

## LESSON 50 (NISIZÍPO)

### Vocabulary:

- KONO:** \_\_\_\_\_, **níohKONOAw**, **nítóhKONIhp** = to find  
**komózi-** = honest, sincere; **komózitapi** = an honest person  
**nitóhKONITAKI** = I am sorry, contrite, mourn  
**nitáiSAPÓNISTA** = I conjure, make medicine  
**motokís, -otoki-** = skin, hide (an. generally, but in. after a certain stage of curing); **notokís** = my skin; **ókotokís** = rawhide; **otókis** = egg-shell; **iniótokis** = buffalo hide; **otóki** = kidney; **autóxinazi** = bean  
**izimáni** = parfleche; pl. **izimánisz**  
**ohKITUPI; nitóhKITUPI, nitóhKITUPATAw, nitóhKITUPATOhp** = to ride (as a horse)  
**IZKO:** **nizÍZKO, nitOZÍZKATAw & nizIZKATAw**, \_\_\_\_\_ = to overtake, pass beyond, surpass  
**IZKA:** **nitáiIZK', nitáiIZKAMAw**, \_\_\_\_\_ = to fight  
**ikam-** = if, if eventually, perhaps  
**ok-** = raw  
**SKUNAKA:** **nítSKUNAKI, nitSKUNAKATAw, nitSKUNAKAZIhp** = to shoot (at)

### Conditional Subjunctive Continued:

The prefix IKAM- may be placed in front of a conditional (or other) subjunctive to emphasize its special meanings. Also, a future sign MAK- or MAX- may precede a Conditional Subjunctive to stress the future: e.g. ikamiókainiki, mákauzimíniki. The conditional subjunctive is negated by SAI- or SAU- (s+ai- or s+sau-): e.g. saisíxtaki-eniki, saisíxtakinániki, saisíxtakienoáiniki, auotoiéniki.

All of this is simple enough, but there is, of course, more complication in the centrifugal - centripetal forms.

Centrifugal		Centripetal	
SÍXIPOeniki	= if I bite you	SÍXIPOkiéniki	= if you bite me
SÍXIPIainoáiniki	= if I/we bite you pl.	SÍXIPOkienoáiniki	= if you pl. bite me/us
SÍXIPOinániki	= if we bite you	SÍXIPOkinániki	= if you bite us

In other forms a -Z- is inserted:

SÍXIPOZéniki	=	if he bites me/you; if 4th bites 3rd
SÍXIPOZinániki	=	if he bites us (excl)
SÍXIPOZenoáiniki	=	if he bites you pl.
SÍXIPOZénikiaw	=	if they bite me/you
SIXIPOZinánikiaw	=	if they bite us (excl.)
SIXIPOZenoainikiaw	=	if they bite you pl.

There is also an indefinite passive form for the Conditional Subjunctive: e.g. SKUNÁTAhki = he was shot (at).

### Exercises:

Select two of the verbs of this lesson and put them into all the forms of the Conditional Subjunctive.

Translate: If we go hunting, we'll shoot at some buffalo.

