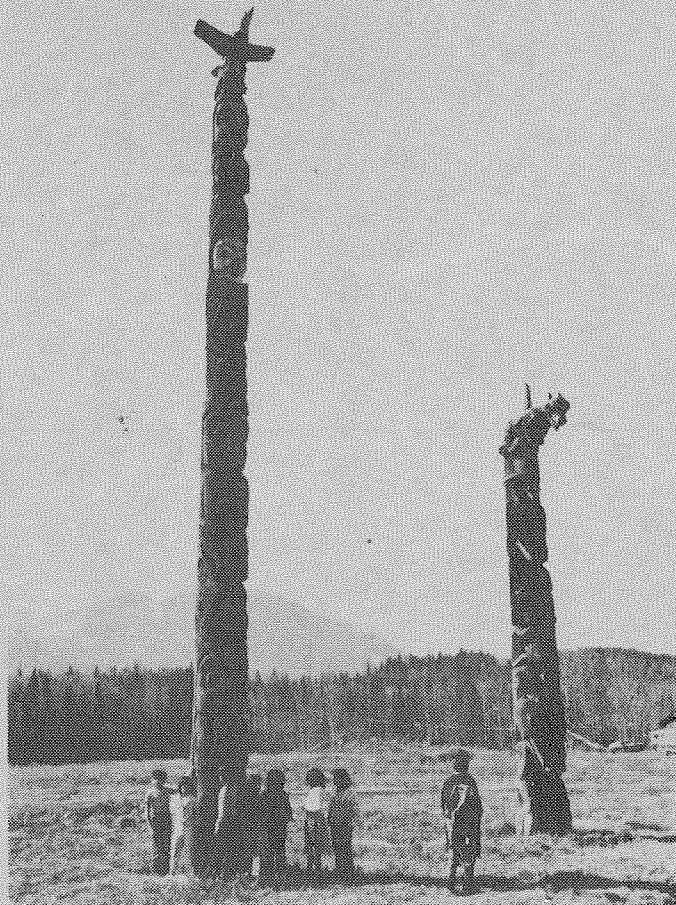


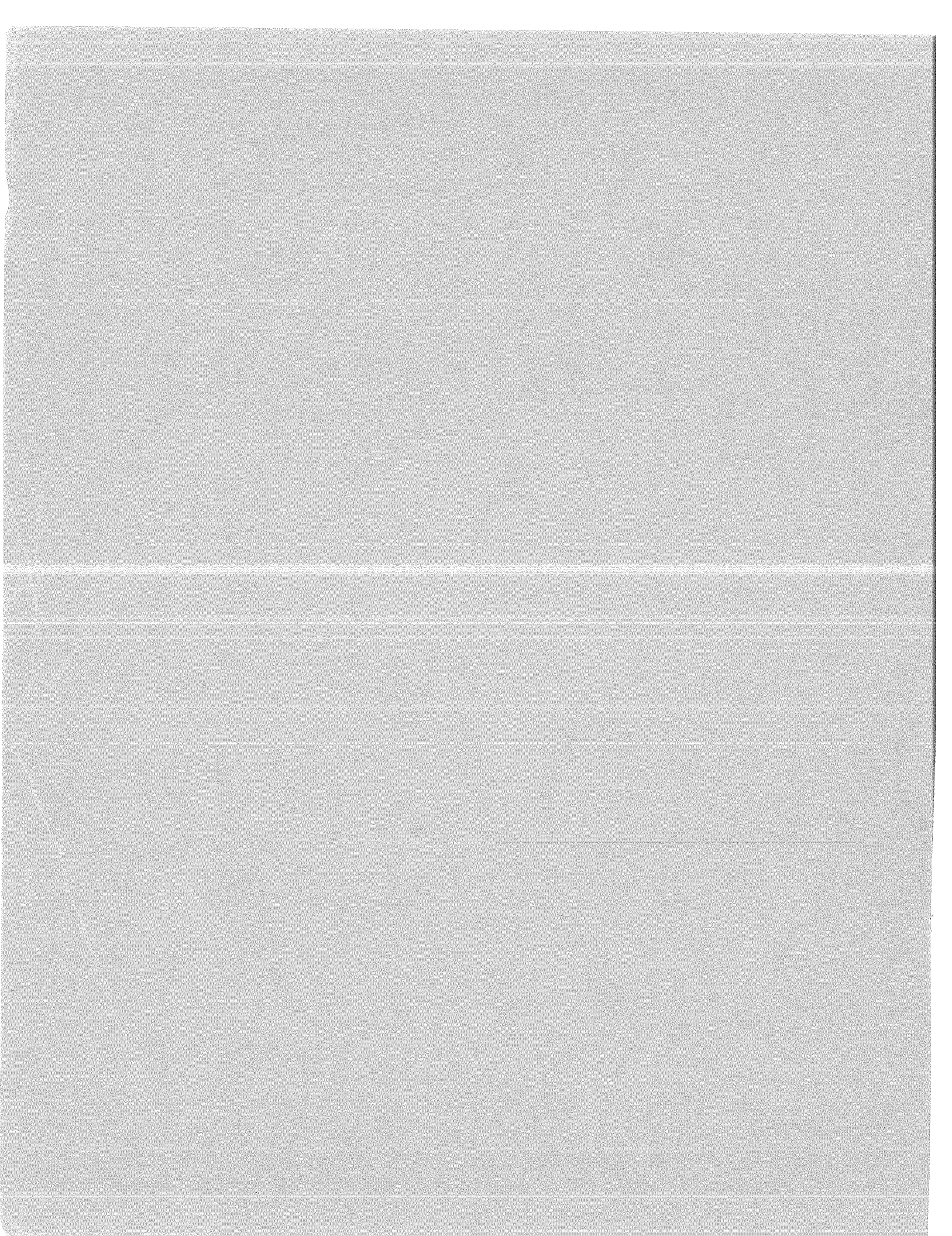
# Learning

# Gitksan



**Book 4**

**Western Dialect**



# Learning

# Gitksan

## Book 4      Western Dialect

by **Vickie Jensen & J.V. Powell**

**Solomon Marsden, Gitksan Language Editor**

with Ivan Good, Maggie Good, Cindy Morgan,  
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Kitwancool, Kitsegukla, and Kitwanga Indian Bands

This project was funded and supported  
by funds and assistance from two  
sources:

Department of Indian Affairs

and

School District 88 (Terrace)

Monies for all four of the books  
in this series were provided by  
the Special Programs Branch, B.C.  
Ministry of Education through the  
good offices of Dr. Saul Arbess.



# Preface

The Western Gitksan Language Project was organized and administered by the Kitwancool Band with support from the band councils and education committees of the Kitsegukla and Kitwanga Bands. Mae Derrick provided persistent energies and direction during the entire project.

