Quick pronunciation guide

This guide offers quick reminders of how to pronounce each letter of the Nuu-chah-nulth alphabet.

a	*uh*		o	*oh* or *aw*
aa	long *ah*		oo	long *oh* or *aw*
c	*ts*		p	*p*
c̓	explosive *ts*		p̓	explosive *p*
č	*ch*		q	back *k*
č̓	explosive *ch*		qʷ	rounded back *k*
e	as in *get*		s	*s*
ee	as in *hey,* and long		š	*sh*
h	*h*		t	*t*
ḥ	raspy *h*		t̓	explosive *t*
i	as in *it*		u	as in *put*
ii	as in *ski,* and long		uu	as in *due,* and long
k	*k*		w	*w*
kʷ	rounded *k*		w̓	*w* with a catch
k̓	explosive *k*		x	like a cat's hiss
k̓ʷ	rounded explosive *k*		xʷ	rounded *x*
ł	hissed *l*		x̣	like clearing the throat
ƛ	*tl*		x̣ʷ	rounded *x̣*
ƛ̓	explosive *tl*		y	*y*
m	*m*		y̓	*y* with a catch
m̓	*m* with a catch		ʔ	catch in throat
n	*n*		ʕ	catch in throat plus *r*
n̓	*n* with a catch			

nučaaƛʔatḥ nuučaaň̓uł

A Handbook of

Nuchatlaht Nuu-chah-nulth

nučaaƛʔatḥ nuučaaṅuł
A Handbook of Nuchatlaht Nuu-chah-nulth

ƛaakooʔicuuš.

łuucma – woman, wife
łucsac – girl
maʔiƛqac – boy
mixtuk – elder
naẏaqak – baby
quuʔas – person
quuʔassa– Indian, First
  Nations person

School objects

haaẇacsaċum – table
kʷaacsaċum – chair, bench
kʷaacsaċus – chair
ƛiissaċum – desk
ƛiisuwił – school
ƛiisẏak – pen, pencil
ƛ̓aḥiqs – box
ṅačaałẏak – book, mirror

Seasons

ċuʔičḥ – winter
ƛ̓aqšiƛ – spring
ƛ̓uṗiičḥ – summer
ʕaẏiičḥ – autumn

Time

hupał – sun, moon, month
kuʔał – morning
tuupšiƛ – evening
ʔaṁii – yesterday, tomorrow
ʔaṁiiƛik – tomorrow

ʔaṁiimitʔi – yesterday
ʔapẇin ṅaas – noon
ʔatḥii – night

Vehicles

čapac – canoe
huupukʷas – car, truck
matuk – airplane
ṁaʔakƛi – speedboat
patpat – inboard motorboat

Weather

k̓ʷisaa – snowing
łiẇaḥyu – cloudy
ƛupaa – hot weather, sunny
ṁałaa – cold weather
ṁiƛaa – raining
quxʷaa – freezing weather
wiiqsii – stormy weather
wiiwiiquk – bad environment
yuʔi – windy
ʔučqak – foggy
ʔuuqumḥi – calm weather
ʔuuʔuuquk – nice
  environment

ḱʷaqmis – herring eggs
ƛiƛickuk – white bread
ƛiińa – eulachon fish,
  eulachon oil
ƛiińaqsit – eulachon oil
ƛuupčuu – bannock bread
ƛuščuu – sun-dried salmon
mux̣ʷaškin – soapberry
puxčuu – yeast bread
ṗuxʷaašt – sun-dried halibut
qaawic – potatoes
qawii – salmonberry
tii – tea
tupkaapaḥ qawii –
  blackberry
ẏaṁa – salal berry
ʕaakʷaašt – smoked dog
  salmon
ʕapłckʷii – fish jerky

The natural world

ċaʔak – river
čaačišt – island in ocean
čaʔak – island
čaʔak – water
hiiłapi – up there
hiłċaat – out on the ocean
hinaayił – sky, heaven
hitaaqƛas – forest, inland
hitinqis – beach
hupał – sun, moon, month
łiẁaḥmis – cloud
maḥṭii – house

maʔas – village, home, house
ṁuksẏi – rock, stone
nisṁa – land
ńaas – day, Creator
sučas – tree
suṗicmis – sand
tuṗał – salt water, ocean
ṭatuus – star
ʔink – fire
ʔinksẏi – wood

