

Unit Fourteen

Numerals

14.1 Dialogue.

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| A. kw'inus thun' telu? | ‘How much money do you have?’ |
| B. 'uw' xuthinus 'ul' thunu telu.
nutsim' 'a'lu? | ‘I have just four dollars.
Why?’ |
| A. 'iluqut tsun tse' kw' lhihwuqun
sqewth.
nu stl'i' kw' 'upanus.
'uw' t'xumus 'ul' tu'i. | ‘I will buy three sacks of potatoes.’

‘I need ten dollars.’
‘There is just six dollars.’ |
| B. xthinus 'i kw' t'xumus sis 'uw' hwu
'apunus. | ‘Four dollars plus six dollars makes
ten dollars.’ |
| A. 'uy'. nem' tsun tse' tl'shhwimelu. | ‘Good. I will go to the store.’ |

14.2 Vocabulary: numbers.

kw'shem	‘count’
kw'shet	‘count it’
kw'in	‘how many?’
nuts'a'	‘one’
yuse'lu	‘two’
lhihw	‘three’
xu'athun	‘four’
lhq'etsus	‘five’
t'xum	‘six’
th'a'kwus	‘seven’
te'tsus	‘eight’
toohw	‘nine’
'apun	‘ten’
'apun 'i' kw' nuts'a'	‘eleven’
'apun 'i' kw' yuse'lu	‘twelve’

'apun 'i' kw' lhihw	'thirteen'
'apun 'i' kw' xu'athun	'fourteen'
'apun 'i' kw' lhq'etsus	'fifteen'
'apun 'i' kw' t'xum	'sixteen'
'apun 'i' kw' tth'a'kwus	'seventeen'
'apun 'i' kw' te'tsus	'eighteen'
'apun 'i' kw' toohw	'nineteen'
tskw'ush	'twenty'

14.3 Using numbers.

14.3a A number can be placed before a noun to make a noun phrase.

lhihw lutem	'three tables'
'apun shts'e'nutstun	'ten chairs'
yuse'lu shelh	'two doors'
tskw'ush li'lutem	'twenty desks'

14.3b A number can be used as a predicate and placed at the beginning of the sentence. The noun phrase will follow.

'apun tthu shts'e'nutstun	'There are ten chairs (visible).'
yuse'lu p'e' kwthu shelh	'There are two doors (out of sight).'

14.3c Use *kw'in* as a predicate to ask 'how many'. Place it at the beginning of the sentence and follow it with the noun phrase.

kw'in 'a'lu tthu shts'e'nutstun?	'How many chairs (visible) are there?'
kw'in 'a'lu kwthu lutem?	'How many tables (out of sight)?'

14.4 Addition.

Examples (1) and (2) show how to express addition. Translate the remaining examples.

1. nuts'a' 'i' kw' nuts'a' ni' hwu yuse'lu.
 $1 + 1 = 2$ ('One and a one becomes two.')
2. 'apun 'i' kw' lhihw ni' hwu 'apun 'i' kw' lhihw.
 $10 + 3 = 13$ ('Ten and a three is thirteen.')
3. yuse'lu 'i' kw' lhihw ni' hwu lhq'etsus.
4. t'xum 'i' kw' xu'athun ni' hwu 'apun.
5. toohw 'i' kw' lhihw ni' hwu 'apun 'i' kw' yuse'lu.
6. te'tsus 'i' kw' tth'a'kwus ni' hwu 'apun 'i' kw' lhq'etsus.
7. $1 + 2 = 3$
8. $5 + 4 = 9$
9. $7 + 1 = 8$
10. $3 + 17 = 20$

14.5 Subtraction.

Example (1) shows how to express subtraction. Translate the remaining examples.

1. xu'athun me'sh kw' yuse'lu ni' hwu yuse'lu 'ul'.
4 – 2 = 2 ('Four take off a two becomes just two.')
2. 'apun 'i' mesh kw' t'xum ni' hwu xu'athun.
3. tskw'ush 'i' mesh kw' te'tsus ni' hwu 'apun 'i' kw' yuse'lu.
4. 9 – 5 = 4
5. 7 – 4 = 3

14.6 Vocabulary: time expressions.

netulh	'early morning'
q'ilt	'late morning'
snet	'night'
hwune'unt	'evening'
hwune'nut	'evening' (Snuneymuhwqun)
tahw	'close', 'near' 'exactly'
tahw skweyul	'midday (noon)'
tahw snet	'midnight'
yu hunum'	'before', 'going on to'
yul'ew'	'after', 'past'
yul'ew' tahw skweyul	'afternoon'
lhsuq'	'half'

14.7 Telling time.

Tell the time by using numbers and tintun ‘bell’, ‘o’clock’. This use of tintun goes back to when ships were anchored in the harbour and the ship’s bells would be sounded on the hour.

lhihw tintun	‘three bells (three o’clock)’
lhq’etsus munut kws yul’ew’s lhihw	‘3:05’
’apun munut kws yu hunum’s tth’a’kwus	‘6:50 (ten minutes to 7:00)’
lhq’etsus munut kws yu hunum’s th’a’kwus	‘6:55’
lhsuq’ kws yul’ew’s lhihw.	‘It is 3:30 (half past 3:00).’

