

Unit Fifteen

More Numerals

15.1 Dialogue.

- A. ni' ch 'a'lu wulh kw'in sil'anum, 'u te'? 'How old are you, Mom?
- B. ni' tsun wulh luxwulhshe' 'i' kw' 'I have been thirty-five years on
lhq'etsus sil'anum kwunus 'i' 'u tun'a this earth.'
tumuhw.
- A. ni' wulh kw'in sil'anum kwun's 'ulup 'How long have you been
sme'luyi? married?'
- B. ni' tst mulyitul 'u kwthu 'apun 'i' kw' 'We got married in 1980.'
toohw nets'uwuts 'i' kw'
te'tssulhshe'.
- ni' kwu'elh wulh 'apun 'i' kw' t'xum 'We have been married 16 years.'
sil'anum kwutst sme'luyi.
- A. ni' wulh hith! 'That's a long time!'

15.2 Vocabulary: higher numbers.

twenty	tskw'ush
thirty	lhuhwulhshe'
forty	xuthunlhshe'
fifty	lhq'utssulhshe'
sixty	t'xumulhshe'
seventy	tth'ukwsulhshe'
eighty	te'tssulhshe'
ninety	toohwulhshe'
one hundred	nets'uwuts
two hundred	the'muts or yuse'lu nets'uwuts
three hundred	lhihw nets'uwuts
four hundred	xu'a thun nets'uwuts
five hundred	lhq'etsus nets'uwuts

sixhundred	txum nets'uwuts
seven hundred	tth'a'kwus nets'uwuts
eight hundred	te'tsus nets'uwuts
nine hundred	toohw nets'uwuts
one thousand	tawsun, 'upenuts, 'upnuts, 'apun nets'uwuts

15.3 Forming higher numbers.

15.3a Most “tens” numbers are formed by adding the suffix=*ulh* ‘times’ and the suffix =*she* ‘tens’.

15.3b Complex numbers are formed with 'i' kw' which means ‘and a’.

thirty-five	lhuhwulhshe' 'i' kw' lhq'etsus
sixty-three	t'xumulhshe' 'i' kw' lhihw

15.3c To form hundreds, just say the number and nets'uwuts ‘hundred’.

15.3d Complex numbers are formed in the same order as in English. Add 'i' kw' ‘and’ between the hundreds and tens place, and between the tens and ones place.

one hundred and fifteen	nets'uwuts 'i' kw' 'apun 'i' kw' lhq'etsus
three hundred and forty-six	lhihw nets'uwuts 'i' kw' xuthunlshhe' 'i' kw' t'xum

15.4 Translation.

1. tskw'ush 'i' kw' lhq'etsus
25
2. lhuxwulhshe' 'i' kw' tth'a'kwus
3. te'tssulhshe' 'i' kw' yuse'lu
4. toohwulhshe' 'i' kw' t'xum
5. t'xumulhshe' 'i' kw' lhihw
6. the'muts 'i' kw' xuthunhshe' 'i' kw' nuts'a'
7. xu'athun nets'uwuts 'i' kw' tth'ukwsulhshe' 'i' kw' yuse'lu
8. t'xum nets'uwuts 'i' kw' lhq'utssulhshe' 'i' kw' tth'a'kwus
9. lhihw nets'uwuts 'i' kw' lhuxwulhshe' 'i' kw' t'xum
10. 'apun 'i' kw' xu'athun nets'uwuts 'i' kw' tskw'ush 'i' kw' te'tsus
11. thirty-eight
12. forty-six
13. fifty-three

14. seventy-four
15. eighty-nine
16. one hundred and thirty-two
17. three hundred and sixty-one
18. five hundred and forty-five
19. seven hundred and sixty-eight
20. nine hundred and twenty-five

15.5 Pattern practice.

Q: How old are you?	Q: ni' ch wulh kw'in sil'anum?
A: I'm forty years old.	A: ni' tsun wulh xuthunlhshe' sil'anum.
15	
27	
81	
55	
64	
32	

15.6 Substitution drill.

Give the next number.

'apun 'i' kw' te'tsus	'apun 'i' kw' toohw
tskw'ush 'i' kw' xu'athun	
lhxwulhshe' 'i' kw' toohw	
t'xumulhshe' 'i' kw' lhq'etsus	
tth'ukwsulhshe' 'i' kw' lhihw	
te'tsulhshe' 'i' kw' yuse'lu	
toohwulhshe' 'i' kw' t'xum	

15.7 Substitution drill.

Add ten to the number.

tskw'ush	lhuxwulhshe'
xuthunlhshe'	
t'xumulhshe' 'i' kw' t'xum	
te'tssulhshe' 'i' kw' lhq'etsus	
lhq'utssulhshe' 'i' kw' lhihw	
'apun 'i' kw' t'xum	

15.8 Substitution drill.

Add one hundred to the number.

nets'uwuts	the'muts or yuse 'lu nets'uwuts
t'xum nets'uwuts	
xu'a thun nets'uwuts 'i' kw lhuhwulhshe' 'i' kw' xu'athun	
t'xum nets'uwuts 'i' kw' 'apun 'i' kw' yuse'lu	
te'tsus nets'uwuts 'i' kw' t'xumulhshe' 'i' kw' ttth'a'kwus	
toohw nets'uwuts 'i' kw' xuthunlhshe' 'i' kw' nuts'a'	

