

SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE 106/109
Virginia Beavert, Instructor-Developer
Heritage College, Toppenish, WA 98948

11-5-98

KINSHIP TERMS

Key to kinship relationship abbreviations used in the Yakima Language Dictionary.

Mo=mother

Mn=man

Mat=maternal

Fa=father

Wo=woman

Pat=paternal

Br=brother

Ol=older

Si=sister

Yo=younger

So=son

Hu=husband

Da=daughter

Wi=wife

Ch=child

Pa=parent

Example: MnBrCh=man's brother's child
WoBroSo=woman's brother's son
MnYoBr=man's younger brother

When a child is talking **about** his immediate family members, he will say:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Na'ilas iwaniksha _____. | My mom's name is _____. |
| 1a. Napłkw'ipa ikukutta tawnpa. | Tuesday she will work in town. |
| 2. Natutas iwaniksha _____. | My dad's name is _____. |
| 2a. Paxalkw'ipa ituxshata Waptuknik. | Friday he'll return from Wapato. |
| 3. Namixas iwa kaatnam. | My (Pat) uncle is tall. |
| 3a. I'iyaxna takmaal Pinapłkw'ipa. | He found his hat on Thursday. |
| 4. Nakakas iwa k'puul. | My (Mat) uncle is short. |
| 4a. Inp'iwixa nch'i wanapa Mita'łkwipa. | He fishes at the Columbia river on Wednesday. . |
| 5. Napisas iwaniksha _____. | My (Pat) aunt's name is _____. |
| 5a. Tamats'aaktpa iwinaxa kaatnamkan.. | Saturday she goes to the longhouse. |
| 6. Naxaxas iwa shix kuukila. | My (Mat) aunt is a good cook. |
| 6a. Pachwaywitpa ikuukixa pyaxi.. | On Sunday she cooks bitter roots. |

Continued:Kinship terms

11-9-98

7. Nayayas iwa shp'awiła. My (*older*) brother is a ball player.
7a. Sapalwitpa ishp'awix̣a. He plays ball on Saturday.
8. Nanas iwa shimnatila. My (*older*) sister is a swimmer.
8a. Wiyat-kan iwiyaninx̣a winaniityaw. She travels far (away) to swim.
9. Napusasmi awa plash tutanik. My (*Pat*) grandfather has white hair.
9a. Itkw'anatix̣a tuk'ashki. He walks with a cane.
10. Na'alas iwa k'puuł. My (*Pat*) grandmother is short.
10a. Kkk'aywa awa taatpas. She has short dresses.
11. Natilas iwacha twati. My (*Mat*) grandfather was a medicine man.
11a. Chawk'a tuman pawa twatima. No more people are medicine men.
12. Nakalas iwacha waashani. My (*Mat*) grandmother was *LH* religious.
12a. Iwalptaykx̣ana miima walptaykt. She sang the old *LH* religious songs.

Vocabulary

shp'aw	ball
shp'aw-ila	ball player
shimnati-	swim (activity: swimming in water using limbs to propel)
winanii-	swim (to swim or bathe in water)
tkw'anati-	walk
tuk'ash	walking cane
k'puuł	short (measurement of stature) (adjective)
k'aywa	short (measurement in length) (adjective)
twati	native medicine man/woman
chawk'a	none, no more (not any)
chawk'a tuman	no more people / nobody
waasha-	dance (modern, traditional/ or ceremonial dance)
waashani	member of a traditional religion who dance.(noun)
walptayk-	sing (modern, traditional (verb stem))
walptaykx̣ana	used to sing (past tense, habitual)
walptaykt	song (noun)

SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE 107/109

Instructor: Virginia Beavert

Student: _____

Date: _____

- Finals Quiz for Fa98

Fill in the blank spaces with the proper word:

Some boys and girls are fortunate to have a father and mother. They have aunts and uncles, maternal and paternal grandparents, older and younger brothers and sisters. Other children are less fortunate and do not have relatives. In order for the students to become familiar with relationships in Sahaptin so that their children in the future will know how to address them, kinship terms are important. Let us imagine the student is a child.