The people of Kitwanga, Kitsegukla, and Kitwancool supported the research and recording of Gitksan language data by participating in the project. District 88 (Terrace) Schools and the Department of Indian Affairs combined to fund the project, notably through the good offices of Frank Hamilton, District Superintendent of Schools, and Ernie Bergman and Pier di Paolo, DIA education administrators for the Hazelton area. Others including Richard Parker, Herb Fader, and Terry Laughlin assisted in the administration of the project at the early stages.

The cooperation of the teachers and staff of the three community schools is particularly appreciated. Especially helpful were Principal Rob Jefferd, Margaret Ronnberg, Winston Babulal and Carol Ratliffe, and Larry Tate of Kitwancool; Susan Marsden at Kitwanga; and Principal Ben Kawaguchi, Sue Penner, and Sally Jones in Kitsegukla.

The Chief Councillors of the three bands and education co-ordinators supported the effort, as well as Debbie Marsden, Glen Williams, and Francis Turner. Particularly important throughout the project were Marg Quock and Linda Mercer for their administrative expertise.

Reverend MacDowall of Kitwanga worked with the project team to create a sense of community backing. His consistent support was important.

The books were researched, written, and edited by Jay Powell, Asst. Prof. of Anthropology, UBC, and Vickie Jensen, Vancouver photographer and curriculum designer. Solomon Marsden served as Gitksan language editor and various others provided language data. Illustrations are by Nola Johnston.

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# Book 4

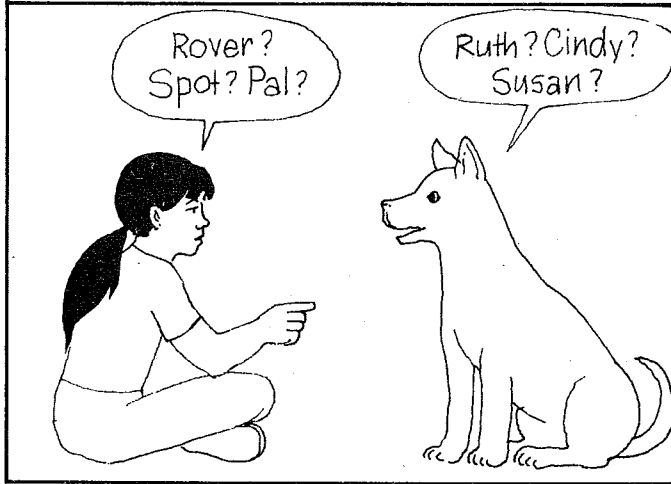
This is the last in a series of four Gitksan language books featuring the Western Dialect of that language, as spoken in the villages of Kitwancool, Kitwanga, and Kitsegukla.

Book 1 introduces the way to write and pronounce Gitksan and serves as an illustrated cultural dictionary. A great deal of vocabulary is presented as well as basic grammatical material suitable for anyone starting the study of Gitksan. It is primarily intended for Grades 4, 5, and 6. However, teachers can easily adapt it for higher and lower grades.

After completing Book 1, the remaining three books in the series may be studied in any order. Book 2 presents the structure of the Gitksan verb. Book 3 presents the use and pattern of Gitksan adjectives, as well as a text and description of a funeral feast.

Book 4 is a study of sentence patterns for talking about where things are and where one is going.

# Who are you?



Naahl wen? (wan\*)

[Nā 'l wen?]

*What's your name?*

\_\_\_\_\_ hl we'y.

[\_\_\_\_\_ 'l weì.]

*My name is \_\_\_\_\_.*

Naahl wet? (wat\*)

[Nā 'l wet?]

*What's his/her name?*

\_\_\_\_\_ hl wet.

[\_\_\_\_\_ 'l wet.]

*His/her name is \_\_\_\_\_.*

There are two new words for you to learn on this page: "we" means "name" and "naa" means "who" or "what".

Learning a language is often like reading a detective story—if you look and listen carefully, there are lots of clues. For example, do you see the possessive markers on the end of the new word "we"? Write each of them in the blanks below.

\_\_\_\_\_ ("your")

\_\_\_\_\_ ("my")

\_\_\_\_\_ ("his")

Can you also spot the "-hl" relational marker that is used on the end of the new word "naa"? If you get used to looking for language clues like these, it will help you understand how Gitksan sentences are made as well as what's being said.

\* In Kispiox, Glen Vowell, and Hazelton, the word for "name" is spelled and pronounced "wa", so people from there would ask:

Naahl wan? or Naahl wat?

Here are some fun exercises to do in class that will give you some practice with the new phrases on this page. In the first exercise your teacher will walk around the room, touch a student, and ask the rest of the class this question:

Naa tun?

[Nā tun?]

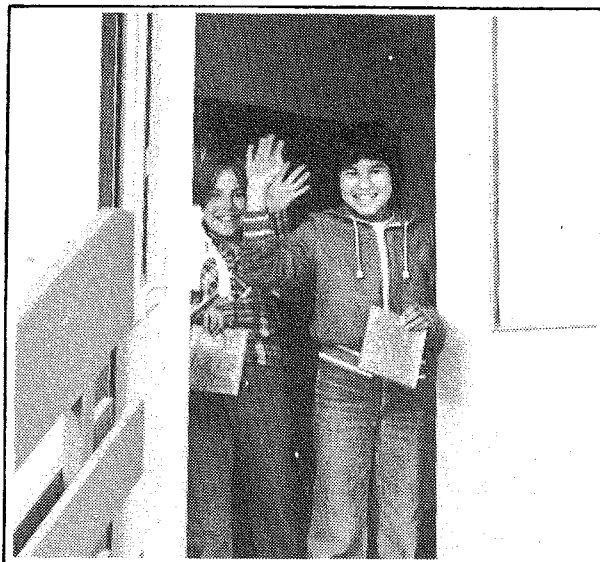
*Who's this?*

The rest of the class should answer in Gitksan:

\_\_\_\_\_ hl wet.

[\_\_\_\_\_ 'l wet.]

*His/her name is \_\_\_\_\_.*



In the second exercise, your teacher will stand up at the front of the room and point to each student, asking:

Naahl wesun?

[Nā 'l wesun?]

*What's this person's name?*

Naahl wesust?

[Nā 'l wesust?]

*What's that person's name?*

The rest of the class can give this Gitksan answer:

\_\_\_\_\_ hl wa tust.

[\_\_\_\_\_ 'l wa tust.]

*His/her name is \_\_\_\_\_.*

\_\_\_\_\_ hl wedist.\*\*

[\_\_\_\_\_ 'l wedist.]

