

Communications 107
Beginning Sahaptin
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Numbers

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

<u>Inanimate</u>	<u>Animate</u>
1. nax <u>sh</u>	lax <u>s</u>
2. ni <u>ipt</u>	na <u>p</u> u
3. m <u>í</u> taat	m <u>í</u> taaw
4. pi <u>n</u> ipt	pi <u>n</u> apu
5. pa <u>x</u> aat	pa <u>x</u> naaw
6. ptax <u>n</u> insh	ptax <u>n</u> instima
7. t <u>ú</u> skaas	tuskaasima
8. pa <u>x</u> at'umaat	pa <u>x</u> at'umaatima
9. ts'm <u>í</u> st	ts'm <u>í</u> stima
10. pu <u>t</u> imt	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. ni <u>ipt</u> tit	→	30. m <u>í</u> taaptit
40. pi <u>n</u> ipttit	→	50. pa <u>x</u> aptit
60. ptax <u>n</u> inshaaptit	→	70. tuskasaaptit
80. pa <u>x</u> at'umataaptit	→	90. ts'm <u>í</u> saaptit
100. nax <u>sh</u> putaaptit		

YAKIMA LANGUAGE - ANIMALS & BIRDSHORSES:

k'úsi = horse

kashkaash = roan horse

máamin = Appaloosa horse

kawxkáwx = palomino horse

DEER:

yáamash = mule deer

múps = fawn

tl'álk = blacktail deer

RABBITS:

áykw = cottontail

wilalík = jackrabbit

FISH:

kálux = blueback salmon

nusúx = salmon

asúm = eel

xwín = sucker

BIRDS:

kw'áshkw'ash = crane

ch'íya = flicker (a bird)

k'ámamul = bald eagle

twiskáka = robin

k'shpalí = buzzard

mimín = dove

p'íyu = nighthawk

t'ixt'ix = swallow

xwáshxay = bluejay

xwayamá = golden eagle

á'a = crow

áy'ay = magpie

DUCKS: xátxat = mallard

táshtash = canvas back

xálish = wolf

t'ít'sh = grass-hopper

yáxa = beaver

wawá = mosquito

p'úus = cat

tl'ítl'ím_{xw} = redwing black-bird

kw'ayawí = mtn. lion

pamtá = toad

tiskáy = skunk

anahúy = black bear

wáaw = mtn. goat