

LESSON LVI (NISIZÍPO NÁIKOPUTO)

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, nítohKÓAIMAw, nítohKÓÁIZihp = 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; zahkói (in.) = a piece of
land

áwahsini = country, land; nitáwahsini = my country

awatóhpi-w xahkum = there's an earthquake.

okoáis-xahkó' = reservation, communal land

SAUTO = to take away, off, out (may be cut to SAUTO + MO; see MATO)

_____, nitSAUTOAw, nitSAUZThp = 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:

nitáihKITTOAw = I cook for him/her. (also nitáuYIAw <YOSI.)

nitáiSÁPIAw = I look for him/her.

And not always are favors expressed:

sáutomoyiuaiye 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:

nitáúÁZIMO IHKAHKOHTOMOAw = I pray for him/her.

nitáiISINOMOAw = I erase for him/her; I forgive him/her.

nitÁPISTOTOMOAw = I make (something) for him/her.

nizÍN IHKOHTOAw & nitáIN IHKOHTOAw = I sing for him/her.

nitÁPOTOMOAw = I work for him/her.

Exercises: Conjugate the various accommodative verbs in this lesson.

LESSON LVII (NISIZIPO IHKIZIKIKOPUTO)

azizix = mittens, gloves; nozízix = my mittens, gloves.

xisíis (an.) = thorn; xisíix pl.; xisísko = thorn-bush

ihKIZÍw = to dry

maniszí (in.) = travois; nuniszí = my travois

maziwap-, mazowap- = handsome, beautiful; MAZOWAPSIw (an.), MAZOWAPIw (in.)

inóhsuyi (an.) = spoon; ináxínohsuyi = teaspoon

NANO: The verb NANO deserves a lesson by itself, one which can be referred to from time to time by eager students. Here it is at the end of the line where you can find it easily. The transitive animate conjugation is:

1	nitáINOAw*		nitáINOAnan
			áINOAw
2	kitáINOAw		kitáINOAwawa
3	áINOAw	←	
4	áINOainai	} passive	
3	áINOiuwai		áINOíawai
4	áINOinai		_____

With plural animate objects the paradigm is:

1	nitáINOaiaw		{ nitáINOAnaniaw
			áINOaiaw
2	kitáINOaiaw		kitáINOAwaiaw
3	áINOaiaw	←	
3	áINOíuaix		áINOíawaix
4	áINOinaiaix		_____

But another possible set of paradigms is also possible:

*Final -w = -wa, throughout.

1	niz'INOAw		niz'INOAnan
			NANOAw
2	kiz'INOAw		kiz'INOAwawa
3	NANOAw	} passive	
4	NANOainai		
3	NANO'iuai		NANO'iwai
4	NANO'inai		

And a similar conjugation for the plural objects.

Centrifugal

Centripetal

kitá'INO = I see you

kitá'INOkI = you love me.

kitá'INOhpuwaw = I see you pl.

kitá'INOkihpuwaw = you p. love me.

kitá'INOhpinan = we see you sing. & pl.

kitá'INOkihpinan = you sing. & pl. love me.

The Centripetal Conjugation:

1	nitá'INOk	} nitá'INOkinan
2	kitá'INOk	kitá'INOk
3	otá'INOk	

And with Plural agent:

1	nitá'INOkIaw	} nitá'INOkinaniaw
2	kitá'INOkIaw	kitá'INOkIaw
3	otá'INOkaiX	otá'INOkaiX

The Conjugation for the Conjunctive Subjunctive begins nitá'INOAhS' etc. or niz'INOAhS' etc.

The Conjugation for the Conditional Subjunctive, Animate Singular:

1	NANOainiki	NANOAnaniki
		NANOaki
2	NANOainiki	NANOainoáiniki
3	NANOainiki	

The Conjugation for the Conditional Subjunctive,
Inanimate Singular:

1	NÁNimínikí	NÁNiminánínikí
		NÁNínikí
2	NÁNimínikí	NÁNiminoáínikí
3	NANim(aiye)	_____

It should be understood that the forms beginning with NAN- could also have been ÁIN- (e.g. áINOAínikí, áINiminínikí, áINim)

Passive: ínako & áínako (3rd sing.)

Exercises: Conjugate all useable forms of this verb. Then do the same for the compounds of NANO, SXINO, ÁISXINO, ÁISXINEMAZTAKI, SAWAZXINO. Then choose one of these verbs and make all its forms negative.