\*\* Often words such as "gyet tust" or "wa tust" are said together so that they sound like "gyedist" or "wedist". Both ways of pronouncing are correct, but to make it easier to see the structure of Gitksan, we will write the words separate in this book.

# Where do you live?

Nde win jogon? (wil)\*

[Nde win zoḡon?]

*Where do you live?*

Nde win jokt? (wil)\*

[Nde win zoḡt?]

*Where does he/she live?*

Nde win jok's Don? (wil)\*

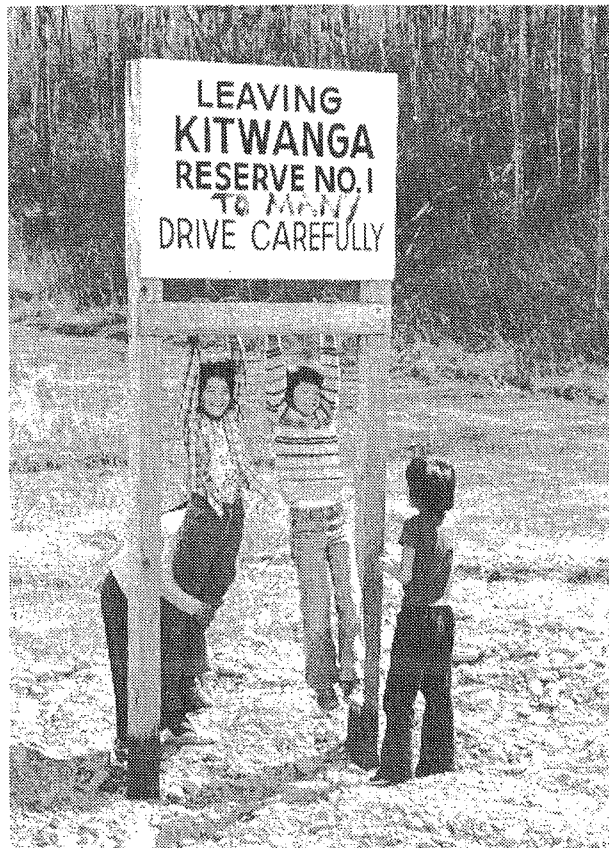
[Nde win zoḡ's Don?]

*Where does Don live?*

Nde win jokhl gyet tust? (wil)\*

[Nde win zoḡ'1 gyet tust?]

*Where does that man live?*



"Nde" is a question word so you DON'T use a question marker "-a". This new question word means "where?"

\* NOTE: It is correct to use either "win" or "wil" in any of the patterns you will be studying in this section. For example: Nde wil jogon? and Nde win jogon?

In both Eastern and Western dialects of the Gitksan language, there are many examples of words which are pronounced by some people with 'l' and by others with 'n'. Here are some examples:

laxnokx and naxnokx	supernatural power and ceremonial
laxnisxw and naxnisxw	to listen, hear
luk'wil and nuk'wil	very much

Remember that both ways of pronouncing these words are correct. They simply represent different ancient pronunciation habits. If you prefer to use "wil" instead of "win", that's ok. Both are correct.

There are three patterns to choose from when you want to say "I live in Kitwanga" or "He/she lives in Kitwanga".

<p>Jokx 'ni'y goo'ohl Gitwingaax. [Zokk nì gòo 'l Gitwing'āk.] <i>I live in Kitwanga.</i></p>	<p>Jokx 'nit goo'ohl Gitwingaax. [Zokk nit gòo 'l Gitwing'āk.] <i>He/she lives in Kitwanga.</i></p>
<p>Jokx 'ni'y lax Gitwingaax. [Zokk nì lak Gitwing'āk.] <i>I live in Kitwanga.</i></p>	<p>Jokx 'nit lax Gitwingaax. [Zokk nit lak Gitwing'āk.] <i>He/she lives in Kitwanga.</i></p>
<p>Gitwingaax win jogo'y. (wil) [Gitwing'āk win zogoì.] <i>I live in Kitwanga.</i></p>	<p>Gitwingaax win jokt. (wil) [Gitwing'āk win zokt.] <i>He/she lives in Kitwanga.</i></p>

These three patterns all use PRONOUN subjects. "'Ni'y'" means "I" and "'nit" means "he" or "she".

Let's take a look at all the pronoun subjects you could use with these patterns. You will also study these pronouns in Book 2. They are called Set A pronouns.

## Set A

'ni'y [nì]      I	'nuu'm [nùm]      we
'niin [nìn]      you	'nisi'm [nisim]      you guys
'nit [nit]      he/she	'nidiit [nidit]      they

To get practice with these Set A pronouns, take any of the above patterns and substitute different pronoun subjects. Look at the example below which uses "we":

Jokx 'nuu'm goo'ohl Gitwingaax.      Jokx 'nuu'm lax Gitwingaax.  
[Zokk nùm gòo 'l Gitwing'āk.]      [Zokk nùm lak Gitwing'āk.]

Or you could also say: Gitwingaax win jogo'm. (wil)  
[Gitwing'āk win zogòm.]



There are two more similar patterns to learn. The first has a NOUN subject, and the second has a PROPER NAME subject.

Gitwingaax win jokhl gyet tust.  
 [Gitwingāk win zok'1 gyet tust.]

*That man lives in Kitwanga.*

Gitwingaax win joks Randy.  
 [Gitwingāk win zok's Randy.]

*Randy lives in Kitwanga.*

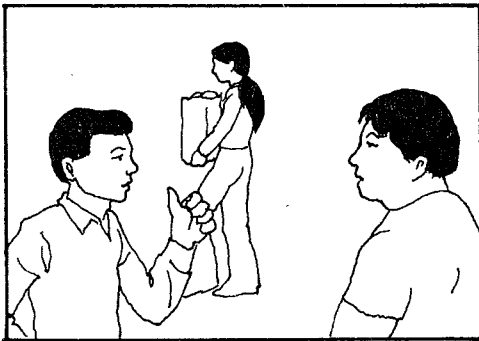
Now let's get some practice with all of these new patterns. Translate the English questions into Gitksan. Use the examples on the previous page to help you out.

1. *Where does that girl live? That girl lives in Kitwanga.*
2. *Where do you live? I live in Kitwanga.*
3. *We live in Kitwanga. You guys live in Kitwanga.*
4. *Fred lives in Kitwanga. He lives in Kitwanga.*
5. *I live in Kitwanga. (three different ways)*
6. *She lives in Kitwanga. (three different ways)*
7. *Where does that elderly man live? Where does that chief live?*
8. *Where does that elderly woman live? Where does Mrs. Lutz live?*
9. *That elderly woman lives in Kitwanga. Mable lives in Kitwanga.*
10. *We live in Kitwanga. (three different ways)*

First read these mini-conversations out loud in Gitksan. Then translate them into English.

