

abl	miawar-nmi-ei	for the chief
	plural	
nom	000 miawar-ma	the chiefs
gen	miawar-ma-mi	of the chiefs
dat	miawar-ma-miow	to the chiefs
acc.	miawar-ma-man	the chiefs
voc	na miawar-ma	oh chiefs
abl	miawar-ma-miei	for the chiefs

Sometimes for euphony a syncope is made in the plural and this syncope affects all the cases except the nominative and the vocative.

example

nom	kussi-ma	the horses
gen	kussi-mi	of the horses
dat	kussi-miow	to the horses
acc	kussi-man	the horses
voc	na/ jussi-ma	oh horses!
abl.	kussi-mie	for the horses.

By the above example it will be seen that to form the syncope it is sufficient in the genitive, dative, accusative and ablative which are the only cases susceptible of being affected by it; if is sufficient, I say to retrench the essentially plural termination ma. After this it is easy to conclude that the sign mi indicates always a genitive; that of iow a dative; that of an an accusative and that of ei an ablative. These few directions suffice to decline all the substantives.

Every substantive is capable of being changed into a verbal adjective. Exceptions--a large number of substantives. See hereafter.

Chapter II

Of the Adjective

Substantives having no gender as we have said, it follows that the adjectives have none, but they are declinable and possess the same cases as substantives. Like the latter, adjectives take the signs of simple and of double agreement, or the compound termination.

Every verbal adjective, whether present or past participle is double, for it either affirms or denies; 1st that the substantive is put in action; 2d, the presence or existence of the substantive. First: if we desire to affirm that the substantive is put in action we adjectify it by adding to its positive the termination *tla*; for example *atawit*, love; adjective affirming action *atawit-la*, loving. If on the other hand we deny the action we add to the positive the termination *al* as *atawial*, unloving. When the positive is terminated by the letter *t*, *la* only is added instead of *tla* as seen in the above example.

This letter is also dropped to form the negative. Sometimes to obtain the negative *nal* instead of *al* is added principally in those words which terminate in *m* for example *tqnamwtwm*, prayer; *tanamwtwmnal*, not praying. In words ending in *k* or *kt* and in some Wala-wala words ending in *sha* the negative verbal adjective is formed by adding *kal* to the termination of the positive.

2d-if we wish to affirm that a thing is present or exists we add to the positive the termination *ni* or *ie*. Example: *Timat* (a) writing *timani*, written; *twin*, tail, *twinie*, having a tail. If on the contrary we deny presence or existence we add to the positive the sign *nal* or *nwt*. Example; *timanal*, unwritten; *twinwt*, without a tail. But though this is the rule, it is necessary to remark that *twinwt* is not always used, but the *n* is replaced by *l* as was mentioned in the beginning, making *twilwt*. For all other substantives *nwt* is used, unless we wish to cast ridicule upon the word,

in which case we should use use of lwt.

^s
 Adjective properly so called , as well as those derived from
 verbs , both affirmative and negative, and also participlex are declined
 in the same manner as substantatives.

Examples

1 simple

singular

nom	shir-nem	the good
gen	shir-nmi	of thegood
dat	shir-nam iow	to thegood
acc	shir-ham nan	the good
voc	na-shir	oh good!
abl	shir-ei	for thegood

plural

nom	shir-ma	the good, etc.
gen	shir-ma-mi	
dat	shir-ma-miew	
acc	shir-ma-man	
voc	na shir-ma	
abl.	shir-ma-mei	

2 compound

singular

nom	chelwit	the bad
gen	chelwit-rmi	ofthe bad etc.
dat	chelwit nam nmiow	
acc	chelwit nminan	
voc	Om na chelwit	
abl	chelwit nmei	

plural

nom	chelwit-ma
gen	chelwit-mami
dat	chelwit-mamiow
acc	chelwit-maminan
voc	na chelwit-ma
abl	chelwit-mamiei