In Sahaptin my (*pshit*) is 'father', and when I address him when I want his attention I call him _____. My (*pcha*) is 'mother', and when I speak to her I call her _____. When my paternal grandparents (*pusha and ala*) come to visit I call grandfather _____, and my grandmother _____. When we go visit my maternal grandparents in their home, I greet grandfather: *Ay* _____, and grandmother: *Ay* _____. I really like my father's brother (*pimx*), who is teaching me to ride a horse, and I call him my _____. My mother's sister is (*paxax*) and when she brings me presents, I say: *Kw'alanuu-shamash* _____ (*thank you my aunty*) I am a girl, my father's sister is my (*pishish*), and when she comes to visit us *she* calls *me* her _____.

When my friends and relatives come to visit in the *morning* I greet each one at the door in Sahaptin: "_____." Or if he/she arrives between *11:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.*, I say: "_____." In the *evening* I greet my visitor by saying: "_____." A *boy* greets his *male friend* saying: "_____." A *girl* will greet her *female friend* or *cousin*, saying: "_____." There are many important things to know about our Indian language that we speak in English everyday without realizing that Sahaptin words are similar. Practice these greetings in your everyday life, and teach greetings to others.

The Head Fill blanks in Sahaptin

The *head* is called _____. These are things found in the head.

1. hair _____ . 2. eyes _____ . 3. nose _____ .
4. mouth _____ . 5. neck _____ . 6. ears _____ .

When we talk about our relatives in our immediate family we take the *possessive* term. Fill blank with the possessive term for the following:

My mother is _____. My father is _____.

Mother's mother is _____. Father's mother is _____.

Father's father is _____. Mother's father is _____.

My mother's sister is _____. My father's sister is _____.

My older brother is _____. My older sister is _____.

Adjectives that describe size and colors

In Sahaptin, there are words to describe *stature*: A person who is *tall*: _____ and someone who is *short* _____. There is a word that describes something that is *large* size _____ and a word that describes something *small* _____.

There are words that describe *color*: *Red* _____, *black* _____, *white* (living thing -animate) _____, *white* (not living- inanimate) _____. There are words of color to describe things that are :*blue* _____, *yellow* _____, *orange* _____ and *green* _____.

There are words with an attachment called a *suffix* at the end of a noun to describe number: One person is *laxs tiin* (it has no suffix) Describe two people in Sahaptin _____; more than two _____.
Translate: "*Maali Klismas ku Kw'alani tsimti Anwikt!*"
" _____ !.

SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE II

Student:

Date:

SP/98 FINALS SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE TEST

View the Lakas pictures closely and match these sentences with the picture. Pay close attention to the nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives,.. prefixes (i-, pa-); suffixes (-sha, -na, -nan, -shana, -shata, -txaw, -pa, -in.) possessives(mi, nmi, --in). These mice are acting out human everyday activity just like we do at home, at work and during day and night. The pictures are scrambled not in the same order as the sentences. Place the number of the sentence that matches the action in the blank space by the picture.

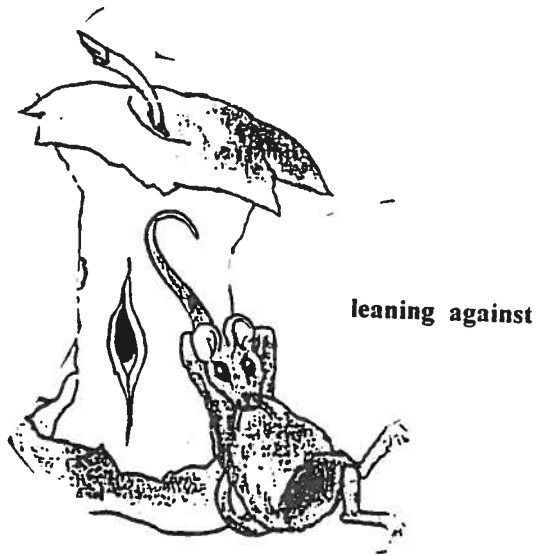
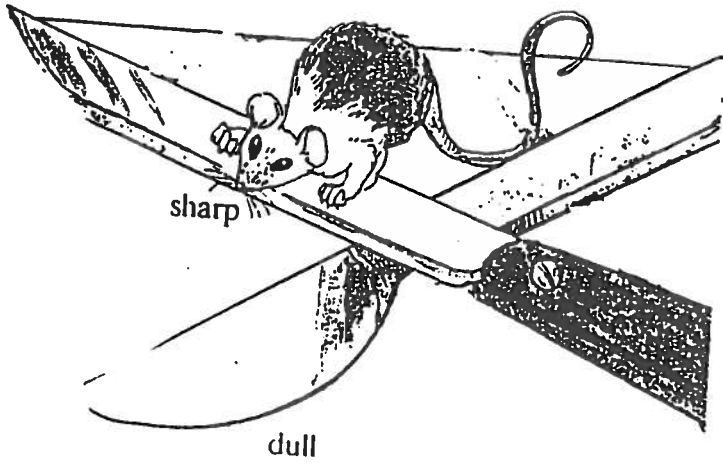
MATCH THESE SENTENCES WITH THE PICTURES

