

**1. More about you:**

M ník nam wa?  
Where are you from?

Wash nash Siyát kník.  
I'm from Seattle.

Wash nam skuuli á?  
Are you a student?

Wash nash skuuli á xwímitxaw skuulipamápa Úlikanpa.  
I'm a student at the UO.

**2. Ttáwaxt:**

Ánam ku shín m ishápniita imíkink psh tki uu pcháki, íkush nam áwiinpta:  
(If someone asks you who your mother or father is, this is how you can answer:)

Shin mash wa psh t?

Who is your father?

Inmí psh t iwaníksha Chaan.

My father's name is John.

Shin mash wa pcha?

Who is your mother?

Inmí pcha iwaníksha Máali.

My mother's name is Mary.

Íkush iwá ánach'xi náxshk'a wiinpt:  
(Here's another answer:)

Shin íkw'ak iwá áyat?

Who is that woman?

Íchiish wa inmí pcha, iwaníksha Maali.

This is my mother, her name is Mary.

Shin íkw'ak iwá wínsh?

Who is that man?

Íchiish wa inmí psh t, Chaan iwaníksha.

This is my father, his name is John.

Here are some other relationships:

am	husband	púsha	paternal grandfather
ásham	wife	ála	paternal grandmother
pap	daughter	tíla	maternal grandfather
isht	son	ká a	maternal grandmother

\*\*There are many other relationship terms – utilize the dictionary to find others that apply to your families\*\*

### 3. Wa 'íshwiti t́inma ititámat (Human numbers )

There is a special way to count if you are counting humans. They are also sometimes used in legends or in the Longhouse. For numbers 1-5 and 10, there is a special word, for other numbers a suffix is added: 6-9, 11 and above add –ima to the number you already know.

Here are those numbers:

laxs	1
nápu	2
m taw	3
pínapu	4
páxnaw	5
ptáxninshima	6
túskaasima	7
paḡat'umáatima	8
ts'm stima	9
pútmu	10

#### Grammar note: Plurals

If you are trying to say how many of something there are in a sentence in Ichishkíin, here's what you have to think about.

#### 1. Is it human?

If no, go to 2.

If yes, is there one?

Use the human number for one - laxs – and the noun. Use iwá.

*Laxs skuuli á iwá.*

Are there two?

Use the noun with the dual suffix –in (-yin if the noun ends in a vowel). Use pawá.

*skuuli áyin pawá.*

Are there more than two?

Use the human number for however many there are. Use the plural suffix –ma on the noun. Use pawá.

*Ts'm stima skuuli áma pawá.*

**2. Is it animal?**

If no, go to 3.

If yes, is there one?

Use *naxsh* (the non-human number) for one and the noun. Use *iwá*.

*Naxsh yáamash iwá.*

Are there more than one?

Use the non-human number for however many there are. Use the plural suffix *-ma* on the noun. Use *pawá*.

*Ts'm st yáamashma pawá.*

**3. It is a thing.**

Is there one?

Use *naxsh* (the non-human number) for one and the noun. Use *iwá*.

*Naxsh timat'áwaas iwá.*

Are there more than one?

Use the non-human number for however many there are. Double the noun, keeping the stress on the first use of the word. Use *iwá*.

*Ts'm st timat'áwaastimat'awaas iwá.*

Here's the same information presented in a different way:

If it is...	and there are this many...	use this set of numbers....	Change basic noun in this way....	use this verb....
human	1	human	no	<i>iwá</i>
	2	human	Use the noun with the dual suffix <i>-in</i> ( <i>-yin</i> if the noun ends in a vowel)	<i>pawá</i>
	more than 2	human	Use the plural suffix <i>-ma</i> .	<i>pawá</i>
animal	1	non-human	no	<i>iwá</i>
	more than 1	non-human	Use the plural suffix <i>-ma</i> .	<i>pawá</i>
thing	1	non-human	no	<i>iwá</i>
	more than 1	non-human	Double the noun, keeping the stress on the first use of the word.	<i>iwá</i>

**5. Ititámat kw'ínan wyaskliktpamápa (Telling time on the clock):**

Múnk'a aw iwá?

What time is it?

Aw páwyawaawsha kwáta naxshipa.

It is quarter past one.

Aw páwyawaawsha w tk naxshipa.

It is half past one.

Aw páwyawaawsha m taat kwáta naxshipa. It is three-quarters past one.