Numbers

ċawaak – one
ʔaƛa – two
qacċa – three
muu – four
sučа – five
ńupu – six
ʔaƛpu – seven
ʔaƛakʷał – eight
ċawaakʷał, ċawakʷał – nine
ḥayu – ten
caqiic – twenty
ʔaƛiiq – forty
qacċiiq – sixty
muyiiq – eighty
sučiiq – hundred

People

čakup – man, husband
ḥaakʷaaƛ – young woman
ḥaaẁiłaƛ – young man

Contents

Introduction

The purpose of this handbook is to give Nuchatlaht people greater access their language. We have designed it to be small and easy to carry around, and the information that it contains to be easy to find. It can be used for personal reference, and to support group language lessons.

The handbook begins by introducing the Nuu-chah-nulth alphabet, then provides some common conversational phrases that are useful in daily life, concerning such topics as prayers, greetings, introductions, and the weather.

At the end of the book, there is a classified wordlist of basic and common Nuu-chah-nulth vocabulary. Last, the back cover of the book provides a quick key to pronouncing the letters of the Nuu-chah-nulth alphabet.

This is the first introduction to the Nuu-chah-nulth language that is made specifically for Nuchatlaht people. We hope that it will be the first of many.

čuu.

Colours

čisẏuqʷak – green
hašxʷak – grey
ḥicƥiqak – brown
kiṅucyu – blue
k̓ičqʷak – yellow
ƛiḥcaqyu – pink
ƛiḥuk – red
ƛisuk – white
pipick̓uk – orange-coloured
tupkak – black
ẏaƥiicak – purple, blue

Descriptive words

čamiḥta – proper
k̓ʷacʔii – correct
ƛuł – good
wičik – not know how
ʔapʔii – correct
ʕaċik – know how

Family

ḥačumsiqsu – brother
kʷaaʔuuc – grandchild
łuučṁuup – sister
maʔayił – family
ṁaaṁiiqsu – older sibling
naniiqsu – grandparent
naʔiiqsu – aunt, uncle
ṅuẇiiqsu – father
qałaatik – younger brother

taayii – head of family
ṫaṅa – child
wiiʔuu – nephew
ẏukʷiiqsu – younger sibling
ʔaasiiqsu – niece
ʔumʔiiqsu – mother

Feelings

čumqƛ – happy
haẇiiqƛ – hungry
ƛupƛupʔatu – feel hot
ƛupẏiiḥa – feel hot
naqmiiḥa – thirsty
puʕałʔatu – sleepy
ṗusaak – tired, worn out
taʔił – sick
wiiʕaqƛ – sad
yumqƛ – dislike, not want to
ʔuušsuuqƛ – angry
ʕatxsumḥi – feel cold

Foods

caqaašt – salmon smoked
   upside down, skin on
ciixčuu – fried food, fried
   bread
ċisqmis – meat
čamas – sweets, dessert
čaʔak – water
haʔum – food, delicious
kałkintapaḥ – strawberry
kʷaapii – coffee

Animals, land

čums – black bear
čaastumc – mink
ḥiiyi – snake
kaatu – cat
maackʷin – fly (insect)
muwač – deer
naani – grizzly bear
qʷayaċik – wolf
saštup – land animal
siičpaax – cougar
ṫaṫapẇin – ant
waaxnii – river otter
ʔiicqʷin – rat, mouse
ʕiniiƛ – dog
ʕinṁi – slug

Animals, sea mammals

kakaẇin – killer whale
kuukuḥẇisa – harbour seal
ḳiłanus – fur seal
ḳʷaḳʷaƛ – sea otter
tukuuk – sea lion
ʔiiḥtuup – whale

Animals, seashore

ḥičin – steamer clam
ḥiix – small purple sea urchin
ƛuċum – mussel
qasqiip – sea star
ṫuċup – large red sea urchin

