

řimtii: _____

ńaas: _____

Conversation

A	ʔaaqink.	How are you?
A	šah̄yitk. / wiikšah̄k.	Are you okay?
B	šah̄yits. / šah̄yitiis. / wiikšah̄s. / wiikšah̄ayiis.	I'm okay.
A	taʔiik.	Are you sick?
B	taʔiis. / taʔiisiis.	I'm sick.
A	naqmiihk.	Are you thirsty?
B	naqmiihs. / naqmiihayiis.	I'm thirsty.
A	čimqʔhaak.	Are you happy?
B	čimqʔsiiiš. / čimqʔliis.	I'm happy.
A	ʔaaqinpk.	What are you doing?
B	wiikšah̄ps. / wiikšah̄piis.	I'm not doing anything.
A	huhtikk yaqʔaayii.	Do you know her name?
B	huhtiks. ʔukʔaaʔš Helen.	I know it. Her name is Helen.
B	hayimhs yaqʔaayii.	I don't know her name.
B	hayimhayiis yaqʔaayii.	I don't know her name.

Words

huhtik	<i>hoohh-tick</i>	know	ʔac	<i>tluts</i>	fat
hayimh̄(a)	<i>hah-yim-hh</i>	not know	tiič	<i>teech</i>	alive
wiikšah̄(a)	<i>week-shuhh</i>	okay	čimqʔ	<i>chim-k-tl</i>	happy
wiikšah̄p	<i>week-shuhh-p</i>	doing nothing	wiiŋaqʔ	<i>wee-uck-tl</i>	sad
ʔaaqin	<i>ah-kin</i>	how	ʔuušsuuqʔ	<i>oosh-sook-tl</i>	angry
ʔaaqinp	<i>ah-kin-p</i>	doing what	taʔił	<i>tah-ilth</i>	sick
ʔuʔusim	<i>oo-oo-sim</i>	want, need	puŋaʔat(a)	<i>poo-ulth-ut</i>	sleepy
ʔuʔumh̄(a)	<i>oo-oom-hh</i>	can, able to	puŋsaak	<i>poo-sock</i>	worn out
wim̄naaqʔ	<i>wim-mock-tl</i>	cannot	hawiiqʔ	<i>hah-week-tl</i>	hungry
wik	<i>wick</i>	not	naqmiih̄(a)	<i>nuck-meehh</i>	thirsty
has	<i>hhuss</i>	bright, loud	ŋatxsimh̄(a)	<i>ut-gh-sim-hh</i>	feel cold
ʔuł	<i>tloolth</i>	good	ʔup̄yiih̄(a)	<i>tloop-yeehh</i>	feel hot

Person endings – Advanced

The person endings can take several different forms, depending on the size and shape of their *stem*. A stem is a word that an ending attaches to. These are some more accurate ways to write the person endings, indicating the different forms they can take:

Subject	Mood		
	Question	Strong	Weak
I	= ɥaːs	= siːš, = s	= (y)i:s
you	= haːk, = k	= ʔiːc	= (y)i:k
he, she, it	= ɥaː	= ʔiːš	= (y)i:

- Strong long vowels (V:) are always long.
- Weak long vowels (Vː) are long only after a one-syllable stem, and otherwise short.
- Weak consonants in parentheses appear only after vowels, *m*, and *n*.
- Glottal stops (ʔ) in endings appear only after vowels and one-syllable stems.
- The endings =s and =k are special, extra-short endings used after long stems.

Strong long vowels (V:), as in = (y)i:s, = (y)i:k, are always long:

wik	not	wikiis wikɥtin.	I'm not crazy.
q ^w aq ^w aa	how	q ^w aq ^w aayiik.	What's up?

Weak long vowels (Vː), as in = ʔiːš, = ɥaːs, are long only after a one-syllable stem. After longer stems, they are short or disappear:

Stem		Sentence	
tiič	alive	tiičʔiiš.	It's alive.
ʔuɥpin	sunny	ʔuɥpinš ɥaas.	It's a sunny day.
ʔac	fat	ʔačɥaas.	Am I fat?
ʔapciik	say correctly	ʔapciikɥs huwaa.	Am I saying it right?

- The glottal stop (ʔ) in = ʔiːš, = ʔiːc appears only after vowels and one-syllable stems. After longer stems that end in consonants, the glottal stop disappears:

ɥas	bright, loud	ɥasʔiiš.	It's bright!
ʔuʔumɥ(a)	can	ʔuʔumɥaʔc.	You can.
ʔapciik	say correctly	ʔapciikic.	You're saying it right.

Exercises

1. With a partner, practise forming questions and answers with these words:
 - short words: ʔuɥ *good*, tiič *alive*, ʔac *fat*
 - words ending in consonants: ʔapciik *say correctly*, huɥtik *know*
 - words ending in vowels: ʔukɥaa *called*, k^wačʔii *correct*, ɥiɥaa *raining*
 - words with hidden vowels: wiikšɥ(a) *okay*, ɥayimɥ(a) *not know*