

~ Culture & Heritage Language Lesson ~

Ichishkiin ~ Warm Springs



Kiksht ~ Wasq'u



~ Student lessons for the classroom ~

Ichishkiin ~ Warm Springs

More Words for Part A

áhash eye
 áisha sit
 aitalú wheat
 ákak goose
 alálalal shore; beach
 ámush shell
 an sun
 anásh dusk; sunset
 anáwi hungry
 anipásh Indian potato
 ánm winter
 anpsh large berry basket
 ántanan ancestor
 anwícht winter; year
 apán white mushroom variety
 apáp arm; hand
 ápls apple
 ash navel
 ashnm hawthorn berry
 ashwanfya slave
 áswan boy
 atáuwat toilet bowl
 átauwit precious thing or person
 átmupil automobile; car
 áshnitsh mat; spread; tablecloth;
 áyat woman
 ayayásh dumb; five cents

chau no, not
 chaumún never
 chautún nothing; none
 chchiu cat-tail (plant)
 chchu quiet
 chi here; this
 chiwátmi full of food
 chmti new
 chmuk black
 chmúni smart; good at
 chshí greasewood
 chyánu gills
 chflish cherry

hahán root-stem
 háma hammer
 hananúwi lazy; tired of
 háulish brave; fearless
 hawísha be ready to dig
 hulí wind
 húlisha blow (talking about wind)

Íchishkin in Indian language; in Saha
 ichú sunshine
 ímiksha tan (a hide)
 ínsiks my friend; my pal
 ístama young (animal)
 ititámasha count
 iwáiwish necklace
 iyái pregnant

káitu quickly
 kákyama birds, animals
 likúk chicken
 lilmúk blueberry variety
 lipúm apple

mámn round root variety
 mitichnipamá underwear
 miyálas baby
 miyánash child; baby
 mlaash tongue
 Mllipam Warm Springs people
 mshyú ear
 mun when
 mups fawn
 mísha do
 mfti low

náimuma relatives/ family
 nank cedar
 napt two things
 natít flower
 nawát belly; stomach
 niní aspen; Aspen Springs
 nisháicht village; home
 nnk pine-nut
 nnfsh dew
 nunás sweet-potato-like root
 nuwftkan toward the right
 nyatsh women's leggings; pants
 núshnu nose
 núshnupa beak, bill of a bird

páchi grouchy
 páchwai day; afternoon

sailps kidney
 saísái worm; maggot
 sapálwit feast
 sapl bread; flour
 sawitkmí biscuit made of ground sawít
 sawftk Indian carrot
 shaláwi tired; ailing; sickly
 shápnisha ask a question
 shapsh pack; lunch
 shashk moose
 shashlk moose
 shátai blanket
 shátash berry patch
 shátm summer
 shimin whose
 shin who; what
 shiyápu white person
 shlkpaash eyebrow
 shwa forehead
 shúkat knowledge; power
 shíki badger
 shíshi stew of ground roots with salmon
 shítaikt Warm Springs
 shíwanish stranger

chalútímasha do designs; color
 chápashaiyat rainbow
 chatwílf white-tail deer
 kanu candy
 kápn digging stick
 kapú coat
 Kaslikáwas Hehe
 kaslín gasoline
 kátkatma boys
 kiukfúlas drum
 kkanái busy
 kkush nut
 kliwisá ant
 kskas young; little
 kskás mushroom variety
 ktu fast; quick
 ku and; then
 kupipamá coffeepot
 kúkisha cook
 kúpi coffee
 kúsha do; make
 kútkut work

láimut youngest person
 laklí key
 lalupá ribbon
 lamt blue
 lamtlí denim cloth; blue jeans
 lapatát potato
 lapáwash shoelace; moccasin lace
 laputái bottle
 lapwín frying pan
 latft flower
 latftlatit Indian celery
 lau cloudy
 lawashmúk bumblebee; hornet

pachwáiwit week; Sunday
 paish if; maybe
 palái crazy; drunk
 palalík pine-cone
 paliyáwasha play stick-game
 papsh fir; spruce
 páshwini valued
 pátsi quail
 patátwi noble fir
 pátu mountain
 patún things
 patúnpatun stuff
 páyu sick; very
 payúwi sick
 payúwisha be sick
 pchsh door; gate; opening
 pipsh bone
 píspis chicky
 plas white
 plash white
 plus brain
 pnai pestle
 pshwa rock; stone
 ptat trees

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~ Student lessons for the classroom ~

Kiksht ~ Wasq'u

WASCO TALK #13
 3/22/94
 Immediate past tense

Rudy, mtwít.
 Yutwilal Rudy, iyutwít.

Rudy, stand up.
 Rudy is standing, he stood up.

Lori, mtwít.
 Utwilal Lori, igutwít.

Lori, stand up.
 Lori is standing, she stood up.

Charles, mtwít.
 Imutwít éi?
 N, inutwít.

Charles, stand up.
 Did you stand up?
 Yes, I stood up.

Rudy, mzáit.
 Yuxt alashišba Rudy, iyuzáit.

Rudy, sit down.
 Rudy is sitting in the chair,
 he sat down.

Lori, mzáit.
 Uxt alashišba Lori, iguzáit.

Lori, sit down.
 Lori is sitting in the chair,
 she sat down.

