

MASTER COPY

SAHAPTIN FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

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OBJECTIVE:

1. The student is introduced to family relationship terms in the Sahaptin language. The student will learn the history of the Plateau Tribes and how Sahaptin People are related although they might belong to different tribal groups.
2. The student is introduced to the Key kinship abbreviations, and write short sentences using the abbreviations.
3. Student will study the map of the Yakima Indian Reservation and surrounding territorial Divisions of other tribes who are related to the Yakima by kinship, or culture.

KINSHIP TERMS IN SAHAPTIN

Key to kin relationship abbreviation used:

Mo =mother	Mn =man	Wo =woman
Mat =maternal	Fa =father	Pat =paternal
Br =brother	Yo =younger	Ol =older
Si =sister	So =son	Da =daughter
Ch =child	Hu =husband	Wi =wife
Pa =parent		

Examples: **MnBrCh**=man's brother's child.
WoBrSo=woman's brother's son
MnYoBr=man's younger brother

PART I: A child is talking about his immediate family member, he will say:

"Na'ílas iwaniksha Maali."	My mother's name is Mary.
"Natútas iwaniksha Chaan."	My father's name is John.
"Natílas ipayúwisha."	My (Mat) grandfather is ill.
"Nakálas ipnusha."	My (Mat) grandmother is asleep.
"Napúsas inp'iwisha."	My (Pat) grandfather is dipnet fishing.
"Na'álas ikúukisha."	My (Pat) grandmother is cooking.
"Nayáyas ishp'áwisha."	My (OlBr) is playing ball.
"Nanánas ináxtisha."	My (OlSi) is crying.
"Miyánash itiyasha."	The child is laughing.

Vocabulary for addressing relations:

Sahaptin

íła
túta
káka
χάχα

English

mother “mom”
father “dad”
uncle mother’s brother
aunt “aunty” mother’s sister

Sahaptin

tíla
káła
míχα
shísha
pusha
ála
yáya
nána
lítsa
níka
nícha
líya

English

grandfather mother’s father
grandmother mother’s mother
uncle father’s brother
aunt “aunty” father’s sister
grandfather father’s father
grandmother father’s mother
older brother
older sister
younger sister man’s word
little brother man’s word
little brother woman’s word
little sister woman’s word

II. DIALOGUE: Talking to your relative:

“Íła, tun nam kúukisha.?”	Mom what are you cooking?
“Túta, awna wínasha tawnkan.?”	Dad, let’s go to town.
“Pusha, mish nam mísha?”	Grandfather, what are you doing?
“Ála, tun nam anísha?”	Grandmother, what are you making?
“Tíla, awnam táχshi?”	Grandfather, are you awake now?
“Káła, mishnam pnuwát’asha?”	Grandmother, are you sleepy?
“Lítsa, chawnam anáwisha?”	Little sister, aren’t you hungry?
“Líya, awna ík’íwitasha.”	Little sister, let’s go play.
“Xáχα, tun nam átkiysha?”	Aunty, what do you want?
“Míχα, ichimash wa imink kayli?”	Uncle, are these your shoes?

QUESTIONS FOR STUDENTS.

1. Which side of the family is *pusha, ala, tila, kála, lítsa, líya, cháχα, míχα*?