Verbal Adjectives

~imple

singular

Nom	sh-bweitla-nem	the compassionate
gen	sh-nweitla-nmi	of the compassionate etc.
dat	sh-nweitla-iow	
acc	sh-nweitla-nan	
voc	na-sha-nweitla	
abl	sh-nweitla-iei	

Plural

Nom	sh-nweitla-ma
Gen	sh-nweitla-mami
Dat	sh-nweitla-mamiow
Acc	sh-nweitla-ma-man
Voc	na-shnweitla-ma
Abl	sh-nweitla-mamiei

compound

singular

nom	sh-nweitla-nem
gen	sh-nweitla-nmi
dat	sh-nweitla-nmiow
acc	sh-nweitla-nminan
voc	na sh-nweitla
abl	sh-nweitla-nmiei

plural

nom sh-nweitla-~~ma~~
 gen sh¹nweitla-mami
 dat sh-nweitla -mamiow
 acc sh-nweitla maminan
 voc na sh-nweitla-ma
 abl sh -nweitla-mamiei

The syncope which occurs sometimes in substantatives is much more general in ~~the singular with verbal~~ with verbal adjectives. Thus instead of saying in the accusative singular sh-nweitla-nam, sh-nweitla-nminan we say sh-nweitlan, sh-nweitla-minan. In the ~~plural~~ plural by syncope we say in the genitive sh-nweitla-mi; in the dative sh-nweitla-miow; in the accusative sh-nweitla-man; in the ablative sh-nweitla-miei.

Chapter III

Of the Pronoun

The pronouns are very numerous and are declined but their mode of declension is peculiar to them

1-of the personal pronoun.

1st Personal pronouns, first person or the one who performs the actio expressed by the verb.

Singular

nom	ink, nes or nesh sh	I
gen	emmi	of me
dat	emmiow	to me
acc	inak	me
voc	(wanting)	
abl	emmiei	for me

plural

nom	namak, nates, nanam, aates, namtk, we	
gen	neem i	of us
dat	neemiow	to us
acc	nemanak	us
abl	neemie i	for us

2d person that is to say the one spoken to

Singular

nom	ink, nam	thou
gen	emink, mes or mesh	of thee
dat	emiwk	to thee
acc	imanak	thee
abl	emie i or emikaiei	for the

plural

nom	imak, pam, mates	you
gen	(wanting)	of you
dat	emamiwk	to you
a c	immanak	you
abl	emmiei	for you

In all cases where the personal pronouns terminate in ak among the Pshwan-wapams, the Wala-walas and Palus drop the k thus they say in the accusative singular of the first person ina, in the nominative plural nama, in the accusative of the same number namana, It is the same in the other persons but it must be noticed that in the accusative plural of the second person instead of saying imanak they express themselves thus emimanak

3rd person or the one spoken of

	pshwanwapam	Singular	wala-wala and Palus
nom	Penk	he	penk (Some do not pro. the K)
gen	pin-mink	of him	pinmin
dat	pin-miwk	to him	pinmiow
acc	pin-min	him	pinminnan
abl	pin-mikaiei	for him	pinmiei
		plural	
nom	pma	they	pma
gen	pe-mink	of them	pamin
dat	pe-miwk	to them	pamiwk
acc	pe-minak	them	pamanak
abl	pe-mikaiei	for them	pamikaiei

The Indians of the Falas (Tair) instead of the termination ak, have in their pronouns and even in their adverbs that of ei. Thus they say, personal pronoun, first person, accusative singular inei; nominative plural, namei; accusative nemanai; pronoun of the 2d person acc. sing. imamei; nom. plur. imei; acc. imanei or emimanei;

pronoun of 3rd person , nom. plur. p-mei; acc. pamanei.

