Unit Six
Talking about People

6.1   Dialogue.

A.   ni ʔə̓ čxʷ nem̓ ƛ̓ skʷul   'Did you go to the school
     k̓ʷəṅáʔ xʷənéʔənt?   last evening?'
B.   heʔe. qəx̌ tə məstə́yəxʷ.   'Yes. There were lots of
     ni ʔəmət kʷθə sɬənɬéniʔ   people. The women sat
     ʔiʔ hay ni ɬx̌iləx kʷθə   down but the men stood
     səw̓əy̓qeʔ.   up.'
A.   ni ʔə qʷel kʷθə   'Did the First Nations
     xʷəxʷílməxʷ?   people speak?'
B.   heʔe. ni ƛ̓əw̓ q̓ʷəyə́ləx   'Yes, and the boys
     tə swa:w̓ləs.   danced.'

6.2   Vocabulary: people.

sɬeniʔ   'woman'
swəy̓qeʔ 'man'
q̓em̓iʔ   'teen-age girl'
swiw̓ləs 'teen-age boy'
sƛ̓iƛ̓qəɬ   'child'
qeq, sqeqələ   'baby'
məstə́yəxʷ   'person', 'people'
syaləxʷeʔ   'elder'
siʔém̓   'honored person', 'respected one'

6.3   Plain articles: *tə* and *kʷθə*.
We have already seen that the articles *tə* and *kʷθə* can be used for things. These articles are also used when referring to male persons. *tə* is used for a person who is in view. *kʷθə* is used for a person who is not in view.

ni ʔəmət tə swəy̓qeʔ.   'The man (visible) sat down.'
ni ɬx̌iləx tə swiw̓ləs.   'The boy (visible) stood.'
ni xʷiyné:m tə məstə́yəxʷ.   'The people (visible) listened.'
ni tiləm kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ.   'The man (out of sight) sang.'
ni ʔiməx kʷθə swiw̓ləs.   'The boy (out of sight) walked.'
ni x̌e:m kʷθə qeq.   'The baby boy (out of sight) cried.'

6.4   Feminine articles: *θə* and *ɬə*.
A different set of articles is used to refer to a female person.
The article *θə* is used for a female person when in view.

ni tiləm θə sɬeniʔ.   'The woman (visible) sang.'
ni ya:ys θə q̓em̓iʔ.   'The girl (visible) worked.'
ni x̌e:m θə sƛ̓iƛ̓qəɬ.   'The girl child (visible) cried.'

The article *ɬə* is used for a female person when not in view.

ni qʷel łə słeniʔ.	'The woman (out of sight) spoke.'
ni həyeʔ łə sƛ̓iƛ̓qəł.	'The girl child (out of sight) left.'
ni ʔəmət łə syaləxʷeʔ.	'The elder woman (out of sight) sat down.'

6.5   Proper names.

In Hənq̓əmínəm̓, articles are also used with proper nouns. Use *tə* and *kʷθə* with male names and *θə* and *łə* with female names.

tə John 'John (visible)'	kʷθə John 'John (out of sight)'
θə Mary 'Mary (visible)'	łə Mary 'Mary (out of sight)'

A.   Fill in the Blank and Translate

1.   ni həyeʔ _____ swiẃləs.   *(out of sight)*

2.   ni t̓iləm _____ siʔém̓. *(visible)*

3.   ni həẃál̓əm̓ _____ sƛ̓iƛ̓qəɬ. *(out of sight)*

4.   ni qʷel _____ syal̓əxʷeʔ. *(visible)*

5.   ni q̓ʷəyə́ləx _____ q̓em̓iʔ. *(visible)*

B.   Translate.

1.   The girl baby (out of sight) ate.

2.   Mary (visible) called out.

3.   The honored man (visible) spoke

4.   The girl (out of sight) ran.

5.   John (visible) danced.

6.   The boy (out of sight) called out.

7.   The female person (visible) worked.

8.   The baby boy (out of sight) played.

6.6   Forming plurals.
There are many different ways of forming plurals in Hən̓q̓əmín̓əm̓. Here are some of the most common ways.
Some words form plurals by adding an infix *-l-*.

q̓em̓iʔ	q̓el̓əm̓iʔ	'teen-age girls'
kəpúkələpú	'coats'	
stθam̓	stθal̓əm̓	'bones'
xʷənítəm	xʷələnítəm	'White people'
patən	paʔəltən	'sails', 'rags'
put	puʔəlt	'boats'
stqa:yeʔ	stəlqá:yeʔ	'wolves'
sitən siʔəltən	'baskets'	

Some words form plurals by reduplication, that is by copying part of the word. Certain consonants, including *l,* change to *h* when they are reduplicated.

słeniʔ	słənłéniʔ	'women'
swəy̓qeʔ	səw̓əy̓qeʔ	'men'
leləm̓	həléləm̓	'houses'

Some plurals use reduplication and change a vowel to *i*.

snəxʷəł	sən̓íxʷəł	'canoes'
xʷəlməxʷ	xʷəxʷílməxʷ	'First Nations people'

Some plurals do not exactly fit the above patterns.

swiw̓ləs	swa:w̓ləs	'teen-age boys'
sƛ̓iƛ̓qəł	steʔəxʷəł	'children'

6.7   Plain determiners with plurals.
Plural nouns are preceded by the plain articles *tə* and *kʷθə*, even when referring to females.