Next go back through the conversations and use the names of other Gitksan villages.

Gitwingaax [Gitwingāk] <i>Kitwanga</i>	Gijigyukhla [Gizigyuk'la] <i>Kitsegukla</i>	Gitwinhlguu' [Gitwin'lgū] <i>Kitwancool</i>
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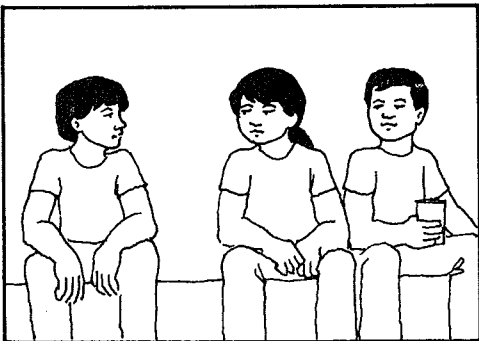
Nde win jokhl hanak tust?  
[Nde win jok'1 hanak' tust?]

Gitwingaax win jukt.  
[Gitwingāk win jukt.]



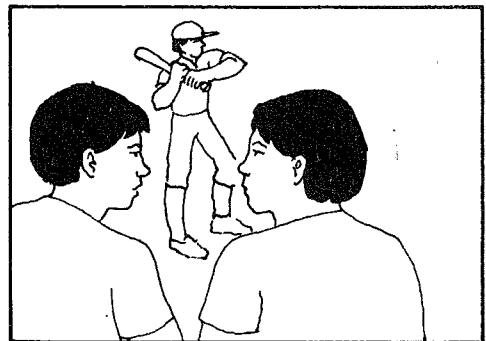
Jokx 'nidiit lax Gitwinhlguu'.  
[Zokk nidit lak Gitwin'lgū.]

Nde win jogon?  
[Nde win jogon?]



Jokx 'ni'y goo'ohl Gijigyukhla.  
[Zokk ni gōo'1 Gizigyuk'la.]

Jokx 'nuu'm goo'ohl Gitwingaax.  
[Zokk nūm gōo'1 Gitwingāk.]



Nde win joks Frank?  
[Nde win jok's Frank?]

Gijigyukhla win joks Frank.  
[Gizigyuk'la win jok's Frank.]

# What tribe are you?

Here are several patterns to study. Some will already seem familiar from Book 1. Pay special attention to the possessive markers. Do you also see some of the Set A pronouns?

Guuhl pdeektn? \*  
 [Gū 'l pdēk'tn?]  
*What tribe are you?*

Laxganeda 'ni'y.  
 [Lak'ganeda nì.]  
*I'm a Frog.*

Guuhl pdeegat? \*  
 [Gū 'l pdēg'at?]  
*What tribe is he/she?*

Giskaast 'nit.  
 [Giskāst nit.]  
*He/she is a Fireweed.*

Guuhl pdeegas Ray? \*  
 [Gū 'l pdēg'as Ray?]  
*What tribe is Ray?*

Laxgibuut Ray.  
 [Lakgibūt Ray.]  
*Ray is a Wolf.*

Guuhl pdeegas noxon? \*  
 [Gū 'l pdēg'as nokon?]  
*What tribe is your mother?*

Laxskiikt noxo'y.  
 [Lakskikt nokoì.]  
*My mother is an Eagle.*

Guuhl pdeegah1 hanak tust? \*  
 [Gū 'l pdēg'a 'l hanak' tust?]  
*What tribe is that woman?*

Laxganedahl hanak tust.  
 [Lak'ganeda 'l hanak' tust.]  
*That woman is a Frog.*

\* Even though "guuhl" is a question word and does not require a question marker "-a", today many young kids say "Guuhla pdeektn."

Do you see the "-h1" marker → Laxganedahl hanak tust.  
 Do you see the "-t" markers → Laxskiikt noxo'y.  
 → Laxgibuut Ray.

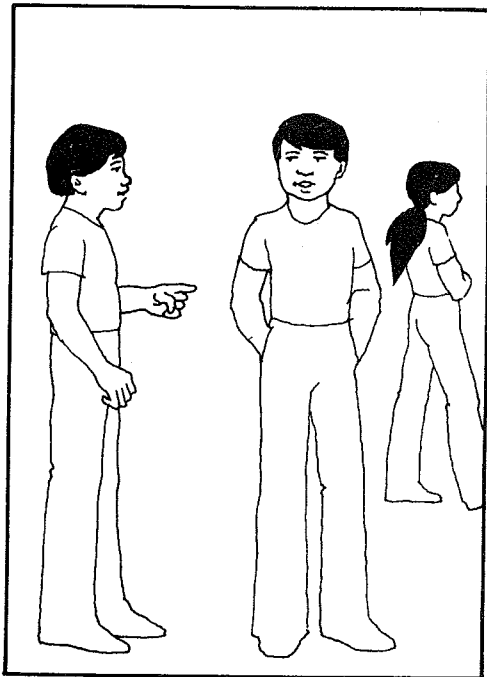




Using the patterns you have just studied, translate these questions and answers into Gitksan. Give your answers out loud. Pay special attention to both the possessive endings ("-y" and "-n") and the relational endings ("-t" and "-hl").

1. *I'm a Frog. I'm a Wolf. I'm a Fireweed. I'm an Eagle.*
2. *He's a Frog. He's a Wolf. He's a Fireweed. He's an Eagle.*
3. *You are a Frog. Your are a Wolf. You are a Fireweed.*
4. *What tribe is that chief? What tribe is Mr. Matthews?*
5. *That chief is a Fireweed. Mr. Matthews is a Fireweed.*
6. *What tribe is that girl? What tribe is Barbara?*
7. *That girl is a Frog. Barbara is a Frog. She is a Frog.*
8. *What tribe is your father? My father is a Wolf.*
9. *What tribe is grandfather? My grandfather is an Eagle.*
10. *What tribe is she? She's a Wolf.*
11. *What tribe is that Indian? That Indian is a Fireweed.*
12. *Bob is a Frog. He is a Frog. That boy is a Frog.*
13. *What tribe is that elderly man? What tribe is that man?*

# Dialogue



Naahl wen?  
[Nā '1 wen?]

Jeffreyhl we'y.  
[Jeffrey '1 weì.]

Naahl wesust?  
[Nā '1 wesust?]

Margarethl wet.  
[Margaret '1 wet.]

Sidneyhl we'y.  
[Sidney '1 weì.]

