

## LESSON 10 (KIPO)

### *Vocabulary:*

#### Verbs

**KIPÍiaw** (an.), **KIPÓiaw** (in.) = there are ten  
**áiIPI** = to enter  
**áiKOPU** = to fear, be afraid  
**AUZI (AZI)** = to swim, bathe  
**SIXINA** = to be black  
**MAHXINA** = to be red  
**OTAHKUINA** = to be yellow  
**OZKUINA** = to be blue, green  
**KUMONUINA** = to be blue, purple  
**MAZÍINA** = to be handsome  
**ANAZINA** = to be pretty  
**ZÁNISZINA** = what color is it?

#### *Other Words:*

**kípo, kípí** (an.), **kipói** (in.) = ten,  
**otahkui-** = yellow  
**ozkui-** = blue, green  
**anat-, anap-** = pretty

#### *Verbs With Suffix -M:*

A few verbs use -M instead of -W or -WA in the 3rd and 4th persons, usually with reference to an animate subject. Color verbs, as we shall soon see, do this consistently, and a few others that follow this pattern are given in this and the next lesson: e.g. "to enter": nitáiIPI but áiIPI<sub>m</sub>, áiIPI<sub>M</sub>iaw, áiIPI<sub>M</sub>inai; "to fear": nitáiKOP' but áiKOPU<sub>m</sub>, áiKOPU<sub>M</sub>iaw, áiKOPU<sub>M</sub>inai; "to swim": nitÁUZ' but ÁUZ<sub>m</sub>, ÁUZ<sub>M</sub>iaw, ÁUZ<sub>M</sub>inai (the initial áu- has evidently become absorbed into the root AZI to form AUZI.) All such verbs are intransitive. The command forms for the three just given are slightly irregular: kóput! piít! azít!

#### *Color Verbs and Their Type:*

Many of the verbs of this kind are listed in the vocabulary for this lesson. Notice that their stems all end in -NA (the A is short). The 3rd and 4th persons follow the rules given in the paragraph above, with -M for animate subjects: e.g. nitSIXINA but SIXIN<sub>A</sub>m, SIXIN<sub>A</sub>m<sub>iaw</sub>, SIXIN<sub>A</sub>m<sub>inai</sub>. These verbs may be translated "It looks black etc." Color verbs, however, and their type also have one inanimate form for the third person singular, which terminates in -ZI + -W: e.g. SÍXINAZi<sub>w</sub>. You may have noticed that numeral verbs have an -M in their animate forms and so follow a similar pattern. We'll review them in the next lesson.

#### Nouns

**omahkína** = old man  
**akóxkina** = chief  
**kyáiyó** = bear  
**apohkyáiyó** = grizzly  
**owa** = egg, eggs  
**úniki** = milk  
**sínopa** = (kit) fox  
**pikíazis** = stone ax  
**pikiáxin** = mush  
**iszí** = fire, coals  
**omahxíkimi** = lake

**mahk-, mahx-** = red  
**otahkuinazi** = an orange  
**kumonui-** = blue, purple

***Plural Imperatives:***

We have learned to make the singular imperative by adding -T to the verb root. To make the plural, used for addressing more person than one, you put a -K in place of the -T. e.g. anik!, nipupuyik!, sinakit! The plural imperatives for the verbs of this lesson with slight eccentricities are these: kópuk!, píik!, azík!

***Exercises:***

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Conjugate all the new verbs of this lesson (remembering that MAHXINA often uses the prefix áu- without dropping the initial M-).

Count several dishes and both ask and reply about their colors.

## LESSON 11 (NIZIKOPUTO)

### Vocabulary:

#### Verbs

**NIZINA** = to resemble, looklike  
**IKANA** = to shine (ik- + ANA)  
**MOXINA** = to be mean  
**(ai)PUINA** = to suffer  
**XASXIMOKA** = to be green (as grass)  
**XÍXINA** = to be white  
**áiXISZIKÓ** = it is day.  
**áiKOKO** = it is night.  
**ANA, ANAm** (an.),  
**áiANÁNÁZIw** (in.) = to be clear, bright;

#### Nouns

**xiszikúm** = thunder  
**-xoko** = friend, relative, kinsman;  
**nixoko** = my f.&c.  
**oxokói** = his/her f. &c.;  
**nixokóai** (obv.), nixokówa (voc.)  
**xasxímoko** = grass (new),  
**mókakin** = pemmican  
**xísziko** (in.) = day, light  
**kokó** (in.) = night  
**kokúmikísun** = moon

