

LESSON LXI (NÁIIPŌ NIZIKÓPUTO)

From this point on, through Lessons 61-70, the work will supplement and review what we have studied previously. These final lessons can be inserted in whole or part at earlier stages of the course as the teacher deems suitable. They are planned for flexibility.

ohKÓKAKINIÁPIXI = to buck (as a horse); nitohKÓKAKINIÁPIX' (ohKÓKAKINIÁPIXIW)
OTÁKSINA- = to draw a circle: nitÓÁKSÍNAIhp
áísazaki-wa = carpenter
ómahkína-w = old man
-PAPIXI = to rear: nitáíPÁPIXI ((áí)PÁPIXIW)
SPOHPI = to bounce, rebound: nítSPOHPI (SPÓHPIw)
-KIAPIXI = to gallop: nitawKIAPIXI (awKÍÁPIXIW)
-SIKÁNOMAHKA = to trot: nitáíSIKÁNOMAHKA (áíSIKÁNOMAHKaw) Cf. OXKASI,
which also means "to trot".
AWATO = to travel: nítAWATO (ÁWATÓw)

Speaking of Ages: Review Lesson XIX. To continue the numerical series begun in that lesson, we shall need this series for the decades to answer the question Za-kaníszísSTUYIMÍhpa?

názipuiSTUYIMIw = he/she is 20 years old; nizinázipuiSTUYIMI = I'm 20 years old.
nípuiSTUYIMIw = he/she is 30 years old; etc.
nisípuistUYIMIw = he/she is 40 years old;
nisizípuistUYIMIw = he/she is 50 years old.
náipuiSTUYIMIw = he/she is 60 years old.
ihkizikipuiSTUYIMIw = he/she is 70 years old.
nanisípuistUYIMIw = he/she is 80 years old
píhxípuistUYIMIw = he/she is 90 years old.

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

(it, they) make(s), equal(s)	one	IHZítokkaw
	two	IHZistoka-w
	three	IHZióxka-w
	four	IHZisó'
	five	IHZisitó'
	six	IHTáw
	seven	IHTohkízika-w
	eight	IHTániso
	nine	IHTpíhxo
	ten	IHZikípo

To continue the numerical series for counting age in years, begun in Lesson XIX, there follows the decade series: nizinázipuiSTUYIMI = I'm 20 years old.

názipuiSTUYIMIw = he/she is 20 years old. etc.

nípuistUYIMIw = he/she is 30 years old.

nisípuistUYIMIw = he/she is 40 years old.

nisizípuistUYIMIw = he/she is 50 years old.

náipuiSTUYIMIw = he/she is 60 years old.

ihkizíkipuistUYIMIw = he/she is 70 years old.

nanisípuistUYIMIw = he/she is 80 years old.

pihxípuistUYIMIw = he/she is 90 years old.

Notice how much easier this series is than the earlier one. So here is another easy numerical series for counting money less than one dollar;

nitánauxi = one cent

nisípanauxi = forty cents

nisitánauxi = five cents

ómahkanáuxi = fifty cents

kipánauxi = ten cents

náiiapanauxi = sixty cents

nazipánauxi = twenty cents

ihkizíkipanauxi = seventy cents

inákanauxi = twenty-five cents

niuóxka-inákanauxi = seventy-five cents

nípanauxi = thirty cents

nánisipánanuxi = eight cents

pihxípanauxi = ninety cents

To talk about the fit of clothing and the matching of colors, use expressions like those that follow, with the verb ITOZZI; which is also used in counting money:

nisitúisina itózzi kipánauxi = (it costs) five dollars and ten cents.

kisókasim itózziwa = your coat fits (you well); (also kizítózzi-wa).

kisókasim ómahk-ozzi-wa = your coat is too big for you.

kisókasim inákozzi-wa = your coat is too small for you.

mahxinazi itozzi-wa otahkuinazi = red goes well with yellow.

nizítózzi-wa nisókasim = my shirt, coat fits me (well).

kimázitoozihpa; ikómahko-w = it does not fit you; it's much too large.

" ; ixínákozziwa = it does not fit you; it's much too small.

There are other idioms for talking about things that match, using MOHT- and the verb NITÚMAZINA or one of its relatives:

nitúmazináziaw = they match (each other).

nitúyi-'niszináziaw = they match (each other).

matúmohzinazi-w = it also (mat-) matches.

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

The animate form of the root for "winter, year" (STU-) is used, for obvious reasons, to speak of the ages of living things (STUYIMI), whereas the inanimate form (STUYI) is used for speaking of years in the abstract. See Lesson LVII.

There is another numerical series, an easy one to learn, which will help you to form conversations about buying and selling. To count bills, paper money, use this series based on the verb SINA-:

nitsína = one dollar

náiisina = six dollars

natokisína = two dollars

ihkizíkisína = seven dollars

niuóxkaisina = three dollars

nánisuisína = eight dollars

nisúisina = four dollars

pihxuisína = nine dollars

nisitúisína = five dollars

kípuisína = ten dollars

ák(ai)omahkínai = he's already an old man, he has already (become) an old man.