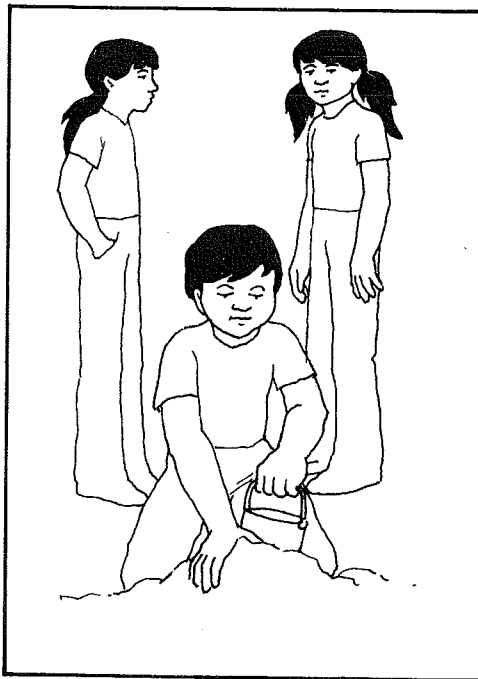
Nde win jokhl tk'ihlxwm gyet tust?  
[Nde win jok' '1 tki 'lqum gyet tust?]

Gijigyukhla win jukt.  
[Gizigyuk 'la win jukt.]

Marvinhl wet.  
[Marvin '1 wet.]

Nde win jogon?  
[Nde win jogon?]

Gitwingaax win jogo'y.  
[Gitwingāk win jogoì.]



Guuhl pdeegas nigwoodn?  
[Gū '1 pdēg'as nigwōdn?]

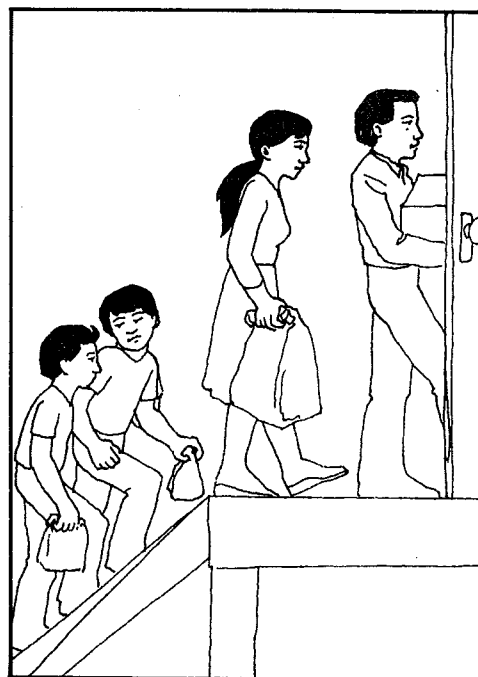
Laxgibuut nigwood'y.  
[Lakgibūt nigwōdì.]

Guuhl pdeegas noxon?  
[Gū '1 pdēg'as nokon?]

Laxganedat noxo'y.  
[Lakganedat nokoì.]

Guuhl pdeektn?  
[Gū '1 pdēk'tn?]

Laxganeda 'ni'y!  
[Lakganeda nì!]



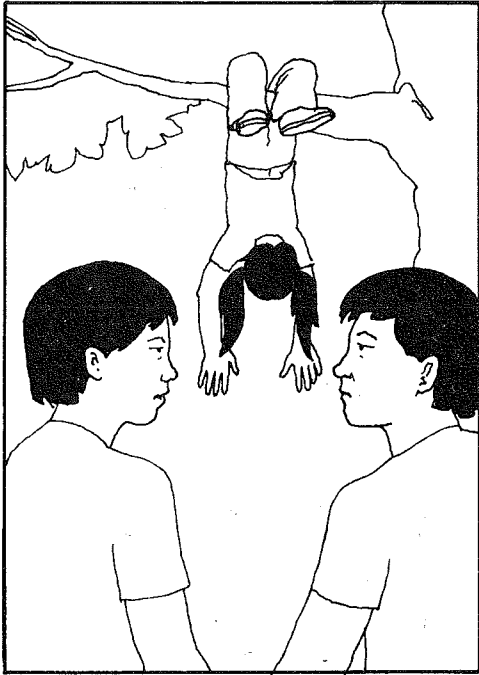
Guuhl pdeegahl aluugigyet tust?  
[Gū '1 pdēg'a '1 alūgigyet tust?]

Giskaasthl aluugigyet tust.  
[Giskāst '1 alūgigyet tust.]

Naahl wesust?  
[Nā '1 wesust?]

Alfredhl we tust.  
[Alfred '1 we tust.]

Gitwingaax win jok's Alfred.  
[Gitwingāk win zo'k's Alfred.]



Nde win joks Betsy?  
[Nde win jok's Betsy?]

Gitwinhlguu' win joks Betsy.  
[Gitwin 'lgù win jok's Betsy.]

Guuhl pdeegas Betsy?  
[Gù 'l pdēgas Betsy?]

Laxganeda 'nit.  
[Lakganeda nit.]

Laxgibuu 'ni'y.  
[Lakgibū nì.]

Guuhl pdeegahl tk'ihlxwm gyet tust?  
[Gù 'l pdēga 'l tki 'lqum gyet tust?]

Laxskiik 'nit.  
[Lakskik nit.]

Nde win jokhl tk'ihlxwm gyet tust?  
[Nde win jok' 'l tki 'lqum gyet tust?]

Gitwingaax win jukt.  
[Gitwingāk win jukt.]

Naahl wet?  
[Nā 'l wet?]

Peterhl wet.  
[Peter 'l wet.]



# FUN & GAMES

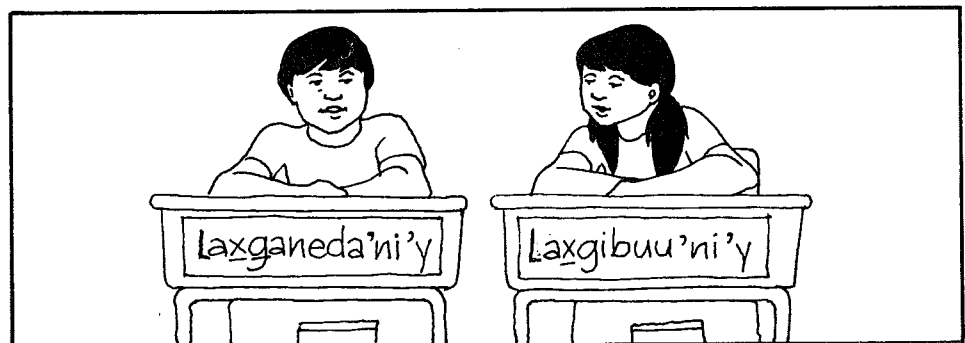
EXERCISE 1: Make yourself a bookmark with your tribe on it. First cut the bookmark out of a heavy piece of paper, then print on it your tribe. For example, if you are Laxgibuu, write "Laxgibuu 'ni'y." Finish it by drawing a picture of a wolf on the other side and writing your name.