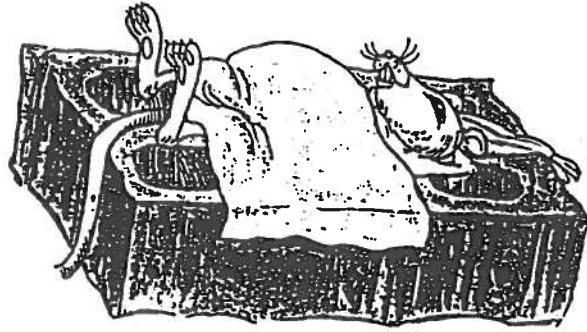
1. Lakas ayik-sha xwiimichnik puuks-pa.
2. Kaatnam lakasin i-pawaynasha k'puul lakasnan.
3. Naxsh lakas pina-ilamayk-sha anachnik tsiis-pa.
4. Naxsh lakas i-la'ayk-sha wat'uy-chnik tsiis-pa.
5. Naxsh lakas iwa kw'ishim; naxsh iwa tma'aak; ku naxsh iwa misamisa.
6. Huuy napu lakasin pa-cha'wiiltx-sha tsiis-nan .
7. Lakas i-waxaanp'a-sha kaanakwa apils-pa.
8. Naxsh lakas iwa chxaaw ku naxsh iwa k'ayu.
9. Nishaykt awa lakasmami; nchi-txaw tta'waxt iwa wiyaawinsh, papachupama iwa ayat, ku miyalas awa iksik-txaw.

10. Napu lakasin pa-lk'iwi-sha ; naxsh iwa ma^{laa} ku naxsh iwa mitl'itl'k-sim.
11. Pinapu lakasma pa-k'ii-sha xwiimichnik miima kayli-knik, ku naxsh lakas i-sapxwnaynaksha imitichnik.
12. Lakas i-pnusha k'taat smaas-pa.
13. Lakas i-ptuxsha yuk'aat xututay-pa.
14. Napu lakasin pa-tusxtusxsha papuuchan ; naxsh i-tusxsha niwitkan ku naxsh i-tusxsha wakatsalkan..
15. Nch'i lakas i-walapak'iksha xwiimichnik xaynmi-pa.

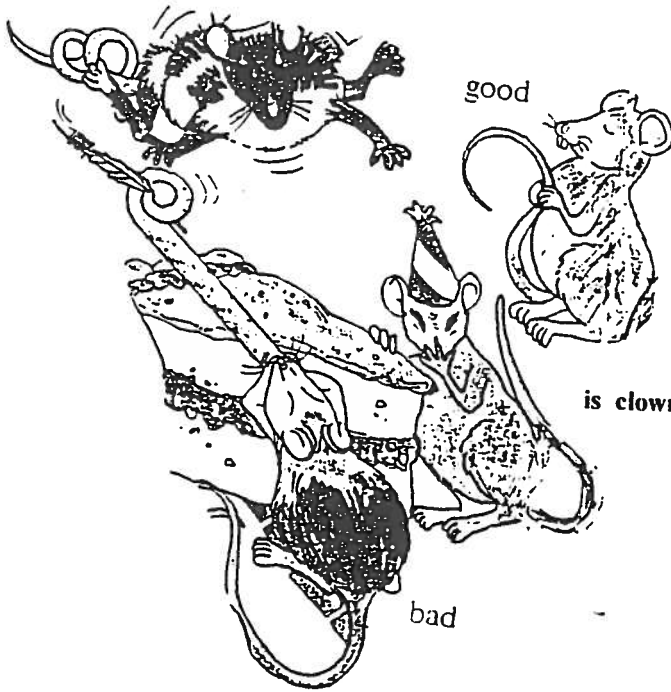
Adverbs and adjectives in following list