14.8 Giving the time.

na’ut wulh lhihw tintun.	‘It is already 3:00.’
ni’ wulh kw’in?	‘What time is it?’
na’ut wulh te’tsus tintun.	‘It is 8:00.’
na’ut wulh tahw skweyul.	‘It is noon.’
na’ut wulh tahw snet.	‘It is midnight.’
na’ut wulh yu hun’um’ tahw skweyul.	‘It is before noon.’
na’ut wulh yul’ew’s nuts’a’.	‘It is after 1:00.’

14.9 Pattern practice.

It’s already 3:00.	na’ut wulh lhihw tintun.
6:00	
10:00	
8:00	
2:00	
5:00	

14.10 Translation.

1. 1:20
tskw'ush kws yul'ew's nuts'a'
2. 4:40
3. 3:10
4. 6:40
5. 8:15
6. lhsuq' kws yul'ew's xu'athun
7. tskw'ush kws yu hun'um's yuse'lu
8. 'apun kws yul'ews te'tsus
9. 'apun kws yu hun'um's 'apun 'i' kw' nuts'a'
10. tskw'ush kws yul'ew's yuselu

14.11 Vocabulary: days of the week.

Notice that several of the days of the week are based on words for numbers.

sil'uw'lhnet or sil'wulhnet	'Monday' (<i>yul'ew</i> 'past')
sthumunt-s	'Tuesday' (second)
slhahws	'Wednesday' (third)
sxu'athuns	'Thursday' (fourth)
slhq'etsus	'Friday' (fifth)
t'qw'atum or t'aqw'tum	'Saturday' (<i>t'qw'at</i> 'cut it off')
suxulhnet	'Sunday' (<i>xexe</i> 'sacred, holy')

14.12 Pattern practice.

Q: What day is this?	skw'ins tun'a kweyul?
A: It is Wednesday today.	slhahws tun'a kweyul.
Friday	
Sunday	
Tuesday	
Monday	
Saturday	
Thursday	

14.13 Money: counting dollars.

When you are counting money, a lexical suffix for round things *-us* is attached to the number.

nuts'us	'one dollar'
yusa'lus	'two dollars'
lhihwus	'three dollars'
xuthinus	'four dollars'
lhq'atssus	'five dollars'
t'xumus	'six dollars'
tth'a'kwsus	'seven dollars'
ta'tssus	'eight dollars'
toohwus	'nine dollars'
'upanus	'ten dollars'
'upanus 'i' kw' nuts'us	'eleven dollars'
'upanus 'i' kw' yusal'us	'twelve dollars'
'upanus 'i' kw' lhihwus	'thirteen dollars'
'upanus 'i' kw' xuthinus	'fourteen dollars'
'upanus 'i' kw' lhq'atssus	'fifteen dollars'
'upanus 'i' kw' t'xumus	'sixteen dollars'
'upanus 'i' kw' tth'a'kwsus	'seventeen dollars'
'upanus 'i' kw' ta'tssus	'eighteen dollars'
'upanus 'i' kw' toohwus	'nineteen dollars'
tskw'shas	'twenty dollars'
kw'inus?	'how many dollars?'

14.14 Pattern practice.

Q: How much (does it cost)?	Q: kw'inus 'a'lu?
A: Five dollars.	A: lhq'atssus.
two dollars	
ten dollars	
one dollar	
fifteen dollars	
twelve dollars	
seventeen dollars	

14.15 Pattern practice.

Q: 'How much money do you have?	Q: kw'inus 'a'lu tun' telu?
A: I have ten dollars.	A: 'upanus thunu telu.
eight dollars	
six dollars	
nine dollars	
twenty dollars	
fifteen dollars	

14.16 Answer and translate.

Answer one dollar less.

1. 'upanus 'i' kw' lhq'atssus 'u lhun' telu?
'Do you have fifteen dollars?'
'uwu, 'uw' 'upanus 'ul' 'i' kw' xuthinus lhunu telu.
'No, I just have fourteen dollars.'
2. 'upanus 'i' kw' toohwus 'u lhun' telu?
3. tskw'shas 'u lhun' telu?
4. ta'tssus 'u lhun' telu?
5. tskw'shas 'i' kw' lhq'atssus 'u lhun' telu?