It will be seen by the above declensions that the personal pronouns are very numerous among the Indians particularly in certain cases as the nomination but they cannot be employed indifferently and the knowledge of their proper use is difficult to acquire. To aid in arriving the more easily at this knowledge I have thought best to give the following table, 1st pronouns, personal in the nominative case:

Singular

1st person	ink, nes, sh	I
2d person	imk, nam	thou
3d person	penk, i	he

Plural

1st person	namak, nates , nanam, namik, tesh	we
2d person	pam, imak, mates, amates	you
2dd person (2d copy)	p-mak pa,pat	they

When the personal pronoun serves to designate the person who speaks the pronoun in the nominative case is used and is always placed before the verb if expressed by ink, nes. Example: I sing. ink, nes wempsha; I speak, ink nes nattwnsha. The personal pronoun can be rendered by ink only but ink , nes is more elegant and more in the Indian spirit, though it is a pleonasm banished from our European languages. The same pleonasm is found again in the other persons as well

as
singular ~~oo~~plural . If instead of ink nes we use sh only
it is put at the end of the word as nattwnshes, I speak, wempshesh, I
sing. Some bands do not aspirate the h in this last case and
say simply nattwnshes, wempshes. In negative phrases nes is commonly
used alone and placed immediately after the negative. Ex: I know
nothing about it chaw nes ashkwasha. I will not sing chaw nes wempta.

In some cases, however, when it is wished to give more force to
thereply, ink is used but preceded by nes as chaw nes ink, it is not I.

In phrases conveying interrogation or doubt nes alone is used as mish
nes winata, shall I go, kwak nes mish, perhaps I will go, perhaps not.
In ironical expressions both are used, the verb of the action
being placed betw en the two. Ex: Wish nes winatarnei ink, shall I Go?
a phrases corresponding to the French as tu le courage de
penser que j'irai(pour toi)?

When we wish to give force to an idea, ink nes is used and expressed
together, succeeded by the v erg which again is followed by
the pronoun ink; ink nes nattwnsha-ink, I myself speak.

In the first person plural namak is employed, either alone or
accompanied by nates or natesh, placed together or with several
words between the two at will. Examples: namak nates ania nit, we made
the house ; namak nates wempta , we will sing. In negative
phrases tes and nates are used indifferently which are
joined to thenegative. Example; We do not laugh, chaw tes tiasha or
cha nates tiasha. If it is wished to give more force nomak is added.
Nanam is employed only when two persons are spoken of whilst namta exp-
resses always a great number. Example: napi ik nanam winata, we two will
go; ~~aw~~ aw namtk atsha, let us go.

2d pronoun personal in the accusative case

Singular

1st person	imak nes , inak nam	me
2d person	imanak mes, imanak nam	thee
3d person	penik i, konak i	him
	plural	
1st person	nemanak	us
2d person	immanak	you
3d person	pemanak komanak	them

"hen the pers nal pronoun is in the accusative case inak can be used alone in the first person or nes added at will. Ex: Inak inatonosha or inak nes inatonosha , he c ides me

2- The possessive pronoun

first person

singular

nom	enmi	my, mine
gen	enmi	of my
dat	enmiow	to my
acc	enmin	my (in wala-wala and Palus enmina)
voc	na enmi	oh my
abl	enmiei, enmi kaiei	by my
	plural	

nom	enmina	my	mine
-----	--------	----	------

There is no other plural case, for as it is evident that the possessive is nothing but the personal pronoun the accusative only changes.

2d person, nom, emink, thy, thine, acc. emin, or emian. ¹here
a no plural.

3d person is absolutely like the third person of the personal pronoun.