### Other Words:

**nizi-** = one  
**xasximok-** = green  
**nist-, nistok-** = two  
**áni (eni)** = like, as

**-kóputo** = suffix for numerals within a decade  
**nitowa** (a.), **nitúi** (in.) = same  
**xik-** = white

### Review of Numerals:

Partly to review and partly to pick up more information, here is a survey of the numerals with their animate and inanimate and verbals forms. We have to remember that the number One will have only singular forms and all the rest of the numbers will have only plurals. The animate forms end in vowels (-A for number One, -I for the others), but usually these final vowels are suppressed and so are represented here by the apostrophe:

	Counting Form	Animate Adjective Verb	Inanimate Adjective Verb	Combining Form
1.	nitóxka alternates: ('tóxka, nisía)	nitóxkam' nitóxkam'	nitóxkai nitóxkaw	nit-, nizi-
2.	nátoka	nátokam' nátokamiaw	nátokai nátokaiaw	nazi-, natok-, nat- nistok-, nist-, ist-,
3.	niuóxka	niuóxkam' niuóxkamiaw	niuóxkai niuóxkaiaw	niuoX-, ni-
4.	nisó	nisuim' nisuímiaw nisoyím' nisoyim'taw	nisói nisóíaw	nisi-, nis-
5.	nisitó	nisizí nisizííaw nisitóyim nisitoyímiaw	nisitói nisitóíaw	nisit-, nisizí-

6.	naw	nai' naiiaw	náw' náwiaw	nai-, naw-
7.	ihkizíka	ihkizíkam' ihkizíkámiaw	ihkizíkai ihkizikaiiaw	ihkizik-
8.	nániso	nánisoím' nánisoímiaw	nánisói nánisóíaw	nánisi-
		nánisoyím' nánisoyímiaw	nánisoyi nánisoyóíaw	
9.	píhxo	píhxi píhxiíaw	píhxói píhxóíaw	píhxi-, píhx
10.	kípo	kípi kípiíaw	kípói kípóíaw	kip-

*-M Stem Verbs:*

The new verbs of this lesson, NIZINA, MOXINA and áIPUINA are M-stems and so conjugated like áIKOPU and áIPI. So too are ANA, ikANA, XASXIMOKA, XÍXINA, which are like the other color verbs and include the 3rd person singular form for the inanimate: XASXIMOKAZIw and XÍXINAZIw.

*Exercises:*

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Count ten dogs, ten eggs, ten large birds, ten small birds, ten persons, ten white men, ten Piegans, ten Indians etc. Conjugate all the new verbs and make them into sentences using numerals with their subjects.

Read: Oki, nixoko! Pít! Ahsikoko!

## LESSON 12 (NAZIKOPUTO)

### Vocabulary:

#### Verbs

**AKAIYÍMiaw** (an.), **AKAUÓ** (in.)  
= they are many, much  
**ANÁTOHSIMIaw** (a.), **UNÁTOHSiaw** (in.)  
= they are few  
**ANÁUKIw** = there is half.  
**áiPOTA** = to make a fire  
**potáni** (in.) =(camp)fire  
**MANISIw'** (an.), **MANÍw** (in.) to be new, young  
**IKÓMSIw** (an.), **IKOMÍw** (in.) = is round  
**áiPAPIS** (**nitáiPAPIS**, **áiPAPISAm**) = to yell, shout

#### Nouns

**manikápi** = young man (unmarried)  
**potázis** (an.) = stove  
**apinako** = morning  
**matapinakoi** = the next morning

### Other Words:

**anat-**, **anz-** = few, little (in amount)  
**anauk-** = half, fraction  
**ahsap-** = kind, generous  
**makap-**, **mak-** = bad  
**itamáp-**, **itami-** = happy  
**ximat-** = happy  
**kom-** = round

### Adjectives:

Adjectives occur both as combining forms (always prefixes) and as independent. The prefixes present no problem, and we have already encountered a few of them: e.g. *sixi-* as in *Síxi-Píta*, and *napi-* as in *napikoan*. The independent forms may also be used as nouns or verbs and should agree in gender, number and even person with the noun they refer to. Most of the independent forms terminate in *-API* and have combining forms that end in *-AP-*. Thus, *sokápi*, which can stand alone as adjective or adverb, meaning "good, fine, OK", or as a noun meaning "a good thing". Or it can be conjugated as a verb, either animate or inanimate. To make it animate, we have to insert an *-S-* after the *-AP-*:

1. nitSOKÁPS'

2. kitSOKÁPS'

3. SOKÁPSIw

4. SOKÁPSIímai

nitSOKÁPSIhpinan

SOKÁPSIop

kitSOKÁPSIhpuwaw

SOKÁPSIiaw



## LESSON 13 (NIKÓPUTO)

### Vocabulary:

#### Verb

- AMÁUPI** = to be quiet, behave well, be silent  
**IZINIKA** = to relate, tell (stories), narrate  
**áuYOSI** = to cook  
**ANÍTAKI** = to hurry  
**AWAUPI** = to swing  
**NIZITÁPI** = to be alone  
**KOKUTÓ (áiKOKUTO)** = to freeze (of water etc.)  
**kokuito** = ice, glacier  
**INÍPIZI** = to freeze (of people and animals)

#### Nouns

- ahkúünima** = pipe  
**sahkína** = married man  
**stamik** = bull, steer  
**skim, skini** = cow, mare  
**napim** = male (pl. napímix)  
**napínyuan** = sugar  
**inapínyuan** = candy ("long sugar")

### Other Words:

- nitóhzi** = on the right  
**akap-** = often  
**kanai-, kanau-** = all  
**matóni** = yesterday

- nawóhzi** = on the left  
**pináp-, pinápohzi** = downstream, east  
**apínakosi** = tomorrow  
**nóhk-** = please!

### Pointers on NIZITAPI:

This word can be either a noun or a verb: "a lone person" or "to be alone". Obviously it is compounded of NIT- + MATAPI. To conjugate it, you do not have to drop the initial N-, but instead you can say: niNÍZITAPI = I am alone, I am one person. If you do drop the initial N-, you will get the forms nizÍZITAPI, kizÍZITAPI etc., which are also acceptable but present a confusion with nizÍZITAPI = I am an Indian, derived from nizítapi = real person. The confusion can be avoided by adding -KOAN or -AKI to the noun to get nizítapikoan or nizítapiaki, and its verbal forms. Another way to avoid the confusion would be to use nistówa and the appropriate form of the noun without any verbal form.

### Gender in Animals:

In terms for animals (hoofed animals at least), -STÁMIK is often suffixed to indicate the male and -SKIM or -SKINI to designate the female. Both terms should be added onto the construct case: e.g. ponokaistámik, ponokái-skim.

### Negative Imperatives:

To say "don't" do this or that, you simply prefix PIN- or MIN- to the positive imperative (and it is evidently optional whether you use PIN- or MIN-): e.g. pinÚYIt!, pinUPIk!, pinOTot!, miniKOKIt! How To Say "Please": Prefix NÓHK- to the ordinary imperative form. Some irregularities do occur, and occasionally OH- is inserted between NÓHK- and the verb stem: e.g. nóhkAPOTAKIt!, nóhxÍPIIt! (please come in), nóhkitUPIt! nóhkohKÓKIt! (please give it to me), miniókat! piniókat!

### ***KANAI-, KANAU- and Its Type:***

The adjectival prefix KAN-, “all, every”, usually adds either -AI or -AU to itself. Thus we get kanai-iníw = all the buffalo; kanái-tapi = all the people; kanai-apikoaix = all the white men; kanái-izítapi = all the Indians; kanau-akiix = all the women; kanau-otasix; kanau-pokaix; etc. KAN- can even be incorporated into compound verbs; ái-kan-istAPOiaw = they all went away. There is no rule known as to when KAN- uses AI and when it uses AU, but AU does occur before an O. whereas AI is more frequent. A few other adjective-prefixes follow this pattern: AK (AKAI-, AKAU-), NIT- (NITAI-, NITAU-: e.g. akáitapi (crowd, throng), akáitapisko, nitái-ina (lone chief or lone man). KAN- often takes the prefix OH-.

### ***Exercises:***

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Give the positive, negative, singular and plural imperatives of all the verbs of this lesson. Then give the forms with “please”. Then do the same with UIY, UPI, OTO, SAPI, KOKI, APOTAKI, NIPUYI, áiPUYI, itAPO, ANI, SAKO, MAHKIZI, IPI. Name the four world directions. Conjugate “to be Indian” and “to be alone”. What alternative expressions can you use to avoid confusion?