## LESSON 51 (NISIZIPO NIZIKOPUTO)

### Vocabulary:

**-oni, -uni** = day; **ONIW** = it is a day (of 24 hours).

**matúni** = yesterday;

**mistapotúni** = day before yesterday

**kiskan-** = morning;

**xiskanyótoni** (in.) = morning; **xiskanyótonisi** = in the morning, when it is morning (subjunctive)

**xiskanyáawahsin** (in.) = breakfast

**níIXKANYOI** = I eat breakfast.

**skonatap-, iskonatap-** = strong, hard-working, useful;

**nítSKONATAPs'** = I am strong etc: **SKÓNATAPsiw** (an.), **SKÓNATAPiw** (in.)

**SKOMAHKA** = to run back

**SKOTO** = to take back (see **MATO**)

**SKOTAHKAIH** = to go back home (see **AHKAIH**):

**skotahkyapomahka-w** = one who runs back home, makes a homer (in baseball) (see **APO, OMAHKA, SKO**).

**niskúnix** (Napi's name for the animals; see **SKUN** = my little brother) **nitskúnitamix** = my pets

**XISZI: nitáiXISZI, \_\_\_\_\_, nitáiXISZISTOZIhp** = to be ready

**áuAWAHKA** = to walk about

**APAWAWAHKA** = to wander, travel

### Numerals for Counting Days:

This series of numeral verbs resembles the series for counting years of age. The "day" here is one of 24 hours by the clock or one day and one night by the old count. The series is based on the verb **ONI**, though often the **O** becomes **AU**:

1	áitoxkaUNIW	6	áUNIW
2	áistokiAUNIW	7	áuhkizikiUNIW
3	áioxkaUNIW	8	ánisONIW
4	áisONIW	9	áipihxONIW
5	áistONIW	10	áipONIW
		11	áizikoputONIW etc.

Though it is doubtful that there are precise rules for these forms, here are a few more on record:

it is 20 days	áiszipONIW
it is 21 days	názipo-áizikoputONIW
it is 30 days	áipONIW
it is 40 days	áisipONIW
it is 50 days	áisizipONIW

*Exercises:*

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Conjugate ÍSTOTOhsi, áiISIZTAKI, áiISISZIMAw and (ái)ISZUMOKI.

Make up conversations with a partner involving buying and selling articles that cost in the range of 40 and 50 dollars. Discuss persons; of that age.

## LESSON 52 (NISIZÍPO NAZIKÓPUTO)

### *Vocabulary:*

- IMOKÍKA** = to skate  
**ISKAZI** = to race  
**xiw-áwakási** = spider;  
**xiw-áwakásiw opis** = web  
**KAPI-** = to crawl  
**nitáuAISKÁPI** = I crawl.  
**nitáiISTAHKÁPI** = I crawl in; to set (of the sun)  
**nitáiSAISKAPI** = I crawl out; to rise (of the sun)  
**OTAMISKAPI** = to dawn  
**AMISKAPI** = to crawl up or south  
**míniáuhkini** = berry soup  
**míniókakin** = berry pemmican  
**miniohki** = wine  
**mokákin** = pemmican

### *The Potential Subjunctive:*

Just as the second type of subjunctive, the Conditional, was the easiest to learn, so the last type is the hardest. You may not use it often, but at least you should understand what it is all about. One reason why it is difficult is that it deals with non-reality, and this world is so full of people who cannot tell the real from the unreal, that it's no wonder they are troubled by this type of language. Still, perhaps just studying the language problem will eventually help you to distinguish the life problem of Real vs Unreal. Uhlenbeck calls this subjunctive the irrealis. It is characterized by the suffix -OPI (-TOPI) and by a set of variable prefixes: a series based on DRAM- to express a wish for an ideal, and another series based on AHK-STAI- to express something like the English "would.....if.....". The series AHK-STAI-, of course, has its alternate in a series AHK-STAU- we have seen already that STAI- (STAU-) is a negative in the first type of subjunctive. It sometimes seems close in meaning to the English word "would" as, for example, is the common polite way of inviting someone to dance (coupled here with the "future" sign AK-): *Ki tákstaipáska?\** Many sentences of the Potential Subjunctive are of the type used in a once-popular song "If I knew you were coming, I'd have (would have) baked a cake." Notice that both clauses in this sentence express a condition that is actually unreal. Or take another example: "If I were you, I'd have slapped his face."