Singular of the First Personal Plural

nom	neemi	our	walya wala and Palus Naami
gen	neemi	of our	naami
dat	neemiow	to our	naamiow
acc	neemin	our	naamina
voc	na neemi	oh our,	na naami
abl	neemie1	by our	naamiei

Singular of 2d person plural

nom	mamink	your	mamin
gen	mamink mamiwk	of your	mamin
dat	mamin	to your	mamin mamiow
acc	na mamink	your	mamin mamina
voc	mam -kaiei	oh your	na mamin
abl		by your	mamiei

There is no plural

singular of 3rd person plural

Nom	penink	their	pamin
gen	penink	of their	pamin
dat	pemiwk	in their	pamiow
acc	pemin	their	paminal
voc	na pemink	oh theirs	na pamin
abl	pemikaiei	by their	pamiei

Sometimes the ~~possessive~~ possessive pronouns, my, thy, are rendered by their corresponding personals, me, thee, when friendship or relationship is expressed. Thus instead of saying emmi, rei, emink, rei, my friend, thy friend, we say ink rei, im rei, me friend, thee friend, inkoten, in pitz, me son, me pephew instead of emmi koten, emmi pitz.

3-interrogative pronoun

	singular		
nom	shin(Some tribes say	shin	who, what which
gen	shimim	shinnmi	of whom
dat	shimiow	shinnmiow	to whom
acc	shimian(comp shiminan)	shiminan	whom
voc			
abl	shimiei	shinmiel	by whom

plural

nom	shimen	The other cases are not used
-----	--------	------------------------------

nom	shin (some tribes say)	shin	who, what which
gen	shimin	shinnmi	of whom
dat	shimiow	shinnmiow	to whom
acc	shimian(comp shiminan)	shiminan	whom
voc			
abl	shimiei	shinmiel	by whom

plural

nom	shimen	the other cases are not used.
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Chapter IV

Of the Verb

The verbs have only certain tenses, viz: indicative, imperfect or past pluperfect, future, conditional, imperative, infinitive, present and past participles, gerund.

Yakima grammar

conjugation of the verbs to have and to be
1st to have (avoir)

Indicative present

nesh wa or wash nesh	I have
mesh wa or wash mesh	thou hast
penk awa or pinmink awa	he has
natesh wa or wash natesh	we have
matesh wa or wash matesh	you have
pa wa or pemink awa	they have

In these verbs there is but one mode of expressing the past and the pluperfect

Past and Pluperfect

nesh wacha	I had or have had
mesh wacha	Thou hadst etc
awacha	He had
natesh wacha	We had
matesh wacha	Ye had
awacha	thou had

future

nesh	I shall	have
mesh	Thou shalt	
Awata	he shall have	

natesh		We shall	
matesh	wata	he shall	have
p'awata		they shall have	

the verb to have has no imperative

conditional

nesh		I should	
	watarnei		have
mesh		thou shouldst	
awatarnei		he should have	

natesh		we should	
matesh	watarnei	he should	have
watarnei		they should	

2d to be (etre)

Indicative present

ink nesh wa	I am
imk nam wa	thou art
penk iwa	He is
namak natesh nanam , namtk wa,	"e are
pmak pa wa,	You are
	they are

Past and Pluperfect

Ink nesh wacha	I was, have or had been
ink nam wacha	Thou wast etc.
penk iwacha	He was
natesh wacha nanam namtk namak	we were
matesh wacha	You were
p-jak pawacha	They were

Future

ink nesh wata	I will be
imk nam wata	Thou wilt be

Penk iwata

He will be

namak natesh nanam namtk, wata

we will be

imak pam wato

You will be

pa wata

they will be

Imperative

awak

Be thou

awatk

be ye, let them be

Conditional

ink nesh

I should be etc.

imk nam waternei

penk i

namak natesh nanam namtk

pmak pa

watarnei

2-of the active verb

All the tenses of the active verb are formed from the infinitive which always terminates in sha or in ra.