16. ch'im ku tkwaan xapilmi. (2 words)
17. ytl'pit ku xyaaw (2 words)
18. k'pis
19. laxuyxt
20. plaash
21. chmaakw
22. k'aap
23. xliip





is sleeping

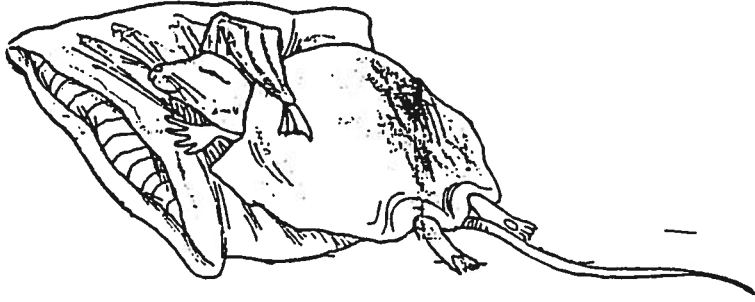


good

is clowning around

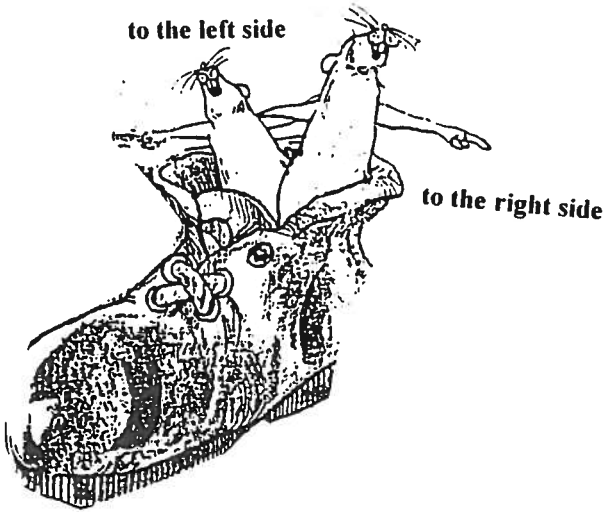
bad

is cuddled

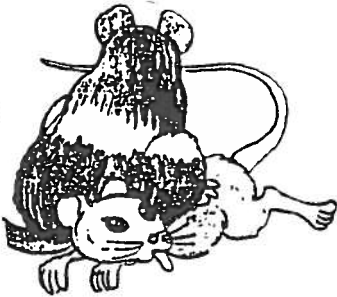


pointing around

to the left side