tə swəy̓qeʔ   tə səw̓əy̓qeʔ
'the man (visible)'   'the men (visible)'

kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ   kʷθə səw̓əy̓qeʔ
'the man (out of sight)'   'the men (out of sight)'

θə słeniʔ tə słənłéniʔ
'the woman (visible)'   'the women (visible)'

łə słeniʔ kʷθə słənłéniʔ
'the woman (out of sight)'   'the women (out of sight)'

tə xʷəlməxʷ	'the First Nations man (visible)'
θə xʷəlməxʷ	'the First Nations woman (visible)'
tə xʷəxʷílməxʷ	'the First Nations men/women/ people (visible)'
kʷθə xʷəlməxʷ	'the First Nations man (out of sight)'
łə xʷəlməxʷ	'the First Nations woman (out of sight)'
kʷθə xʷəxʷílməxʷ	'the First Nations men/women/ people (out of sight)'

A.   **Fill in the blank and translate.**

1. ʔi ʔə tiʔí _____ John.

2. ni ʔənəcə _____ Mary?

3. ni neṁ həyeʔ _____ swəy̓qeʔ.

4. ni t̓iləm _____ sɬeniʔ.

5. ni q̓ʷəy̓ələx _____ swa:w̓ləs.

6. ni qʷel _____ q̓eɬəṁiʔ.

7. ni neṁ ʔəɬtən _____ səw̓əy̓qeʔ.

8. ni ʔənəcə _____ sɬənɬéniʔʔ?

6.8 ʔiʔ 'and'.

We have seen that the conjunction ʔiʔ can be used to conjoin verbs. It is also possible to conjoin nouns with ʔiʔ. When conjoining two nouns with ʔiʔ, you only need to use one article.

ni ʔiməx tə John ʔiʔ Bill.	'John and Bill walked.'
ni ʔiməx tə John ʔiʔ Mary.	'John and Mary walked.'
ni ʔiməx kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ ʔiʔ sɬeniʔ.	'The man and woman walked.'

Two nouns conjoined with ʔiʔ count as plural, so a plain article is used.

ni ʔiməx kʷθə sɬeniʔ ʔiʔ swəy̓qeʔ.	'The woman and man walked.'
ni ʔiməx kʷθə Mary ʔiʔ Bill.	'Mary and Bill walked.'
ni ʔiməx kʷθə sɬeniʔ ʔiʔ q̓emi̓ʔ.	'The woman and girl walked.'
ni ʔiməx kʷθə Mary ʔiʔ Barbara.	'Mary and Barbara walked.'

6.9 Conjoining first or second persons.

To express the meaning of a third person and ʔiʔ, use the first person plural pronoun *ct* and then place ʔiʔ in front of the noun phrase. The pronoun will follow the first auxiliary or verb of the sentence and the noun phrase will follow the verb. The article is optional when the noun is a proper noun.

ni ct ʔiməx ʔiʔ kʷθə swəy̓qeʔ.	'The man and I walked.'
ni ct ʔiməx ʔiʔ (kʷθə) John.	'John and I walked.'

To express the meaning of a third person and 'you', use the second person plural pronoun *ce:p* and then place ʔiʔ in front of the noun phrase.

ni ʔə **ce:p** ʔiməx ʔiʔ ɬə sɬeniʔ?	'Did you and the woman walk?'
ni ʔə **ce:p** t̓iləm ʔiʔ (kʷθə) John?	'Did you and John sing?'

You cannot say:

NOT:	ni **cən** ʔiməx ʔiʔ John. for 'John and I walked.'
NOT:	ni ʔə **čxʷ** t̓iləm ʔiʔ John. for 'Did John and you walk?'

A. **Translate.**

1. ni ʔəẃ xʷċeʔənəcəm ʔaɬ kʷθə swa:ẁləs.

2. ni ʔə t̓iləm kʷθə John ʔiʔ Mary?

3. ni ct neṁ həyeʔ ʔiʔ John.

4. Did the men eat?

5. The teen-aged girl (visible) and I worked.

6. John and Mary walked.

7. Did the women (out of sight) dance?

8. Did you and Mary sing?

Review for Units Five and Six

A.   Translation.

1. I danced.

2. We worked.

3. Did you call out?

4. Did you (pl.) talk?

5. We danced.

6. I talked.

7. Did you run?

8. I ran.

9. We called out.

10. I went to play.

11. We went to sit down.

12. Did you (pl.) dance?

13. Did you just sit down?

14. Did you (pl) just listen?

15. I just sat.

16. Did you stop?

17. Did you (pl) just stand?

18. The baby girl (out of sight) talked.

19. The man (out of sight) went.

20. The women (visible) sat down.

21. The little girl (visible) sang.

22. John and Mary (visible) worked.

23. Barbara and Mary out of sight) ate.

B. Questions and Answers.

1. ni ʔə čxʷ xʷiyné:m?

2. ni ʔə čxʷ ya:ys?

3. ni ʔə čxʷ neṁ ʔiməx?

4. ni ʔə čxʷ ʔəmət?

5. ni ʔə ce:p xʷiyné:m?

6. ni ʔə ce:p ʔiməx?

7. ni ʔə ce:p neṁ ʔiməx?

8. ni ʔə ce:p qʷel?

9. ni ʔə ce:p ṫiləm?

10. ni ʔə qʷel tə xʷənítəm?

11. ni ʔə ce:p ṫiləm ʔiʔ tə John?