ẏaʔisi – butter clam
ʕamiiq – horse clam

The body

čičiči – teeth
čaḥċiti – knee
čaɫča – fingernail
čup – tongue
hapsẏup – hair
hiłaksuł – mouth
hinaṗał – back
hinumł – body
hiẏakƛ – bottom, rump
kukʷinksu – hand
ḳuunis – spine
łiṁaqsti – mind, spirit
ƛišƛin – foot
ƛakʷin – elbow
naƛaqat – ribs
niċa – nose
ṗaṗii – ear
qasii – eye
qaẏapṫa – arm, leg
taača – belly, stomach
tiičma – heart
ṫuḥċiti – head
wiitċiṅum – brain
ʔaʔapcḥum – chest
ʔaʔapẏumł – shoulder
ʔimwinł – neck
ʕašii – ankle
ʕaʕiči – eyebrow

The Nuu-chah-nulth alphabet

The Nuu-chah-nulth alphabet has forty-five letters:

a	aa	c	ċ	č	č̓	e	ee	h
ḥ	i	ii	k	kʷ	ḳ	ḳʷ	ł	ƛ
ƛ̓	m	ṁ	n	ṅ	o	oo	p	ṗ
q	qʷ	s	š	t	ṫ	u	uu	w
ẇ	x	xʷ	x̣	x̣ʷ	y	ẏ	ʔ	ʕ

Vowels can be short or long. Long vowels are written with double letters (*aa, ii, uu*), and are pronounced about twice as long as short vowels.

Nuu-chah-nulth has more consonant sounds than English. Nuu-chah-nulth consonants are made at several places along the vocal tract, from the lips to the vocal cords. This diagram illustrates where Nuu-chah-nulth consonants are made, using *p, t, č, k, q, ʕ, ʔ* as examples:
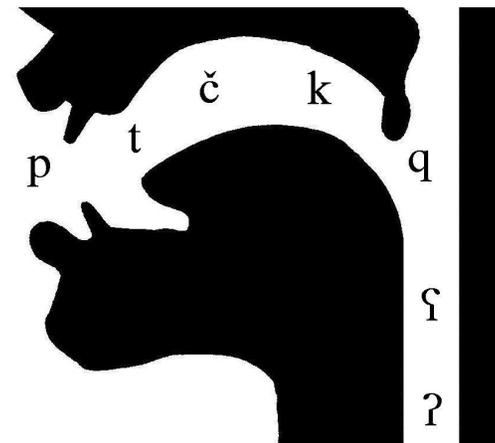
The following list gives each letter of the alphabet, its name, and illustrates it in the context of a basic vocabulary word.

For more information on how to pronounce each letter, see the back cover of this book, or the pronunciation guide *How to Pronounce the Nuu-chah-nulth Alphabet.*

	Name	**Example**	**English**
a	short a	patpat	inboard motor boat
aa	long a	waa	say
c	plain c	caapin	sawbill duck
ċ	hard c	ċawaak	one
č	c wedge	čakup	man
č̓	hard c wedge	č̓apac	canoe
e	short e	—	—
ee	long e	ƛeekoo	Thank you.
h	h	husmin	kelp
ḥ	back h	ḥayu	ten
i	short i	hisit	sockeye salmon
ii	long i	tiičma	heart
k	k	kaapap	like
kʷ	round k	kʷistuup	something different
k̓	hard k	k̓aa?in	crow
k̓ʷ	hard round k	k̓ʷiis	snow
ł	barred l	łuucma	woman
ƛ	barred lambda	ƛanat	splitting wedge
ƛ̓	hard barred lambda	ƛ̓isuk	white
m	m	muu	four
m̓	hard m	m̓aayi	salmonberry shoots
n	n	nunuuk	sing
n̓	hard n	n̓aas	day, Creator
o	short o	—	—
oo	long o	ƛaakoo	Thank you.

Nuu-chah-nulth classified wordlist

Actions

čapaak – go by canoe
ciciqink – pray
ciiqciiqa – speak
hawii?aƛ – finish
hayumḥi – not know
histaqšiƛ – come from
hišsiik – finish
huḥtik – know
huułhuuła – dance
kaamatḥak – know
kamitquk – run
ƛakaas – stand
ƛakiił – stand indoors
ƛatw̓aa – paddle
ƛiḥaa – vehicle goes
ƛiisƛiisa – write
mamuuk – work
mataa – flying
n̓aacsa – see
n̓aacsuuḥ – watch
n̓ačaał – read, look at
n̓amiłšiƛ – try
na?aa – hear
na?aataḥ – listen
nunuuk – sing
suu – hold
susaa – swim
t̓iqʷaas – sit on surface
t̓iqʷił – sit on floor
t̓iʕas – sit on ground

tuxšiƛ – jump
waa – say
wałšiƛ – go home
wa?ič – sleep
yaacuk – walk
?ucačiƛ – go to
?ukłaa – be called
?uyii – give
?u?aałuk – take care

