

YAKIMA INDIAN LANGUAGE      TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS  
VIRGINIA BEAVERT      REVIEW FOR FINALS

A TRANSITIVE VERB (transitive means to carry) as in rapid transit - move along fast) requires an object to complete its meaning. The object of a transitive verb is affected by whatever the verb expresses.

K'usi'in patinawaynana aswanin.

The horse kicked the boy.

We had verb suffixes "kan" "pa", now there is a new suffix "-in" which tells us that there is a "doer" and a "receiver" in a sentence. When we hear or see in writing, the noun suffix, then we must recognize it as a transitive verb sentence because the doer and receiver have these endings, and the verb has a present or past tense ending -sha (present) and -na (past) or the preposition markers listed above.

THE INTRANSITIVE VERB MARKER MAKES AN ASSERTION WITHOUT REQUIRING ANY OBJECT.

Chaan iwa wayxti<sub>1</sub>a.      John is a runner.

Walākwalāk iwaynasha.      The butterfly is flying.

These sentences don't tell us where John is running to/towards. The second sentence does not tell us the butterfly's destination.

Ichiish wa ink.      This is I.

The most frequently used linking verb is "tobe", iwa, wa, wacha. Ink nash wa, Ink nash wacha,      I am, I was....