Charles, mzáit.
 Imuzáit éi?
 N, inuzáit.

Charles, sit down.
 Did you sit down?
 Yes, I sat down.

Iyutwít Mike.
 Iyuya iláblašyamt.
 Içaglgga ak'ínułmat.
 Içiuułm iyaxliu.
 Içaxima ak'ínułmat.
 Iyuya ayalašišyamt.
 Iyuzáit.

Mike stood up.
 He went to the board.
 He picked up a marker.
 He wrote his name.
 He put down the marker.
 He went to his seat.
 He sat down.

Igutwít Irene.
 Iguya iláblašyamt.
 Igaglgga ak'ínułmat.
 Igiuunm içaxliu.
 Igaxima ak'ínułmat.
 Iguya agalašišyamt.
 Iguzáit.

Irene stood up.
 She went to the board.
 She picked up a marker.
 She wrote her name.
 She put down the marker.
 She went to her seat.
 She sat down.

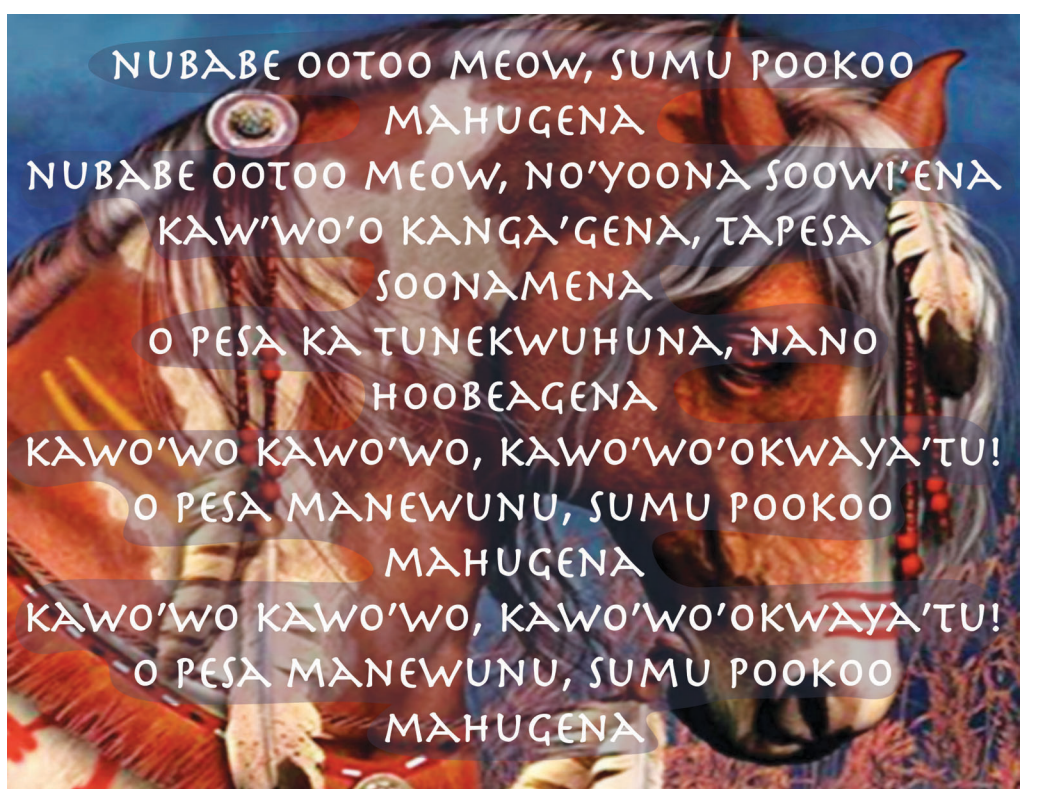
Inutwít.
 Inuya iláblašyamt.
 Inaglgga ak'ínułmat.
 Iniuuunm içxliu.
 Inaxima ak'ínułmat.
 Inuya agalašišyamt.
 Inuzáit.

I stood up.
 I went to the board.
 I picked up a marker.
 I wrote my name.
 I put down the marker.
 I went to my seat.
 I sat down.

Exercise: say and/or write out the Wasco for this serie actions, saying 'You stood up' and so forth. In Wasco, as in English, verbs can tell us about the time when something happens (or happened, or will happen). In English, for instance, if we say "he is standing", we are talking about something going on in the present--right now. If we say "he stood up", we are talking about something that happened in the past. If we say "he will stand up", we are talking about something that is going to happen in the future. We indicate these different times by making changes in the verb: for instance, by changing "stand" to "stood" to indicate the past, and by adding "will" before "stand" to indicate the future. These different verb forms indicate different times. These different verb forms are called tenses. In English, we have three basic tenses: past, present, and future. Wasco has a present and a future tense, like English, but instead of just one past tense it has four. The different past tenses indicate different times in the past. There is one past tense for things that happened a long time ago (a year ago or more), another for things that happened a few months ago, another for things that happened in the past week or so, and another for things that just happened, in the course of one day. Here, we have started to learn the past tense that tells about things that just happened. All the Wasco verb tenses, except the present, are formed in a very simple way. All Wasco verbs (except commands and present tense verbs) begin with a prefix that tells us the tense. The

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Numu ~ Paiute



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