Here is an intransitive conjugation using AHKSTAI- and Uhlenbeck's "To bite":

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 nahkstaiSIXTAKIhtopi = if I might bite... | nahkstaiSIXTAKIhpinanopi |
|   | ahkstaiSIXTAKIotopi      |
| 2 kahkstaiSIXTAKIhtopi                      | kahkstaiSIXTAKIhpuwawopi |
| 3 ahkstaiSIXTAKIwopi                        | ahkstaiSIXTAKIuopiw      |
| 4 ahkstaiSIXTAKIuopinai                     |                          |

The transitive Animate with Singular Objects:

1	náhkstaiSIXIPAwopi	nákstaiSIXIPAnanopi
		áhkestaiSIXIPAwopi
2	káhkstaiSIXIPAwopi	káhkstaiSIXIPAwáwopi
3	áhkestaiSIXIPIwopi (aiye)	áhkestaiSIXIPIwopiaw (aiye)
4	áhkestaiSIXIPIwopinai	

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The plural object forms replace -OPI with -OPIAW for 1st and 2nd persons, and add -AIX to 3rd and 4th persons.

The transitive Inanimate with Singular Objects:

1	náhkstaiSIXZIHtopi	náhkstaiSIXZIHpinanopi
		áhkestaiSIXZIHtopi
2	káhkstaiSIXZIHtopi	káhkstaiSIXZIHpuwáwopi
3	áhkestaiSIXZIMopi (aiye)	áhkestaiSIXZIMopiaw (aiye)
4	áhkestaiSIXZIMopinai	

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The plural object forms replace -OPI with -OPIAW for the 1st and 2nd persons, and add -AISZ to the 3rd and 4th persons.

\* *Kitákstaipáska may, however be a mistaken form for kútákstaipáska.*

Here are a few more examples for variety:

NáhkstauMATOhtopi, nitÁHSZIHtopi = I would go if I wanted to (I would have gone, if I had wanted to). Notice the verb OMATO in the first clause and the use of the Potential Subjunctive in both clause. Note too that both clauses express something that is not real in actuality.

náhkstauAHKYAUIhtopi, saiÓTAwopi	=	I would stay home, if it rained (I would have stayed home if it had rained. Notice the verb AHKAIUPI.
náhkstauMÓZAwopi, nizíKAHTaumawopi	=	I would have won, if I had gambled.
nikámohkUYIhtopi	=	How I wish I might eat!
nikámSIMIhtopi	=	How I wish for a drink!
nikámAKOZAPStopi	=	How I'd like to be rich!

### **Exercises:**

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We would have come if we had wanted to. They would have stayed at home if it had rained. You would have won if you had gambled. How I wish I had won! Oh that you could come home! (begin with kikám-.) Oh, that Black Eagle would hunt elk!

## LESSON 53 (NISIZÍPO NIKÓPUTO)

### *Vocabulary:*

**xiszikósi** = during the day (subj.)

**xiszikúmstázis** = window

**xistóhzi (kristóhzi)** = at random, in vain

**xístapi** = at random, in vain, for nothing

**XISTAPO** = to wander

**XISTOHKOTA** = to give gratis

**XISTAPANI** = to tell falsely

**IXA:** \_\_\_\_\_, **nizIXAw**, \_\_\_\_\_ = to stick, pierce, inoculate, vaccinate

**moxís** = awl; **moxíx** pl.; **noxís** = my awl

**pumap-** = good; **PÚMAPSIw** (an.), **PÚMAPIw** (in.) = is good.

**iháiipuyopi** = telephone

**nitáiSAIYÁIPUYI** = I am silent.

**kútaiáipuyi-w** = mute

### *Potential Subjunctive—Negatives:*

The problem of negating potential subjunctives is a little different from other negations, if only because it involves negating that which is already actually unreal or merely potential. Furthermore, one element in the positive forms is -STAI- (STAU-), which is itself a negative of sorts. One way to make the negation is to prefix KÚTAI-, KÚTAU-, inserted between the pronominal series and the stem. Another method is to insert SAI-, SAU-, in the rear of IKAM- or AHK-STAI-, AHK-STAU- (IKÁMSAI-, IKÁMSAU- and AHKSTAISAU-).

