

THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES LANGUAGE LESSON

The Culture & Heritage Language Program Staff will do the language lessons different this year for 2012. In the daily lives of all households there are phrases that each family uses, a phrasebook has been developed, We divided the phrases and will be published throughout the year. In the first few publications will be descriptions, explanations, examples of how the sounds are used in each language, We hope this is helpful to you and your families in learning one or all of our Languages of the Confederated Tribes.

Ichishkiin

Learning to read and write the alphabet is just the beginning to the actual speaking of the language. Learning to speak the language will take time and dedication to become comfortable with knowing and understanding the language. Much of the (Sahaptin) alphabet sounds are the same as English. The following letters represent those similar sounds:
ch, h, k, l, m, n, p, s, sh, t, w, and y
That's almost half of the sahaptin alphabet, so you're about halfway there even before you start.

Many of the sounds are very close to English sounds, but there are some sounds that are special to (Sahaptin) They are the barred-l "l", t-barred-l "t", q, and x.

Also a group of sounds that are rounded they are pronounced with the lips rounded, like getting ready to whistle or blow out a candle. In English, the rounded sounds are o, u, w, and sometimes r. In (sahaptin), the rounded sounds are u, w, kw, kw', qw, qw', and xw.

These sounds are made by putting the lips into a rounded shape, then making the sound. They are one sound not two separate sounds.

Another group of sounds are the hard consonants. These are written with a ' mark after the sound. They are explosive kind of sounds, pronounced by making the sound along with a catchi in the throat or a very forceful burst of air. The hard consonants are c', ch', k', kw', p', q', qw', and t'.

There also are short vowels and long vowels. The short vowels are a, i, and u. The long vowels are aa, ii, and uu. The long vowels are held longer than the short ones.

Bed Time

Au iwa nch'ut - Its time for bed
Nch'uwatak - Go to bed
Aunash ch'uwata - I'm going to bed
Niix nch'unk - Sleep well
Nch'unk - Go to sleep
Kw'llmshaash huuy'nash nch'usha
I cannot sleep
Taxshik - Get up

**Autni Ichishkiin Sapsikwat and
Culture & Heritage Language Program
Immerision Academy Instructors**

thank you all for being witness to the Christmas program the students presented to the Senior Citizens.

The children did get a little stage fright in the beginning, but did very well.

Our department has a couple more programs in the future.

One will be during spring break and possibly during May.

More information will be published on the performance dates, place, etc.

Community Language Classes Ichishkiin Instructor, Suzie Slockish

is teaching Ichishkiin language every
Monday and Wednesday
5:30 pm = 9:00 pm
in the Basement of the Culture &
Heritage language Department

Numu

Paiute Language has 35 distinct sounds. CTWS Paiute alphabet uses letters that look the same as English, but some of them sound a bit different. The exact pronunciation changes a little bit from dialect to dialect and family to family. The pronunciation also changes a little depending on where the words come in the sentences. Also, there are some words that sound the same but have different meaning. Please use the pronunciation you like best according to your family or dialect.

Vowels:

1. a as in (crow) "a" sounds like "a" in "papa"
2. e as in "etza'a" (coyote) "e" sounds like "ee" in "beet"
3. i as in "agai" (salmon) "i" sounds like "i" in "bite."
4. o as in "pongedya" (skunk) "o" sounds like "o" in "rope"
5. u as in "tuhudya" (deer) 'u' has no english equivalent, but a similar sound is sometimes heard in the word "just" when it is pronounced rapidly in the middle of a phrase (i just came)

Bed Time

Tamme pookwokwe - Its time for bed
Habeooka! - Go to bed(lay down)
Numme habeooka - I'm going to bed (lay down)
Pesa u'we - Sleep well
U'weooka - go to sleep
Nu kai u'we - I cannot sleep
Yotzeo! - Get up!

Important information from Higher Education Department

FAFSA Workshop

by: Richard Thompson, ECMC

If you plan on going to college this is a

Tribal Scholarship Requirement

Monday, January 16, 2012
9:00 am to 12:00 noon
Education Building = top floor
Please bring the following information:

Dependent Students:

- > Bring your parents
- > Parents Social Security Number
- > Parents dates of birth
- > If parents are separated or divorced, you will need the month and year of separation or divorce
- > Parents 2011 federal tax return or estimated income; if parents are separated or divorced, you only need tax information for the parent that provide more of your support
- > Parents 2011 W-2's

All students:

- > Social Security number
- > Drivers license number
- > 2011 federal tax return(if completed) or estimated income all 2011 W-2's

Any questions, please call Carroll at the Higher Education Office 553-3311 or stop by and see her at 1110 Wasco Street, on the top floor of the Education Building.

Kiksht

There are three things that make learning Wasco sounds and writing easier:

First, most of the sounds in Wasco are found also in english.

Second, the Wasco sounds that are different from English sounds are alike in one or more ways. So you have to learn only a couple of new ways of making sounds in order to make all the new Wasco sounds.

Third, the writing of Wasco tells you exactly how each word is to be pronounced.

Vowels: Wasco has three full vowel sounds, all of which are like vowel sounds found in English:

a: sounds like "a" in english "father," but shorter.

i: usually sounds like "ee" in english "feet," but may also be like "i" in "it;" the difference between these two "i" sounds which can be important in English does not matter in Wasco.

u: usually sounds like "oo" in english "boot," but may also be like "oo" in "foot" the difference between these two "u" sounds does not matter in Wasco.

In addition, we use the letter e to indicate the short "uh" sound which is written "e" in "mother" or "a" in "sofa" or "o" in "button." Note that in Wasco a sound is always written the same way.

Consonants: Most of the consonant sounds in Wasco are like consonant sounds found in English.

The following Wasco consonant sounds are pretty much like english sounds and are spelled the same way: b, ch, d, g, h, k, l, m, n, s, sh, t, w, y, z.

1. Although **ch** and **sh** are written with two letters, they each represent a single consonant sound.

2. The letter **g** in Wasco always represents the so called "hard" sound as in english "go." The "soft" sound, as in "giraffe," is represented in Wasco by the letter **j**.

3. The letter **s** in Wasco always represents the sound written "s" in "sun."

4. The letter **c** is used to write the sound written "ts" in teh english word "cats."

Bed Time

Aga anzukshidama - It's time for bed
Maika emxaimam - Go to bed (lay down)
Nika enxaimama - I'm going to bed (lay down)
It'ukdix amugupdida - Sleep well
Emguptit! - Go to sleep!
K'aya naika igiwam chnuxt - I cannot sleep
Emglachk! - Get up!

THE CULTURE & HERITAGE LANGUAGE STAFF

Val, Josie, Arlita, Suzie, Anna, Merle, Dallas, Gerald, Pam, Shirley, Wilford, Geraldie, CarlaDean

EXTEND OUR
WARMEST
BIRTHDAY WISHES
TO:
GRANDMA
GLADYS