

~ Culture & Heritage Language Lesson ~

Ichishkiin ~ Warm Springs



~ Student lessons for the classroom ~
Ichishkiin ~ Warm Springs

GOAL: The students will be learn that the Warm Springs Sahaptin language pays special attention to the words that are used to talk about human beings. They will learn that words that refer to humans can describe one, a pair, or a group of humans.

OBJECTIVES: The student will be able to:
1. Understand that there are special endings (-in, -ma) on nouns for human beings, for conceptual control.

PROCEDURES:

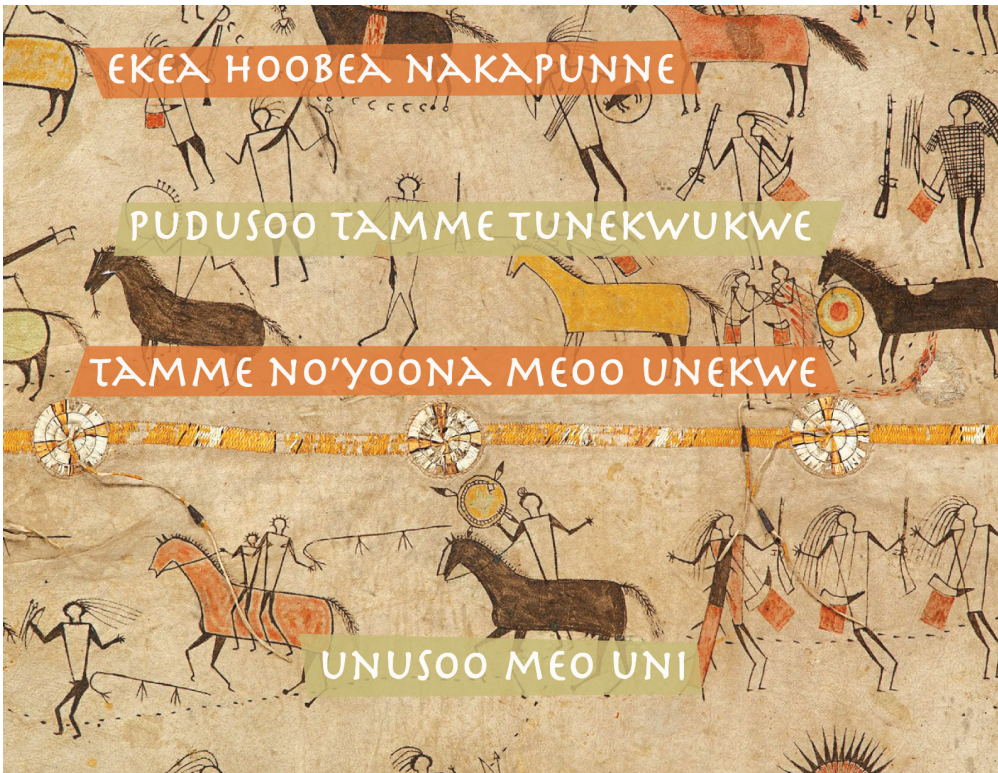
- 1. Introduction:**
Do a quick review of the words used to talk ABOUT family members, and to talk TO family members. Tell the class that in this lesson they learn about special endings to use on words that refer to people.
- 2. Implementation:**
Do a Concept Attainment exercise on the board. Have the students watch as you write up the words and say the words and use them in a simple sentence.

piáp	piápin	piápma
This is my older brother. These are my two older brothers. These are my older brothers.		
kała	kałain	kałama
Grandma is here. Both grandmas are here. All the grandmas are here.		
áyat	áyatin	áyatma
I see a woman. I see two women. I see a bunch of women.		

