

YAKIMA-SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE 303
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EXAMINING THE VERB 'WANT' AND 'GO'

Note how the locomotion verb 'go' w i n a, is compared to 'tk'ix- want in the future intent when the verb 'to want' is combined with an action verb or a verb of locomotion, both verbs are conjugated.

1. Winashaash shapap'ikatasha taatpas. I'm going to go wash clothes.

becomes

2. Atk'ixshaash shapap'ikatat taatpas. I want to go wash clothes.

Note also how tk'ix- changes to 'tk'ixsha' wants.

3. Itkwatasha apils. He is eating an apple.

becomes

Itkwata-tá-t'a-sha apils. He wants to eat an apple.

In Sahaptin language interpretation, an additional 'person' exists. It is used only in the first person plural when two people are involved. This is referred to as dual.

<u>Singular:</u>	<u>woman</u> ayat	<u>man</u> iwinsh	<u>boy</u> aswan	<u>girl</u> pt'iniks	<u>who</u> Shin
<u>Dual</u>	ayatin	awinshin	amiisin	pt'ilin	sh'in
<u>Plural</u>	ayatma	awinshma	amiisma	pt'ilima	shiman

When we speak about one person doing something 'he is speaking' isinwisha, note the prefix before the verb speak is an -i-. This is the third person singular prefix. When the sentence involves two people doing something, the prefix is -a- before the noun. Let me illustrate a sentence:

Awinshin pa-wisalatisha. Two men are going hunting.
Note how -pa- replaces -i- when speaking about dual actors.