Animals, birds

k̓aa?in – crow
maamaati – bird
qu?ušin – raven
qʷinii – seagull
saasin – hummingbird
xaašxiip – blue jay
?awatin – eagle

Animals, fish

cuw̓it – coho slamon
čaap̓i – pink salmon
hinkuu?as – dog salmon
hisit – sockeye salmon
piiš – fish
p̓uu?i – halibut
suuḥaa – spring salmon

Weak (indefinite) 2

=(y)i:s	=(y)in
=(y)i:k	=(y)i:su:
=(y)i:	=(y)i:ʔał

Possible (conditional) 2

=qu:s	=qun
=qu:k	=qu:su:
=qu:	=qu:ʔał

The strong mood is used for statements that are known to be true. The hearsay mood reports second-hand information.

ʔaḥʔaamits hiistmał.	That's where I was born.
ṁałaaʔaƛwaʔiš.	It's cold. (Someone told me.)

The question mood is used to ask questions. The command mood is used in commands.

ʔaqiicḥin.	What are we eating?
čamayiʔis čamas.	Give me dessert.

The definite mood goes on embedded sentences that describe something the speaker knows to exist. Compare the weak mood, which indicates uncertain information.

qʷiyuqs ƛiisƛiisšiƛ	when I started school
hiłʔiiq maʔas	where she lives
hayumḥis yaqii.	I don't know who he is.

The weak mood has several uses, usually in embedded sentences. But some speakers use it for statements too, similarly to the strong mood.

ƛeekoo ʔin hiłiisuu.	Thank you all for being here.
wałšiʔaƛiis.	I went home.
čaa, qʷaacumyis hupii.	How can I help?

p	p	paasak	damp
ṗ	hard p	ṗaṗii	ear
q	q	qawii	salmonberry
qʷ	round q	qʷinii	seagull
s	s	saasin	hummingbird
š	s wedge	šaapšaapš	umbrella
t	t	tupkak	black
ṫ	hard t	ṫatuus	star
u	short u	tukuuk	sea lion
uu	long u	tuunuu	win
w	w	wik	no, not
ẇ	hard w	ẇaaʔak	shy
x	front x	xaaʔamin	ladder
xʷ	round front x	xʷakak	swollen
x̣	back x	x̣ax̣ašǩuk	pilot biscuit
x̣ʷ	round back x	x̣ʷitaayu	knife
y	y	yačaa	dogfish
ẏ	hard y	ẏaṁa	salal berry
ʔ	glottal stop	ʔaama	loon
ʕ	pharyngeal stop	ʕaanis	crane

There are no example words for short *e* and *o* because these vowels are rare in Nuchatlaht and other northern dialects.

The word ƛaakoo, ƛeekoo, meaning *thank you*, can be pronounced either with a long *aa* or a long *ee*.

Prayer

ḥaałapi ḥaẃaał.	O Creator!
taakši?is kutiic.	Always guide me.
čuu.	Amen.
łaakłaakʷas suutił.	I am pleading with you.
tiičaṗis.	Let me live.
?u?aałukʷis.	Look after me.
?aanaat qʷaa?at, ḥaałapi ḥaẃił.	This is how it is, Creator.
suẃaasiik ṅaas.	The day is yours.
?ap?ii qʷaa?akiik ṅaas.	Your day is proper.
ƛaakoo, ḥaałapi ḥaẃił.	Thank you, Creator.
ƛaakoo?ic.	Thank you.
ciciqinks suutił.	I am praying to you.
łaakši?is hupii.	Please help me.
hupii?is ?uuḥtaasa.	Help me to do right.
hupii?is nana?a.	Help me to understand.
łaakši?is ?u?aałuk.	Please look after me.
čamiḥtaṗis tiič.	Let me be healthy.
ƛeekoo ?in tiičaṗik siičił.	Thank you for my life.

