

**PROBLEM SET 1: “where is my ...”**

Prepare: some objects

poukw	book
xul'tun	pen
pipu	paper
lukli	key

⇒ Here is the chart of out of sight determiners:

	<i>masculine/plural</i>
	kwthu ~ kwu
<i>my</i>	kwthunu ~ kwunu
<i>your</i>	kwthun' ~ kwun'

Goal: Practice possession with out of sight determiners.**Question:** ni' 'untsu kwthunu poukw?

// ni' 'unuts kwunu poukw?

Where is my book?

**Short answer:** 'e'ut 'i 'u tu'i.

It's over here.

	<i>in view</i>	<i>out of view</i>
<i>the</i>	tthu ~ tu	kwthu ~ kwu
<i>my</i>	tthunu ~ tunu	kwthunu ~ kwunu
<i>your</i>	tthun' ~ tun'	kwthun' ~ kwun'

**Long answer:** 'e'ut 'i 'u tu'i tthun' poukw.

Your book is over here.

- you could also point to a place a little further away, but still in view.

**na'ut ni' 'u tuni' tthun' poukw.**

Your book is over there.

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	<i>in view</i>	<i>out of view</i>
<i>the</i>	tthu ~ tu	kwthu ~ kwu
<i>my</i>	tthunu ~ tunu	kwthunu ~ kwunu
<i>your</i>	tthun' ~ tun'	kwthun' ~ kwun'

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MAKE FOUR QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### PROBLEM SET 2: “go look ...”

Prepare: some locations

sts'utse' <i>on</i>	lutem <i>table</i>
sun'iw' <i>in</i>	situn <i>basket</i>
sun'iw' <i>in</i>	xthum <i>box</i>
'ula'ulh <i>on board, in</i>	snuhwulh <i>car</i>

Use preposition 'u for a location noun.

EXAMPLE: sts'utse' 'u kwthu lutem [table is out of sight]  
(sitting) on the table

How do you say?

- in the basket
- in the box
- in the car

**Question:** ni' 'untsu kwthunu poukw?  
// ni' 'unuts kwunu poukw?  
*Where is my book?*

**Answer:** 'uwu te' nu shtatul'stuhw

I don't know.

**nem' ch lemut sts'uts'e' 'u kwthu lutem.**

Go look on the table.

poukw <i>book</i>	sts'utse' <i>on</i>	lutem <i>table</i>
xul'tun <i>pen</i>	sun'iw' <i>in</i>	situn <i>basket</i>
pipu <i>paper</i>	sun'iw' <i>in</i>	xthum <i>box</i>
lukli <i>key</i>	'ula'ulh <i>on board, in</i>	snuhwulh <i>car</i>

MAKE FOUR QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

in view            my mother            in view    your mother

out of view        your nephew            out of view my nephew

in view            my grandmother        in of view    your grandmother

out of view        your uncle            out of view    my uncle

in view            my mun'u            in view    your mun'u

in view your        aunt            in view    my aunt

out of view        my father            out of view your father

## PROBLEM SET 3: “my mother”

### Goal

Practice out of view:

**kwu / kwthu** and **lhu**

Practice possession:

**kwthunu** “my” **kwthun'** “your”

⇒ Here is the chart of out of sight determiners:

	<i>masc/plural</i>	<i>feminine</i>
	kwthu ~ kwu	lhu
<i>my</i>	kwthunu ~ kwunu	lhunu
<i>your</i>	kwthun' ~ kwun'	lhun'

⇒ Here are some kinterms to practice with:

men	father
ten	mother
si'lu	grandparent
sul'si'lu	grandparents
mun'u	child
me'mun'u	children

### How do you say?:

(hint: use out of view determiner)

- your mother
- my father
- my grandfather
- your daughter
- your grandmother
- my grandparents

- g. my son
- h. your children
- i. my grandmother
- j. your father

## PROBLEM SET 4: “where is your mother from?”

### Goal

Practice out of view: **kwu / kwthu** and **lhu**  
 Practice possession: **kwthunu** “my” **kwthun'** “your”  
 Practice 'utl' before placenames.

