

**Only teachings**

as told by tupaat Julia Lucas

wiiyaatwaʔiš yacpaʔat maamiiqsu ʔunaakaʔatquu.	You never step over your older sibling, if you have one.
ʔanawaʔiš kaaʔin yaack <sup>w</sup> ačiʔ. hawaqstuʔaʔquu.	Only crows walk away after eating.
ʔanawaʔišʔaaʔ ʔiniiʔ čiiʔaqa.	Only dogs fight.
ʔanawaʔišʔaaʔ hiiyi haʔuk <sup>w</sup> ičiʔaʔquu ʔipitap.	Only snakes throw their skin on the floor when they change it.
ʔanawaʔišʔaaʔ qiiʔiʔʔat ʔuuʔpitapaʔatquu.	The only ones who stay in bed are drying it out.
wiiyaatwaʔiš niswačiʔ. waʔičmis.	You never get enough sleep.

**Cultural notes**

- *You never step over your older sibling.* This means that you let him or her take the lead, do the talking, and set the example. You support them, not contradict them.
- *Only crows walk away after eating.* Acknowledge those who feed you.
- *Only dogs fight.* Don't fight. If you do, you're a dog.
- *Only snakes throw their skin on the floor.* Don't throw your clothes on the floor when you change them. Be neat. Put your things away.
- *The only ones who stay in bed are drying it out.* If you stay in bed late, then you must have peed in the bed, and you have to dry it out.
- *You never get enough sleep.* No matter how much you sleep in, it will never be enough. So don't bother, get up!

## Grammar notes

- The hearsay mood (= *waʔiš*) marks information that the speaker did not witness directly, but heard from someone else. It contrasts with the strong mood (= *ʔiš*), which marks information that the speaker knows from personal experience.
- The possible mood (= *quu*) can mean ‘if’ or ‘when’.
- The endings *-°ił*, *-pił*, *-pitap* mean ‘indoors, on floor’, and by extension, ‘in bed’.
- The passive ending = *!at* is used to make passive sentences like *I was told... We are taught*. It is also used to make generic sentences that do not refer to anyone in particular. For example, *You never... One should... How do you...*

## Vocabulary

=!ał	now, then	qiiyuuč	stay up late
=!ap	(causative)	qiiʔił	stay in bed
=!at	(passive)	= quu	(possible mood)
čiiŋaqa	fight	tičił	throw
haʔaqstuł	eat and go	tipił	fall on floor
haʔuk	eat	tipitap	throw on floor
haʔuk <sup>wi</sup> ł	do in turn	waʔič	sleep (verb)
haʔuk <sup>wiču</sup> ł	change clothes	waʔičmis	sleep (noun)
hiiyi	snake, serpent	= waʔiš	(hearsay mood)
-°ił	indoors, on floor	wiiya	never
kaaʔin	crow	yaack <sup>waci</sup> ł	walk away (from)
łuušpitap	dry a bed	yaacšił	start walking, leave
łušuk	dry	yaacuk	walk
maamiiqsu	older sibling	yacpaʔat	step over
nisaak	full (of food)	= ʔaał	(habitually)
niswacił	get full (of food)	ʔana	only
-pił	on floor	ʔaani	really
-pitap	on floor (plus causative)	ʔunaak	have
qii	long time	ʔiniił	dog

<sup>1</sup> Only teachings, transcribed 20140319 by JL, HN, AW, revised 20140321.