

## Who is the “do-er”: indicating the subject of a sentence in Ichishkiin

### I. Verb prefixes:

If the subject is he, she, it, or they, the subject is indicated by a prefix attached to the verb:

**Pasínwixana** ku **patkwánatixana**.

**Iwachá** nch’iiii **tánawit**.

**iwisalílshana**

### II. Clitics

If the subject is I, you, or we, the marker that indicates the subject will be a **clitic**. Clitics attach to the end of the first word in the sentence, which is not necessarily the verb (the markers for ‘he/she/it’ and ‘they’ always attach to the verb).

<b>-nash, -ash, -sh</b>	‘I’
<b>-nam, -am, -m</b>	‘you’ (one person)
<b>-pam</b>	‘you all’ (more than one person)
<b>-na</b>	‘we’ (includes speaker and hearer, inclusive, “you and me and maybe others”)
<b>- natk OR -natash, -atash, -tash</b>	‘we’ (includes speaker and others but not hearer, exclusive “me and someone else or me and other people: but not you”)

Áwna wínasha (aw = now)

Áwnatash wínasha

**However** - When either “we” clitic is hitched onto the verb, this distinction goes away, and the reduced form -tash or -atash is used for both inclusive and exclusive we. If the person speaking needs to make the distinction, they can do so by putting another word first in the sentence. After a story has started, whether the hearer is involved or not is usually clear from earlier context. And, this avoids conflict with the past tense - na.

**III. Subject pronouns can also be used.**

<b>Ink nash</b> wínasha táwnkan	I am going to town
<b>Napiiník na</b> wínasha _____	We two (you and I) are going__
<b>Namák na</b> wínasha _____	We (all of us) are going_____
<b>Pmak</b> pawínasha _____	They (not we) are going_____ -

Pronouns in Sahaptin are distinguished by single, dual, and plural as well as I, you, we, s/he/it, they (person). Here is the set you need to know:

I	ink
we two	napiiník
we all	namák
you	imk
you two	iminík
you all	imák
s/he/it	pink
they two	piiník
they all	pmak

**Know how they fit in sentences:**

These are subject pronouns, **OFTEN NOT USED!** They are used to be formal, to clear away potential misunderstanding, or for emphasis.

These do not take the place of clitics or verb prefixes. If you are adding a pronoun, you still need a clitic or verb prefix:

*ink nash* waníksha Joana.

*pmak* patkwátana ílachxi saplil.

Usually the pronoun will be the first word in the sentence. The clitic (if the subject is I, you, or we you need a clitic) likes to be the second thing in the sentence. It will go after the pronoun.

1. Paysh mash ink wiláalakwta kush ink awku txánata Asúm, ku nam paysh imk txánata Waxpúsh.”

2. Pink iwisalílshana áxmi Nch’iwánaknik.

3. Pasiñwixana ku patkwánatixana anakúsh imk ku ink
4. Ink nash anáwisha.
5. Aw nash wíwinasha íkuuni
6. Pawachá tiin
7. Mish nam íchi mísha íchna?
8. Chaw nam túxta

### Homework for Thursday:

Translate the following sentences. If there is not a pronoun, add the correct one (Use the list on p. 2 if you need to). Remember that the *clitics* should be the second thing in the sentence.

If there is a pronoun, circle it.

1. Kwnak iwisháynaka
2. Láak nash áwiyach'aakta yukaasínsnan.
3. iwínana iksíks wánapa
4. iwiyálamayka
5. wiyálamaykaash
6. Aw nash k'asáwi
7. itkwátana ku iláts'muyna
8. Aw nam imk anwíkta íchna.
9. Awna pawilawíixta
10. Chaw nam ásaptayakta shiin.
11. Shix nam wáta tiin.