S'Í:WES' 7
Li te Kó
In the Car

Sqwá:l

éwe	*no*
kaselí:l	*gasoline*
kó	*car*
lets'ét	*fill (it) up [-ing hálts'et]*
slíts'	*full, filled up[40]*
the'ít	*true*
tsel lólthet	*I'm sorry [used in some dialects only]*
úkw'elets	*to run out (of it)[also: ekw'elets]*
úkw'elexw	*to run out (of it)[41][also: ekw'elexw]*
xélh tel sqwálewel	*I'm sorry [literally 'my thoughts/feelings hurt']*

Sqwéltel

1. Tsel úkw'elexw.
   I ran out of it.
2. Tset úkw'elexw.
   We ran out of it.
3. Chexw úkw'elexw.
   You ran out of it.
4. Chap úkw'elexw.
   You guys ran out of it.
5. Lítsel úkw'elexw?
   Did I run out of it?

6. Líchexw úkw'elexw?

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[40] If you are full after a meal, you would use a different word: meq'. For example, after a big meal you could say Méq'tsel to mean *I am full.*

[41] Úkw'elets and úkw'elexw   appear to have roughly the same meaning. Note that the -lexw ending indicates accidental action (or, sometimes, action that was done on purpose, but with difficulty); you will see this
-lexw ending on many verbs where the action is done not on purpose.

Did you run out of it?
7.　Lítset úkw'elexw?
　　Did we run out of it?
8.　Líchap úkw'elexw?
　　Did you guys run out of it?

Qwú:lqwelqweltel 7A

A　Líchap lets'ét te kó?
　　Did you guys fill up the car?
B.　Á:'a. Tset x̲t'ástexw. Lúlh xwa slíts' te kó.
　　Yes. We did. The car is all full.
A.　Lí wel the'ít?
　　Are you sure? [Literally: "Is that really true?"]
B.　Á:'a! Slíts' te kó!
　　Yes! The car is full!

Qwú:lqwelqweltel 7B

A　Líchap léwex kw'e káselí:l lí te kó?
　　Did you guys put some gas in the car?
B.　Éwe. Qe tset úkw'elets te káselí:l.
　　No. And we ran out of gas.
A.　X̲elh tel sqwalewel, chap ukw'elexw! [42]
　　You guys ran out! I'm sorry!

Language Patterns

We in Halq'eméylem

We in Halq'eméylem is most commonly expressed by the ending **-tset**. The word-order of sentences with **-tset** is exactly parallel to that for sentences with **-tsel** (or **-chexw**), as the following examples illustrate.

Tsel ímex.　　*I walked. [*Tsel *appears at start for actions in past]*
Tset ímex.　　*We walked. [*Tset *also appears at start for actions in past]*

Ímextsel.　　*I walk. [*Tsel *attaches to end of verb for actions in the present]*
Ímextset.　　*We walk. [*Tset *also attaches to end of verb for actions in the present.]*

Lítsel ímex?　*Do/Did I walk? [Attaches to* lí *in yes/no questions]*

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[42] Tsel lólthet is only used in some dialects. The elders from Chehalis and Chilliwack working on this text will use only x̲élh tel sqwálewel [literally *my thoughts/feelings hurt*]for *I'm sorry*, in this context.

Lítset ímex? *Do/Did we walk? [Also attaches to* lí *in yes/no questions]*

You will recall that the word for *our* in Halq'eméylem is also an ending, -tset (e.g. *our house* = te lá:lémtset). However, that use of -tset is a different ending.

When you see the -tset ending, at this stage it will be useful to sometimes think for a moment about whether it means *we* or *our*, in the context.

You Folks in Halq'eméylem

Halq'eméylem has a special ending for talking about *you* when addressing two or more people. The closest translation for this ending into English is *you guys* or *you folks*. It patterns in the same way as -tsel, -chexw, and -tset, as the following examples (here comparing it with -chexw) show.

Chexw ímex.	*You walked. [Appears at start for actions in the past]*
Chap ímex.	*You folks walked. [Appears at start for actions in the past]*
Ímexchexw.	*You walk. [Attaches to verb for actions in present]*
Ímexchap.	*You folks walk. [Attaches to verb for actions in present]*
Líchexw ímex?	*Do you walk? [Attaches to lí in yes/no questions]*
Líchap ímex?	*Do you folks walk? [Attaches to lí in yes/no questions]*

When addressing two or more people, try to always use -chap rather than -chexw.