Words

ciciqink	pray	?u?aałuk	look after
łaakšiƛ	please	taakšiƛ	always
łaakłaakʷa	plead	čuu	amen
hupii	help	ṅaas	day, Creator
kutiic	guide	ḥaałapi ḥaẃił	Creator
tiič	alive	ḥaałapi ḥaẃaał	O Creator!

8

Strong (indicative)

= si·š, = s	= ni·š
= ?i·c	= ?i·cu:š
= ?i·š	= ?i·š?ał

Hearsay (quotative)

= wa·?is	= wa·niš
= wa·?ic	= wa·?icu:š
= wa·?iš	= wa·?iš?ał

Question (interrogative)

= ḥs	= ḥin
= k	= ḥsu:
= ḥ	= ḥ?ał

Definite (definite relative)

= qs	= qin
= ?i·k	= ?i·qsu:
= ?i·q	= ?i·q?ał

Weak (indefinite relative)

= (y)i·s	= (y)in
= (y)i·k	= (y)i·su:
= (y)i·	= (y)i·?ał

Possible (conditional)

= qu·s	= qun
= qu·k	= qu·su:
= qu·	= qu·?ał

Article

= ?i·	= ?i·?ał

Hearsay article

= ča·	= ča·?ał

Unlike other moods, the command mood endings also give information about objects (*me, us, them*).

Command (imperative)

	me	us	them
you	= !i·	= !i·s	= !in	= !i·?ał
you all	= !i·č	—	—	= !i·č?ał
let's	= !in	—	—	= !in?ał

These mood charts use several symbols (= ! · :) that are not discussed in this book, but are useful to advanced learners.

Some speakers always pronounce the weak and possible mood endings with long vowels (written *V:*).

17

Advanced: Person endings

A complete sentence in Nuu-chah-nulth usually requires a *mood ending* on its first word. This ending indicates the mood and subject of the sentence.

The *mood* is what the speaker is trying to accomplish, such as making a statement or asking a question. Each of these sentences uses a different mood.

sačkʔiiš x̣ʷitaayu.	The knife is sharp.
m̓iƛaamitwaʔiš.	I heard it rained.
tiič̣ḥ siičpaaxʔi.	Is the cougar alive?
wik̓ii qʷaaʔap.	Don't do that!

The subject is who the sentence is about. These examples have the same mood, but different subjects.

hawiiʔaƛs.	I'm finished.
hawiiʔaƛniš.	We're finished.
hawiiʔaƛʔic.	You're finished.
hawiiʔaƛʔicuuš.	You all are finished.
hawiiʔaƛʔiš.	He or she is finished.
hawiiʔaƛʔišʔał.	They're finished.

Sentences inside other sentences take mood endings too.

kaamaṭḥakk qʷisintʔiq.	Do you know what he did?
hayumḥis yaqłaayi.	I don't know his name.
čiitaanišʔał ċuʔič̣ḥʔaƛqu.	We dig clams in the winter.

These charts lay out several of the most important moods.

Advanced

Prayers are often phrased as respectful commands to the Creator. Simple commands take the ending -ʔi. Commands to do something to *me* take the ending -ʔis.

łaakšiʔi ʔuʔaałuk…	Please look after…
łaakšiʔis hupii.	Please help me.
čamiḥtap̓is tiič.	Let me be healthy.
huʔayiʔi ciciqiʔakqin.	Give us back our language

There are several ways to use the word ƛaakoo *thank you*. Some speakers say ƛaakoo, while others say ƛeekoo. Some also use it with the endings -ʔic *you*, -ʔicuuš *you all*.

ƛaakoo.	Thank you.
ƛeekoo.	Thank you.
ƛaakooʔic.	Thank you.
ƛaakooʔicuuš.	Thank you all.

We hope that you will use the examples in this section to make your own prayers.

Greetings

šaḥy̓utk q\u02b7aa.	Are you okay?
wiikšḥink q\u02b7aa.	Are you okay?
haa, šaḥy̓uts.	Yes, I'm okay.
haa, wiikšḥins.	Yes, I'm okay.
haa, šaaḥy̓utsas.	Yes, I'm very fine.
ʔaaqink.	How are you?
haw̓iiqƛk.	Are you hungry?
naqmiiḥak.	Are you thirsty?
haw̓iiqƛs.	I'm hungry.
naqmiiḥas.	I'm thirsty.
puʕałʔatus.	I'm sleepy.
p̓usaaks.	I'm worn out.
taʔiłs.	I'm sick.
ʔaaqinʔapk.	What are you doing?
mamuuks.	I'm working.
ʔuuṅak̓uḥs ṅačałc̓uy̓ak.	I'm watching TV.
yac̓asw̓it̓ass.	I'm going to go to town.

