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# NEW METHOD FOR WRITING EXERCISES
Virginia Beavert (Martin) Heritage College, September 1993

## VOCABULRY

1. iwinsh          man
2. aswan          boy
3. timashła      postman/woman
4. ayat           woman
5. miyanash     child
6. nch'i           large/big
7. iksiks         small
8. chxaaw       fat/obese
9. kaatnam      tall
10. k'ayu         skinny
11. iwa, singular, present tense verb, (to be), is.
12. chaw iwa, negative, present tense verb, (to be), is not.
13. iwacha, past tense, singular verb, (to be), was.
14. i-txanasha, present participle/Vb phrase, is growing/becoming

## WORKING PROBLEMS

| NOUN | VERB | ADJECTIVE |
|------|------|-----------|
| iwinsh | iwa | nch'i |
| aswan | chaw iwa | iksiks |
| timashla | iwacha | chxaaw |
| ayat | itxanasha | kaatnam |
| pt'iniks | | k'ayu |

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FIRST LESSON: Select a noun, using the verb iwa, and any adjective to develop a sentence. Example: Timashla iwa kaatnam. The Postman is tall. Develop five sentences with the same pattern until you have used all of the nouns, using the same singular present tense verb iwa, and different adjectives, until all are used up.

SECOND LESSON: Select the negative verb chaw iwa, "is not" and develop more sentences.

THIRD LESSON: Select iwacha, "was", develop five more sentences.

FOURTH LESSON: Select the verb phrase itxanasha, " is growing/ is becoming" and do the same.

By this time you will have learned to develop sentences in the present, negative, and past tense using simple noun words, and how to combine the adjective to describe the noun. The structure is the same as in English. The important lesson you will learn is how to say the words and how to develop sentence

1.  Mish kin mash wapiitataxanay?

    Is there anything I can do for you?

    Mash is I to you.  Can I help you?

2.  Tu kin mash wapiitataxanay?

    With what can I help you?  Tu kin - with what

3.  Namak na ku taxnay.  We can do it.  (We, together)

4.  Ku taxnay nash; or Ink nash ku taxnay.

    I can do it.  I am committing myself to doing it.

5.  Mǎnik nam wiyanawi?

    Where (specifically) did you arrive from?

6.  Ink nash winasha Wapatu kan.  (knik - coming from)

    I am going to Wapato.

7.  Wash nash Nixyaawi-knik.

    I am from Pendleton.

8.  iwa - is; wa - are; wacha - were; wata - will be

9.  K´usi iwa chmuk.  The horse is black.

10. Ɨk´am ɨk´am wa luts´a.  The moccasins are red.

11. Tikáy tikáy iwacha mǎxɨshpyat. The dishes were green.

12. Nikyawwi pama iwa shati.  The blanket is a Pendleton.

13. Mish nam nu.  Say again.

14. Ana ch´axi mash k´inuta.  I will be seeing you again.

15. tiin - person; tiin-ma - people; Tiin - Indian person

# KEY TO THE YAKIMA PRACTICAL ALPHABET

There are also eight dipthongs. A dipthong is a combination sound that consists of a short or long vowel plus y or w. Some examples of dipthongs in Yakima words are:

ay        páysh   maybe
          sikáyva breadroot

aay       yáay    beargrass

uy        anahúy  black bear
          ts'múy  warm

uuy       húuy    can't
          púuy    snow

aw        cháw    no
          ḵa'áw   fast, quick, swift

aaw       ḵa'áaw  lightweight
          wáaw    mountain goat

iw        kíwkiwlas drum
          wíwnu   huckleberry

iiw       íiwsh   urine

## Numbers

In Sahaptin there are numbers for inanimate, general counting and numbers for animate, life forms.

| | Inanimate | Animate |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | naxsh | laxs |
| 2. | niipt | napu |
| 3. | mitaat | mitaaw |
| 4. | piniipt | pinapu |
| 5. | paxaat | paxnaaw |
| 6. | ptaxninsh | ptaxninstima |
| 7. | tuskaas | tuskaasima |
| 8. | paxat´umaat | paxat´umaatima |
| 9. | ts´mist | ts´mistima |
| 10. | putimt | putmu (putimu) |

To create numbers in the teens use the word ku (and) with putimt (ten). To create plurals of inanimate words, double the word, for example tikay tikay (dishes). To indicate more than ten people, match the number with a human designation, like ayat (woman).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20. | niiptit | → | 30. | mitaaptit |
| 40. | piniiptit | → | 50. | paxaptit |
| 60. | ptaxninshaaptit | → | 70. | tuskasaaptit |
| 80. | paxat´umataaptit | → | 90. | ts´misaaptit |
| 100. | naxsh putaaptit | | | |

Thursday's Test

## DAYS OF THE WEEK

| Monday | Wanak'it | "It is finished" |
| Tuesday | Napɫkw'i | Second day |
| Wednesday | Mɨtáɫkw'i | 3rd Day |
| Thursday | Pinápɫkw'i | 4th Day |
| Friday | Paxáɫkw'i | 5th Day |
| Saturday | Tamáts'aakt | "It's moving closer" |
| Sunday | Sapálwit/ or/ Pachwáywit | "Holy Day" |

## NUMBERS TO TEN

| Naxsh | Ptaxninsh | One | Six |
| Niipt | Tuskaas | Two | Seven |
| Mɨtaat | Paxat'umaat | Three | Eight |
| Piniipt | Tsmɨst | Four | Nine |
| Páxaat | Putɨmt | Five | Ten |

13.

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Beginning Sahaptin
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## Colors

1.  chmuk                    black

2.  plash                    white (plants)

3.  ḵúyx̱                    white (people, animals)
                             (can be a noun, too)

4.  luts´a´                  red

5.  míx̱ish                   yellow

6.  míḵiɬ                    orange

7.  míx̱ishpyat               green

8.  Lámt/lumt                blue

9.  lámt/lámpt               purple

10. chmáakw                  prefix to other colors, to
                             lighten black to grey; to
                             darken white; to lighten
                             blue

11. chmáakwli                a black person

12. chmáakwli´in             two black people

13. chmáakwli´ma             many black people

14. pláash                   not true white, tan or grey

15. lutsa wáakuɬ             resembling red