to the right side



is sitting on top of



peeking out from top of



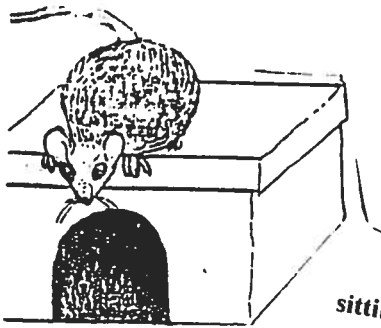
from the bottom



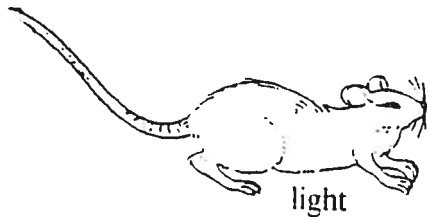


clean

is all muddy



sitting on top of

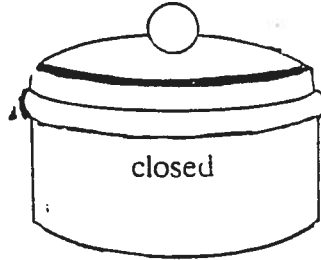


light

dark

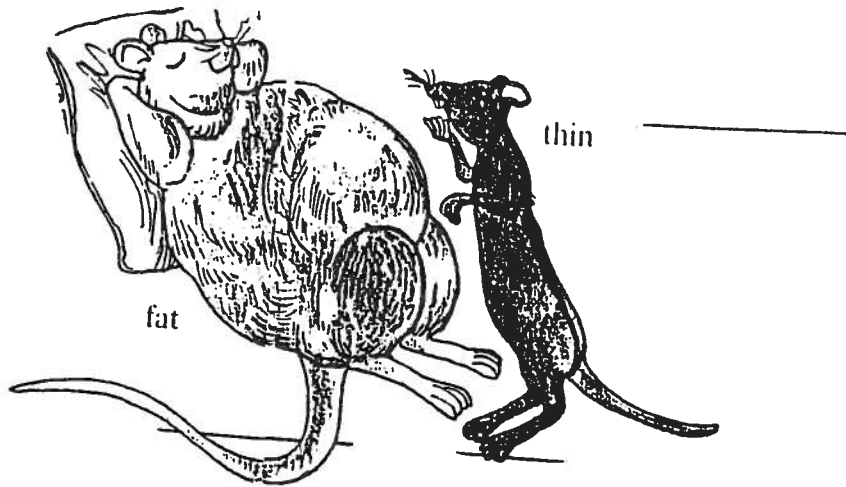
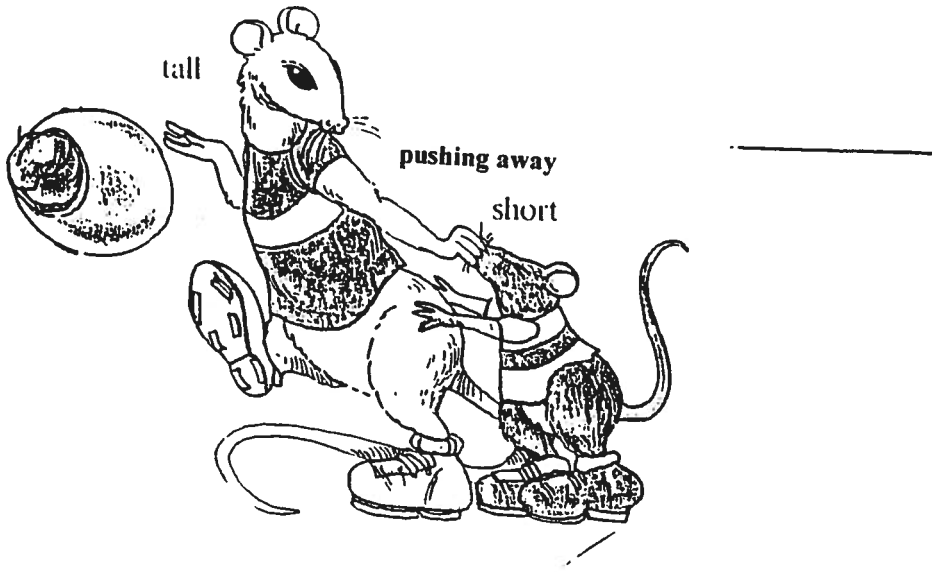


