This week, we'll continue to talk about our daily schedules and the things we do, but we will add past and future times.

And, your sentences can now have the subjects I, you (1st person), he, she, it and they!

## 1. Sahaptin tense and aspect endings

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3<sup>rd</sup> person (he, she, it) with the verb wina 'go'
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i-wína-sha (is verb-ing) he/she is going
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i-wina-ta (future) he/she will go

i-wina-xa(habitual) he/she goes

i-wina-na (past) he/she went

The **past tense marker** changes (-a, -na, -ya) depending on the verb it is attached to.

i-walptáyk-a i-pnú-na ikú-ya itkw'náti-ya

This is often predictable:

- If the verb ends in *i*, the suffix for past is -ya.
- If the verb ends in a consonant, the suffix for past is usually -a.
- If the verb ends in a, the suffix for past is usually –na.

Unfortunately, it is not always predictable: Look at pnú- and kú- above.

SO, for verbs, you will need to also memorize whether it needs - in before  $-\underline{x}a$  and the proper past tense. Here's what we have so far:

Ichishkiin	English	Needs	Past
*Note that the "-" indicates that this is a verb that usually		- in?	tense
needs suffixes and prefixes to be a whole word!			suffix
áksisaysi-		no	-ya
anáwi-		no	-уа
aní-		no	-уа
íi <u>x</u> - <del>i</del> t <del>í</del> t		yes	-na
ímałak- <del>i</del> níit		yes	-a
<u>k</u> kanáywi-		no	-ya
kútkut-		yes	-na
máytkwata-		no	-na
palyúu-		no	-na
pnú-		yes (reduce to -n)	-na
pnúwata-		no	-na
shp'áwi-		no	-уа
sitkumsáani-		no	-уа
skúuli-		no	-уа
táatpasi-		no *this is changed	-ya
tá <u>x</u> shi-		no	-ya
tkw'anáti-		no	-ya
tkw'anintkw'anin- ámchnik		no	-a
tu <u>x</u> -		yes	-na
twátima-		no	-na
twátima- hawláak timatpamápa		no	-na
waník-		yes	-a
wanpáwaasi-		no	-ya
winaníi-		no	-na
wíwanik-		yes	-a

## 2. New Verbs:

Ichishkiin *Note that the "-" indicates that	English	Needs	Past
this is a verb that usually needs		- in?	tense
suffixes and prefixes to be a whole word!			suffix
wáy <u>x</u> ti-	run	no	-ya
walptáyk-	sing	yes	-a
wáyna-	fly	no	-na
túti-	stand	no	-ya
chíi-	drink (water)	no	-na
₹ <u>k</u> 'íwi-	play	no	-ya

# 3. Other new vocabulary:

k'úsi	horse	lákas	mouse
k'usík'usi	dog	likúuk	chicken
tiskáy	skunk	yáamash	deer
wilalík	jackrabbit	luts'alí	red fox
twís <u>k</u> a <u>k</u> a	robin	watím	yesterday
wala <u>k</u> wála <u>k</u>	butterfly	mays <u>x</u>	tomorrow
kálu <u>x</u>	blueback salmon	napłkw'ipamápa	last Tuesday
anahúy	black bear	watimpamápa	yesterday
<u>x</u> át <u>x</u> at	duck	anashtipamápa na <u>x</u> sh anwíktyaw	evening next year
pítpit	chick	inwinpamápa	last year
<u>k</u> 'ayík	foal, calf		

#### 4. Grammar Notes:

A. Combined tense markers:

There are also 4 combined markers. You need to recognize these, but we won't ask you to create sentences using these tenses yet. The most common is -shana:

i-kútkut**-shana** he/she was going

i- kútkut - inxana he/she used to go

i- kútkut **-shata** (you translate this one!)

i- kútkut - **inxata** (you translate this one!)

**B.** Clitics In first and second person sentences (I and you), the person-marking clitic follows the tense and aspect marking, if the verb is the first word in the sentence:

wína-na-ash wína-sha-na-ash pnú-sha-am 'I went' 'I was going' 'you are sleeping?'

**C. Wáxtwiit:** Every Ichishkiin word has one stressed syllable. We don't need to write accent marks on single-syllable words. However, most verbs have more than one syllable when they are in a sentence! When you add person marking and tense, the stress remains on the verb root and you need to indicate it on the written word:

ipnúna 'he slept'

### 5. Review words:

am	husband	káła	maternal grandmother
ásham	wife	pat	older sister
рар	daughter	руар	older brother
isht	son	áyat	woman
púsha	paternal grandfather	<del>i</del> wínsh	man
ála	paternal grandmother	<u>x</u> ay/ tłaks / <u>x</u> itway	friend (m-m/f-f/gen.)
tíla	maternal grandfather		

## Dialogues (3:13 on wk 5 recording)

1.

A: Mish nam <u>k</u>kanáywi<u>x</u>a anáshtipa?

B: Chaw nash kkanáywixa anáshtipa.

A: Waat nam páwiiwapiitata<u>x</u>nay ína<u>k'</u>it inmí homework?

B: Ku mish.

Are you usually busy in the evenings?

I'm not usually busy in the evenings.

Would you please help me finish my home work?

2.

A: Shix páchway (xay/tłaks)!

B: Shix páchway.

A: Mish nam anáwisha? Wash nash mɨł

shapsh łp'áanakpa.

Good day, friend!

Are you hungry? I have some lunch in my

backpack.

B: Áana kw'áła! Láakna<u>x</u>aash inmí shapsh

máytski.

Oh, thank you! I forgot my lunch at home iníitpa

this morning.

3.

A: Mish nam mays<u>x</u>máys<u>x</u> skúuli<u>x</u>a? Ink nash awkwłáw niipt łkw'i skúuli<u>x</u>a na<u>x</u>sh sapálwit. Do you go to school every day? I only go to school two days a week.

B: Ii, ink nash skúuli<u>x</u>a mays<u>x</u>máys<u>x</u>. Ina<u>k</u>'itát'ashaash n<del>i</del>wít inmí skúulit. Yes, I go to school every day. I want to finish school as soon as possible.