LESSON LVII (NISIZÍPO IHKIZÍKIKOPUTO)

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

áísÁMow = it is a long time; ákaisámo-w = it's already a long time.

sám- = a long time

SÁMIS- = to take a long time: nitáísÁM'S & nitáísÁMIS (áísÁM'SIw
& áísÁMISIw)

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-'nizínáziaw = they match (each other).

matúmohzinazi-w = it also matches. (Note the use of MOHT-.)

itúmoht'nizínáziaw = they match (each other), go well together.

nizínám éni inóhxisi = it looks like an elephant.

nizínámiaw 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.

mátaniszinám(az) éni ímitaw = he/she does not look like a dog.
 nizinámíaw éni ímitaw = they look like dogs.
 mátaniszinámexaw éni ímitaw = they do not look like dogs.
 nizítózzíkaki' nazikisz = my shoes (footwear) fit me OK. } Note the lack of
 nimázítózzíkaki' nazikisz = my shoes do not fit me (well). } verb endings.
 ómahkóí' nazíkisz = my shoes are too big; inákozzi' = they are too small.
 za-ánistapsíwaz? = What's it (an.) like?
 ánistapsiw ponokawmita-w = it's like a horse.
 za-ánistapíwaz = What's it (in.) like?
 ánistapiw miszís = it's like a tree (in.)

Exercises: 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, spíkizikin, iszikízikin, spiszikízikin, ípsázis etc.

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

LESSON LVIX (NISIZÍPO PIHXIKÓPUTO)

aso-, so- = cover, covering

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

xistokisókasim = 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)

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

nizikápas(i) = carrot

pisázinikimi = wild onion

ihtáwkopskáwpi 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.

LESSON LVIII (NISIZÍPO NÁNISIKÓPUTO)

-SIXKA- (S'XKA-) = to measure: nitáís'XKAKI, nitáís'XKOAw, nitáís'XKOIhp

(There appears to be an I commonly dropped out of this stem, and the -AI- prefix is also slurred to sound like Ā.)

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

-okázi = foot (a measure)

SINI- = to measure (cloth): _____, nitáísINAw, nitáísSINIhp (-AI- like -Ā-)

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

ih táís'xkakiopi = a marker, ruler, measuring tape.

pístokúyis = wall

kapústiman = wall (standing)

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

nitókizaxin = inch (-úks'xkaxin?)

ih táístuyimiopi an. = thermometer

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

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

SPIMIw an. of animals; SPIXÍm an. of trees; SPIXÍw in. of trees.

There is also an impersonal form nitSPÍTAw.

INÓSI = 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.

Miszís nizispixíw = the stick is one foot high.

Ihtáís'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:

nitókka-s'xka (síkka) = number one

niuóxkai-s'xka = number three

nai-s'xka = number six

ihkizí kai-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 áítawANIw nisitó-s'xka = Spotted Eagle is in the fifth grade.

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

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

The transformative suffix introduced in Lesson XXIX, -ASI (-WASI), is also used to measure milage. 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...

nisoáwasi-w = it's four miles...

nisitóawasi-w = it's five miles...

nawáwasi-w = it's six miles...

ihkizíkáwasi-w = it's seven miles...

nánisoáwasi-w = it's eight miles...

pihxoáwasi-w = it's nine miles....

kípáwasi-w = it's ten miles...

Exercises: 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 LX (NÁIIPŌ)

inākimi (papúsi) = baby, infant

IHZI- = equals (in math equations) cf. -HTA

XÍXIMOKI = to whistle: nitáixíximoki

OKITSTO- = to save, lay aside: nitOKÍTSTOhp

ISTAI = to dive: nizíSTAI (STÁIIw)

săpákohtohp = multiplied by

ominiosihp = divided by

OMINI- = to break up, smash: nitáwMINIOKI

ákotstuyi = winter's here!

-ixi- = in a row (an infix involved in counting-terms)

itānazi = minus, subtract, less (made fewer) cf. ĀNAT-

More on Arithmetic: Examples of arithmetic statements follow:

$2 + 2 = 4$	nátokai ki nátokai nisó.
$5 - 2 = 3$	nisitó itānazi nátokai (nisitó mīstaputot nátokai) ihziókkaw.
$3 \times 2 = 6$	niuókkai isăpákohtohp ihtáw.
$3 \times 4 = 12$	niuókkai nisóisăpákohtohp nāzikóputo.
$8 \div 2 = 4$	nániso nátoki-óminioósihp ihziso.
$8 \div 4 = 2$	nániso nisóí-ominioósihp íhzistokaw.

Hint: It is advisable in counting or doing arithmetic to distinguish carefully in pronunciation between 13 (níkóputo) and 16 (nāikóputo).

The numerical series for "equals" in equations runs this way:

it equals, makes one	IHXítokaw
two	IHZistokaw
three	IHZiókka-w
four	IHZisó-w
five	IHZisitó-w
six	IHTá-w
seven	IHTohkízika-w
eight	IHTániso-w
nine	IHTpíhxo-w
ten	IHZikípo-w

Plural forms can be made for the verb if you want them.

Exercises: Your turn, now, to make up a series of arithmetic equations in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and express them all in the Blackfeet language.