Unit Six
The Family

6.1   Dialogue.

A. ’i ’u ’uw’ ’a’mut ’ul’ lhun’ ten?   "Is your mother home?"

B. ’uwu ’i’us ’a’mut lhunu ten.   "My mother's not at home."

A. ni’ kwu’elh ’untsu?   "Where is she then?"

B. ni’ nem’ tl’shhwimelu’.   "She went to the store."

A. ’i ’u ’a’mut kwthun’ men?   "Is your father at home?"

B. ’uwu. ni’ nem’ ’u kwthu theew’t-hw.   "No, he went to the big house."

A. ’i ’u ’a’mut lhun’ shuyulh?   "Is your big sister at home?"

B. ’uwu. ni’ tl’mutouliye’.   "No. She went to Victoria."

A. ’i ’u ch ’uw’ hay ’ul’?   "Are you alone?"

B. ’uwu, ’i ’uw’ ’a’mut lhunu si’lu.   "No, my grandmother is at home."

6.2   Vocabulary: kin terms.

ten	"mother"
men	"father"
mun’u	"child"[1]
me’mun’u	"children"
si’lu	"grandparent", "grandparent's sibling or cousin"
sul’si’lu	"grandparents", etc.
’imuth	"grandchild", "grandniece", "grand nephew", "cousin's grandchild"
’um-’imuth	"grandchildren", etc.
shuyulh	"older brother/sister/cousin"
shushiyulh	"older brothers/sisters/cousins"
sqe’uq	"younger brother/sister/cousin"

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[1] *mun’u* means "child" in the sense of one's own child, that is "offspring", "son or daughter".

squle'uq	"younger brothers/sisters/cousins"
shhwum'nikw	"aunt", "uncle", "parent's cousin"
shhwum'ne'lukw	"aunts", "uncles", etc.
stiwun	"niece", "nephew", "cousin's child"
stutiwun	"nieces", "nephews", etc.
sts'a'muqw	"great-grandparent/child"
sts'a'lum'uqw	"great-grandparents/children"
'ukwiya'qw	"great-great-grandparent/child"
'ukw-'ikwiya'qw	"great-great-grandparents/children"
tth'up'i'a'qw	"great-great-great-grandparent/child"
tth'utth'ip'i'a'qw	"great-great-great-grandparents/children"
sta'lus	"spouse"

6.3   Grammar note.

You can see from the meanings given for the kin terms above that most kin terms do not distinguish gender. That is, the same words are used for "aunt" and "uncle", "son" and "daughter", "grandmother" and "grandfather", etc. For singular nouns, gender is marked on the article.

lhunu mun'u	kwthunu mun'u
"my daughter"	"my son"

Many of the kin terms are "generational". That is they name all of the close relatives of the same generation. So *sqe'uq* not only means younger brother or sister, but also cousins (on both sides of the family) that are younger. And *si'lu* not only means your grandparents, but also your grandparents' brothers and sisters and cousins.

Once you get beyond the first two generations up and down (parents, grandparents, children, and grandchildren), the terms become "reciprocal". So *sts'a'muqw* not only means great-grandparent but also great-grandchild.

6.4   Pattern practice.

Where is **your mother**?	ni' 'untsu **lhun' ten**?
your little sister	
your aunt	
your grandmother	
your daughter	
your granddaughter	
your older sister	
your great-grandchild	
your niece	
your wife	

6.5   Pattern practice.

Is **your father** home?	'i 'u 'a'mut **kwthun' men**?
your uncle	
your older brother	
your son	
your husband	
your grandson	
your younger brother	
your nephew	
your grandfather	
your great-grandfather	

6.6   Substitution drill.

My mother went to town.	ni' tl'tawun lhunu ten.
my father	
my son	
my grandmother	
my granddaughter	

my daughter

my grandson

my grandfather

my uncle

my aunt

my niece

my nephew

my great-grandfather

my great-granddaughter

my wife

my husband

my older brother

my little sister

6.7   Substitution drill.

My mother is not at home.   ʼuwu ʼiʼus ʼaʼmut **lhunu ten**.

