

SHAHAPTIN INDIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION TO TEACHER
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3/15/01 New Word, Difficult Words

- 1 The new word for today is "washatwiyandin-" ride around
Washatwiyandin-shana-ash watim k'usiki (this sounds awkward)
. / or/ K'usi-ki-sh washatwiyandin-xana watim.
I was riding around horseback yesterday. k'usiki = horseback/with a horse
Do not let washatwiyandin-xana, bother you, it still translates the same as *shana*.
Washat /and/ wiyandin = combined = riding around , and k'usiki = all together= riding around horseback.

Can you "waashat-wiyandin? Yes! *Aswan i-waashatwiyandinxa tkaxpa tiichampa.*
The boy travels to dances all over the country.

2. **Difficult words:** Students are still having difficulty with simple sentences to illustrate the 3rd person, singular, present tense prefix. There seems to be a tendency to include 'iwa' when only the [i-] prefix is required.

Chimá, [these] is a pronoun that is animate, and cannot be used for inanimate things, like shoes, shirt, table, chair, plants, or anatomical things.

Students need to review singular and plural prefixes and objectives. Pictographs might be too advanced for these students. When you sat in the 200 class, you found how difficult words pop up unexpectedly.

Objectives need more explanation.

Measurements, like *mít*= how much, compared to *tuush*, some other things

sap'inawi- to measure, by graph, height, length, etc.

Reflexives: *pina*, self, singular, *pima-* plural

Shaash, I am

mít'sixwasha listening

á-mít'sixwashaash I am listening to.....

i-mít'sixwasha, he/she is listening

Tun *iwa ikw'ak* what is that

Tun *iwa* What is it

Tuun nam *átk'ixsha* what do you (selective) which one do you want?

tukin about/with what e.g. *tukin nam pxwipxisha*. What are you worried about.

2nd e.g. *Tukin nam iwat'ashana*. (with) What did he hit you (with)?

tupan on what (selective) on what part of: e.g. *tupan nam iwat'ana?*

(where) On what did he hit you?

wixí to throw (to heave an object away from)

winp- to take (with the hand)

wiwinp to catch (with the hand, while object is moving)

wiikwata eat (polite way to invite someone to eat)

tkwata to eat

wamsh coming (direction, something coming towards the speaker)

wiyanwi arrive (to arrive at a place)

wiitamsh is coming (traveling towards the speaker)

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tk'ix- verb stem for *to want, to covet, to wish for,*
wiitk'ixt (temporary) to be stingy, and give it up later.
e.g. Huuy iwiitk'ixna ap'uus, kut pat áshap-wapawxina.
Without success she was stingy with her cat, but they made her give it up.
-ta is a suffix, usually made after an (action) verb that turns the action into a
noun. e.g. V. tkw'anati-(walk) = N. tkw'anatila = walker
-sha is a suffix, put after a verb that represents the [ing] tkw'anatisha =walking.

xwyach Sweathouse
xwyakt sweatbath;
xwyak- to take a sweat
xwyakáta to go take a sweatbath

xwyakátashaash I'mgoing to go take a sweatbath

Mínan and miin different meaning. Miin = direction

Mínan = location

Miin nam kwiita where are you going?
kwiita go/ strolling in leisurely manner.
e.g. Pa-kwiitama ichiini, ku miin xash pa winana.
They were coming this way, but I wonder where they went?

ch'íich'íil adj. conceit, thinking your wiser than others
xwaami- verb, proud, to be proud of someone/something
e.g. Xwaamish wa inmiki ch'ímti taatpas-ki. I'm proud of my new dress.

pt'iniks one girl
pt'ili'in two girls
pt'ilima more than two girls, plural

pínmink his/hers 2nd person, possessive
piinamink their(s) dual, possessive
pínmipaynk at his (place)
piimink their, plural

áya to scratch, verb, nusux i'ayasha wanapa. The salmon is spawning in the river.

2nd e.g. Aswan pina-ayasha tamtáxpa. The boy is scratching his head.

wilk'anp- V. to scratch, e.g. Pa-wilk'anpsh ípap-a miyalas nan kitisin.
The cat scratched the baby in the hand.

pnu V. sleep
pnusha sleeping
pnuwát'a sleepy, e.g. pnuwát'ashaash. I'm sleepy.
pnuwatasha going to go sleep. Awnash pnuwatasha. I'm going to bed now.

pxwi- to think, e.g. pxwishaash winataash tawnkan. I think I'll go to town.
pxwinuu think about, e.g., chaw nam shix pa-pxwinuusha.
you are not thinking good of me.
you are thinking bad things about me.
you hate me.

pxwipxwi		to worry, e.g. , palalaay nash pxwipxwisha. I'm worrying a lot.
pawyakyu-	V.	coming together, e.g. pa-pawyakyuusha tiinma. the people are coming together people are organizing people are assembling
pawyakyuut tkw'i		birthday, e.g., ápawyakuusha tkw'i. It is his birthday.
walptayk-	V.	to sing e.g. nch'iki pawalptayksha tiinma. people are singing loud.
walptaykuu-		to sing /at/to, e.g., Pa-walptaykuu-sha miyanash-ma-man. They are singing to the children. Mish nam pa-walptaykuuta? Will you sing to me?
tkw'i	N.	day
tiikwi		all day
Am		husband
Inmam		my husband
Asham		wife
Inasham		my wife
Inpap		my daughter
Inmisht		my child/for both boy and girl
Inkala		my maternal grandmother
Intila		my maternal grandfather
Inala		my paternal grandmother
Inpusha		my paternal grandfather