

Section 3, Lesson II. Introduction to Sahaptin Language

VERBAL CONJUGATION: to name, to live, to be.

TO NAME:

1. Wani'kshaash \_\_\_\_\_ . My name is \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Wani'kehaam \_\_\_\_\_ . Your name is \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Wani'kshaash Maali. My name is Mary.
4. Imk, shi'n mashwa wani'kt? You, what is your name?
5. Ichiish wa inmi miyanashin. These (two) are my children.
6. Ikw'ak awa pinmink miyanashma. Those are her children.

TO LIVE OR TO DWELL: Verb to live and living. Noun place names.

1. Ink nash nishaa'twa Txa'pnish-pa. I live in White Swan.
2. Imk nam nishaatwa Si'pa. You live in Zillah.
3. Pank i-nishay'ksha Siwaa'la-pa. He is living in Granger.
4. Pmak pa-nishay'sha Ta'ptat-pa. They are living in Prosser.
5. Tl'aagw-ma pam nishay'kta wi'yatpa A'tanam-pa.  
All of you will live way over in Ahtanum.
6. Tl'aagw-ma tash nishay'ksha ichna Wa'xwlala-pa.  
We are all living here in Toppenish.
7. Minan nam imk nishaa'twa? Where do you live?
8. Nishaa'twaash Ta'p'ashnak'it-pa. I live at Bickleton.
9. Minan pmak pa-nishayksha? Where are they living?
10. Pa-nishayksha K'ti'taas-pa. They are living in Ellensburg.

Missing Kwis from Alphabet - Soft back kw; hard back icw

SECTION 4, LESSON II, INTRO. SAHAPTIN LANGUAGE V. BEAVERT

TO ARRIVE; Verb wiyawawi, Noun wiyawawila

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I-wiyawawi-sha.....  | He is arriving..... |
| 2. Wiya'nawish nash.... | I arrived.....      |
| 3. Wiya'nawish nam....  | You arrived....     |
| 4. I-wiwa'nawi-xa.....  | He arrives....      |
| 5. Pa-wiya'nawi....     | They arrive....     |
| 6. Wiya'nawish pam..... | You all arrive....  |
| 7. Wiya'nawish-na.....  | We all arrive....   |

TO BE; Verb wa-; iwa.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Wash-nash   | I am....        |
| 2. Wash-nam... | You are...      |
| 3. Iwa..       | He is...        |
| 4. Pawa...     | They are...     |
| 5. Wash-pam    | You all are.... |
| 6. Wash-na     | We all are...   |

QUESTION; Mina'n nam waw'tukaha? Where are you staying overnight?  
Wii-waw'tuk-shaash Ya'kmu-pa. I'm staying awhile at Yakima.

SECTION 5. ADDITIONAL DIALOGUE, Lesson III.

COMMANDS AND RESPONSES: "Ichishkin" translates "to speak Indian."

1. Si'nwik i'chishkin. Speak in Indian.
2. Imk sinwik ichishkin. You speak in Indian.
3. Tl'aaxw-ma sinwitk ichishkin. All of you speak Indian.
4. Anach'axi sinwik ichishkin. Again speak Indian.
5. Natxanak! Say it!
6. Natxanak mayk-nch'iki. Say it louder.
7. Tl'aaxw-ma anach'axi nataxanak mayk-nch'iki.  
All of you say it louder.
8. Mish ikw'ak tkw'iikw? Is that right?
9. II, awxi nam wa tkw'iikw. Yes, you are right.
10. Chaaw, chaw mash was tkw'iikw. No, you are not right.
11. Mishkin pa-sinwi-xa Sahaptin-ki. How do they say it in  
Sahaptin?
12. Ikush pa-sinwi-xa..... They say it like this.....
13. Aaw! Nch'i kw'ala! Oh, thanks a lot.  
(Note: There is no word in Sahaptin for "thank you", this  
as close as we can say it: "Kw'alanuu shamash."  
"I am thankful to you.")

Quiz 3  
wii ki  
i, y a Sahaplin  
Mickin?

\* { ichi bin  
ichishbin

Lesson One  
Communications 107  
Sahaptin Language<sup>x</sup> - Yakima Dialect  
Virginia Beavert, Instructor

Vocabulary/Short Phrases

Shix máytski, Shix páchway, Shix kwláawit.

Good Morning, Good day (all day long), Good evening.

This is my . . . .

Ichi iwa inmi ám. (husband)

Ichi iwa inmi ásham. (wife) Compare with ashim.

Ichi iwa inmi k'úsi. (horse)

Ichi iwa inmi <sup>ts'ám ts'ám (2 or more)</sup> tk'am. (moccasins)

Ichi iwa inmi páts. (Your younger brother, a woman's word)

Ichi iwa inmi tsnits. (your younger sister, a man's word)

Ichi iwa inmi útpass. (blanket, robe)

Ichi iwa inmi ts'xwili. (tepee)

Ichi iwa inmi kiwkiwlas. (drum)

Ichi iwa inmi ap'ús. (cat)

Assignment: Study these words and phrases. Be prepared to take a quiz on Thursday. You will receive the words in Sahaptin and be asked to give the definition in English.

## UNIT IX. Exercise 5.

*Note: Alternate spellings appear due to dialects.*

Discussion here is limited to everyday conversation. It is assumed that good control of a language on a conversational level can be expanded to include other styles.

Examine the following greetings and farewells:

## GREETINGS ON ENCOUNTER:

- |                                     |                        |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Mish nam wa?                     | How are you?           |
| 2. Shix nash wa, ku mishnam wa imk? | I'm fine, how are you? |
| 3. Shix xiish wa inch'a.            | I'm fine too.          |

## GREETINGS (Home visit)

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Ay!              | Hello!                 |
| 2. Ashim!           | Come in!               |
| 3. Awnash ashayksh! | I'm coming inside now! |

## FAREWELL (Home visit)

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Awnash winasha.         | I'm going now.<br>literally: I'm leaving now.   |
| 2. Kumish, aw shix.        | All right, that's good.                         |
| 3. Shix nam pinanaknuwita. | Take care of yourself<br>literally: Be careful. |

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Mish nam anawisha?  | Are you hungry?               |
| 2. Ii, anawishaash.  | Yes, I'm hungry.              |
| 3. Mish nam chiiit'asha?                                     | Are you thirsty?              |
| 4. Chaaw, chawnash chiiit'asha.                              | No, I'm not thirsty.          |
| 5. Mish nam k'asawisha?                                      | Are you cold?                 |
| 6. Ii, <u>k'asawisha</u> ash.<br><small>stem present</small> | Yes, I'm cold.                |
| 7. Minan mash wa shatay?                                     | Where is your <i>blanket?</i> |
| 8. Nicht pamapa.   | In the closet.                |

Conclusion of the First Unit for Elementary Language I.