15.9 Vocabulary: months.

January	tth'ul'xwumutsun (‘shining’, ‘covered with ice’)
February	yuse'luqinum (‘second box of food’)
March	wulhxus (wuxus ‘tree frog’)
April	liimus (sliim ‘sandhill crane’)
May	punhwemun ~ punhwem ~ tum'peenhw (speenhw ‘camas’)
June	qw'i'lus (‘ripening berries’)
July	tum'qw'i'lus (‘ripening berries’)
August	tum'qwe'unhw (‘mosquito’)
September	p'uq'ulenuhw

	(‘changing colors’)
October	hwusulenuhw (‘leaves falling’)
November	tum’kw’a’luhw (‘dog salmon’)
December	tum’xuy’tl’ (‘cold time’)

15.10 Giving dates.

April 5th	lhq’etsus skweyul ’u tu liimus (literally ‘the fifth day of April’)
1980	’apun ’i’ kw’ toohw nets’uwuts ’i’ kw’ te’tssulhshe’
April 5, 1980	’apun ’i’ kw’ toohw nets’uwuts ’i’ kw’ te’tssulhshe’ sil’anum ’u thu liimus lhqelts’ ’u tu lhq’etsus skweyul.
Today is the year 2025, the month of March, the twenty fourth day.	’u tun’a kweyul tskw’ush nets’uwuts ’i’ kw’ tskw’ush ’i’ kw’ lhq’etsus sil’anum ’u thu wulhxus lhqelts’ ’u tu tskw’ush ’i’ kw’ xu’athun skweyul.

15.11 Translation.

1. January 1
nuts'a' skweyul 'u tu tth'ul'xwumutsun
2. June 25
3. March 16
4. October 31
5. February 14
6. December 25
7. lhuhwulhshe' skweyul 'u tu liimus
8. toohw skweyul 'u tu p'uq'ulenuhw
9. xu'athun skweyul 'u tu tum'peenhw
10. tskw'ush skweyul 'u tu tum'kw'a'luhw
11. nuts'a' skweyul 'u tu tum'qw'i'lus
12. ttth'a'kwus skweyul 'u tu tum'qwe'unhw

15.12 Translation.

1. 1995
'apun 'i' kw' toohw nets'uwuts 'i' kw' toohwulhshe' 'i' kw' lhq'etsus
sil'anum
2. 1492
3. 2001
4. 1776
5. 2026
6. 1978
7. 1882
8. 2030

15.13 Pattern practice.

Q: What year were you born? A: I was born in 1982.	Q: kw'in sil'anum 'i' 'i ch kwan? A: 'apun 'i' kw' toohw nets'uwuts 'i' kw' te'tssulhshe' 'i' kw' yuse'lu sil'anum kw'unus 'i' kwan.
1980	
1985	
1987	
1988	

15.14 Counting money.

15.14a Recall from Unit 14 that when you count money, you use *=as*, the lexical suffix for face and round things.

one dollar	nuts'us
two dollars	yusa'lus

Here are the “tens” for money.

thirty dollars	lhuhwulhsha'us
forty dollars	xuthunlhsha'us
fifty dollars	lhq'utssulhsha'us
sixty dollars	t'xumulhsha'us
seventy dollars	tth'ukwsulhsha'us
eighty dollars	te'tsulhsha'us or tutsulhsha'us
ninety dollars	toohwulhsha'us

15.14b Here are some more examples:

\$75	tth'ukwsulhsha'us 'i' kw' lhq'atssus
\$56	lhq'utssulhsha'us 'i' kw' t'xumus

15.14c Note that hundreds and thousands do not use the suffix.

\$150	nets'uwuts 'i' kw'lhq'utssulhsha'us
\$3000	lhihw tawsun telu

15.14d Here are words for coins.

sens	‘cent, penny’
lhsuq’mit	‘nickel’
mit	‘dime’
kwatu	‘quarter’
lhsuq’	‘half dollar’

15.14e Combine the dollars and the coins to make a price.

\$3.10	lhihwus ’i’ kw’ mit
\$82.30	te’tssulhsha’us ’i’ kw’ yusa’lus ’i’ kw’ lhihw mit
\$75.70	tth’ukwsulhsha’us ’i’ kw’ lhq’a’tsus ’i’ kw’ ttth’a’kwus mit
\$43.50	xuthunlhsha’us ’i’ kw’ lhihwus ’i’ kw’ lhsuq’
\$35.38	lhuhwulhshe’ ’i’ kw’ lhq’atssus ’i’ kw’ lhuhwulhshe’ ’i’ kw’ te’tsus sens

15.15 Pattern practice.

Q: How much (does it cost)?	Q: kw’inus ’a’lu?
A: Thirty dollars.	A: lhuxwulhsha’us.
fifty dollars	
eighty dollars	
forty dollars	
sixty dollars	
ninety dollars	

15.16 Answer and translate.

Answer ten dollars less.