If you don't know your tribe, ask your mother. You are the same tribe as she is. If you are a White, draw a picture of yourself on one side of the bookmark and on the other side write this: "Kamksiwaa 'ni'y."

EXERCISE 2: The more you can practice Gitksan out loud the quicker you will begin to understand it and speak it. So pick a partner and make up some dialogues together. Practice them until you can stand up in front of the class and give your dialogues out loud.

EXERCISE 3: Divide into two teams in class. The teacher will ask you a question based on the patterns you have just studied. If someone from Team 1 answers the question correctly, that team gets one point. If they can't answer the question, Team 2 gets a chance. The team with the most points at the end of 10 minutes is the winner.

EXERCISE 4: Make a sign to tape on the front of your desk that gives your first name and your tribe. If you don't have a tribe, write your name and then "kamksiwaa".



# Ndes, Ndehl

You have already studied the Gitksan word "nde" which means "where" in sentences like this one:

Nde win jogon?                      *Where do you live?*  
[Nde win jogon?]

Now we're going to learn patterns that use "nde" with either an "-s" or "-hl" ending. The "-hl" ending comes before a noun and the "-s" ending comes before a "proper name". Do you see that "mother" and "dad", "grandmother" and "grandfather" are considered proper names, so you use "ndes" with them.

There is another new sentence part to notice--the "-gy". This ending is only on the nouns, not the proper names or family words that are serving as proper names. The "-gy" means something that was here but is now gone.

## NDE + HL AND NOUN

Ndehl hanakgy?  
[Nde 'l hanakgy?]  
*Where is the woman?*

Ndehl hlgigwn?  
[Nde 'l 'lgigwn?]  
*Where is your sister?*  
*(talking to a woman)*

## NDEHL + \_\_\_\_\_GY

Ndehl duusgy?  
[Nde 'l dūsgy?]  
*Where is the cat?*

## NDE + S AND PROPER NAME

Ndes Michael?  
[Ndes Michael?]  
*Where is Michael?*

Ndes noxon?  
[Ndes nokon?]  
*Where is your mother?*

## NO "-GY"

Ndes niye'n?  
[Ndes niyèn?]  
*Where is your grandfather?*



First fill in the blank with either the "-s" or "-hl" relational ending. Then read each completed question out loud.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Nde ___ si'moogitgy?<br>[Nde ___ sìmōgitgy?]             | 7. Nde ___ Martha?<br>[Nde ___ Martha?]                       |
| 2. Nde ___ Frances?<br>[Nde ___ Frances?]                   | 8. Nde ___ k'amkšwaagy?<br>[Nde ___ k'amkšiwāgy?]             |
| 3. Nde ___ nigwoodn?<br>[Nde ___ nigwōdn?]                  | 9. Nde ___ sii tk'ihlxwgy?<br>[Nde ___ sī tki 'lqugy?]        |
| 4. Nde ___ tk'ihlxwm gyetgy?<br>[Nde ___ tki 'lqum gyetgy?] | 10. Nde ___ ksim aluugigyetgy?<br>[Nde ___ ksim alūgigyetgy?] |
| 5. Nde ___ osgy?<br>[Nde ___ osgy?]                         | 11. Nde ___ osn?<br>[Nde ___ osn?]                            |
| 6. Nde ___ gimxtin?<br>[Nde ___ gimktin?]                   | 12. Nde ___ hanakgy?<br>[Nde ___ hanakgy?]                    |

Go back and review which words needed the "-gy" ending.

# Some Answers

Now let's learn some answer patterns to go with the "ndes/ndehl" questions.

QUESTION:	Ndes George? [Ndes George?] <i>Where's George?</i>
ANSWER:	Wil 'nit wilp siwilaaksa'.      OR [Wil nit wilp siwiläksä.] <i>He's at the school.</i>
	Wil 'nit goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'. [Wil nit g'oo'l wilp siwiläksä.] <i>He's at the school.</i>

In both these answers, you should already recognize the Set A word "'nit" which means "him".

These words may be new for you: "Wil" is the action word which means "is at" or "is doing".

"Goo'ohl" is the word for "at" but sometimes it is left out.

"Wilp siwilaaksa'" means "school".

## NEW WORDS

Here are some new vocabulary words to use in these patterns:

galdm woot

[galdim wöt]

*store*

wilp galts'ap

[wilp galtsap]

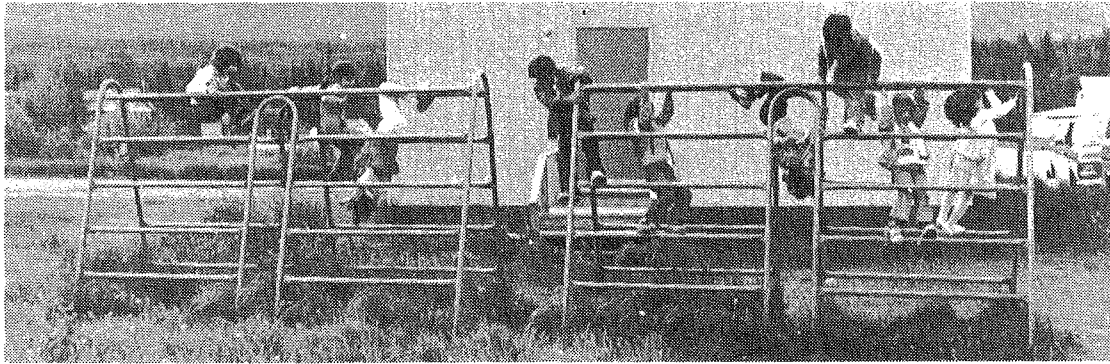
*community hall*

wilp ayokhl galts'ap

[wilp ayok'l galtsap]

*band office*





Use these new patterns and vocabulary words to help you translate the exercise below. Give your answers out loud.

1. Ndehl si'moogitgy?      Wil 'nit wilp ayokhl galts'ap.  
[Nde 'l sîmōgitgy?]      [Wil nit wilp ayok'1 g'altsap.]  

---
2. Ndes nigwoodn?      Wil 'nit goo'ohl wilp galts'ap.  
[Ndes nigwōdn?]      [Wil nit g'ōo '1 wilp g'altsap.]  

---
3. Ndehl t'axoo'odm gyetgy?      Wil 'nit goo'ohl galdm woot.  
[Nde 'l takōodim gyetgy?]      [Wil nit g'ōo '1 g'alldim wōt.]  