Here are some samples:

nikutaiSIXTAKIhtopi; nikutaiSIXIPAwopi; náhkstaisauSIXTAKIhtopi; náhkstaisauSIXIPAwopi; náhkstaisauSIXZIhtopi; nikámsauSIXTAKIhtopi; nikámsauSIXIPAwopi, etc.

In English these would translate into “that I might not bite”, “how I wish I might not bite” etc. Note that English—like Blackfeet, sometimes uses this kind of sentence without any word for “if”: e.g. “Had I known him better, I would not have hired him”.

### *Exercises:*

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Read these sentences — náhkstaumatohtopi kútaisotawopi.

Translate: If I seek, I'll find. If I would seek, I would find. If I don't seek, I won't find. If I would not seek, I would not find. Had I not gone there I would not have seen you. Would you have married him had you known he had ten children? If I had known, I would not have married him. Would you have married him if he were not rich? No, if he were not rich, I would not have married him.

## LESSON 54 (NISIZÍPO NISÍKOPUTO)

### *Vocabulary:*

**pun** (an.) = a bracelet; pl. **púnix**;

**nitohPUNI** = to have or wear a bracelet.

**PAIÓTaw** = he/she flies; a bird

**XISTO: nitáiXISTOI, niziXÍSTOWATAw** \_\_\_\_\_, = to promise

**ASTA:** (usually with IT) **nizitASTAKI, nizitASTAw, nizitASTOhp** = to put (there)

**nitÁSZINAKI** = I issue rations;

**nitÁSZIN'** (ÁSZINAw) = to draw rations

**iszinan** (in.) = rations; pl. **-nánisz**

**natóixiszikó'** = Sunday, week

**sikatoixiszikó** = Monday ("Sunday's over,")

**itáih tazikyinikiopi** = Tuesday (v. tazik-, iniki)

**itáih tazikaszináupi** = Wednesday

**namáixiszikó** = Thursday ("just a day")

**itáiinikiópi** = Friday

**itászináupi** = Saturday

### *Potential Subjunctive: Centrifugal and Centripetal:*

The centripetal forms typically have the usual sign -KI:

#### Centrifugal

káhkstaINOhtopi = I would see (have seen) you

káhkstaINOhpuwáwopi = I—you pl.

káhkstaINOhpinanopi = we—you sing. & pl.

#### Centripetal

káhkstaINOkihtopi = you would see (have seen) me.

káhkstaINOkihpuwáwopi = you pl.—me

káhkstaINOkihpinanopi = you sing. & pl. — us

#### Centripetals (with Singular Agent)

1 náhkstaINOkopi = he would see  
(have seen) me

2 káhkstaINOkopi = he—you

3 máhkstaINOkopi = 4th—3rd

náhkstaINOkinanopi = he would see  
(have seen) us (excl.)

áhkstaINOkiwopi = he—us (incl.)

káhkstaINOkáwopi = he—you pl.

#### Centripetals (with Plural Agent)

1 náhkstaINOkopiaw = they—me

2 káhkstaINOkopiaw = they—you

náhkstaINOkinanopiaw = they—us (excl.)

áhkstaINOkiopiaw = they—us (incl.)

káhkstaINOkowáwopiaw = they—you pl.

### *Exercises:*

Conjugate three verbs in all the Centrifugal - Centripetal forms of the Potential Subjunctive.

