

~ Culture & Heritage Language Lesson ~

Ichishkiin ~ Warm Springs



Kiksht ~ Wasq'u



~ Student lessons for the classroom ~

Ichishkiin ~ Warm Springs

More Words for Part A

áchash	eye
áisha	sit
aitalú	wheat
ákak	goose
aláialai	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
atáuwas	toilet bowl
atauwit	precious thing or person
átmupil	automobile; car
áushnitsh	mat; spread; tablecloth;
áyat	woman
ayayásh	dumb; five cents

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

láimut	youngest person
laklf	key
lalupá	ribbon
lamt	blue
lamtlf	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
palalfk	pine-cone
paliyáwasha	play stick-game
papsh	fir; spruce
páshwini	valued
pátasi	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

chau	no, not
chaumún	never
chautún	nothing; none
chchiu	cat-tail (plant)
chchu	quiet
chi	here; this
chiwátni	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
fmiksha	tan (a hide)
ínsiks	my friend; my pal
ístama	young (animal)
itítamasha	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
múti	low

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

páchi	grouchy
páchwai	day; afternoon

sailps	kidney
saisái	worm; maggot
sapálwit	feast
sapl	bread; flour
sawítkmí	biscuit made of ground sawítk
sawítk	Indian carrot
shaláuwi	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

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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 či?
N, inutwít.

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

Rudy, młáit.
Yuxt alašišba Rudy, iyužáit.

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

Lori, młáit.
Uxt alašišba Lori, igužáit.

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

Charles, młáit.
Imužáit či?
N, inužáit.

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

Iyutwít Mike.
Iyuya iláblašyamt.
Ičaglgga ak'ínužmat.
Ičiunužm iyaxliu.
Ičaxima ak'ínužmat.
Iyuya ayalašišyamt.
Iyužáit.

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'ínužmat.
Igiunužm ičaxliu.
Igaxima ak'ínužmat.
Iguya agalašišyamt.
Igužáit.

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.

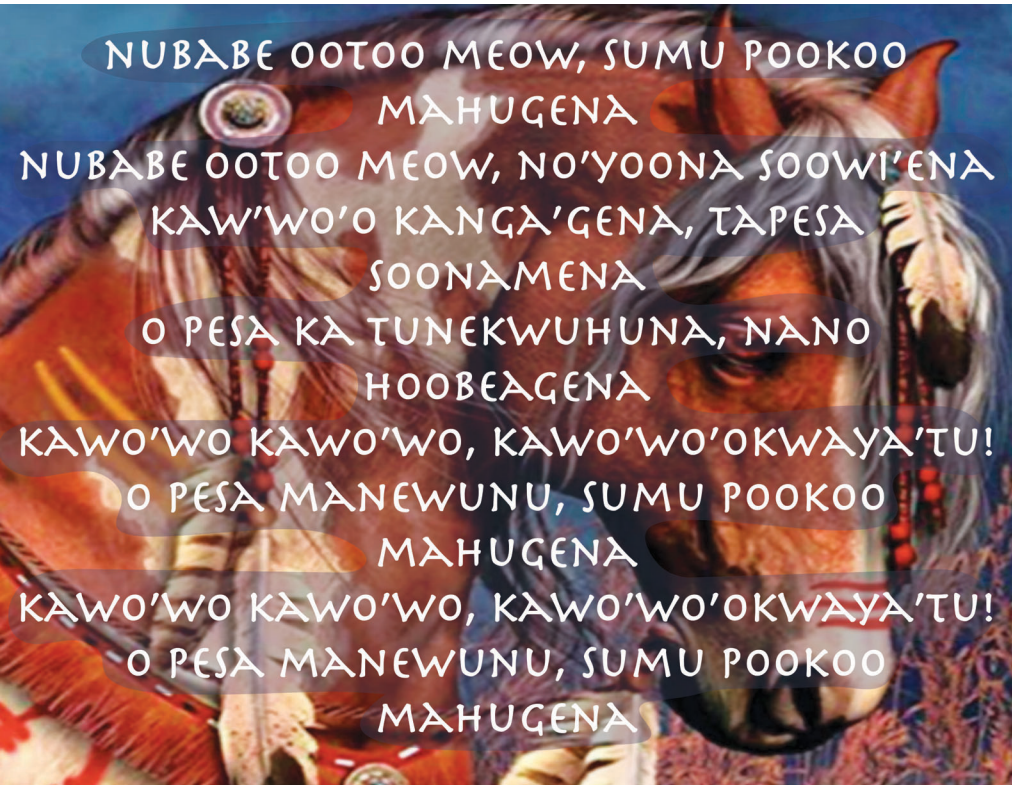
Inutwít.
Inuya iláblašyamt.
Inaglgga ak'ínužmat.
Iniunužm ičxliu.
Inaxima ak'ínužmat.
Inuya aglašišyamt.
Inužáit.

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

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Numu ~ Paiute



~ Numu Paiute classroom lesson is on page 9 ~