

nīitsīi·pō'·sin	nāapii·pō'·sin
ninnā	Man
āa·kii	Woman
su'kō'māapii	Boy
āa·kiikō'wūn	Girl
mūttūpii	Person
imittāa	Dog
pō'nōkäämittāa	Horse (elk dog)
sisst·tsii	Bird
pō'nōkää	Elk
pō'ssā	Cat
āaksinnii	Pig
āapōōtskināa	Cow (white horn)
kāanāisskiināa	Mouse

A useful term is 'morpheme.' A morpheme refers to the smallest unit of sound that carries meaning. Take for instance the word 'dog.' 'Dog' is a dingle morpheme that carries meaning, it lets you know that one is referring to a canine, an mammal with fur who is often 'mans beat friend.' When we add the plural '-s' to the end we are attaching another morpheme (in this case a 'bound morpheme,' a morphed that must be attached to another morpheme in order to garnish meaning). 'Dog' becomes 'Dogs' and, with those two morpheme, we know that it is referring to multiple canines.

nīitsīi·pō'·sin	nāapii·pō'·sin
āisoōpā·tsis	Chair (flat sitting apparatus)
iitāasoōyō'·p'	Table (flat surface where we eat)
pōōkwūn	Ball
ō'ko'ttōkii	Rock
āapōōtāa	Airplane (flying / soaring)
āaksisstōōmāatōōmāā'kää Or āaksisstōōmāatō'ksskääsi	Car (runs on its own)
kō's	Cup

nītsī·pō'·sin	nāpii·pō'·sin
iitāissinākȳō'·p'	Writing board (place where we write at)
i'tāissinākȳō'·p'	Writing utensil (thing we write with)
kiitsim	Door

Table, writing board, and writing utensil have a similar structure. They each end with the inclusive plural [-yō'·p'] and begin with a morpheme that signifies whether the verb is realized at a place (such as table and writing board) or if it enables the verb to be realized (as in pencil). This will be more elaborated in future lessons

nītsī·pō'·sin	nāpii·pō'·sin
mākōpiit'	Sit down
nii pō'pō'yit'	Stand up strait
miistāppoōt'	Go away
pōō'sāpōōt'	Come here
iiyisstsit'	Listen
isstāppoōt' nii kiitsim	go to(ward) the door
isstāppoōt' nii iitāissinākȳō'·p'	Go to(ward) the writing board
kōōkit'	Give me
kōōtsis	Give her/him
mātsit'	Take it
māttō'os	Take her/him
kikkā	Hold up!
kūkkōō	Go head
mā•	Here!

Give me, give her/him, take it, and take her/him are verbs that one should take note. We see that when the command is directed towards as speaker it end in either [-kkit'] or [-ookit'] and when the speaker is directing the command to another person is end with an [-s]. This is a grammatical for which will be cover in more detail in future lessons. Something very important to cover id the ending [-t'] morpheme that signifies a command. When the [-t'] is used it indicates you are instructing one person, when instructing more than one person you replace that morpheme with a [-k']. Therefore, if you are instructing your entire class to stand you say, *nii pō'pō'yik'*, and if you are instructing an entire class to sit you say, *mākōpiik'*.

nīitsīi•pó'•sin	nāapīi•pó'•sin
ōkii	Hello
nīitsin'káasim _____	My name is _____
nīiksisstāa ötsin'káasim	my mothers name is _____
ninnāa	My father is
nū•āa's	My grand parent is
nīkkō'•toō	I am here / I have arrived
nīttāakstaittāppōō'p' mākā•pó'yiss	May I go to(ward) the restroom (bad lodge)

When calling roll you can ask “where is _____” [nānāa'k _____] and the students reply with nīkkō'•toō.

“where are you” is tsāa kītsitā•pāissp' (this will be covered in a later lesson)