

UNIT VIII. Exercise 4.

There may also be positions within a word. In the following examples there are two positions within the noun word. (1) a stem position; "-inm" plus "isht"; "-im" plus "isht"; (2) an affix position which is filled by the following forms indicating the person of a possessor "inmi" as "my"; "pinmink" as "his"; "imink", "yours"; "niimi", "ours"; "Piimink", "theirs."

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|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Inmisht ipayuwisha.          | My son is sick.      |
| 2. Imisht ipayuwisha.           | Your son is sick.    |
| 3. Pinmink isht apayuwisha.     | His son is sick.     |
| 4. Niimi aswan ipayuwisha.      | Our boy is sick.     |
| 5. Piimink miyanash apayuwisha. | Their child is sick. |

A language is a unified whole, and all of its parts are intimately interrelated. There is some sense in which to learn a language at all it is necessary to learn all of it at once. In practice, however, the learner must focus one part or aspect of the language at a time. He keeps the whole in view by a frequent shift of focus.

In the following sections the student is provided with a review of some kinds of grammatical structure found in any language study. These are presented in an order that could be useful in learning. This order is not rigid and should be modified to meet specific problems.

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|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Inmi ayat.            | My wife.             |
| 2. Imink iwinsh.         | Your husband.        |
| 3. Niimi xitway.         | Our friend.          |
| 4. Napwinanmi xitwayma.  | Both of our friends. |
| 5. Piinamink miyanashma. | Their children.      |