The indicative present preserves the infinitive termination sha or ra, but the first two persons of the singular and plural nevertheless may take a particular termination. These are even employed by preference when the phrase is affirmative or interrogative. In these cases the personal pronouns which precede the verbs are dropped or rather are added to the termination. Those pronouns are es or esh for the first, am for the second person, singular; tesh for the first and pam for the second person plural. When the pronouns are placed after the verb in order to avoid the hiatus which would occur by approximating the final a and the initial e an elision is

made by dropping the final vowel of the infinitive. There are a great number of other finals but as these are not common to all the words

I omit them here as in order to indicate them it would be necessary to make a particular nomenclature of all these terminations and of the verbs to which they are adapted. The past is formed

by changing the termination of the infinitive sha , ra into na.

The pluperfect is formed by adding the monosyllable / na to the infinitive termination sha.

The future is formed by changing the termination of the infinitive into ~~oo~~ t~~oo~~ ta.

The conditional is made by substituting for the infinitive termination that of arna or tarnei. The wala-wals, Roilroilpams and Pauls instead of tarnei use tarna.

The present principle is formed by changing the infinitive termination sha into ~~oo~~ tla for the affirmative and nal for the negative; the past participle by changing it to ie , nie , ni for affirmative and into nwt , nal for the negative.

The gerund is obtained by changing sha into tesh or tes or into nat , or still again ~~oo~~ anat if the last letter of the ~~oo~~ root is an i.

The imperfect is only the past preceded by the proposition irwe later, scarcely (wala-wala arwe)

The pluperfect is sometimes rendered by the past but the verb must then be ~~oo~~~~oo~~~~oo~~ preceded by the ~~oo~~ adverb miwi(wala-wala mimi) a long time.

The imperative is formed ~~oo~~ by changing the sha of the infinitive into the letter ~~oo~~~~oo~~~~oo~~~~oo~~~~oo~~ ~~oo~~ k for the singular and tk for the plural.

conjugation of the active verb

infinitive timasha to write

participles present- timatla writing, fond of writing

t~~oo~~o timanal not writing

participles past timani written

timanal unwritten

Gerund timates for writing
timanat

Indicative present

ink nes timasha	I Write
ink nam timasha	Thou writest
penk i timasha	He writes

namak nates		
nanam namtk	timasha	we write

imak pam timasha	you write
pa timasha	they write

Second form

Timashes	I write or do I write
timashain	Thou writest or doest thou write
I timasha	He writes or does he write
timashates	we write or do you write
timashapan	you write or do you write
pa timasha	they write or do they write

Past

ink nes timans	I have written
ink nam timans	thou hast written
penk i timana	He has written
namak nates timana	we have written
imak pam timana	ye have written
pa timana	they have written

Second form

Timanes	I have written or have I written
timanam	thou has t wri ten or hast thou written
i timana	he has written or has he written
timanates	we have written or have we written
timanapam	ye have written or have ye written
pa timana	they have written or have they written

pluperfect

ink nes timashana
 ink nam timashana
 penk i timashana
 namak nates etc timashana
 imak pam timashana
 pa timashana

second form

timashanes
 timashananam
 i timashana
 timashana tes
 timashana pam
 pa timashana

future

ink nes timata
 ink nam timata
 penk i timata
 namak nates etc timata
 imak pam timata
 pa timata

second form

timates
 timatam
 intmata
 timatates
 timatapam
 pa timata

Conditional

ink nes timatarnei
 ink nam timatarnei

I had written
 st
 thou had written
 he had written
 we had written
 ye had written
 they had written

Had I written
 Hadstthou written
 Had he written
 Had we written
 Had ye written
 Had they written

I shall or will write
 thou shalt or wilt write
 he shall or will write
 we shall or will write
 Ye shall or write
 they shall or will write

shall I write
 will thou write
 will he write
 shall he write
 will ye write
 will the write.