closed

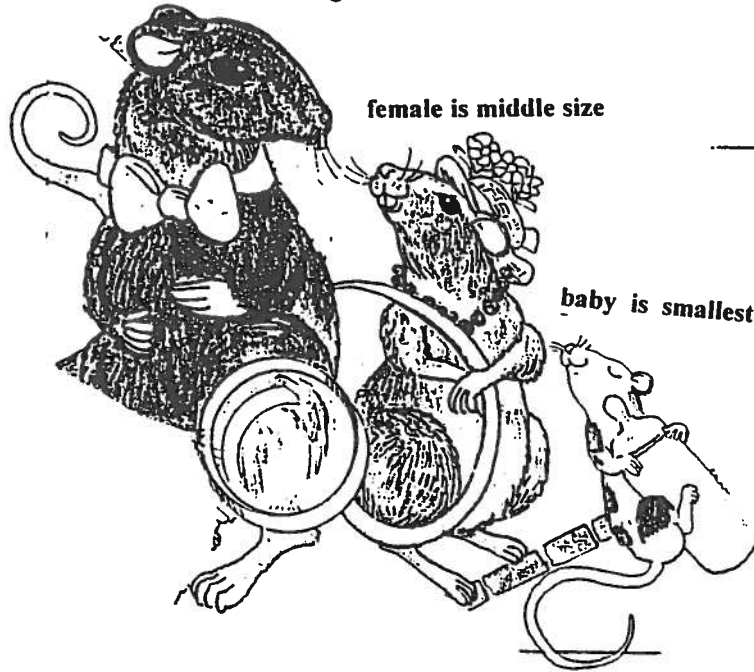


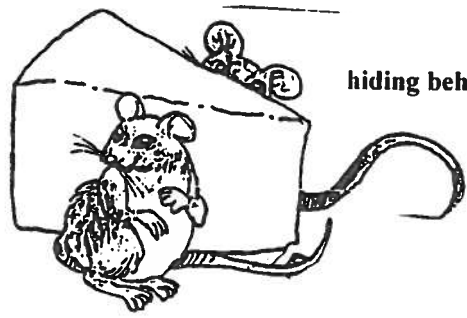
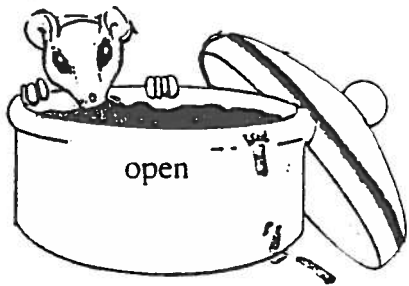
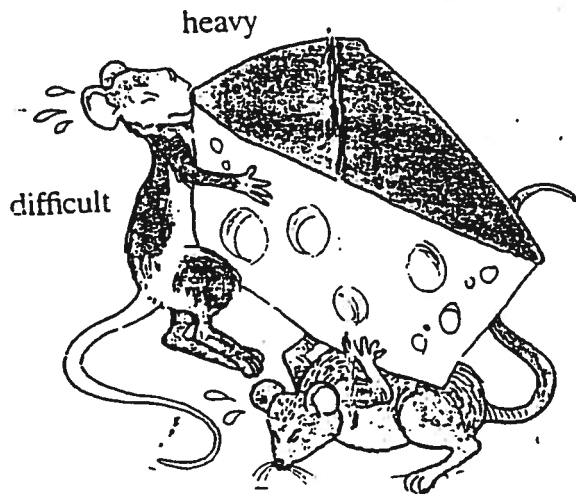
hot





male head of the house is largest





sitting in front of

hiding behind

SAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE II

SP98

Virginia Beavert, Developer-instructor

Heritage College, Toppenish, WA 98948

3-16-98

We have learned many words from Lakaya in the past three weeks. How many words can we remember? Translate into English on the line under the Sahaptin sentence.

1. **Xwiimi chnik púukspa i-la'ayksha Lakaya.**
On top (the) box sits mouse.
2. **Lakaya i-típa-nichasha-sha xwiimichnik xapilmi-pa.**
Mouse is crouched on top of the knife.
3. **Naxsh xapilmi iwa ch'im, ku naxsh iwa tkwaan.**
One knife is dull and one is dull.
4. **Káakim iwa chiish kayx sutl'wanpáwaas-pa**
Full is water in the water glass.
5. **Kwnak chiish-pa i-yawtaan-xa Lakaya.** *There on the water floating mouse*
There on the water floating mouse
6. **Xyaaw iwa sutl'wanpáwaas kwnak ayiksha**
In the drop glass there sits
7. **Lakaya, kaakim nawat chiwatni chiish-ki.**
Mouse full stomach-full with water.
8. **Lakaya i-pnúsha k'taat smaas-pa.**
Mouse is asleep on a hard bed
9. **Naxsh Lakaya i-ptuxsha yuk'aat xútutay-pa.** *soft*
One mouse is sleeping on a soft pillow

10. **Napu Lakaya-in huuy pa-chawiiltxsha tsiis-nan.**
Two mice are having difficulty letting a cheese.
11. **Lakaya i-wáxaanp'asha kaanakwá apils-pa.**
Mouse is leaning against a half-eaten apple
12. **I-k'iisha anachnik puuks-knik naxsh Lakaya.**
Peeking from behind a box is one mouse.
13. **Mitaaw Lakaya-ma pawa: iwinsh iwa wiyanch'i,**
There are three mice. The male is oldest
14. **ku ayatuks papachupamá, ku miyálas iwa láymut.**
and female is middle size and baby is youngest
15. **Nápu Lakaya-in pa-walápak'ik-sha súxaas-pa.**
Two mice are sitting on top of a spoon.
16. **naxsh i-laxuyx-sha, ku naxsh i-k'asáwi-sha.**
One is hot and one is cold.
17. **Underline only the verbs in each sentence.** For example, the verb in the first sentence is *wacha*, (were) past tense of the verb *to be*.

Ikush miimi lakasma pa-wacha, anakush tuman tiinma. Pa-sinwixana ku pa-kkanaywixana anakush namak ikush kuxa. Anku tiinma uyt pa-wiyanawya ichin tiichamyaw, kuuk Spilyayin pa-tamanwiya Lakayamaman anakush awku pawa ikuuk.

This is the way the mice were a long time ago. They spoke and did things just like we do. When the People first came to this world, that is when Spilyay decreed the mice to be like they are today.