1. lhq'utssulhsha'us 'u kwthun' telu?
'Do you have fifty dollars?'
'uwu, 'uw' xxuthunlhsha'us 'ul' .
'No, just forty dollars.'
2. tth'ukwsulhsha'us 'u kwthun' telu?
3. toohwulhsha'us 'u kwthun' telu?
4. tth'ukwsulhsha'us 'i' kw' lhq'atssus 'u kwthun' telu?
5. lhq'utssulhsha'us 'i' kw' toohwus 'u kwthun' telu?

15.17 Counting containers.

The suffix =**qun** can also be used with higher numbers.

thirty containers	lhuhwulhshi'uqun
forty containers	xuthunlhushi'uq'un
fifty containers	lhq'utssulhshi'uqun
sixty containers	t'xumulhshi'uqun
seventy containers	tth'ukwsulhshi'uqun
eighty containers	tu'tssulhshi'uqun
ninety containers	toohwulhshi'uqun

15.18 Counting conveyances.

In addition to the suffixes discussed in Unit 14, other lexical suffixes can be used with numerals. For example, the lexical suffix =**wulh** is added to the number when conveyances such as canoes or cars are being counted.

nets'uhwulh	'one conveyance'
themuhwulh	'two conveyances'
lhhwuwulh	'three conveyances'
xuthinuwulh	'four conveyances'
lhq'etssuwulh	'five conveyances'
t'xumuwulh	'six conveyances'
tth'a'kwsuwulh	'seven conveyances'
te'tssuwulh	'eight conveyances'
toohwuwulh	'nine conveyances'
'upenuwulh	'ten conveyances'
tskw'ushuwulh	'twenty conveyances'
kw'inuwulh?	'how many conveyances?'

15.19 Pattern practice.

Q: How many canoes do you all have?	Q: kw'inuwulh kwthun' snuhwulh 'ulup?
A: We have three canoes.	A: lhxwuwulh kwthu snuhwulh tst.
five canoes	
four canoes	
six canoes	
just two canoes	

15.20 Pattern practice.

Twenty canoes arrived here.	tskw'ushuwulh 'i' tetsul.
eight canoes	
seven canoes	
one canoe	
How many?	

15.21 Counting circular objects.

Another suffix is =*alus*, which is used for counting circular objects such as stitches in knitting, meshes in a fishing net, apples or other fruits, and pencils.

nuts'alus	'one circular object'
yusul'alus	'two circular objects'
lhhwalus	'three circular objects'
xuthinalus or xuthunalus	'four circular objects'
lhq'etssalus	'five circular objects'
t'xumalus	'six circular objects'
ttth'ukwsalus	'seven circular objects'
te'tsusalus	'eight circular objects'
toohwalus	'nine circular objects'
'upunalus	'ten circular objects'
tskw'shalus	'twenty circular objects'
kw'inulus?	'how many circular objects?'

15.22 Iteration numbers.

Use the suffix =elh on the number to express how many times something happened. Note that ‘once’ and ‘twice’ are exceptions.

nuts’ehw	‘once’
thume	‘twice’
lhhwelh	‘three times’
xuthunelh	‘four times’
lhq’utsselh	‘five times’
t’xumelh	‘six times’
tth’a’kwselh	‘seven times’
te’tsselh	‘eight times’
toohwelh	‘nine times’
’upenelh	‘ten times’
tskw’ushelh	‘twenty times’
kw’unelh	‘how many times?’

15.23 Practice sentences.

1. ni' wulh kw'in sil'anum kw'un's 'i 'u tun'a ?
'How many years have you lived here?'
2. ni' wulh kw'in sil'anum kw'un's 'i ya'yus 'i 'u tun'a?
'How long have you been working here?'
3. ni' wulh kw'in sil'anum kw'un's 'i t'it'um'athut 'u tun'a
hul'q'umi'num'?
'How long have you been studying the Hul'q'umi'num' language?'
4. ni' wulh kw'unelh kw'un's 'i 'ewu 'u tun'a?
'How many times have you been here?'
5. ni' ts'twa' wulh xuthunelh kw'unus ni' nem'.
'I must have gone four times.'
6. kw'inuwulh snuhwulh ni' 'un'nehw ni' 'u kwthu lelum' 'utl' John?
'How many cars were parked in front of John's place?'
7. ni' ts'twa' xuthinuwulh 'uw' ni'us lhq'utsuwulh.
'There were four or five vehicles.'
8. ni' wulh kw'unelh 'i mulyitul?
'How many times have you been married?'
9. nuts'uhw 'ul' p'e'!
'Just once!'
10. kw'unelh kw'un's ni' nem' tl'mutooliye'?
'How many times have you gone to Victoria'

15.24 Reading lesson.

qux kwthu 'i sq'uq'ip 'u kwun'a snet. ni' ts'twa' the'muts mustimuxw kwthu ni' q'up.
ni' q'putum lhu telu xwte' 'u kwthu stl'ul'iqulh. xuthunelh kwus q'pels. ni' tahw 'uw'
lhq'etsus nets'uwuts lhu telu ni' q'up. t-hwyuse'lu tawsun telu 'i' 'tl'am.