## LESSON 55 (NISIZÍPO NISIZÍKOPUTO)

### Vocabulary:

**matómohzi** = first; **(m)atom-** = first

**sakoóhzi** = last; **sako-** = last

**nazáuhzi** = last; **naz-** = last

**AKANA:** \_\_\_\_\_, **nitÁKANAw**, **nitÁKANThp** = to hurt, injure

**áuAKÚZIw** = it's boiling, fizzing effervescing;

**áisakúzi-w** = beer

**áiPÁNIw** = it clears up (of the weather).

**nitáuAZIM'** (**áuAZIMAw**) = to invite

**KAIHHzIw** = there is room, space.

**insíman (i) (in.)** = a plant, seed, grain;

**insimápikoan** = farmer (white)

**napayéninsiman** = wheat;

**ihotáinsimáhpí** = garden, farm

**ÍXPIKAw** = it's sticky; **ixpika-** = sticky

**imat-**, **imaz-** = almost, nearly

**nitáiIMATAw** = I imitate.

**áixistómatomahka-w** = automobile (v. **OMATO**, **IMAHKA**)

**nitáuMATAPO (OMATAPO)** = to begin, start, travel

\_\_\_\_\_, **nitáiSAMMAw**, **nitáiSAZIhp** = to look for, seek.

**KANYOTO:** **nitáiKANYÓTAKI**, **nitáiKANYOTOAw**, **nitáiKANYÓZIhp** = to catch (exactly) (used for catching a ball);

**áikanyótaki-w** = catcher (in baseball)

**ápohkipi (in.)** = field

### The Ordinal Numerals:

The ordinal "first" is the single exception. Otherwise ordinals are based on the combining forms of the numbers prefixed by **ÓMOHT-**, **ÓMOHZ-** and suffixed by **-PI** (animate) or **-HPI** (inanimate). The animate forms are not often used, but the inanimate one occur frequently, and especially as adverbs. Here are some of them as inanimate:

2nd	ómohzISTÓKAhpi	7th	ómohtAUHKIZÍKOhpi
3rd	ómohzOXKAhpi	8th	ómohtÁNISOhpi
4th	ómohzÍSOhpi	9th	ómohziPÍHXOhpi
5th	ómohzISÍTOhpi	10th	ómohzIPOhpi
6th	ómohtAUOhpi	11th	ómohzIZIKOPUTOhpi etc., etc.

There are several other series of numeral. One is the "multiplying adverbs": once, twice, thrice, four times etc. But these are practically identical to the inanimate cardinal numerals: 'toxkai, nátokai, niuóxkai, nisóyi etc.

Combining forms can be incorporated into the verbal roots to indicate the number of times an act was performed. Take for example the verb ANISZI = to do:

- nizÍT-ANISZI = I did it once.  
nizISTOK-y-ANISZI = I did it twice.  
nizÓXK-ÁNISZI = I did it thrice times.  
nizIS-ÁNISZI = I did it four times.  
nizISIT-ANISZI = I did it five times, etc.

There are also several distributive series involving the use of the prefix KANAI-, KABAU- (one to each, two to each, etc.). These have animate, inanimate and verbalized forms. But it seems unnecessary to include them in an elementary course, so I shall just refer the aspiring student to Uhlenbeck's Grammar, pp. 129-130.

***Exercises:***

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Instead of ANISZI, try the exercise given above with three other verbs and in other persons, e.g. áiPUYI. Complete the series to "ten times". Count with the ordinals to the 20's. Use them with animate and inanimate nouns.

## LESSON 56 (NISIZÍPO NÁIKOPUTO)

### Vocabulary:

- nizÍZI (IZÍw)** = to be ripe, well, healthy (cf. **MAZI-** = sweet)  
**oziszíni** = strawberry (-ies)  
**ozisa** = cactus  
**nitOZISI** \_\_\_\_\_, **nitOZISATOhp** = to smoke (as a pipe)  
**ihtózisop** = pipe  
**nitáiSIKAKI** = I kick.  
**koáp-** = useful; **koápi** = a useful thing  
**nitohKÓAIMI, nitohKOÁIMAw, nitohKOÁIZihp** = to use, profit by  
**ohkúinimáni** (in.) = pipe; **nitáhkuinimani** = my pipe (for smoking)  
**sikohkyáiyó** = black bear  
**pápauhkyáiyó** = dream bear  
**xahkúm** (a) (**krahkúm**) (an.) = earth, world, land; **xahkói** (in.) = a piece of land  
**áwahsini** = country, land; **nitáwahsini** = my country  
**awatóhpi-w xahkum** = there's an earthquake.  
**okoáis-xahkó** = reservation, communal land  
**SAUOTO** = to take away, off, out (may be cut to **SAUTO** -- **MO**; see **MATO**)  
 \_\_\_\_\_, **nitSÁUTOAw, nitSAUZIhp** = I take away, off, out, from.  
**POKAI:** **nitáiPOKAI** (**áiPOKAIw**) = to be born;  
**pokaup** = baby, catbird