I should or would write

Thou shouldst or wouldst write

penk i timatarnei He should or would write
 namak nates etc timatarnei we should or would write
 imak pam timatarnei he should or would write
 pa timatarnei They should or would write

second form

In this there is an irregularity which runs through the verbs

timatarneines Should I write
 timatarneinam Shouldst thou write
 I timata nei should he write
 timatarneinates should we write

imperative

sing/timak or amash timak write
 plural Timatk or amatesh timatk write ye

3-The Passive ^Verg

The passive verb is only the present or past participle or the gerund conjugated with the auxiliaries to have or be according to the necessity of the case

Example

indicative present

nesh
 timatla nesh wa I am writing
 timatla y mesh wa Thou art writing
 timatla awa he is writing
 timatla natesh nanam, namtk wa we are writing
 timalta matesh wa Oweye are writing
 timalta pa wa they are writing
 timani nesh wa I am written
 timani nam wa thou art written
 timani iwa He is written
 timani natesh nanam, namtk wa we are written
 timani pam wa ye are written
 timani pa wa they are written.

It is the same with all the tenses but it must be remarked
that in the passive there is no infinitive.

Chapter IV On the Personal Verb

The personal verb is formed by putting before the active verb expressing the mode of being which it is intended to express the dissyllable pina for the persons of the singular and pi a for those of the plural. Sometimes pine, pime are employed instead when the verb to which the dissyllable is joined commences with a vowel but pina, pima may be used.

Example

infinitive

pina tkrersha to love oneself

participle present

tpina tkrertl a loving oneself

pine tkrernal not loving oneself

participle past

pina tkrerni to have loved oneself

gerund

pina tkrertesh

pina tkresanat

of loving myself

ink nesh

indicative present

I love myself

imk nam

thou lovest thyself

penk i

pima tkresha

He loves himself

namk -natesh etc

we love ourselves

imak pam

pima tkrersha

Ye love yourselves

p-mak pa

They love themselves

second form

I love myself etc.

Pina tkrershes

pina tkrersham

i pina tkrersha

pima tkrershates

pima tkrershapam

pima tkrershapt

past

Ink nesh

imk nam

pina tkrerna

penk i

namak-natesh

imak pam

pima tkrerna

p-mak pa

sedond form

pina tkernes

pina tkrernam

t pina tkrerna

pima tkrernates

pima tkernapam

pima tkrernapat

it is the same in all the other tenses

Chapter V of the Reciprocal Verb

The active verb is also used to form the reciprocal verb, being preceded by the dissyllable papa. In the third person plural, however, where pa is found it is dropped, doubtless for euphony. These verbs have no singular.

Example

indicative present

namak-nates

to love one another

namtk nanam

imak pam papatkrersha

p-mak

past

namak -bates

namtk nanam

imak pam papa tkrerna

These two tenses will suffice to aid in conjugating the others, since as will be seen it is enough to place papa between the pronouns and the verb and to conjugate the latter in the active voice.

VI Of compound verbs

The compound verbs are very numerous but the following are the cases of composition.

1-If it is desired to express an action done or said far from the place where we are, and which in the idea implies motion, the compound is formed by adding msh to the ordinary terminations of the indicative. For the past the radical na is changed into ma. Ex: Timasha, timashamsh; timana, timama. For the pluperfect shana is changed into shama; for the future m is placed before the termination ta; timata, timanta; for the conditional m is placed before the sign tarnei timatarnei, timamtarnei; for the imperfect m is substituted for or placed before k as timak, timan, ; timatk, timamtk. in

100
this case the verb expresses motion from a distance toward the speaker whether the person spoken of has himself moved or has caused ^vmoment ~~to~~ directly or indirectly. Ex. He has written to me, ~~ita~~ itimana, he has come to write itimama.

2-If the action is to be expressed with which require motion from the place where one is towards a distant one the syllable ta is used between the root and the terminal sign and the verb is ~~to~~ conjugated according to the examples given above. Ex. He has gone to write itimatana; he will go to write, itimatata; go write timatak. If the compound verb is preceded in French by a verb finir the verb which expresses the action is rendered by its substantive which is followed by the Indian verb to finish nakrisha. Example: I cease to write; timat nakriska, and the verb nakrisha alone is conjugated as I will stop writing timat nakrites.