### ***Collectives:***

Collective nouns are often formed by the suffix -SKO: e.g. akaitapisko (town), konsko, miszísko (timber), ohkotósko (rocky place). Others, usually referring to people or animals, are formed by prefixing OT- etc. and suffixing -SINA, -SIN: e.g. ótapísina (all the people), ótaxisina (all the women), opokásina (all the children), únnasina (all the men— U- = 3rd person as does OT-), ónokásina (all the elk), onokámitasina (all the horses), ótomitasina (all the dogs).

## LESSON 14 (NISIKOPUTO)

### Vocabulary:

#### Verbs

**OMATO** (áuMATO) = to begin, start  
**áiSIKO** = to stop, quit  
**OHKOT-** = can, be able  
**SIKUPI** = to rest  
**siképit!** = stop!  
**áiKISTAPSI** = to be ready  
**(M)ÍIw** = is hard, strong, tough(in.)

#### Nouns

**nistúnan** = we, us (exl.), -**nani**(obv.)  
**xistúnan** = we, us (inclusive)  
**xistóaw** = you (pl.)  
**ostóawai** = they, them  
**-atuyi** = tail  
**awatuyi** = deer  
**áisikotuyi** = mule deer

### Other Words:

**kistap-** (**xistap-**) = ready, finished  
**zániszi** = when? (in past)  
**zánisziš** = when? (in future)  
**(m)j-** = hard, strong  
**miskap-** = strong, muscular  
**siszik-** = tired (of)

### More Verb Combinations:

This note is a continuation of Lesson VII. Please refer back to that lesson for review. Here are more examples of verbal stems that can be incorporated with the principal verbal stem to make compound verbs: -OHKOT- (IHKOT-)= can, be able. Very like AKOT-, but notice the common prefix OH (IH) in front of K-: e.g. nitohkotOHKIMA: ihkótAUZIm; nitohkózOK'. SISZIK- = to be tired (of): e.g. akáisiszixINIHKIw (he has already got tired of singing). SIKO, SIK- = to stop, quit: áisikAPOXKASIw (he quits running about); áisikAZIMOIHKAw. OMATO, OMATAP-, áuMATO = to begin, start: omatapOXKASIw; nitomatapAZ'. KISTAP- = to finish: áikistapOXKASIw. There are a good many other similar combinations, but from now on you should be able to discover them for yourself. Notice, for instance, the use of APO (AP-) meaning "around, about", with OXKASI: AP-OXKAAI. It may be that APOTAKI is a combination of AP+OTAKI or AP+OT+AKI. So what about APATO? And observe the root AWA which refers to a swaying or rhythmical motion. We have several words based on it. Can you name them? It may even turn out that the common verbal prefix AU derives from this source suggesting some sort of reversible motion. See SIKO (SIK-) in áisikotúyi and in SIKUPI. Now take it from there on your own.....

### POINTERS on KISTAP-:

This word can easily be used as an animate verb or adjective-verb "to be ready": áikistapsi. In an assimilated form (that is, K assimilated to X producing XIST- or XISTAP-, it may also be used to indicate a past tense, often preceded by AKAI- and perhaps also by IT- or IZ-, "then, there". All three of these prefixes may occur separately or together in past "tenses": e.g. iz-akai-xistap-aUYIw = he had already finished eating. But in the present elementary introduction to the Blackfoot language we shall not try to develop such complicated forms, recalling rather that it is useful to the student to realize that they do occur.

*Exercises:*

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Using nitAUZ' as a starter, supply the 1st person singular forms for these variations:

CAN swim  
SHALL swim  
SHALL BE ABLE to swim  
CANNOT swim  
TRY to swim  
START to swim  
STOP swimming

AM TIRED of swimming  
FEEL LIKE swimming  
DO NOT WANT to swim  
HAVE to swim  
HAVE to swim?  
HAVE TO TRY to swim?  
HAVE TO QUIT swimming?

Now do the same for 3rd person plural.

Conjugate the future and past of SIKUPI, APO.

Translate: Are you ready? Are you ready already? When will they be ready? handsome young man: good-looking woman; handsome person (or people); pretty girl.