---
4. Ndes Arlene?      Wil 'nit wilp ayokhl galts'ap.  
[Ndes Arlene?]      [Wil nit wilp ayok'1 g'altsap.]  

---
5. Ndehl aluugigyetygy?      Wil 'nit goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'.  
[Nde 'l alūgigyetygy?]      [Wil nit g'ōo '1 wilp siwilāksà.]  

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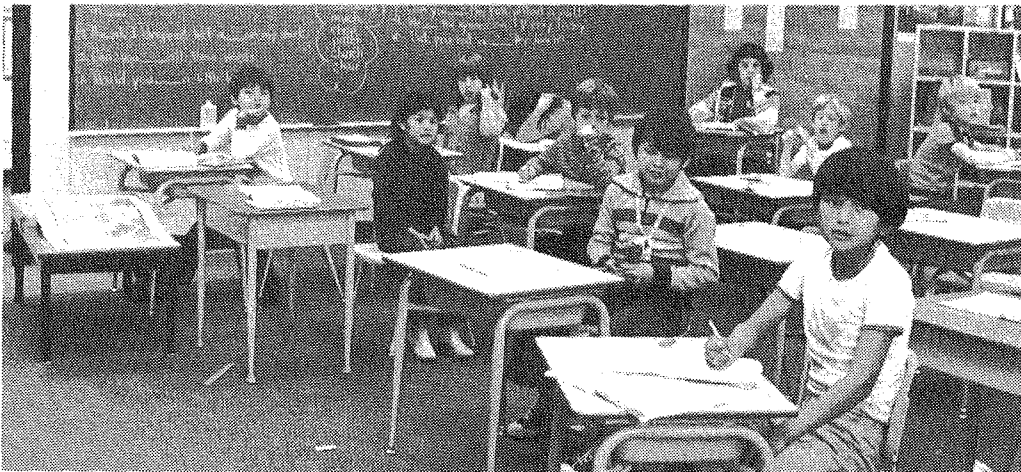
Here's an answer pattern using a proper name and one for nouns. Compare them with the pronoun pattern you have just studied.

QUESTION: Ndes Rosie?  
[Ndes Roşie?]  
*Where's Rosie?*

ANSWER: Wilt Rosie goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'.  
[Wilt Rosie gòo 'l wilp siwiläksà.]  
*Rosie is at the school.*

QUESTION: Ndehl tk'ihlxwm gyetgy?  
[Nde 'l tki 'lqum gyetgy?]  
*Where is the boy?*

ANSWER: Wilhl tk'ihlxwm gyet goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'.  
[Wil 'l tki 'lqum gyet gòo 'l wilp siwiläksà.]  
*The boy is at the school.*



Now let's get some practice with these answer patterns. Read the Gitksan question out loud, then give TWO Gitksan answers: the first one should have either a noun or a proper name and the second one should have a pronoun. Number one is done for you as an example.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Ndes Leroy?<br>[Ndes Leroy?]<br><i>Where's Leroy?</i> | Wilt Leroy <u>g</u> oo'ohl wilp <u>g</u> alts'ap.<br>[Wilt Leroy <u>g</u> òo'1 wilp <u>g</u> 'altsap.]<br><i>Leroy is at the community hall.</i> |
|  | Wil 'nit <u>g</u> oo'ohl wilp <u>g</u> alts'ap.<br>[Wil nit <u>g</u> òo'1 wilp <u>g</u> 'altsap.]<br><i>He is at the community hall.</i>         |
| 2. Ndes Melinda?<br>[Ndes Melinda?]                      | <i>Melinda is at the store.</i><br><i>She is at the store.</i>   |
| 3. Ndehl si'moogitgy?<br>[Nde'1 sìmōgitgy?]              | <i>The chief is at the band office.</i><br><i>He is at the band office.</i>  |
| 4. Ndes Mrs. Brown?<br>[Ndes Mrs. Brown?]                | <i>Mrs. Brown is at the school.</i><br><i>She is at the school.</i>  |
| 5. Ndes nigwoodn?<br>[Ndes nigwōdn?]                     | <i>My father is at the community hall.</i><br><i>He is at the community hall.</i>  |
| 6. Ndehl <u>k</u> 'amksiwaagy?<br>[Nde'1 k'amksiwāgy?]   | <i>The Whiteman is at the band office.</i><br><i>He is at the band office.</i>   |
| 7. Ndehl aluugigyetygy?<br>[Nde'1 alūgigyetygy?]         | <i>The Indian is at the store.</i><br><i>She is at the store.</i>  |
| 8. Ndes Gerald Blum?<br>[Ndes Gerald Blum?]              | <i>Gerald Blum is at the school.</i><br><i>He is at the school.</i>  |
| 9. Ndehl sii tk'ihlxwgy?<br>[Nde'1 sī tki'lqumgy?]       | <i>The baby is at the community hall.</i><br><i>She is at the community hall.</i>  |



Here are three new question patterns for you to learn.

**QUESTION:** Neehl wilt goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'a?  
[Nē'1 wilt gōo'1 wilp siwilāksàa?]  
*Is he at the school?*

**QUESTION:** Neehl wils Jake goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'a?  
[Nē'1 wils Jake gōo'1 wilp siwilāksàa?]  
*Is Jake at the school?*

**QUESTION:** Neehl wilhl tk'ihlxwm gyet goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'a?  
[Nē'1 wil'1 tki'lqum gyet gōo'1 wilp siwilāksàa?]  
*Is the boy at the school?*

There are three things to note: the question word "neeh1", the different endings on "wil", and the question marker "-a".

Using these three new patterns, can you translate these English questions into Gitksan? Give your answers out loud.

1. *Is she at the school?*
2. *Is she at the store?*
3. *Is she at the band office?*
4. *Is she at the community hall?*
  
5. *Is Frank at the school?*
6. *Is Jerry at the store?*
7. *Is Matthew at the band office?*
8. *Is Mrs. Simmons at the community hall?*
  
9. *Is the woman at the school?*
10. *Is the elderly woman at the store?*
11. *Is the Indian woman at the band office?*
12. *Is the girl at the community hall?*
13. *Is the teenager at the store?*
14. *Is the chief at the band office?*
15. *Is the elderly man at the community hall?*

When you have finished translating these questions into Gitksan, go back and answer the questions with any of the three answer patterns below. But be sure you give your answers in Gitksan!

*He is at the \_\_\_\_\_.*

*\_\_\_\_\_ (name) is at the \_\_\_\_\_.*

*\_\_\_\_\_ (noun) is at the \_\_\_\_\_.*

# 'Nii \_\_\_\_\_ lax

You have just learned several patterns so you can say "he is AT the school", "Billie is AT the store", or "the girl is AT the band office". Now we are going to learn a different way of saying "AT".