3-If the compound verb is preceded in French by the Verb faire this act is expressed by shapa or by tei which is placed before the root and the verb is conjugated in the usual manner as I will set you to writing je te fais écrire in a moment, klicks mesh shapa-timata. If we wish to express disdain, irony etc the syllable tra or kra is placed before the verb which indicates the idea to be conveyed. Example He has written badly itratimana, he has written against this will etc.

4-To mark the frequent repetition of an act by the same person a continuity which excludes all other occupation the termination simisa is added to the substantive as an active verb. Ex: He does nothing but write, he writes all the time, intimatat simisa. He will do nothing but write, itimatat simita.

5-If we desire to express an action fugitive, momentary or of short duration the monosyllable we is used before the verb and the latter is conjugated according to the usual rule as I will write for a moment, as we timata; he has written a few words, awtika iwetimana

If the governing substantive is itself governed by a verb the substantive which it governs takes the compound termination and is put in the same case as that which governs it. The compound terminal sign is only the union of the dative or accusative with the genitive. example: I am going to the chief's house miawarnmiow nitow nes winasha: I am going to the governor's house, too ~~oanded~~ tamanwitlanmiow nitow winashes; I execute my father's orders, na totasanminan tamanwitnan nes twanasha

Agreement of verbs

Verbs agree with each other that is to say if the principal verb or the one which expresses the first idea is in the present, all the others will also be in the present; if in the future they all take the future sign; if in the conditional they will all be in the conditional tense. This is always to be understood of the verbs which relate to the principal verb. Ex. If I had gone there and had ~~seen~~ you, I would have engaged you to have accompanied me (si jy etais alle et que je te visse je t'aurai engage a m accompagner (paish nes winatarnei ko mes kreinwtarnei , narawtarnei / mes tuanatiowinak

Agreement of Prepositions

When a ~~word~~ word is governed by a preposition or joined to one all the substantives which refer to it take the preposition in like manner. Ex He is in my house enmipa nitpa iwa (my in house, in he is) he was hurt in mounting a skittish horse, wieichwtlak kwssiki isap - neika

In elevated style, for the Indians also have the common style and the ~~elevated~~ elevated in their oratory, they keep the noun governed by the verb in the positive as if indeclinable and yet put in the accusative, the adjectives and pronouns depending on the substantive governed by the verb. It is by virtue of this rule that they say: imanak patmaknanitarnei wanicht instead of

patmaknanitarnei eminan wanichtan. In these cases as well
 be observed in the Lord's prayer, the positive ~~to~~ pronoun is
 replaced by the personal ~~Ex~~: Nemank nim tkwatat instead of nim
 neeminan twwattatnan et

Neemi Psht imk nam wamsh roiemich nik ; shir
 Our Father thou thou art high on the side(heaven) well

(uan'manak(p's t-maknani tarnei wanicht , shir ewiana-
 thou they(indef) should respect the name; well should

witarnei emink miawarit; shir nammank pa twanenitarnei
 arrive they chieftianship; well thee they (ind* should follow

tchinak tehampa tenma prwi (amakwsrimmanak* pa
 here earth(on) Inhabitants(the* will, thou as thyself they

twanenishamsh roiemipama tenma Nemanak nim
 follow; high of the(heaven* inhabitants the our us give us

t-kwatak kwalissim maisr maisr Nemanak laknanim chelwitit;
 food always to-morrow tomorrow. Our (as) forget sins;

aateskwsri namak t-normaman lak nanisha chelwitit anakwnkink
 us as we others forget sing have by which

neemiow pa ehelwita Rt to anianim / nemanak temna
 us have offended Strong make our (us* heart

t-kraw krial . Nemank eikrenkem chelwit -knik
 (that it fall not) us snatch ~~apad~~ bad from the side (from evil)

Ekws iwa neemi temna
 So it is our heart.