## LESSON 15 (NISIZÍKOPUTO)

### Vocabulary:

#### Verbs

**INÍPIZI** = to feel cold  
**(i)STUYÍ** = to be cold (of weather & things), be winter  
**áistuyí** = ice cream  
**áiSTUYISI** = to be ashamed  
**XISTUSÍ** = to feel hot, warm  
**XISTUYÍ** = to be hot (of weather & things)  
**áixÍMAZÍTAKI** = to be glad,  
 pleased (with, rejoice greet, thank  
**XINI** = to grunt  
**(M)IKÓw** = it is hard, strong, difficult

#### Nouns

**(i)stúniki** = milkshake  
**áixini** = pig  
**áixinyósaki** = bacon  
**kiní** = rose, tomato  
**miszís** = tree, log (if an.); stick, wood (if in.);  
 an.pl. **miszix**, in.pl. **miszisz** = firewood  
**sixi-**, **xi-** = tree, wood

### Other Words:

**(i)stúyi-**, **stu-** = cold  
**itami-**, **itamáp-** = happy  
**makápi-xiszikó-w** = (it's) bad weather.

**xisto-** (**kristo-**) = hot  
**itami-xiszikó-w** = (it's) good weather.  
**zánizíwa xiszikó?** = how's the weather?

### Using Intransitive Stems Transitively:

Luckily for us, we do not have to wait until we get to the transitive verb stems in order to use objects with verbs, though in fact that would be the normal thing to do. But it is acceptable, sometimes, to use an intransitive verb with a noun object expressed. This is often done with common verbs, like SAPI, SAMI, UYI, SIMI: nitáiahsuyi íxisako; kitáiahs-sim' úniki; kitsapihpa matápi? áisamiaw iní. Notice that in the last instance and whenever you use a third person verb, the noun object will become fourth person.

### Gender Special Adjective Verbs:

Some adjective-verbs have special forms, not only for animate and inanimate, but also for persons, animals and inanimate trees. The words for "to be big", "to be small", "to be hot", "to be cold" all belong to this class. Here are the third person forms:

ÓMAHKSIm	to be big, old	of persons
ÓMAHKIMIw		of animals
ÓMAHXIXIm		of animate trees
ÓMAHXIXIw		of inanimate trees
ÓMAHKo		of inanimate things
INÁXZIm	to be small	of persons
INÁKIMIw		of animals
INÁXIXIm		of animate trees

INÁXIXIw		of inanimate trees
INÁKOHZIw		of inanimate things

Note the use of -XIXI- for trees (probably from the root SIXI or XI) and the suffixing of -M for living things. In the adjective-verbs for “hot” and “cold” there is a little difference:

STÚSI <sub>m</sub> and STÚSIw	to be cold	of animates
STUYÍw		of inanimates
STÚKIMIw		of liquids (inanimate)
XISTÚSI <sub>m</sub> and XISTÚSIw	to be hot, warm	of animates
XISTUYÍw		of inanimates
XISTÚKÓMIw		of liquids (inanimate)

Note the use of S<sub>m</sub> for persons and -KIMI (-KOMI) for liquids.

***Exercises:***

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Conjugate all the verbs of this lesson, being careful to note those that are impersonal (have only third persons).

## LESSON 16 (NAIKOPUTO)

### Vocabulary:

#### Verb

**ÁNAUKOw** = it's a half.  
**ANAUKÁTUm** = it's half past (the hour)  
**PÓKIMIw** = is small (of animals)  
**PÓKISIw** = is small (of animate things)  
**(i)SOKSÍm** = is heavy (of persons);  
**(i)SÓKIMIw** = is heavy (of animals);  
**(i)SOKÓw** (in.) = is heavy  
**áuzISKÁTow** = it's half-past (the hour)  
**SAHXZÍm** (an.), **SAHXZÍw**, (**SAHKOZÍw**) = is light (not heavy)

#### Noun

**otakohsin** = hour  
**ihotáixiszikúmpi** = clock, watch  
**áisaixisto** = show, movie, theater, television  
**-stoki** = ear  
**nohtókis** = my ear  
**-ihkíni** = head, horn, top, hair (an.)  
**stúkimi** = cold water  
**xistokómi** = hot water

### Other Words:

**pok-** = small  
**sahk-** = short  
**tazik-** = middle, in the middle  
**za ánistapaupíwaz?** = How is ... (3rd peson)?