**Question:** **tun'untsu lhun' ten? | tun'unuts**  
 Where is your mother from?

**Short answer:** **tun'ni' 'utl' shts'um'inus.**  
 She's from Stz'uminus.

**Long answer:** **tun'ni' 'utl' shts'um'inus lhunu ten.**  
 My mother is from Stz'uminus.

⇒ Here are some kinterms to practice with:

men	father
ten	mother
si'lu	grandparent
sul'si'lu	grandparents

**NOTE:** if your relative is no long living, add past marker =*ulh*  
 kwthunu men 'my father' >>>> kwthunu menu**ulh** 'my late father'

⇒ Some places:

snuw'nuw'us, snuneymuhw, leey'qsun, shts'um'inus, pune'luxutth',  
 xulel't-hw, quw'utsun', me'luxelh, mutouliye'

MAKE FOUR QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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### PROBLEM SET 5: "mother went to school"

Prepare: some buildings

thi lelum'	<i>big house</i>
shhwimelu	<i>store</i>

skwoul	<i>go to school</i>	skwoul'ew't-hw	<i>school</i>
telu	<i>money (from "dollar")</i>	telew't-hw	<i>bank</i>
q'aq'i'	<i>to be sick</i>	q'aq'i'ew't-hw	<i>hospital</i>
t'i'wi'ulh	<i>pray</i>	t'i'wi'ulhew't-hw	<i>church</i>

#### Goal

Practice out of view: **kwu / kwthu** and **ihu**

Practice possession: **kwthunu** "my" **kwthun'** "your"

Practice using preposition: **'u**.

**Question:**        **ni' 'untsu lhun' ten?**  
Where is your mother?

**Short answer:**   **ni' nem' 'u kwthu skwoul'ew't-hw.**  
She went to the school.

**Long answer:**    **ni' nem' lhunu ten 'u kwthu skwoul'ew't-hw.**  
My mother went to the school.

MAKE 8 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS using all the words below.

men	<i>father</i>	skwoul'ew't-hw	<i>school</i>
mun'u	<i>child</i>	telew't-hw	<i>bank</i>
si'lu	<i>grandparent</i>	thi lelum'	<i>big house</i>

'imuth <i>grandchild</i>	showtime <i>store</i>
shhwum'nikw <i>aunt/uncle</i>	q'aq'i'ew't-hw <i>hospital</i>
stiwun <i>niece/nephew</i>	t'iw'i'ulhew't-hw <i>church</i>

## PROBLEM SET 6: "Did John already go?"

Prepare: some verbs of motion

t'akw' <i>go home</i>
tetsul <i>get here</i>
shaqwul <i>cross over to the other side</i>
t'ahw <i>come down from the mountain, go down to the beach</i>
tsam <i>go up the mountain, come up from the beach</i>

### Goal

Practice **wulh** "already"

Practice: auxiliary verb **nem'** "go"

Practice: using masculine and feminine determiners with names

**Question:** ni' 'u wulh t'akw' kwthu chan.

Did John already go home?

**Answer:** hee', ni' nem' wulh t'akw'.

Yes, he already went home.

chan <i>John</i>	t'akw' <i>go home</i>
meli <i>Mary</i>	tetsul <i>get here</i>
luput <i>Robert</i>	shaqwul <i>cross over to the other side</i>
tanu <i>Donna</i>	t'ahw <i>come down from the mountain, go down to the beach</i>
teni <i>Danny</i>	tsam <i>go up the mountain, come up from the beach</i>

MAKE FIVE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## PROBLEM SET 7: "Where are you going?"

Prepare: some activities

'itut	<i>sleep</i>
'ulhtun	<i>eat</i>
'ushul	<i>paddle</i>
yaays	<i>work</i>

### Goal

Practice **hwtsel** "go where?"

Practice auxiliary verb **nem'** "go" and stacking up a series of verbs.

Practice leaning person markers. **tsun** "i" **ch** "you" **tst** "we" **tseep** "you all"

**Question:** **nem' ch 'a'lu hwtsel?**

Where are you going?

**Answer:** **nem' tsun nem' 'itut.**

I'm going to go sleep.

## PROBLEM SET 8: "Where are you all going?"

Practice progressive of **nem'** 'go' **hunum'** 'going'. (**yu** = prefix)

**Question:** **nem' tseep 'a'lu hwtsel?**

Where are you all going?

**Answer:** **nem' tst yuhunum' 'utl' tawun.**

We're going to town.

tawun	<i>town</i>
taktu	<i>doctor</i>
pestun	<i>the US</i>
mutouliye'	<i>Victoria</i>



shts'um'inus	<i>Stz'uminus</i>
kwa'mutsun	<i>Quamichan</i>
sqwxwa'mush	<i>Vancouver</i>

### PROBLEM SET 9: "What are you doing?"

'itut <i>sleep</i>	'i'tut <i>sleeping</i>
'ulhtun <i>eat</i>	'i'lhtun' <i>eating</i>
yaays <i>work</i>	yaay'us <i>working</i>
nem' tl' tawun <i>go to town</i>	hunum' tl' tawun <i>going to town</i>
qwal <i>talk</i>	qwaqwul' <i>talking</i>
huw'a'lum' <i>play</i>	hiiw'a'lum' 'u tu kumputu kems <i>playing computer games</i>

#### Goal

Practice progressive forms of verbs.