your mother

his mother

our mother

my grandmother

her grandmother

your (pl) grandmother

his younger sister

his older sister

my niece

our aunt

6.8   **Vocabulary: places.**

shhwimelu	"store"
tawun	"town"
snuneymuhw	"Nanaimo"
snuw'nuw'us	"Nanoose"
shts'um'inus	"Chemainus"
sqwxwa'mush	"Vancouver"
mutouliye'	"Victoria"
quw'utsun'	"Cowichan"
hwmuthkwi'um	"Musqueam"
kwa'mutsun	"Quamichan"
s'amuna'	"Duncan", "Somenoes"
lhumlhumuluts'	"Clem Clem"
xinupsum	"Greenpoint"
hwkw'a'luhwum	"Qualicum"
pun'e'luxetth'	"Kuper Island"
shts'alhulhp	"Tsartlip; West Saanich"
stth'e'uw't-hw	"Tsawout; East Saanich"

6.9   **Pattern practice.**

My mother went to **the store**.   ni' nem' tl'**shhwimelu** lhunu ten.
town
Nanaimo
Nanoose
Chemainus
Vancouver
Victoria
Duncan

6.10 *-ew't-hw* **"house", "building", "room".**
The lexical suffix *=ew't-hw* can be compounded with other words to form a
word for "house", "building", or "room".

skwool'ew't-hw	"schoolhouse" (skwool "school")
q'aq'i'ew't-hw	"hospital" (q'aq'i' "sick")
theew't-hw	"big house" (thi "big")
'itutew't-hw	"hotel" ('itut "sleep")
t'iw'i'ulhew't-hw	"church" (t'iw'i'ulh "pray")
'um'utew't-hw	"bathroom" ('um'ut "sitting down")
qewthew't-hw	"root cellar" (sqewth "potato")
syaaysew't-hw	"workroom", "toolhouse" (yaays "work")

6.11 **What do these words mean?**

chukunew't-hw
telew't-hw
q'il'ew't-hw
'ulhtunew't-hw
kesulinew't-hw
qwumey'ew't-hw
kwoukwew't-hw
poutew't-hw
snuhwulhew't-hw
huw'a'lum'ew't-hw

6.12 **Pattern practice.**

I went to the **schoolhouse**.	ni' tsun nem' 'u kwthu **skwool'ew't-hw**.
hospital	
big house	
church	
bank	
smoke house	

gas station
dog house
outhouse

6.13 Answer and translate.

1. ni' 'untsu lhun' ten?
   "Where is your mother?"

   ni' nem' lhunu ten 'u kwthu skwoulew't-hw.
   "She went to the schoolhouse."

2. ni' 'untsu kwthun' sqe'eq?

3. ni' 'untsu lhun' shuyulh?

4. ni' 'untsu lhun' sta'lus?

5. ni' 'untsu kwthun' sts'a'muqw?

6. ni' 'untsu lhun' si'lu?

7. ni' 'untsu lhun' mun'u?

8. ni' 'untsu kwthun' si'lu?

9. ni' 'untsu kwthun' shuyulh?

10. ni' 'untsu lhun' 'imuth?

6.14 Translation.

1. ni' kwu'elh 'untsu kwthun' men?

2. ni' tl'sqwxwa'mush lhunu ten.

3. ni' nem' 'u kwthu telew't-hw kwthunu shhwum'nikw.

4. ni' 'untsu lhun' ten 'i' kwthun' men?

5. 'uwu 'i'us 'a'mut lhunu si'lu.

6. Where is your little sister?

7. My wife went to town.

8. My daughter went to the big house.

9. My older brother isn't home.

10. Is your great-grandmother at home?

6.15   Reading lesson.

'i tsun 'uw' hay 'ul' 'a'mut. mukw' lhwet[2] ni' 'uw' huye'. ni' yaays kwthunu men. 'i' hay lhunu ten ni' tl'tawun. ni' nem' 'u kwthu telew't-hw yuw'en'. sus 'uw' tl'shhwimelu 'iluquls 'u kw' s'ulhtun tst. ni' skwulookwul' kwthunu shhwa'luqw'a' 'i tsun kwu'elh 'uw' hay 'ul'.

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[2] *mukw' wet* in Snuneymuhw