

5

takčiiłiya • Daily routine

ʔutwii • 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. λuʔʔiiš kuʔaʔ..... It’s a good morning.

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

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

1A. čamaasʔaλukʔick haʔum. .. Your food is on the table.

1B. čuu. Acknowledged.

1B. kuʔaʔ. Morning.

1B. ʔaaniʔiš λuʔ kuʔaʔ. It sure is a good morning.

Here is some conversation for getting people out of bed.

- 2A. λimkšiʔi! Wake up!
- 2A. λimkaak. Are you awake?
- 2A. ʔiqpiʔi! Get out of bed!
- 2B. λimkaasiš. I'm awake.
- 2B. čuu. Acknowledged.
- 2B. čuu, q^wisʔaqλsiš. Okay, I will.
- 2B. čuu, ʔiqpiλʔaqλsiš. Okay, I'll get up.
- 2B. hawiłčaλsiš ʔiqpiλ.* I've already gotten up.

- ▶ Note. The literal meaning of *tíqpi̓λ* 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.

- ʔimkaa awake
- ʔimkšič..... wake up
- ʔiqpič get out of bed
- čimpitap make up a bed
- ʔupšič..... wash one's face
- čučumʔaqʔaḥs brushing one's teeth
- múčičuč..... get dressed
- ʔaaʔaaʔiša hurrying
- q^wis..... do so

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

- λimkšičiλ, λimkšiči?i, λimkšičiλ?aqλ
- tiqpiλ, tiqpi?i, tiqpiλ?aqλ
- λupšičiλ, λupšiči?i, λupšičiλ?aqλ
- mucičuλ, muciču?i, mucičuλ?aqλ
- čimpitap, čimpitap?i, čimpitap?aqλ
- čucumyaqλaḥs, čucumyaqλaḥs?i, čucumyaqλaḥs?aqλ
- ?aa?aa?iša, ?aa?aa?iša?i, ?aa?aa?iša?aqλ

3A. __-!iḥ. (Do) __.

3B. čuu, __-?aqλ-siš. Okay, I will __.

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

- ʔuḥuksiš ʔumʔiiqsu Rose.... My mother is Rose.
- ńaacsiičičiḷk ʔumʔiiq. Have you seen my mom?
- ʔačaqḥa ʔumʔi. Who’s your mom?
- yaamisuk^waḥ suwá ʔumʔee. I love you, Mom.

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

	mom	dad	nan
full form	ʔumʔiiqsu	ńuʔiiqsu	naniiqsu
your form	ʔumʔi	ńuʔi	nani
my form	ʔumʔiiq	ńuʔiiq	naniiq
O form	ʔumʔee, ʔooma	ńuʔee	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. waasiḥ ʔumʔiiq. Where's my mom?

4B. hiłʔiiš ʔiquwił ʔumʔi. Your mom's in the sitting room.

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

4B. hayumḥisiš 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. ʔimkšiʔi! Wake up!

5A. ʔiqpiʔi!..... Get out of bed!

5B. čuu, ʔumʔee. Okay, Mom.

5B. q^wisʔaqʔsiš, ʔumʔee..... 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. yaaʔakuksiš suutił. I love you.

6B. ʔuuq^waasiš yaaʔakuk suutił ʔumʔee. 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. šah'yítum. Be well.
- 7A. λułukum kaλhak. Have a good day.
- 7A. yaaʔakuksiš suutił. I love you.
- 7B. y'uuq^waaʔum..... You too (in future).
- 7B. y'uuq^waaʔakum..... You have one too.
- 7B. y'uuq^waasiš yaaʔakuk suutił. I love you too.