Practice yath ... 'uw' "always"

Practice leaning person markers after "always"

**Question:** 'i ch tsukwsta'mut.

What are you doing?

**Answer:** 'i tsun 'i'tut.

I'm sleeping.

**Answer:** 'i tsun 'uw' 'i'tut 'ul'.

I'm just sleeping.

**Follow up:** 'aa, yath ch 'uw' 'i'tut.

Oh, you are always sleeping!

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**PROBLEM SET 10: Descriptions**

'uy'	good	qul	bad	s'ulhtun	food
'uy'uy'mut	beautiful	quliima'	dirty, ugly	sqwumey'	dog
'iyus	happy	qiqul'us	sad	stl'i'tl'qul	child
thi	big	'uhwiin'	small	lelum'	house
xwum	fast	'ayum	slow	snuhwulh	canoe/car

**Question:** thi 'u tu sqwumey'? Is the dog big?

**Answer:** hee', nan 'uw' thi. Yes it's very big.

**Answer:** hee', tl'lim' 'uw' thi. Yes it's really big.

**Answer:** hee', hay 'ul' 'uw' thi. Yes it's the biggest one.

**PROBLEM SET 11: Opposites**

**Question:** thi 'u kwthun' lelum'?  
Is your house big?

**Answer:** 'uwu, 'uwu thi'us. No, it's not big.  
'uhwiin' 'ul'. It's just small.

**Long answer:** 'uhwiin' kwthunu lelum'.

lelum'	<i>house</i>	thi	<i>big</i>	'uhwiin'	<i>little</i>
s'ulhtun	<i>food</i>	'uy'	<i>good</i>	qul	<i>bad</i>
snuhwulh	<i>canoe/car</i>	xwum	<i>fast</i>	'ayum	<i>slow</i>
yasa'qw	<i>hat</i>	tsq'ix	<i>black</i>	p'uq'	<i>white</i>
qwlhey'shun	<i>shoe</i>	xew's	<i>new</i>	s'eluhw	<i>old</i>

**PROBLEM SET 12: Are you okay?**

sthuthi'	<i>okay, alright</i>
q'aq'i'	<i>sick</i>
si'si'	<i>afraid</i>
lhtsiw's	<i>tired</i>
titiya'xw	<i>busy</i>
t'et'iyuq'	<i>angry</i>

A: 'iich 'uw' sthuthi'?  
Are you okay?

B: 'i tsun tuw' q'aq'i'.  
I'm a little bit sick.

B: 'i tsun 'uw' q'aq'i' 'ul'  
I'm just sick.

B: nan tsun 'uw' q'aq'i'.  
I'm very sick.

A: 'aa, tl'lim' qul.  
Oh, too bad.

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**PROBLEM SET 13: How are you, grandmother?**

sthuthi'	okay, alright
kw'es	hot
tth'alhum'	cold
kw'ekw'i'	hungry
lhtsiw's	tired
'iyus	happy
qiqul'us	sad

A: 'aa, si'lu, 'iich 'uw' sthuthi'?  
Oh Grandma are you alright?

B: 'i tsun 'uw' sthuthi' 'ul'.  
I'm okay.

A: 'oo, 'uy'!  
Oh, good.

A: si'lu, 'i 'u ch tth'alhum'?  
Are you cold.

B: hee, nan tsun 'uw' tth'alhum'.  
Yes, I am very cold.

OR:

B: 'uwu, 'uwu tsun 'iin' tth'alhum'.  
I'm not cold.

OR

B: nan tsun 'uw' kw'es.  
I'm very hot.

OR

B: tl'lim' tsun 'uw' kw'es.  
I'm really hot.

**PROBLEM SET 14: move it along**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>translation</b>	<b>Column B</b>	<b>translation</b>
nem'	go	nem'ustuhw	take it
m'i	come	m'istuhw	bring it
huye'	leave	huye'stuhw	take it away
hwu'alum'	return	hwu'alum'stuhw	return it, make him/her return
kw'i'	climb	kw'i'stuhw	lift/raise it, make him/her climb
lheel	go to shore	lheelstuhw	beach it
'eli	go away	'eliyustuhw	take it away
tsam	go uphill	tsumstuhw	take it uphill
t'ahw	go downhill	t'uhwstuhw	take it downhill
t'akw'	go home	t'ukw'stuhw	take it home
lhew'	run away, flee	lhew'stuhw	run away with him/her

- (1) m'i lheel=stuhw tthu snuhwulh!  
come go.ashore-CS DT canoe  
'Beach the canoe!'
- (2) ni' tsun huye'=stuhw kwthu sqwumey'.  
AUX 1SUB leave-CS DT dog  
'I took the dog along.'
- (3) 'aalh=stuhw=us suw' 'ushul t'akw' thuw'nilh.  
get.on.board-CS-3ARG NM:LNK paddle go.home DT:PRO  
'She put it on board and she paddled home.'
- (4) nem' tsun t'uhw=stuhw kwthu=nu syalh.  
go 1SUB go.downhill-CS DT-1POS firewood  
'I am going to take my firewood down.'