**sahxz-** = light (not heavy)  
**spi** = high, tall  
**skóhzi** = back, behind (time)  
**ino-** (**inoi-**) = long

### Telling Time:

Time (by the clock) is indicated by using the verb itÓTow in 3rd person singular; thus, *Za-itotówaz?* = What time is it? Or for variety, you may say *Za-itotówazix?* and you may add *ihotáixiszikúmpi*. In reply, simply use the inanimate form of the appropriate numeral (which will also be its obviate or 4th person form), and then, if you wish, you may repeat the verb in either the present (*itótow*) or the past (*akáiiitótow*). Thus, for example, *Nátokai itótow*. To indicate the half hour or just that the hour is well past, substitute the verb **ANAUKÁTUm** for **itÓTow**. More precise indications of time are not normally used. There are, however, words for the major fractions of an hour **anáukotakohsin** (half hour); **inakánaukotakohsin** (quarter of an hour). E.g. *nitóxkai áuziskátow*.

### More Adjective-Verbs:

Several new adjective-verbs appear in this vocabulary. The verb meaning "is high, tall" seems too involved for the vocabulary list so is given here: **SPÍTaw** (of persons); **SPÍMIw** (of animals); **SPIXÍm** (of animate trees); **SPIXÍw** (of inanimate trees); **SPÍw** (inanimate generally). **SAHKÍMIw** = is short (of animals); **SAHXIXÍM** (for animate trees and wooden objects); **SÁHXIXIw** (of inanimate trees and wooden objects); **SÁHXIw** (of animate generally); and **SAHKÍw** (of inanimate generally). **INÓIMIw** (**INÓYIMIw**) = is long (of animals); **INOXÍM** (of animate trees and wooden objects); **INOXÍw** (of inanimate trees and wooden objects); **INÓSIw** (of animate generally); and **INOYÍw** (of inanimate generally). Cheer up! There's not much more to come.

*Exercises:*

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Translate: What time is it? It's four-thirty (2 ways). The day is long, the night is short. The day is short, the night is long. The stick is short. The tree is tall. The mountain is high. See the high mountain! The trees are tall. The mountains are high. It's seven o'clock. The shadows are short at twelve o'clock. LongKnife. They are Long Knives.

## LESSON 17 (ihKIZIKIKOPUTO)

### Vocabulary:

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives and Adverbs
<b>ONISTAw</b> = is holy, spiritual <b>onistán</b> = a spirit <b>onista-</b> = holy, supernatural, spiritual	<b>(i)stuím(i) (stuwimi &amp; stuyími)</b> (an.) = winter, year <b>nipó</b> = summer <b>motó</b> (ln.) = sprang <b>mokó</b> (in.) = autumn <b>-oh-xísi-</b> = nose, beak <b>nohxís</b> = my nose <b>aikatósi</b> = spirit, God <b>síkimi-w</b> = black horse <b>xikihkíni</b> = bald eagle (a white tailed eagle is also a bald eagle).	<b>iksáp-</b> = funny <b>nipúsi &amp; áipúsi</b> = in the summer+ <b>motúsi &amp; autúsi</b> = in the spring + <b>mokúsi &amp; aukúsi</b> = in the autumn + <b>(i)stuyís(i)</b> = in the winter + <b>za aniszi-stuyimiw</b> = how old is he/she?
<b>IZZÍw</b> = there is, are <b>IKÁPI</b> = to be funny <b>STUYÍMI</b> = to pass the winter <b>NIPUMI</b> = to pass the summer <b>áiPUw</b> = it is summer. <b>áUTOW</b> = it is spring. <b>áUKOW</b> = it is autumn. <b>mázIZZÍhp (a)</b> = there isn't any; all gone.	<b>stuim-</b> (an.), <b>stuyi-</b> (in.) = winter adj.	

### Notes on the Vocabulary:

The forms marked + are really subjunctives: e.g. “when it is summer”, etc. The verb NIPUMI drops initial N-, thus: nitáiPUMI or nizÍPUMI. The verb STUYÍMI, which is used to count age, is conjugated nítSTUYÍMI etc. What would this mean? Za kitaniszi-stuímihpa? Notice that to say “It is winter”, you use the verb “to be cold” (i) STUYIw. New Names for Animals: From the roots given in this lesson you can form a number of animal names: ómahkstoki = mule; inóhxisi = elephant; ómahkatáyo = mountain lion, puma, cougar, tiger; nípumaki = chickadee (summer lady); motoísiszi = junco (spring bird), miómita (tough horse or dog); méxikazí-w = duck (red or pink feet); ímáhkikhkína-w = sheep, goat, bighorn (IMAHK = OMAHK) apómahkikhkíni = mountain goat. Saying “old”: To say “is old” (3rd person), use ÓMAHKSI<sub>m</sub> (ÓMAHXI<sub>m</sub>) for persons; ákaiápiw (of male human and of animals but not of women). This latter form derives from “already” and NAPI. For either animate and inanimate things, except animals, you may use ákaisíw.