### Accommodative Forms:

There are both positive and negative aspects of the accommodative forms, that is, they may be used to express doing something to help or to harm someone else or to do something instead of someone else. In either case, they may most often be translated with the preposition "for". They are constructed by the insertion of the infix **-MO-** or **-TOMO-** at the end of the verb stem:

**nitáiKAKO-MO-Aw** = I chop (wood) for him.  
**nitÁUATO-MO-Aw** = I eat for him.

But sometimes the verb becomes accommodative without these infixes:

**nitáihKITOAw** = I cook for him/her. (also **nitáuYIAw** <YOSI.)  
**nitáiSÁPIAw** = I look for him/her.

And not always are favors expressed:

**áutomoyjuaiye otokáni** = he scalped him.

It is therefore difficult to formulate the accommodatives on your own, but some forms are exceedingly useful and can easily be learned:

nitáú AZIMOIHKAKOHTOMOAw	=	I pray for him/her.
nitáíi SINOMOAw	=	I erase for him/her; I forgive him/her.
ni:Á PISTOTOMOAw	=	I make (something) for him/her.
níZÍNIHKOHTOAw & nitáINIHKOHTOAw	=	I sing for him/her.
nitÁ POTOMOAw	=	I work for him/her.

***Exercises:***

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Conjugate the various accommodative verbs in this lesson.

## LESSON 57 (NISIZÍPO IHKIZÍKIKOPUTO)

### Vocabulary:

**maziwap-, mazowap-** = handsome, beautiful, good-looking; **MAZOWAPSIw** v, an., **MAZOWAPIw** v. in.  
**kisumínihxini** in. = moon-song  
**inikat-** = since a long time ago, a long time since  
**áiSÁMOw** = it is a long time;  
**ákaisámo-w** = it's already a long time.  
**sám-** = a long time  
**SÁMIS-** = to take a long time: **nitáiSÁM'S** & **nitáiSÁMIS** (**áiSÁM'SIw** & **áiSÁMISIw**)  
**misámoyi** = a long time  
**púhsapohzi** = since that time

### Time Expressions:

There are many idiomatic expressions in language for talking about time: "How long does it take to...?" "How long ago was it that...?" "It was three years ago that..." and so on. Here are some examples of such sentences in Blackfeet to serve as models:

Za-ániszís sámowa ákizitOTOpa Úniki-sisahtai? = How long will it take for us (incl.) to get to Milk River?  
 Za-kániszís sámowa kitákizitOTOhpa Úniki-sisahtai? = How long will it take for you (sing.) to get to Milk River?  
 Za-ániszís sámowa nitákizitOTOhpa Úniki-sisahtai? = How long will it take for me to get to Milk River?  
 Za-ániszís sámowa ákizitOTOwexaw Úniki-sisahtai? = How long will it take for them to get to Milk River?  
 Za-ániszi sámowaz kizizítOTOhpa Úniki-sisahtai? = How long did it take you to get to Milk River?

