

# 5

## **takčiiliya • Daily routine**

## **ʔuwii • Introduction**

In this lesson, we will practise some useful things to say in the morning and evening, and how to talk to our mom, dad, and grandparents. This includes language for getting children ready in the morning, and for putting them to bed at night. You will learn some short kin terms, and how to form commands.

The advanced section adds sentences for talking about the past, such as ‘Did you sleep well?’ and explains how to form future commands, such as ‘Take care (in future).’

First, let’s learn some ways to say ‘Good morning’. This is not a traditional Nuuchahnulth greeting. Rather, it is translated from English. Here are some ways to say ‘Good morning’, as well as some other things to say to someone when you first see them.

1A. kuʔaʔ. .... Morning.

1A. ʔuʔmaa kuʔaʔ. .... It’s a good morning.

1A. ʔuʔʔaʔma kuʔaʔ. .... It’s a good morning now.

1A. ʔiqpiʔaʔeʔic..... You’ve gotten out of bed.

1A. ʔamaasʔaʔuk<sup>w</sup>eʔic haʔum.. Your food is on the table.

1B. ʔuu. .... Acknowledged.

1B. kuʔaʔ. .... Morning.

1B. ʔaanima ʔuʔ kuʔaʔ. .... It sure is a good morning.

Here is some conversation for getting people out of bed.

- 2A. λupkšiʔi! ..... Wake up!
- 2A. λupkaaḥak. .... Are you awake?
- 2A. ʔiqpiʔi!..... Get out of bed!
- 2B. λupkaamaḥ. .... I'm awake.
- 2B. čuu. .... Acknowledged.
- 2B. čuu, q<sup>w</sup>isʔaaqλaḥ. .... Okay, I will.
- 2B. čuu, ʔiqpiλʔaaqλaḥ. .... Okay, I'll get up.
- 2B. hawiłčaλaḥ ʔiqpiλ.\*..... I've already gotten up.

- ▶ Note. The literal meaning of *tīqpĩλ* is to come to a seated position indoors. It can mean ‘sit down’ or ‘sit up’, but is usually used to mean ‘get out of bed’.

These action words describe getting ready in the morning. Practise saying them, using body language to show what they mean. On the next page, we will use these in conversation.

- λupkaa ..... awake
- λupkšiλ ..... wake up
- tiqpiλ ..... get out of bed
- čimpitap ..... make up a bed
- λupšiš ..... wash one's face
- čučumyaqλaḥs ..... brushing one's teeth
- mūčičuλ ..... get dressed
- ʔeeʔeeʔiša ..... hurrying
- q<sup>w</sup>is ..... do so

∞ Exercise. Build these words, then use them in conversation.

- λupkšič, λupkšiči, λupkšič?aaqλ
- tíqpič, tíqpiči, tíqpič?aaqλ
- λupšič, λupšiči, λupšič?aaqλ
- múčičuč, múčičuči, múčičuč?aaqλ
- čimpitar, čimpitari, čimpitar?aaqλ
- čucumýaqčahš, čucumýaqčahši, čucumýaqčahš?aaqλ
- ?ee?ee?iša, ?ee?ee?iše?i, ?ee?ee?išaaqλ

3A. \_\_-!i· ..... (Do) \_\_.

3B. čuu, \_\_-?aaqλ-ah. .... Okay, I will \_\_.

There are four different ways to say ‘mother’ or ‘mom’ in Nuuchahnulth, depending on the sentence.

- ʔuḥuk<sup>w</sup>ah ʔumʔiiqsu Rose.. My mother is Rose.
- ńaacsiičičiḥak ʔoomis..... Have you seen my mom?
- ʔačaqḥa ʔumʔi. .... Who’s your mom?
- yaamisuk<sup>w</sup>ah suwa ʔoomi. . I love you, Mom.



We will learn all of the forms of ‘mom’, ‘dad’, and ‘nan’.

	mom	dad	nan
full form	?um?iiqsu	ńuŵiiqsu	naniiqsu
your form	?um?i	ńuŵi	nani
my form	?oomis	ńooŵis	neen?is
O form	?oomi	ńooŵi	neen

Note. The technical name for the O form is *vocative*. We use vocative words to name someone who we’re speaking to. We can paraphrase these vocatives as ‘O Mom’, ‘O Dad’, ‘O Nan’.

Note. In English, *nan* means ‘grandma’. But when we use *nan* to translate Nuuchahnulth kin words, it can also mean ‘grandpa’.

Practise this conversation as if (A) is talking about their mom, then their dad, then their nan. Agree on your roles before you start the conversation.

4A. waasiḥa ʔoomis..... Where's my mom?

4B. hiłmaa tiquwił ʔumʔi. .... Your mom's in the sitting room.

4B. mamuukma ʔumʔi. .... You mom's working.

4B. hayimḥimaḥ hiłii ʔumʔi. .... I don't know where your mom is.

Practise this conversation as if (B) is responding their mom, then their dad, then their nan. Agree on your roles before you start the conversation.

5A. λupkši?i! ..... Wake up!

5A. ʔiqpi?i!..... Get out of bed!

5B. čuu, ʔoomi. .... Okay, Mom.

5B. q<sup>w</sup>isʔaaqλah, ʔoomi. .... I will, Mom.

Practise this conversation as if (B) is responding their mom, then their dad, then their nan. Agree on your roles before you start the conversation.

6A. yaaʔakuk<sup>w</sup>ah suwa. .... I love you.

6B. yuuq<sup>w</sup>aamah yaaʔakuk suwa ʔoomi. I love you too, Mom.

These are some friendly ways to say goodbye. Some of these are future commands, which we will learn more about later.

- 7A. čačimḥiʔim..... Be well.
- 7A. λuḥuk<sup>w</sup>im ḥaas. .... Have a good day.
- 7A. yaaʔakuk<sup>w</sup>aḥ suwa. .... I love you.
- 7B. yuuq<sup>w</sup>eeʔim..... You too (in future).
- 7B. yuuq<sup>w</sup>aaʔakim..... You have one too.
- 7B. yuuq<sup>w</sup>aamaḥ yaaʔakuk suwa. I love you too.