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SAHAPTIN LANGUAGE I and II

LESSON I Vowel Sounds

Lesson I, will introduce the student to vowel sounds and dipthongs in the Sahaptin language.

There will be short writing exercises to introduce the student to these new sounds in the spoken Yakima language.

LESSON II: Consonants

Lesson II, will introduce the student to the Yakima alphabet, and the illustrations for writing down the consonants

There are thirty nine (39) letters in the Yakima language alphabet which includes the glottal stop.

At the end of each lesson, the student will be able to recognize the sounds pronounced in the vowels and dipthongs dictated by the instructor.

The student will develop short, simple sentences in Yakima, and translate them from Yakima to English.

There will be a short quiz at the end of each lesson. Student will be given time to review before the quiz.

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LESSON III, NOUN AND PRONOUN

Vocabulary 1

Read and memorize the Sahaptin singular and plural common nouns. It is important student memorize the concept of numbering people in Yakima.

Singular nouns and pronouns:

aswan pt'iniks	boy girl	ayat ichi ikw'ak	woman this that
1. Aswan iwa wat'uyma.		The boy is the oldest one.	
2. Pt'iniks iwa laymut.		The girl is the youngest one.	

Exercise A

Read the list of nouns several times. Take 3x5 card or a piece of paper and cover the English nouns and memorize Yakima nouns. Cover the Yakima nouns and say the English nouns to yourself until you can translate without making a mistake.

<u>Read</u>

Read the simple sentences and record the new words you don't understand in each sentence. Can you identify Sahaptin nouns, pronouns, and verbs in the sentences from the English translation? Save them for discussion with the teacher.

Using the same format in Lesson 1, memorize the vocabulary.

dog

salmon

Vocabulary 2

k'usi horse k'usik'usi xwayama eagle nusux

Exercise B

In the previous exercise the student memorized the personal nouns. The nouns in vocabulary 2, the singular nouns are *creatures*. Memorize them using the same method in exercise A.

Many native languages, including Sahaptin, can be translated simply by an English noun, and we may use the words 'a', 'an' before a singular English noun, and 'the' before a plural noun and adding an 'es' at the end of a word to form a plural.