and is described as a suffix.

Tiinma pa-tkwata-xa waykaanash-nan.
The Indians (they) eat venison.

tiin person tiinin dual(two people) tiinama plural.
pa- is the second person plural prefix.

tkwata- transitive verb (action) eat
waykaanash is the object of the action 'eat...deer, because you can't eat deer, you eat the flesh, which is translated in English venison.
-nan is the inflection indicator that tells the listener the venison is the object of eat.

There are words spelled the same, and have different meanings provided by the accent.

i'kush like that kush is the present tense adjective; i- the pronoun that.
ikush is often used as a connective.

Example: Chaw nam ikush akuta. (You don't like that do it.) You don't do it like that.
iku'sha is doing ku is the verb intransitive do, i- is the third person singular pronoun, he, she, it.

tl'yawi-	verb, infinitive <u>to die</u>	Kakya i-tl'yawi-sha.	The bird is dying.
tl'yaw'yi	adjective, <u>dead</u>	Kakya iwa tl'yaw'yi.	The bird is dead.
tl'yaw'it	noun, <u>death</u>	Tl'yawit iwa k itu.	Death is fast.

is also used as a concrete noun, dead person. Tl'yawit-ma pa-nich-sha tiicham-pa.
The dead (people) are in the (ground)grave.

mi-	verb intransitive, <u>do</u>	
misha	doing	Mish nam misha? What are you doing?
mi-shana	was doing	Mish i-mishana. What was he doing
mi-shana	were doing	Mish nam mi-shana? What were you doing?
mi-ta	will do	Mish pam mita? What will you (folks) do?

anawi-	verb, <u>hurry</u>	Mish nam anawi-sha? Are you hungry?
anawit	noun, <u>hunger</u>	Anawit-ki-sh payuwi-sha. I am hurting from hunger.
anawit	adjective, hungry	Modifies a noun. hungry dog.

txana- verb intransitive happen, txana - noun happening