Ask the students to look carefully at the words as you write them, and to listen as you speak. Tell them that there is a difference between the words in each column. Ask them to see if they can figure out what it different.
After you have put up about 6-7 words, then write a word in the first column and see if the students can tell you what to write in the second and third columns.
When you have about 10 words on the board, review them all, and ask the students what the difference between each of the columns is. They should tell you that they see -in and -ma in the 2nd and 3rd columns. Ask them if they know what the difference in meaning is. If they don't tell them that the -in means there are TWO people and the -ma means there are 3 or more people.
Tell students that Warm Springs Sahaptin language always differentiates between one, two or plural human beings, and any noun that refers to a human being must use one of these forms.
Give the students the Singular, Dual & Plural Handout. Ask them to work in pairs to fill in the answers. Circulate around the room and help students as they work through this exercise.

- 3. Closure:**
Go around the room and have each student read one sentence. Focus on the singular, dual and plural forms of the nouns.
Let students know that they should be aware of these forms, but they don't have to use them perfectly at this stage of their learning.
- 4. Follow-Up:**
Students can write three sentences, using words for family members. Try to make one sentence use a singular human noun, another sentence with a dual human noun, and a third sentence with a plural human noun.

Numu ~ Paiute



~ Nume Paiute classroom lesson is on page 7 ~

Kiksht ~ Wasq'u



~ Student lessons for the classroom ~
Kiksht ~ Wasq'u

šan dauya ižač'axwi?	Whose book is this?
šan daua ažalisák?	Whose bag is this?
šan dauya ižalaklí?	Whose key is this?
šan dauža ižžalaklí?	Whose keys are these?
Dauya naika ičlaklí.	This is my key.
Dauža naika ižklaklí.	These are my keys.
Dauya Charles iyalaklí.	This is Charles' key.
Dauža Charles ižyalaklí.	These are Charles' keys
Dauya Alice ičalaklí.	This is Alice's key.
Dauža Alice ižgalaklí.	These are Alice's keys
Nutwilal.	I am standing.
Mutwilal.	You are standing.
Yutwilal.	He is standing.
Utwilal.	She is standing.
Dutwilal itsilhaus.	The tent is standing.
Nuwilal.	I am dancing.
Muwilal.	You are dancing.
Yuwilal.	He is dancing.
Uwilal.	She is dancing.
šduwilal.	They (2) are dancing.
Paᖶam nkiaᖶ.	I am war-dancing.
Paᖶam mkiaᖶ.	You are war-dancing.
Paᖶam ikiaᖶ.	He is war-dancing.
Nglalam.	I am singing.
Mglalam.	You are singing.
Iglalam.	He is singing.
Aglalam.	She is singing.
šglalam.	They (2) are singing.
žglalam.	They (3 or more) are singing.
Nuqwiᖶalal.	I am swimming.
Muqwiᖶalal.	You are swimming.
Yuqwiᖶalal.	He is swimming.
Uqwiᖶalal.	She is swimming.
šduqwiᖶalal.	They (2) are swimming.
žduqwiᖶalal.	They (3 or more) are swimming.
Nuᖶt alašišba.	I am sitting in a chair.
Muᖶt alašišba.	You are sitting in a chair.
Yuᖶt alašišba.	He is sitting in a chair.
Uᖶt alašišba.	She is sitting in a chair.
Nxᖶᖶlmaᖶ.	I am eating.
Mxᖶᖶlmaᖶ.	You are eating.
Ixᖶᖶlmaᖶ.	He is eating.
Axᖶᖶlmaᖶ.	She is eating.
Ndúksdamit itᖶᖶlᖶ.	I am cooking, fixing food.
Mdúksdamit itᖶᖶlᖶ.	You are cooking.
Čdúksdamit itᖶᖶlᖶ.	He is cooking.
Kdúksdamit itᖶᖶlᖶ.	She is cooking.
Niučqč iladas.	I'm washing a dish.
Miučqč iladas.	You're washing a dish.
Čiučqč iladas.	He's washing a dish.
Giučqč iladas.	She's washing a dish.

~ Kiksht classroom lesson continues on 7 ~