nitúminaziaw = they match (each other).  
 nitúyi-'niszináziaw = they match (each other).  
 matúmohzinazi-w = it also matches. (Note the use of MOHT-.)  
 itúmoht 'niszináziaw = they match (each other), go well together.  
 nizínám éni inóhxisi = it looks like an elephant.  
 nízínamiaw éni ponokai = they look like elk.  
 nániszína éni ímitaw = I look like a dog.  
 kániszína éni ímitaw = you look like a dog.  
 niszínám éni ímitaw = he looks like a dog.  
 mátaniszínám (az) éni ímitaw = he/she does not look like a dog.  
 nizinámiaw éni ímitaw = they look like dogs.  
 mátaniszínámexaw éni ímitaw = they do not look like dogs.  
 nizítozzífkaki' nazikisz = my shoes (footwear) fit me OK. (note the lack of verb endings)  
 nimázítozzífkaki' nazikisz = my shoes do not fit me (well). (note the lack of verb endings)  
 ómahkói' nazífkisz = my shoes are too big;

inákozzi'	=	they are too small.
za-ánistapsíwaz?	=	What's it (an.) like?
ánistapsiw ponokawsita-w	=	it's like a horse.
za-ánistapíwaz	=	What's it (in.) like?
ánistapiw miszís	=	it's like a tree (in.)

***Exercises:***

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With the examples above as your models, compose sentences of your own about matching colors, chairs, tables, clothes, and about the fit of clothes, e.g. asókasim, nizúmokan, kizúmokan, mazíx, kizízikin, spkizikin, iszikízikin, spisikízikin, ípsázis etc.

Compose sentences about things that look alike or people who resemble each other.

## LESSON 58 (NISIZÍPO NÁNISIKÓPUTO)

### Vocabulary:

**-SIXKA-** (**S'XKA-**) = to measure: **nitáiS'XKAKI**, **nitáiS'XKOAw**, **nitáiS'XKOIhp** (There appears to be an I commonly dropped out of this stem, and the -AI- prefix is also slurred to sound like A.)

**-sixka** (**-s'xka**) = a measure, number (as indicated in this lesson)

**-okázi** = foot (a measure)

**SINI-** = to measure (cloth): \_\_\_\_\_, **nitáiSINAw**, **nitáiSINIhp** (-AI- like -A-)

**UTA-** = to measure (as with a measuring cup): **nitÚTAKI**, \_\_\_\_\_, **nitÚTAKATOhp**.

**ih táis'xkakiopi** = a marker, ruler, measuring tape.

**pístokúyis** = wall

**kapústiman** = wall (standing)

**púnikátan** = dew-cloth, tipi lining, wall; an., pl. **-tanix**

**nitókizaxin** = inch (**-úks'xkaxin?**)

**ih táistuyimiopi** an. = thermometer

**Kánispái** = Kalispell (the town; see **niétahtai** for the tribe.)

**SPÍw** = is high, tall, an. & in.: **SPIm** in.; **SPITAw** an. of persons;

**SPIMÍw** an. of animals; **SPIXÍm** an. of trees; **SPIXÍw** in. of trees. There is also an impersonal form **nitSPÍTAw**.

**INÓSm** = is long an.; **INOÍw** in.; also an impersonal form **nizÍNOIw**

**APÁKSIw** = is wide an.; **APÁKIw** in.; also an impersonal form **nitAPAKIw**

**izístapi** = adding, plus

**itóhkizoyopi** = table

**apixíkai** = alphabet (it leans against)

### Measuring:

This lesson is devoted to measurements, which of course are part of the world-view (or should I say “myth”?) introduced by the white people, but which became important during the fur trade. The methods used to express measures are probably best learned from examples. But we must bear in mind that the units of measure (inches, feet, miles) may not always have been clearly distinguished and that such terms may better be translated as “measure”: “This table is three measures long”, etc. Here are some examples:

Inák-sípisto nisitókázi nitspítawa	=	Little Owl is five feet tall.
Miszísnizispixíw	=	the stick is one foot high.
Ihtái's'xkakiopi nizínoiw	=	the ruler is one foot long.
Amo itóhkizoyopi nizínoiw ki oma itóhkizoyopi nizitókázi	=	This table is one foot long and that table is five feet (long).
Itóhkizoyopi natokiókázi	=	The table is two feet (long).
Natokís'xkaxin	=	it's two inches (long).
Niuóxkóhkázi izístapi istúki-s'xkaxin	=	it's three feet two inches (long or wide).