LESSON LXII (NALIPO NAZIKOPUTO)

anistápohzi = on the opposite side

apámohzi = on the other side

tápóhzi = on the other wise

ómitapohzi = over that way

isohkíman = youngest wife; nizisohkíman = my y.w.; pl. ísohkímaix

nitokóhkíman = my first wife; okóhkíman = his first wife

nimátomahkíman = my second wife; omátomahkíman = his second wife

ǺXPĀNO- = to paint: nitǺXPĀNOKIOTǺKI, nitǺXPĀNOKIOZIHp & nitǺXPĀNIHh

ǺxpānokiotǺki-wa = a painter (of a house etc.)

SOXXINA = to paint (a person): nitǺISOXXINA.

íkǺzí-wa = a scout

SÍKAIISAPAWÁWHKA = to go scouting: nitsÍKAIISÁPAWÁWHK' v. sikami.

Numerals for Prices: Review Lesson XXV. If you think the numerical series given in that lesson is too complicated, you can always resort to one of these two alternate series, coupling them with verb forms for "it costs" an., "it costs" in., "they cost" an., "they cost" in.: respectively, nizíhzw, nizihtohp, nizihzaiaw, nizohtohpiaw:

nitsópox(i)	\$1	nitóxkam sopóx(i)
nátokisopóx(i)	\$2	nátokam sopóx(i)
niúóxkasopóx(i)	\$3	niúóxkam sopóx(i)
nisuísopóx(i)	\$4	nisuím(i) sopóx(i)
nisituísopóx(i)	\$5	nisituí sopóx(i)
náíisopóx(i)	\$6	naw sopóx(i)
ihkizíkisopóx(i)	\$7	ihkizíkam sopóx(i)
nánisuísopóx(i)	\$8	nánisuím sopóx(i)
pihxuísopóx(i)	\$9	pihxim sopóx(i)
kípóisopóx(i)	\$10	kipím sopóx(i)

Examples: nízihzaiaw kípóisopóxi; nizohtohpiaw kípóisopóxi;

With these expressions, it is now your turn to compose sentences and dialogues about shopping. The title of your literary effort may very well be Āni nitóhpumaiaw: That's how they shop: You can include words and phrases like itáhpumaupi, ihháhpumáupi. Za-anistápi?, Ahsa kitapásazihp? (kitAPAI SAZIhp), Zánizóhtohpaz? Zánizihzawaz? with replies like nizohtohp kípánauxi (or vice versa) and nizíhzaw kípánauxi (or vice versa), nitóhpumaop (we all buy things), nomohtáhsítáki, nizohtohp názipuisína (\$20), inákánauxi nizohtohp, ikákohtohp (it costs a lot), ikómahkohtohp (it costs too much), nisituíhzaw/nisitóhtohp (it costs five... with the medium of exchange not specified, perhaps ponokawmitaix).

ākaitOTow ákitOMATop = it's time (for us) to go.

Óki! áKOMATAop! (ākaitOTow áKOMATAop) = OK, it's time (for us) to go.

Oki! (ākaitOTow) áksuyop = OK, it's time (for us) to eat.

ākai(iki)sámo nizízitaupi anoma = I have lived here for a (very) long time.

áiiistókistuyi nizízitaupi anoma = I've lived here for two years.

áiiistókistuyi nizítoto = I came here two years ago.

(In these last two sentences notice the use of STUYI (inanimate) rather than the animate STUYIMI of other expressions.)

kitáxi-sám-ainoki = you will see me a long time.

Exercises: We (excl.) have lived in Great Falls for ten years. It was ten years ago that we came here. I have studied Blackfeet language for three years. He began to study it a long time ago. It takes a long time to learn to talk Piegan. It takes two years. It took my sister six years to learn to talk (it). It took my father seven years to build a house.

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The following material was provided me by Father J. L. Levern, O.M.I. of the Blood R.C. Indian School, Cardston, Alberta. I have adapted it to our present usage in this text:

To ask pardon: The root to express this concept is ISA "to erase, wash(out)". An example of the simple use of this verb: "I am going to erase Peter's name": nit-ákéISInihp Peter (Pitaw) oz-inihkásim. "I am going to erase it for Peter": nit-ákéISINOMOaw Peter. "We'll forgive (rub out) his sins for Peter": nitéISINOMOanan Peter o-pahzapisisz. "Peter forgives our sins": Peter nitéISINOMokinan ni-pahzapisinanisz. "I am erasing it for myself": nitéISINOMohsi.

But to say simply "Excuse me" in ordinary conversation, the expression often used is Pahzápiw. If you are passing someone, or by mistake you break or disturb something, or trespass where you did not know you were out of bounds, then you use this expression to show that you did not mean to offend.

If you have to interrupt a conversation between others, be sure it is important and then say Kíka "wait!".

If you have to give someone advice that you think may displease him, you may say: Pin-oht-sa-ahsítakit!: "Don't be displeased on that account."