Words

šaḥy̓ut	okay	puʕałʔatu	sleepy	
wiikšḥin	okay	p̓usaak	work out	
ʔaaqin	how	taʔił	sick	
ʔaaqinʔap	do what	ʔuuṅak̓uḥ	watch	
haw̓iiqƛ	hungry	mamuuk	work	
naqmiiḥa	thirsty	yac̓as	go to town	

In English the first thing in a sentence is usually the *subject*, which is the most important participant. But in Nuu-chah-nulth, the first word is usually the predicate.

čamiḥtaʔiš quuʔas.
proper-he   person
He's a proper (good) person.

naʔataḥʔiš nuukc̓uuʔakʔi   łucsacʔi.
listen-she   mp3 player-her-the girl-the
The girl is listening to her mp3 player.

The strong mood ending -ʔiiš has a long vowel only if its stem is one syllable long. Otherwise, its vowel is short (-ʔiš).

suu	hold	suuʔiiš.	He's holding it.
tiič	alive	tiičʔiiš.	He's alive.
ʔučqak	foggy	ʔučqakʔiš.	It's foggy.
ʔuʔusum	need	ʔuʔusumʔiš.	He needs some.

The article -ʔii means *the*. Similarly to -ʔiiš, the article has a long vowel (-ʔii) after a short stem, but a short vowel (-ʔi) after a long stem.

čums	bear	čumsʔii	the bear
ṅaas	day	ṅaasʔii	the day
maḥtii	house	maḥtiiʔi	the house
ʔawatin	eagle	ʔawatinʔi	the eagle

Now you know enough to make two-word sentences in Nuu-chah-nulth that consist of a predicate and a participant.

Advanced: Short sentences

ʔaaqinʔapḥ ʔawatinʔi.	What is the eagle doing?
mataaʔiš ʔawatinʔi.	The eagle is flying.
hayumḥis qʷaaʔapi.	I don't know what it's doing.

ʔaaqinʔapḥ.	What is he, she, or it doing?
p̓usaakʔiš ḥaaw̓iłaƛʔi.	The young man is tired.
kamitqukʔiš čumsʔii.	The black bear is running.
kamitqukʔiš łucsacʔi.	The girl is running.
susaaʔiš maʔiƛqacʔi.	The boy is swimming.
susaaʔiš suuḥaaʔi.	The spring salmon is swimming.
yaacukʔiš čakupʔi.	The man is walking.
yaacukʔiš muwačʔi.	The deer is walking.
čapaakʔiš čakupʔi.	The man is going by canoe.
ƛatw̓aaʔiš łuucmaʔi.	The woman is paddling.
puʕałʔatuʔiš nay̓aqakʔi.	The baby is sleepy.
waʔičʔiš čumsʔii.	The black bear is sleeping.
waʔičʔiš nay̓aqakʔi.	The baby is sleeping.

Advanced

One way of analyzing the basic structure of a sentence is into a *predicate* and *participants*. The predicate is the event that the sentence is about. The participants are the people or things that are involved in that event.

Sentence	Predicate	Participants
She jumped.	jump	she
Ron saw Sue.	see (Sue)	Ron, Sue
The bear ate berries.	eat (berries)	bear, berries

Introducing yourself

ʔačaqłak.	What's your name?
ʔukłaas __.	My name is __.
ʔukłaasiš __.	My name is __.
ʔukłaayiis __.	My name is __.

ṅuw̓iiqsaks Matthew.	My father is Matthew.
ʔuḥuks ṅuw̓iiqsu Matthew.	My father is Matthew.
ʔumʔiiqsaks Bonnie.	My mother is Bonnie.
naniiqsaks George.	My grandfather is George.
naniiqsakints Ellie.	My grandmother was Ellie.
ʔuḥukʷints naniiqsu Ellie.	My grandmother was Ellie.

nučaaƛʔaths.	I am Nuchatlaht.
nučaaƛʔathiis.	I am Nuchatlaht.
nučaaƛʔaqsups.	I am a Nuchatlaht woman.
histaths nučaaƛ.	I am Nuchatlaht.
histaṭhiis nučaaƛ.	I am Nuchatlaht.