## PROBLEM SET 15: Go! and Stop!

Practice your commands, working with a partner (or group).  
Tell them to do something, and then tell them to do the opposite.

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| • tth'ihwum ch 'i' m'i 'ewu! | <b>Please come here!</b>  |
| • nem' ch huye'!             | <b>Go away!</b>           |
| • hakwush tthun' yasa'qw!    | <b>Put on your hat!</b>   |
| • me'sh tthun' yasa'qw!      | <b>Take off your hat!</b> |

Make four pairs of sentences into your routine.

## PROBLEM SET 16: Do it! Don't do it!

Practice your negative commands, working in groups.  
Tell someone to do something, and then tell them to don't do it.

- **xwchenum Ihu! Run! 'uwu ch xwan'chunum'uhw! Don't run.**

Make four pairs of sentences into your routine.

## PROBLEM SET 17: Keep the ball rolling!

Practice telling someone to move a ball around, working in groups.

- **tth'ihwum ch 'i' kwunut tthu smuqw.**

Please take the ball!

- **siilt tthu smuqw nemustuhw 'u tu chan.**

Roll the ball over to John!

kwunut	take it	nemustuhw	make it go
siilt	roll it	wensh	throw it
lume't	kick it	kwelsh	hide it

Make sure everyone gets a turn giving the commands. Try to move the ball around as quickly as possible.

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## PRACTICING VERBS WITH HUMAN OBJECTS

Table: singular object suffixes

	object suffix	help + object suffix	
1st person singular	<b>=tham'sh</b>	ts'ewutham'sh	"help me"
2nd person singular	<b>=thamu</b>	ts'ewuthamu	"help you"
3rd person	<b>=t</b>	ts'ewut	"help him/her"

### PROBLEM SET 18: xwum 'u ch 'i' .....

Practice telling someone to do something to or for you.

**Question: xwum 'u ch 'i' ts'ewutham'sh. Can you help me?**

Transform these into verbs with first person objects.

ts'ewut	help him/her		help me
temut	call him/her		call me
ptem'ut	ask him/her		ask me
tl'umast	give him/her a ride		give me a ride
t'i'wi'ulht	pray for him/her		pray for me
xlhast	feed him/her		feed me

### PROBLEM SET 19: hee' , xwum tsun 'i' ...

**Question: xwum 'u ch 'i' ts'ewutham'sh. Can you help me?**

**Answer: hee' , xwum tsun 'i' ts'ewuthamu.** Yes, I can help you.

**Answer: 'uwu, skw'ey kw'unus ts'ewuthamu.** I can't help you.  
**nan tsun 'uw' tituya'xw.** I'm too busy.

Transform these into verbs with second person objects.

tl'umast	give him/her a ride		give you a ride
temut	call him/her		call you
xlhast	feed him/her		feed you
hwtulqut	answer him/her		answer you



## PRACTICING VERBS WITH PLURAL HUMAN OBJECTS

Table: singular object suffixes

	object suffix	<i>help</i> + object suffix	
1st person plural	<b>=tal'hw</b>	ts'ewut <b>al'hw</b>	"help us"
2nd person plural	<b>=talu</b>	ts'ewut <b>alu</b>	"help you all"
3rd person	<b>=t</b>	ts'ewut	"help them"

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### PROBLEM SET 20: tth'ihwum ch 'i' .....

Practice telling someone to do something to or for you.

**A: tth'ihwum ch 'i' ts'ewutal'hw. Please help us!**

**Transform these into verbs with first person plural objects.**

temut	call him/her		call us
ptem'ut	ask him/her		ask us
tl'umast	give him/her a ride		give us a ride
t'i'wi'ulht	pray for him/her		pray for us
ts'ewut	help him/her		help us

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**PROBLEM SET 21: 'uy', I will!****A: tth'ihwum ch 'i' ts'ewutal'hw. Please help us!****B: 'uy', ts'ewutalu tsun. Good, I will help you all.****Transform these into verbs with second person plural objects.**

t'i'wi'ulht	pray for him/her		pray for you all
tl'umast	give him/her a ride		give you all a ride
temut	call him/her		call you all
hwtulqut	answer him/her		answer you all
ts'ewut	help him/her		help you all