

**Education Center Staff Nisenan Class: Commands Continued**  
**Review sheet for Wednesday, October 30, 2023**

We've been learning how to command people to do things. In today's class we learned how to tell people **not** to do things.

**Telling one person not to do things...**

We've learned verbs like *mey* 'to give' and *dəkə* 'to stand' and how to order a single person to do those things (we add the suffix *-p* to verbs that end in a vowel and add nothing to verbs that end in a consonant). How do we tell a person **not** to do those things? Compare these two commands:

*Mey nik miyé!*            'Give it to me!'  
*Meymén nik miyé!*    'Don't give it to me!'

What changed? We added the suffix *-men* to the verb. What do you think happens when we put *-men* on a verb that ends in a vowel, like *dəkə* 'to stand'? Compare these two commands:

*Dəkəp!*                    'Stand!'  
*Dəkəmén!*                'Don't stand!'

Since *dəkəmén* ends in a consonant, we do **not** add the suffix *-p*. This tells us that the negation suffix *-men* gets put on the verb **before** the command suffix *-p* (so we don't say \**Dəkəpmén*). We can add *-men* to other verbs we know, like *iskit* 'to sit' and *etati* 'to show':

*Iskít!*                      'Sit!'  
*Iskitmén!*                'Don't sit!'  
*Etatíp nik miyé!*        'Show it to me!'  
*Etatimén nik miyé!*    'Don't show it to me!'

**Telling a group of people not to do things...**

We saw that we put the negation suffix *-men* on the verb before we add the singular command suffix *-p*. It works the same way with the plural command suffix *-wa*.

*Uk'oywá!*                    'You all, go!'  
*Uk'oymenwá*              'You all, don't go!'

<i>Meywá nik miyé!</i>	‘You all, give me <i>miyé!</i> ’ (it)
<i>Meymenwá nik miyé!</i>	‘You all, <u>don</u> ’t give me <i>miyé!</i> ’ (it)
<i>Meewá papéli!</i>	‘You all, take <i>papéli!</i> ’ (paper)
<i>Meemenwá papéli!</i>	‘You all, <u>don</u> ’t take <i>papéli!</i> ’ (paper)

### Don’t do it!

The verb *k’aa* means ‘to do’. Here are some commands with the verb *k’aa* that might be useful.

<i><u>K’aap!</u></i>	‘Do it!’	(to one person)
<i><u>K’aamén!</u></i>	‘ <u>Don</u> ’t do it!’	(to one person)
<i>K’aawá!</i>	‘You all, do it!’	
<i>K’aamenwá!</i>	‘You all, <u>don</u> ’t do it!’	

### Practice

The commands below are addressed to just one person. Fill in the blanks.

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| (1) | <i>Hatíp!</i><br>_____!                               | ‘ <b>Stop!</b> ’<br>‘ <u>Don</u> ’t stop!’  |
| (2) | <i>Mey nik momí!</i><br>_____ <i>nik momí!</i>        | ‘ <b>Give</b> me <i>momí!</i> ’ (water)<br>‘ <u>Don</u> ’t give me <i>momí!</i> ’ (water)         |
| (3) | <i>Meep sik’ályu!</i><br>_____ <i>sik’ályu!</i>       | ‘ <b>Take</b> <i>sik’ályu!</i> ’ (scissors)<br>‘ <u>Don</u> ’t take <i>sik’ályu!</i> ’ (scissors) |
| (4) | <i>Etatíp nik papéli!</i><br>_____ <i>nik papéli!</i> | ‘ <b>Show</b> me <i>papéli!</i> ’ (paper)<br>‘ <u>Don</u> ’t show me <i>papéli!</i> ’ (paper)     |

The commands below are addressed to a group of people. Fill in the blanks.

- (5) ***Iskitwá!*** \_\_\_\_\_!  
‘You all, **sit!**’  
‘You all, don’t sit!’
- (6) ***Meewá inpaayutíyu!*** \_\_\_\_\_ *inpaayutíyu!*  
‘You all, **take inpaayutíyu!**’ (staplers)  
‘You all, don’t take *inpaayutíyu!*’ (staplers)
- (7) ***Etatiwá nik mimée maa!*** \_\_\_\_\_ *nik mimée maa!*  
‘You all, **show** me your *maa!*’ (hands)  
‘You all, don’t show me your *maa!*’ (hands)
- (8) ***K’aawá!*** \_\_\_\_\_!  
‘You all, **do it!**’  
‘You all, don’t do it!’

Please reach out to the Language Department at [Language@ssband.org](mailto:Language@ssband.org) with any questions.

This review sheet, recordings of the language from this lesson, and solutions to the practice exercises above are available at <https://bit.ly/ssbmieducationcenter>.