### To Express Age in Years:

Here are the 3rd person singular forms of the verbs expressing age from one to seventeen: (1) áiitSTUYÍMIw, (2) ái-stokiSTUYÍMIw, (3) áioxkaSTUYÍMIw, (4) áisoSTUYÍMIw, (5) áisitoSTUYÍMIw, (6) áuaiSTUYÍMIw, (7) áukizíkiSTUYÍMIw, (8) áuanistoSTUYÍMIw, (9) áipihxo-STUYÍMIw, (10) áiipoSTUYÍMIw, (11) áizikoputoSTUYÍMIw, (12) ászikoputo-áii koputoSTUYÍMIw, (13) áisekoputoSTUYÍMIw, (14) áisizekoputoSTUYÍMIw, áiaikoputoSTUYÍMIws (17) áukizíkikoputoSTUYÍMIw. This list looks pretty scary, but if you have memorized the combining forms of the numerals and remove the initial N-'s, you should not have too much trouble with them.

*Exercises:*

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Each student should ask another about his or her age, and each in turn should reply. Since we know only the numbers up to seventeen, fictional ages will fortunately be in order.

Conjugate the new verbs of this lesson in any possible or practical forms. Analyze each of the verbal expression for expressing age in years and extract from it the particle that stands for the number. Make a list of these. Can we say these things in some other way?

Explain: Nitókan nitayikinaw (my guardian spirit speaks to me).

## LESSON 18 (NANISIKOPUTO)

### Vocabulary:

<b>áiSIXTAKI</b> = to bite	<b>isápiázis</b> (in.) = mirror	<b>amo</b> (an. & in.) = this
<b>ómaiyaúk</b> = there he/she comes!	<b>itáisapiopi</b> = theater	<b>oma</b> (an.), <b>omi</b> (in.) = that
<b>ómakauk</b> = she comes!	<b>nosazix</b> = my glasses	<b>unat-</b> = few, little bit
<b>SAHPSÍw</b> (an.), <b>SAHPIw</b> (in.) =	<b>itáuyopi</b> = cafe, restaurant	<b>itúnazi</b> = less, minus
to be weak	<b>sópazis</b> = chair	<b>inákohzi</b> = a little bit
<b>áuanisikoputoSTUYÍMÍ</b> =	<b>anákimazis</b> (in.) = lamp, candle	<b>anáukohzi</b> = half, half way
to be 18 years old	<b>pataki</b> = potato, (also a name for	<b>sahp-</b> = weak
	“Carrier Woman”)	
	<b>saám</b> (i) = medicine, war bonnet	

### Nouns Formed from Verbs:

We have already seen that the simple root of the verb can be used as the noun agent. Other types of nouns can also be derived from verbs, as is shown in this vocabulary and in others: (1) Attach -SIN or -SINI to the verb stem to produce both abstract and concrete nouns like *sinák-sin* and *pikiák-sin*. (Note that the final -I was dropped from both *SINAKI* and *PIKIAKI*. (2) If the verb stem ends in -W, the suffix is simply -N or -NI, e.g. *potáni*, *ayikínan*. (3) Instrumental nouns can be formed by suffixing -ZIS: *potázis*, *pikíazis*, or (4) by prefixing IHT- and suffixing OPI (from -OP of the 1st person plural inclusive): *ihtáixizikúmiopi* or (5) by prefixing IT- and suffixing -OPI to form place nouns: *itáisapiopi*. These forms are not always regular—or have you noticed? Their plurals are sometimes erratic so will have to be looked up in the dictionary.

### This and That; the Demonstratives:

AMO (this, this one) is declined this way: (no fixed accent)

	singular	plural
3rd person an.	AMO	
4th person an.	AMOI	AMOXI
all in.	AMO	AMOSZI

OMA (that, that one, the) is declined (no fixed accent):

3rd person an.	OMA	
4th person an.	OMI	OMIXI
all in.	OMI	OMISZI

### Exercises:

Can you guess the meaning of the following nouns derived from verbs you already know?  
*okán(i)*, *papókan(i)* or *papáukan(i)*, *isapiázis*, *itáuyopi*, *potáni*, *potázis*. Look up their plurals.