14.17 Translation.

1. 'upanus 'i' kw' xuthinus
fourteen dollars
2. 'upanus 'i' kw' toohwus lhunu telu.
3. kw'inus 'a'lu lhun' telu?

4. tskw'shas 'i' kw' lhihwus
5. yusa'lus 'u lhun' telu?
6. I have nine dollars.
7. How much (does this cost)?
8. It is fifteen dollars.
9. Do you have twenty dollars?
10. I have only twenty dollars.

14.18 Counting people.

When counting people, a lexical suffix for ‘people’ appears on the number. This usually takes the form of *-elu*.

na’nuts’a’	‘one person’
yey’sul’u	‘two people’
lhhwelu	‘three people’
xuthiinu	‘four people’
lhq’utsse’lu	‘five people’
t’xumulu	‘six people’
th’ukwse’lu	‘seven people’
te’tsselu	‘eight people’
toohwelu	‘nine people’
’apeenu	‘ten people’
tskw’ushelu	‘twenty people’
kw’iinu	‘how many people?’

14.19 Pattern practice.

I have three children.	lhhwelu kwthunu me'mun'u.
five children	
seven children	
ten children	
two children	
eight children	

14.20 Pattern practice.

Two men sang.	ni' t'ilum kwthu yey'sul'u swuwuy'qe'.
four men	
six men	
twenty men	
nine men	
ten men	

14.21 Other counters.

There are around twenty-three counter suffixes in all. Here are three really common ones.

14.21a The suffix =*mat* gets used for counting pieces of stuff, especially flexible things that you can pile up, such as blankets, mats, clothing, paper, and books.

nuts'umat	'one piece of stuff'
yusa'lumat	'two pieces of stuff'
lhihwumat or lhhwumat	'three pieces of stuff'
xuthinumat	'four pieces of stuff'
lhq'utssumat	'five pieces of stuff'
t'xumumat	'six pieces of stuff'
th'ukwsumat	'seven pieces of stuff'
ta'tssumat or te'tsumat	'eight pieces of stuff'
toohwumat	'nine pieces of stuff'
'upanumat	'ten pieces of stuff'
tskw'ushumat or tskw'ushmat	'twenty pieces of stuff'
kw'inumat	'How many pieces of stuff?'

14.21b The lexical suffix =*ew't-hw* gets added when counting buildings or rooms.

nuts'uw't-hw	'one building/room'
thumt-hw	'two buildings/rooms'
lhihwuw't-hw or lhhwew't-hw	'three buildings/rooms'
xuthinuw't-hw	'four buildings/rooms'
lhq'etsuw't-hw	'five buildings/rooms'
kw'inew't-hw?	'how many buildings/rooms?'

- 14.21c** The suffix=*qun* is used for counting containers, such as sacks, jars, and cans. It is used for counting stuff that comes in containers, such as sacks of potatoes, jars of tomatoes, and cans of salmon.

nuts'uqun	'one container'
yuse'luqun	'two containers'
lhihwuqun	'three containers'
xuthinuqun	'four containers'
lhq'etssuqun	'five containers'
t'xumuqun	'six containers'
ttha'kwsuqun	'seven containers'
te'tssuqun	'eight containers'
toohwuqun	'nine containers'
'upenuqun	'ten containers'
tskw'ushuqun	'twenty containers'
kw'inuqun?	'how many containers?'

14.22 Substitution drill.

I have three sacks of potatoes.	lhihwuqun kwthunu sqewth.
three books	lhihwumat kwthunu pookw.
three houses	lhhwew't-hw kwthunu lelum'.
three children	lhhwelu kwthunu me'mun'u.
three blankets	lhhwumat kwthunu lhuxwtun.
three dollars	lhihwus kwthunu telu.

14.23 Translation.

1. m'ewustuhw ch yusa'lumat luxwtun!
Bring two blankets!
2. te'tsselu kwthu 'um-'imuth 'utl' Mary.
3. 'iluqut tst tse'thumt-hw lelum'.
4. nem' kwunut lhq'etssuqun sqewth!
5. thumt-hw kwthunu 'umutew't-hw.
6. I will buy three sacks of potatoes.
7. Four girls danced.
8. How many children do you (pl) have?
9. We have ten books.
10. How many blankets do you have?

14.24 Reading lesson.

te'tssumat kwthu luxwtun tst. tskw'ushmat kwthu sil tst. 'upenuqun kwthu sqewth tst.
'apun 'i' kw' lhq'etsus kwthu stseelhtun tst. qux kwthu suplil tst. qux tthu sqw'iil'muhw
tst. qux tthu syalh tst. tl'eshun' tst tse' kwu'elh.