

## Unit Seven

### Describing Things

#### 7.1 Dialogue.

A.	'i 'u ch 'uw' 'uy' 'ul', 'u Theresa?	"How are you, Theresa?"
B.	'i tsun 'uw' 'uy' 'ul'. tl'lim' 'uy' skweyul.	"I'm fine." "It's a really nice day."
A.	xew's 'u tun' snuhwulh?	"Is your car new?"
B.	xew's p'e' tthunu snuhwulh.	"My car is new."
A.	tl'lim' 'uw' thi tun' snuhwulh.	"Your car is really big."
B.	qux p'e' tthunu me'mun'u.	"I have a lot of children."

#### 7.2 Vocabulary: descriptions.

'uy'	"good"
qul	"bad"
qulama'	"ugly"
quliima'	"dirty"
'uy'mut	"clean", "beautiful"
thi	"big"
'uhwiin'	"small"
tsakw	"far"
stutes	"near"
tl'eqt	"long"
xew's	"new"
s'eluhw	"old"
thuthi'	"correct", "right"
tituya'xw	"in a hurry", "busy"
tth'etth'up'	"busy"
xwum	"fast"
'ayum	"slow"

### 7.3 Adjectives.

Adjectives are used for description.

- 7.3a An adjective can come before a noun to make a noun phrase.

'uy' mustimuhw	“good person”
qul stl'i'tl'qulh	“bad child”
thi qwlhey'shun	“big shoes”

- 7.3b Adjectives can also be used as predicates. No copular verb (like English *is* or *are*) is used. Simply place the adjective at the beginning of the sentence and then follow it with a noun phrase.

thi tthunu mun'u.	“My son is big.”
tsaakw kwthun' lelum'.	“Your house is far.”
thuthi' tun' sqwal.	“Your words are correct.”

### 7.4 Pattern practice.

Your car is <b>good</b> .	'uy' tun' snuhwulh.
big	
small	
ugly	
new	
old	

7.5

 Fill in the blank and translate.

_____	kwthunu lelum'.	Translate: _____
_____	thunu sta'lus.	Translate: _____
_____	kwthu stl'i'tl'qulh.	Translate: _____
_____	thunu kapou.	Translate: _____
_____	tthu poukw.	Translate: _____
_____	thunu snuhwulh.	Translate: _____

7.6

 Answer and translate.

Answer in the negative and use the opposite adjective.

		Translate:
1.	xew's 'u tun' snuhwulh?	“Is your car new?”
Answer:	'uwu, s'eluhw tthunu snuhwulh.	“No, my car is old.”
2.	qul 'u kwthun' mun'u?	
3.	'i 'u qulama' lhun' shuyulh?	
4.	thi 'u kwthun' situn?	
5.	'i 'u stutes kwthun' lelum'?	
6.	xwum 'u kwthun' wech?	

## 7.7 Pattern practice.

We went to a <b>new restaurant.</b>	ni' tst nem' 'u kwthu <b>xew's 'ulhtun'ew't-hw.</b>
far house	
big store	
nearby schoolhouse	
old church	
new bank	

## 7.8 Pattern practice.

I'm looking for a <b>little dog.</b>	'i tsun sew'q' 'u kwthu <b>'uhwiin'</b> <b>sqwumuy'.</b>
big car	
old book	
new house	
long coat	
rich wife	

## 7.9 Qualifiers and intensifiers.

tl'ulim', tl'lim'	“really”
'uw'... 'ul'	“just”
tuw'	“a little”
('uw') nan 'uw'	“very, too”

- 7.9a Place the qualifier or intensifier before the adjective.

tl'lim' ('uw') 'uy' skwuyul	“really nice day”
'i 'uw' 'uy' 'ul'	“quite all right”
tuw' q'aq'i	“a little bit sick”
nan 'uw' 'ayum	“too slow”

- 7.9b You can qualify or intensify a predicate adjective. Place the qualifier or intensifier before the adjective and follow the adjective with a noun phrase.

tl'lim' 'uw' thi tun' lelum'.	“Your house is really big.”
'i 'uw' 'uhwiin' 'ul' tthunu kaa.	“My car is quite small.”
tuw' s'eluhw tthu poukw.	“The book is a little old.”
nan 'uw' 'ayum tthunu sqe'eq.	“My little brother is too slow.”

