Skw'ékw'qáq Practise

Developed by S'iwes ye Syewálelh Sq'ep



1. Consider this sentence: Yáysele te mámeles alíyómex q'álemi 1

He had two beautiful daughters

(lit: his two children were good looking girls)

Yáysele	te mámele-s	alíyómex	q'álemi
two (people)	the children-his	beautiful looking	girls

Kw'xát kwe mestíyexw - Counting People

Iólets'e - One personxéthíle - Four peopleteqátsále - Eight peopleyéysele/yáysele - TwoIhq'atsále - Five peopletúxwále - Nine peoplepeoplet'xémele - Six peopleepále - Ten peopleIhxwále - Three peopleth'ekwsále - Seven people

1A. Using the words above practice the sentence pattern: **Thet chexw-** You say it

He had beautiful daughters.	
lhxwále <u>x</u> éthíle lhq'atsále t' <u>x</u> émele	te mámeles alíyómex q'álemi

¹ q'ámi teenage girl q'álemi teenage girls (plural)

Íyómex - good looking, pretty **alíyó:mex** - several good-looking (-l- infix= plural) **tl'eqtó:meth'** - tall **qele'lhómex (qeló:mex)** - ugly-looking

1B. Using the words above practice the sentence pattern:

Thet chexw- You say it

He had two girls.		
Yáysele te mámeles	alíyó:mex tl'eqtó:meth' ts'í:tl'emeth'	q'álemi

2.Consider this sentence: **Qésu ó:tes the sísles éyesiya Sqalqíts.**

And so would call for his grandmother Mr. Southwind (Lit: and so he called his grandmother, dear Southwind)

Qésu ó:tes	the sísele-s	éyesiya Sqalqíts
and so he called her	DET grandmother-his	dear southwind

remember the -s at the end to indicate his/hers e.g. *ó:tes the tá:ls- he called his mother*

tá:l - mother má:l - father séltl'e - older sibling sqáq - younger sibling álex - sibling (unspecified) sí:le - grandparent (unspecified) sísele – grandma/granny (endearing) selsí:le - grandparents (pl.) shxwewálí - parents/ancestors

2A. Using the words above practice the sentence pattern:

Thet chexw- You say it

He would call for his	
Qésu ó:tes	the tá:ls te má:ls the séltl'es te álexs ye selsí:les

2B. Inflections / Root pattern:

Ó:ttsel	I call(ed) someone (him/her/it/them)
Ó:tchexw	You call(ed) someone (him/her/it/them)
Ó:t <mark>tset</mark>	We call(ed) someone (him/her/it/them)
Ó:tchap	You folks call(ed) someone (him/her/it/them)
Ó:tes ² or le ó:t	He/she call(ed) someone (him/her/it/them)
Ó:tes or le ó:t	They call(ed) someone (him/her/it/them)

2C. Using the chart above practice the sentence pattern:

Thet chexw- You say it

And so call(ed) for gran	dmother.
Qésu ó:ttsel (I)	thel sísele. (my)
Qésu ó:tchexw (you)	th a' sísele. (your)
Qésu ó:ttset (we)	the sísele tset OR s'ólh ³ sísele. (our)



² Remember that here we have a -es for indicating 'he/she/it/they'. We have an '-es' marking on those verbs that have an object (e.g. seeing it, calling someone), but not for those verbs that don't have an object (e.g. walking).

³-tset can be added to a noun to indicate 'our', but in some cases, s'ólh can be used to indicate respect or special emphasis. Here s'ólh sísele translates to 'our respected grandmother'. (see B.G. 349)

3. Consider this sentence:	éystexwes tľó kw'es	s éwelh yít'etes te lálems
----------------------------	---------------------	----------------------------

He liked it because the fire wouldn't melt his house (lit: he liked it it's because that-it never melts the house-his)

3. A Inflections / Root Pattern: (liking the taste, thought, idea)

éystexw <mark>tsel</mark>	I like it
éystexw <mark>chexw</mark>	you like it
éystexw <mark>es</mark>	he likes it
éystexw <mark>tset</mark>	we like it
éystexw <mark>chap</mark>	you folks like it
éystexw <mark>es</mark>	they like it

3. B Practice the sentence pattern:

Thet chexw- You say it

I like	
éystexwtsel	te hiyeqw (the fire) te kópi (coffee) te halq'eméylem sqwéltel

3. C Practice the sentence pattern:

Thet chexw- You say it

like it because it is	
éystexw <mark>tsel tl'ó kw'és</mark>	hikw (big) éy (good) q'áq'et'em (sweet tasting)

o you like?	
lí chexw éystexw	te hiyeqw? (fire) te kópi? (coffee) te halq'eméylem sqwéltel?
éystexwtsel te	(Yes I like)