Words

ṅuw̓iiqsu	father	qaay̓uukʷatḥ	Kyuquot
ʔumʔiiqsu	mother	čiiqƛisʔatḥ	Checleseht
naniiqsu	grandparent	muwačatḥ	Mowachaht
histaṭh	be from	mačłaatḥ	Muchalaht
nučaaƛʔatḥ	Nuchatlaht	ḥišk̓ʷiiʔatḥ	Hesquiaht
ʔiiḥatisʔatḥ	Ehattesaht	ʕaaḥuusʔatḥ	Ahousaht

Weather

ʔaaqinḥ n̓aasʔii.	How's the weather?
ƛupaaḥ.	Is it hot weather? Is it sunny?
m̓iƛaaḥ.	Is it raining?
wikʔiiš ƛupaa.	It isn't hot. It isn't sunny.
wikʔiiš m̓iƛaa.	It isn't raining.
ʔuuqumḥiʔiš.	It's calm weather.
wiiqsiiʔiš.	It's stormy weather.

Words

n̓aas	day, Creator	yuʔi	windy
ʔaaqin	how	ʔučqak	foggy
m̓aɬaa	cold weather	m̓iƛaa	raining
ƛupaa	hot weather	k̓ʷisaa	snowing
ƛupaa	sunny	ʔuuqumḥi	calm weather
ɬiw̓aḥyu	cloudy	wiiqsii	stormy

Advanced

Use the question mood endings to ask questions. Use the strong mood endings to make statements. (See page 16.)

Stem	Question	Statement
m̓aɬaa	m̓aɬaaḥ.	m̓aɬaaʔiš.
ƛupaa	ƛupaaḥ.	ƛupaaʔiš.
ɬiw̓aḥyu	ɬiw̓aḥyuḥ.	ɬiw̓aḥyuʔiš.
m̓iƛaa	m̓iƛaaḥ.	m̓iƛaaʔiš.
k̓ʷisaa	k̓ʷisaaḥ.	k̓ʷisaaʔiš.
yuʔi	yuʔiḥ.	yuʔiʔiš.
ʔučqak	ʔučqakḥ.	ʔučqakʔiš.
ʔuuqumḥi	ʔuuqumḥiḥ.	ʔuuqumḥiʔiš.
wiiqsii	wiiqsiiḥ.	wiiqsiiʔiš.

Hospitality

waɬyaqiɬk.	Is anyone home?
hiniiʔiʔi.	Come in!
čuu.	Okay.
t̓iqʷaasiʔi.	Sit down!
šaḥy̓utukk t̓aatn̓aʔis.	Are your children okay?
waaẙiikšḥinʔakk t̓aatn̓aʔis.	Are your children okay?
ʔaaqinʔaƛukk t̓aatn̓aʔis.	How are your children?
haaha, šaḥy̓utʔišʔaɬ.	Yes, they're okay.
čukʷaa. tiiʔiicʔaqƛniš.	Come in, we'll have tea.
čukʷaa. kʷaapiʕicʔaqƛniš.	Come in, we'll have coffee.
ʔuʔusumk šuukʷaa.	Do you want sugar?
ʔuuḥw̓aɬkʔaɬ šuukʷaa.	Do you use sugar?
čuu, yaacšiʔaƛs.	Okay, I'm going now.
čuu, yaacaaʔaƛs.	Okay, I'm going now.
čuu, yaacšiƛʔaqƛaƛs.	Okay, I'm going now.
čuu.	Okay, goodbye.

Words

waɬyaqiɬ	at home	t̓aatn̓aʔis	little children
hiniiʔiƛ	go indoors	čukʷaa	Come here.
t̓iqʷaasiƛ	sit down	tii	tea
yaacšiƛ	walk, leave	tiiʔiic	drink tea
šaḥy̓ut	okay	kʷaapii	coffee
wiikšḥin	okay	kʷaapiʕic	drink coffee
ʔaaqin	how	ʔuʔusum	want, need
qʷaa	how	ʔuuḥw̓aɬ	use
t̓aatn̓a	children	šuukʷaa	sugar