## 7.10 Translation.

1.	My baby is really good.	tl'lim' 'uw' 'uy' tthunu qeq.
2.	Your house is too big.	
3.	Is your watch a little slow?	
4.	My girl baby is too small.	
5.	My mother is really busy.	

## 7.11 Third person possession.

There are two different ways of expressing third person possession, depending on if the possessor is a common noun or a proper noun.

**7.11a** If the possessor is a common noun, then the suffix *-s* is added to the possessed word. The possessor follows the possessed word.

kwthu lelum's kwthu swuy'qe'	"the man's house"
tu poukws kwthunu sta'lus	"my husband's book"

**7.11b** If the possessor is a proper noun, then no suffix is used on the possessed word. Instead, the possessed noun is followed by '*utl*' and the possessor.

kwthu lelum' 'utl' John	"John's house"
tu poukw 'utl' Mary	"Mary's book"

## 7.12 Translation.

1.	Mary's car is big.	thi kwthu kaa 'utl' Mary.
2.	My daughter's house is near.	
3.	The man's shoes are new.	
4.	Is John's canoe big?	
5.	John's mother is really beautiful.	

## 7.13 Amount words.

Two more words for describing things are the amount words *qux* “a lot”, “many” and *tl’am* “enough”, “sufficient”. These are used like other descriptive words to start a sentence.

qux	“a lot”, “many”
qux tun’ me’mun’u.	“Your children are many.” / “You have a lot of children.”
qux tthu poukws.	“His books are many.” / “He has a lot of books.”
tl’am	“enough”, “sufficient”
tl’am tthu poukwtst.	“Our books are sufficient.” / “We have enough books.”

Note that there is no direct equivalent in Hul’q’umi’num’ for the English word “have”. Instead of saying something like “I have a big house”, you would say, “My house is big.”

thi kwthunu lelum’.	“My house is big.”
tl’am tthu poukwtst.	“Our books are sufficient.” / “We have enough books.”

7.14

 **Translation.**

1.	I have enough money.	tl'am kwthunu telu.
2.	Do you have a lot of shoes?	
3.	Does John have a lot of children?	
4.	Do you (pl) have enough pencils?	
5.	I really have a lot of clothes.	

7.15

**Substitution drill.**

Mary's children are <b>beautiful</b> .	'uy'uy'mut kwthu me'mun'u 'utl' Mary.
bad	
really bad	
a lot	
small	
too small	
big	
sick	
in a hurry	
far	
near	

**7.16**  **Translation.**

1.	tl'lim' 'uw' qulima' tun' stekun.	Your socks are really dirty.
2.	nan 'uw' tsakw kwthu lelum' tst.	
3.	tl'lim' 'uw' tth'etth'up kwthunu men.	
4.	tuw' q'aq'i' lhun' tenulup.	
5.	tl'am thun' s'ithth'um.	
6.	Are you quite all right?	
7.	My watch is a little slow.	
8.	John's house is really close.	
9.	Do you have a lot of books?	
10.	Does the man have a big canoe?	

## 7.17 Reading lesson.

nem' tsun tse' heew'u. nem' tsun nets'uw't-hwum 'u kwthunu shuyulh. tsakw kwthu lelum's. ni' 'utl' pestun. xeew's kwthu lelum's. thi 'i' 'uy'uy'mut. qux tthu me'mun'us. hith tse' kw'unus ni'.

**kw'am'kw'um' tun' shqwaluwun!**

“Your mind is strong!”