(Expressions like nizínoiw and nitapákiw may precede or follow.)

To say "Number one, number two" etc., you attach -S'XKA after the numeral:

nitóxka-s'xka (sixka)	=	number one
niuóxkai-s'xka	=	number three
nai-s'xka	=	number six
ihkizíkai-s'xka	=	number seven; etc.

Similarly, to say that a pupil is in such-and-such a grade, you use this expression in this manner with the verb ANI:

Kihzípi-pita áitawANIw nisitó-s'xka = Spotted Eagle is in the fifth grade.

Again similarly, you number lessons and other items this way:

esxinemázixin nátokai-s'xka = lesson number two or second lesson.

The transformative suffix introduced in Lesson XXIX, -ASI (-WASI), is also used to measure mileage. To reply to questions like Za-anisziPIUOw Kánispái? (How far is (it to) Kalispell?), you can use this numerical series:

anáukawasi-w	=	it's half a mile (to, away, etc.)
inákanáukawasi-w	=	it's a quarter of a mile...
nitóxkáwasi-w	=	it's one mile...
natokiáwasi-w	=	it's two miles...
niuóxkáwasi-w	=	it's three miles...
nisóawasi-w	=	it's four miles...
nisitótawasi-w	=	it's five miles...
nawáwasi-w	=	it's six miles...
ihkizíkáwasi-w	=	it's seven miles...
nánisóawasi-w	=	it's eight miles...
pihxoáwasi-w	=	it's nine miles....
kípáwasi-w	=	it's ten miles...

### *Exercises:*

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Compose a dialogue of queries and replies about the distance to here or there. Measure a number of items about the room: a book, a table, a chair, the blackboard (ohkotoksináxin).

## LESSON 59 (NISIZÍPO PIHXIKÓPUTO)

### Vocabulary:

**aso-, so-** = cover, covering

(a) **sókasim (i)** in. = coat, shirt, dress; pl. **-asisz; nisókasim** = my coat etc.

**istokisókasim** = shirt

(N) **ÍTANISZINÁm** an., (N) **ÍTANISZINAZIw** in. = to look like, look as if

**NIZINÁm** an., **NIZINAZIw** in. = to look like, look alike, resemble (usually followed by **éni** or **áni**)

**NITÚMAZINÁm** an., **NITÚMAZINAZIw** in. = to fit, match, go well

**ITÓZZI** = (to be) together, side by side; to fit, match, belong, go well together

**apikíszikómokos** = bowl (of porcelain or pottery)

**máasi** = a root, turnip (combining form **-asi**), any edible root, an.

**nizikátpas (i)** = carrot

**pisázinikimi** = wild onion

**ihtákopskáwpi** in. = cabbage (what we make soup with)

**kázíxi** in. = root (of a tree)

### Matching:

To talk about the fit of clothing and the matching of colors, furniture etc., use expressions like those that follow, with the verb **ITÓZZI**, which is also used in counting money. There are other possible idioms also.

nisitúisina itózzi kipánauxi	=	(it costs) five dollars (paper) and ten cents (\$5.10).
kisókasim itózziwa	=	your coat fits (you) well.
kisókasim ómahk-ozzi-wa	=	your coat is too big for you.
kisókasim inák-ozzi-wa	=	your coat is too small for you.
mahxinazi itózzi-wa otahkuinazi	=	red goes well with yellow.
ozkuinazi maz-itózzi-wa otahkuinazi	=	blue also goes well with yellow.

(Note the use of the inanimate form of color terms for the color noun itself.)

nizítózzi-wa nisókasim	=	my shirt fits me (well).
kimázitozzihpa	=	it does not fit you.
ikómahko-w	=	it's much too large;
ixínákozzi-wa	=	it's much too small.