## 4/5/99 POSSESSIVE TERMS IN SHAHAPTIN Heritage College, Toppenish, WA 98948 Virginia Beavert, Instructor

A possesive word in Sahaptin will usually end with -mi, -nmi, after 1st, 2nd, 3rd person noun or pronoun.

"I-nmi taatpas."	My shirt/dress.	
"John-mi taatpas."	John's shirt.	
Ichi iwa inmi taatpas.	This is my dress.	
Ichi iwa inmi m <del>ix</del> ish taatpas.	This is my yellow dress.	
Ichi iwa John-mi chmuk takmaał. This is John's black hat.		
Ichi iwa John-mi nch'i luch'a kapuu.	This is John's big brown coat.	

*pinmink, piinamink, piimink,* are the pronouns that expresses possession in 2nd and 3rd person; combined with the dual and plural possessive verb [awa] 'to be'.

ikw'ak awa John-mi timash.	"That is John's book."
ikw'ak awa p <del>i</del> nmink timash.	"That is his book."
ikw'ak awa piinamink timash.	"That is their (dual) book."
ikw'ak awa piimink timash.	"That is their (plural) book."

[inmiish] mine (pronoun) "one belonging to me."

Inmiish wa timash.	"The book is mine".
Inmiish wa ikwak timash.	'That book is mine."
Question: Shimin ichi awa timash?	Whose book is this?
Answer: Inmiish wa.	"It is mine."

In the first person, present tense, the verb is preceded by [i] wa It is incorrect grammar in Sahaptin to say: timash iwa inmiish/ or ikw'ak timasha inmiish.

Inmiish mine always precedes (goes before) the dual and plural verb wa.