## Unit 8. ʔuušwaačak • Sentences

### 8.1. Learning goals

- to learn some common words for actions, people, animals, and vehicles
- to make simple sentences with a predicate, mood, and participants
- to use the article –ʔii, and the pointers *ʔaḥkuu, ʔaḥńii, yaa, yee*

### 8.2. Words

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ḥaaẇiłaƛ | young man | ƙumaa | pointing |
| ḥaaẇiiḥaƛ | young men | ƛakiis | standing |
| ḥaakʷaaƛ | young woman | ƛakiił | standing (indoors) |
| ḥaatḥaakʷaƛ | young women | ƛiḥaa | going by vehicle |
| čims | black bear | ƛiiḥak | paddling |
| ċixʷatin | eagle | mamuuk | working |
| čapac | canoe | mataa | flying |
| ṁaʔakƛiqs | speedboat | nunuuk | singing |
| huupuƙʷas | car, truck | ńaacsa | seeing |
| matuk | airplane | susaa | swimming |
| ciiqciiqa | speaking | suu | holding |
| haʔuk | eating | yaacuk | walking |
| huyaał | dancing | qʷaaʔap | doing |
| kamitquk | running | ʔaaqinʔap | doing what |

### 8.3. Conversations

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1A | ʔaaqinʔapḥa ċixʷatinʔi. | What is the eagle doing? |
| 1B | mataama ċixʷatin. | The eagle is flying. |
| 1B | hayaaʔakaḥ qʷaaʔapii. | I don't know what it's doing. |
| | | |
| 2A | ʔaaqinʔapḥa. | What is he, she, it doing? |
| 2B | kamitqukma ḥaakʷaaƛʔi. | The young woman is running. |
| 2B | susaama meʔiƛqacʔi. | The boy is swimming. |
| 2B | ƛiiḥakma łuucsmeʔi. | The woman is paddling. |
| 2B | weʔičma naẏaqakʔi. | The baby is sleeping. |

**8.4. Words for people**

These are the singular and plural forms of some common words for people.

(1)     čakup              man          ḥaaẉiłaƛ          young man
        čaakup–iiḥ        men          ḥaaẉ–iiḥ–aƛ       young men

        łuucsma           woman        ḥaakʷaaƛ          young woman
        łuucsaam–iiḥ      women        ḥaa–t–ḥaakʷaƛ     young women

        ṫaṅa              child        ṫaṅe–ʔis          little child
        ṫaa–t–ṅa          children     ṫaa–t–ṅe–ʔis      little children

**8.5. Sentence structure**

A sentence is one or more words that convey a complete idea. A complete sentence in Nuuchahnulth requires a predicate and a mood ending. Participants are optional.

(2)                     sentence

| predicate  –mood | (participants) |
| --- | --- |

- *Participants* are the people or things that a sentence is about.
- The *predicate* is the event or description that the participants are involved in.
- A *mood ending* completes a sentence. It says who the sentence is about, how good its information is, and whether it is a statement, question or command.

Here are some examples of how Nuuchahnulth sentences can be divided into predicates, mood, and participants.

(3)     predicate    mood     participants
        ʔaaqinʔap    –ḥa.                           What is he, she, it doing?
        ṅaacsa       –ma      čakupʔi čims.         The man sees a bear.
        naʔaa        –maḥ     suẉa.                 I hear you.
        ƛuł          –maa     yaa ʕiniiƛʔi.*        That's a good dog.
        čims         –maa     yee.*                 That's a bear.
        yeeł         –maa     čims.                 The bear is over there.
        hitinqis     –ma      nani.                 Grandpa is at the beach.
        naʔaataḥ     –ʔi      nani.                 Listen to Grandma.