Conjugate the new verbs.

Translate: these boys, these horses, those dogs, those trees (an. & in.), that man, that girl, this woman.

## LESSON 19 (PIHXIKOPUTO)

### Vocabulary:

**áipihxikoputoSTUYÍMI** = to be  
19 years old

**sápit & sázit!** = look!

**místAPOtot!** = take (it) away!  
subtract

**mázit!** = take it!

**áiAPI** = to see

**zánizi-PIUOw** = how far is it?

**-KÓPUZliaw** (an.), **-KÓPUTOiw**  
(in.) (verbal forms of -kóputo)

**apís** = rope

**ipuahsin** = word, language,  
speech

**-ski** = face

**-apini** = eye(s)

**makski** = ugly

**námaw** (an.) = gun

**námai** (in.) = bow

**upsi** (in.) = arrow

**nohpsi** = my arrow,

**ohpsí** = his/her arrow

**mamí** = fish

**zánizím (i)** = how much?

**zánizima** (an.), **zánizówa** (in.)  
= how many?

**zánizi-tapi(wa)** = how  
many? (of people)

**ahsa** = what?

**za kaniszíhpa?** = how are you?

**zániziwa(z)** = how is it

**-kópuzi** (an.), **-kóputoi** (in.)  
(forms of -kóputo)

### Review of Numbers:

This lesson will be devoted to a review of numbers, which could become very confusing if not well memorized. First let's count with a typical animate object, recalling that it is not necessary to use plurals with numerals:

nitóxkam' píta  
natokam píta  
niuóxkam píta  
nisoyím píta  
nisitóyim píta  
naw píta  
ihkizíkam píta  
nánisoyim píta  
pihxim píta  
kipuyim píta etc. (continue with nizikópuzi píta ..)

Or you can use combining forms: nazi-píta = two eagles.

Now let's count with a typical inanimate object:

nitóxkai óhkotok(i)  
nátokai óhkotok  
niuóxkai óhkotok  
nisóí óhkotok  
nisitóí óhkotok  
naw(í) óhkotok  
ihkizíkai óhkotok  
nánisoi óhkotok  
pihxói óhkotok  
kipói óhkotok (continue with nizikóputoi óhkotok ....)

Now for the numeral verbs:

Animate

nitóxkam  
nátokamiaw  
niuóxkamiaw  
nisuímiaw  
nisizíiaw  
náíiaw  
ihkizíkamiaw  
nánisoímiaw  
pihxíaw  
kipíiaw  
nizikópuziaw etc.

Inanimate

nióxkaw  
nátokaiaw  
niuóxkaiaw  
nisóíaw  
nisitóíaw  
náwiaw  
ihkizikaiiaw  
nánisoíaw  
pihxóíaw  
kipóíaw  
nizikóputoiaw etc.

Now for the verbs to count ages (and this time, instead of capitalizing the verb stem, I shall capitalize the numerical components):

áiITstuyími  
áiSTOKIstuyími  
áiOXKAstuyími  
áiSOstuyími  
áiSITostuyími  
áuAistuyími  
áuKIZÍKIstuyími  
áuÁNISOstuyími  
áiPIHXOstuyími  
áiIPOstuyími

áiZIKOPUTOstuyími  
áiSZIKOPUTOstuyími  
áiIKOPUTOstuyími  
áiSIKOPUTOstuyími  
áiSIZIKOPUTOstuyími  
áiAIKOPUTOstuyími  
áuKIZÍKÍKOPUTOstuyími  
áuÁNISÍKOPUTOstuyími  
áiPIHXÍKOPUTOstuyími  
áiSZIPOstuyími

In the last column, it is your job to isolate the two parts of the numerical component of the teens.

**Exercises:**

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Tell the time around the clock for hours and half-hours. Tell ages 1 to 19. Count animate objects 1 to 19. Count inanimate objects 1 to 19.

Conjugate the numeral verbs 1 to 19.

Do this simple arithmetic using the examples as your guide:

2 + 2 = 4                      nátokai ki nátokai nisó.  
5 - 2 = 3.                      nisitó itúnazi (or místaputot) nátokai niuóxkai.  
3 + 4 = 7.                      \_\_\_\_\_  
8 - 2 = 6.                      \_\_\_\_\_

$10 - 7 = 3.$

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$5 + 4 = 9.$

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$5 + 1 = 6.$

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