

### Lesson 3. Greetings

#### 3.1. Learning goals for year 1

- to memorize 10 conversations concerning the home and greetings
- to be able to use the mood endings *-k*, *-s* in conversation
- to recognize 3 moods: strong (*-ʔiš*), question (*-h*), and command (*-ʔi*)
- to recognize the endings *-šʔil*, *-čʔil*, *-ʔaʔl*, *-ʔaqʔl*, *-ʔaaʔ*

#### 3.2. Conversations

1A	ʔiqpiʔaʔli!	Get out of bed!
1B	čuu, ʔiqpiʔaʔqʔs.	Okay, I'll get up.
2A	ʔiinaxyučiʔaʔli ʔiisʔiisafas.	Get ready for school!
2B	ʔiinaxyučiʔaʔs.	I'm ready.
3A	haʔukwʔitasniš! haʔukšiʔaʔli.	We're about to eat! Start eating.
3B	ʔuuščakšiʔick haʔuk <sup>w</sup> ap siičil.	Thank you for feeding me.
4A	ʔuʔumhʔihʔs yaaʔaʔ pikčascuʔyak.	Can I watch television?
4B	wik. ʔaaʔumʔasči.	No. Go play outside.
5A	waʔičuʔaʔli.	Go to sleep.
5B	ʔuʔum waʔič.	Sleep well.
6A	suwaaqk.	Is that you?
6B	haa, siʔaaqs.	Yes, it's me.
7A	šahʔutk.	Are you okay?
7B	šahʔuts. ʔuuq <sup>w</sup> aak šahʔut.	I'm okay. Are you okay too?
8A	ʔuuqumhʔiʔiš.	It's nice weather.
8B	ʔaaniʔiš ʔuuqumhʔi.	It sure is nice weather.
9A	ʔuyiʔaqʔs ʔaacsiičil suutiʔ.	I'll see you later.
9B	čuu, ʔuyiʔaqʔniš.	Okay, later.
10A	šahʔutiʔaaʔ.	Take care.
10B	ʔuuq <sup>w</sup> aaʔiʔaaʔ šahʔut.	You take care too.

#### 3.3. Words

haa .....	yes	ʔaaʔumʔas.....	play outdoors
wik .....	not, no	ʔaacsiičil .....	see
ʔiinaxyučil.....	get ready	yaaʔaʔ .....	watch
haʔuk.....	eat	pikčascuʔyak .....	television
haʔuk <sup>w</sup> ap .....	feed	ʔiqpiʔl.....	get out of bed
ʔiisʔiisafas.....	go to school	waʔič .....	sleep

ʔuuq <sup>w</sup> aa..... also	ʔuh.....be
ʔaani..... really	ʔuyi.....at the time of
šahʔut..... okay	siʔaaq .....I (event)
wiikšhin..... okay	siičič.....me (object)
ʔuʔ..... good	suwaaq.....you (event)
ʔuuqumhi ..... nice weather	suutiʔ.....you (object)

### 3.4. Notes on mood

A Nuu-chah-nulth sentence requires a *mood ending* on the first word of the sentence. A mood ending indicates the *mood* and *subject* of the sentence. The mood is what the speaker is trying to accomplish, such as making a statement, asking a question, or telling someone to do something. The subject is who the sentence is about.

The following table describes the endings for three Nuu-chah-nulth moods.

(1) subject	strong mood	question mood	command mood
I	-s	-ḥs	-ʔi, -ḥi
you	-ʔick	-k	
he, she, it	-ʔiš	-ḥ	
we	-niš	-ḥin	-ʔin, -ḥin

There are several symbols and other information in this table that you might not understand yet. These will be explained in later lessons.

These moods are used for different purposes:

- The strong mood is used to make statements.
- The question mood is used to ask questions.
- The command mood is used to tell others to do things.

(2) sentence	translation	mood	subject
šahʔut-k.	Are you okay?	question	you
šahʔut-s.	I'm okay.	strong	I
waʔič-ʔiš.	He's sleeping.	strong	he
waʔič-niš.	We're sleeping.	strong	we
šahʔut-i!	Be well!	command	you

∞ **Exercise 1.** Find the mood endings in this lesson's conversations. For every sentence with a mood ending, say what the mood and subject of the sentence are.

For now, you are not expected to remember every ending of these moods. For most of these endings, you are only expected to recognize them when you see them. You are expected to be able to remember and use the mood endings *-k* and *-s*.

∞ **Exercise 2.** With a partner, make a conversation from each of these words. Partner A asks a question using the ending *-k*, and partner B answers using *-s*.

haʔuk	eating	šahʔut	okay
haʔuk <sup>w</sup> ap	feeding	wiikšhin	okay
yaaʔaʔ	watching	ʔiqpiʔaʔ	have gotten out of bed
waʔič	sleeping	ʔiinaxyučiʔaʔ	have gotten ready

Example. A. haʔukk. ‘Are you eating?’ B. haʔuks. ‘I’m eating.’

### 3.5. Notes on other endings

This lesson’s conversations use several other endings, in addition to the mood endings discussed above. For now, you will only be expected to recognize these endings when you see them. You will learn to understand and use them in later lessons.

(3)	ending	meaning	category
	-ši(ʔ), -či(ʔ), -iiči(ʔ)	do once, start doing	complete aspect
	-ʔaʔ, -óaʔ	now, and then	early clitic
	-ʔaqʔ	will	future tense
	-ʔaaʔ	habitually	late clitic
	-ʔum, -óum, -či	you	command mood

∞ **Exercise 3.** These examples are divided into some of their meaningful parts. Try to identify all the the endings, and say what they mean.

ʔiqpiʔ-ʔaqʔ-s.	I will get up (out of bed).
ʔiinaxyu-či-ʔaʔ-s.	I am now ready.
ʔuuščak-šiʔ-ʔick haʔuk <sup>w</sup> ap siičiʔ.	Thank you for feeding me.
ʔaaʔumʔas-či.	Go play outside.
ʔuʔ-ʔum waʔič.	Sleep well.
ʔuyi-ʔaqʔ-s ʔaacs-iičiʔ suutiʔ.	I will see you later.
ču, ʔuyi-ʔaqʔ-niš.	Okay, we will (do something) later.
šahʔut-i-ʔaaʔ.	Take care (habitually).

**3.6. Test yourself**

After finishing this lesson, you should be able to say these things in Nuu-chah-nulth.

1. Is that you?
2. Yes, it's me.
3. It sure is nice weather.
4. Are you okay too?
5. We're about to eat!
6. Start eating.
7. Are you eating?
8. Thank you for feeding me.
9. I'm okay.
10. Are you sleeping?
11. I'm sleeping.
12. Take care.
13. I'll see you later.
14. You take care too.