PATTERN:            'NII wil 'nit LAX ha'nii hlit.  
                          [Nī wil nit lak hānī hlit.]  
                          *He is AT the ball field.*

You use this new "nii—lax" pattern when you are talking about being at a place that does not have an exact confined space. So you would say "nii—lax" when talking about being at the ball field, the cemetery, or the totem pole grounds, for example.

Note: remember that when you use "nii—lax" in a sentence, you DON'T use "goo'ohl".



## NEW WORDS

antoosm gyet	anlitansxwm xwts'aan	ha'nii hlit
[antōsim gyet]	[anlitansqum qutsān]	[hānī 'lit]
<i>cemetery</i>	<i>totem pole grounds</i>	<i>ball field</i>

Let's practice this "nii—lax" pattern and the new vocabulary words by translating these sentences into English. Give your answers out loud.

1. 'Nii wil 'nit lax antoosm gyet.  
[Nī wil nit lak antōsm gyet.]
2. 'Nii wilhl t'a<sup>xoo</sup>'odm hanak lax anlitansxwm xwts'aan.  
[Nī wil 'l tak<sup>o</sup>dodim hanak' lak anlitansqum qutsān.]
3. 'Nii wil 'nidiit lax ha'nii hlit.  
[Nī wil nidīt lak hānī 'lit.]
4. 'Nii wilt Helen lax antoosm gyet.  
[Nī wilt Helen lak antōsm gyet.]
5. 'Nii wil 'nit anlitansxwm xwts'aan.  
[Nī wil nit anlitansqum qutsān.]
6. 'Nii wilhl tk'ihlxwm gyet lax ha'nii hlit.  
[Nī wil 'l tki'lqum gyet lak hānī 'lit.]
7. 'Nii wilt Mr. Franklin lax antoosm gyet.  
[Nī wilt Mr. Franklin lak antōsm gyet.]
8. 'Nii wilhl aluugigyet lax anlitansxwm xwts'aan.  
[Nī wil 'l alūgigyet lak anlitansqum qutsān.]



Now you try it. Translate these sentences into Gitksan.  
Give your answers out loud.

1. *He's at the ball field. They're at the ball field.*
2. *Rosalind is at the totem pole grounds.*
3. *The elderly man is at the cemetery.*
4. *Mr. Wilkinson is at the cemetery.*
5. *She's at the totem pole grounds. They're at the totem pole grounds.*
6. *Harold is at the ball field.*
7. *The Whiteman is at the ball field.*
8. *He's at the cemetery. They're at the cemetery.*
9. *The Indian is at the totem pole grounds.*
10. *Stephanie is at the ball field. She's at the ball field.*



Let's do just the opposite. Translate these questions and answers into English. Give your answers out loud.

1. Neehl wils Jeffrey goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'a?  
[Nē '1 wils Jeffrey g'oo '1 wilp siwilāksàa?]

Nee. 'Nii wil 'nit lax anlitanxwm xwts'aan.  
[Nē. Nī wil nit lak anlitanxwm qutsān.]

2. Ndes Francine?  
[Ndes Francine?]

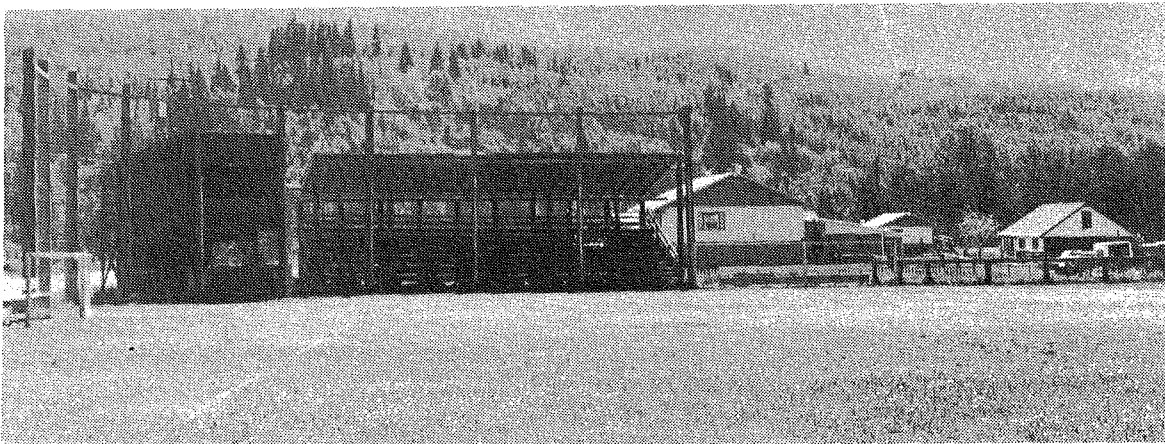
'Nii wilt Francine lax ha'nii hlit.  
[Nī wilt Francine lak hānī 'lit.]

3. Neehl wilhl aluugigyēt goo'ohl wilp galts'apa?  
[Nē '1 wil '1 alūgigyēt g'oo '1 wilp galtsapa?]

Nee. 'Nii wilhl aluugigyēt lax antoosm gyēt.  
[Nē. Nī wil '1 alūgigyēt lak antōsm gyēt.]

4. Ndehl hanakgy?  
[Nde '1 hanakgy?]

'Nii wil 'nit anlitanxwm xwts'aan.  
[Nī wil nit anlitanxwm qutsān.]



# Luu \_\_\_\_\_ ts'im

When you want to talk about someone actually being INSIDE a place, you use the words LUU \_\_\_\_\_ TS'IM.

LUU wil 'nit TS'IM wilp siwilaaksa'.

[Lū wil 'nit tsim wilp siwilāksà.]

*He's in the school.*

LUU wilt John TS'IM wilp siwilaaksa'.

[Lū wilt John tsim wilp siwilāksà.]

*John is in the school.*

LUU wilh1 si'moogit TS'IM wilp siwilaaksa'.

[Lū wil '1 sīmōgit tsim wilp siwilāksà.]

*The chief is in the school.*



Can you use LUU \_\_\_\_\_ TS'IM to make a caption for this picture?

## NEW WORDS

wilp. txookxw  
[wilp tkōk'qw]  
*restaurant*

wilp amadelgasxw  
[wilp amadelg'asqu]  
*church (prayer house)*

wilp li'ligit  
[wilp līligit]  
*feast house*

hliwilphl si'moogithl lahagi  
[ 'liwilp 'l sīmōgit 'l lahagi]  
*church (house of chief of heaven)*

wilp siipxw  
[wilp sīpqw]  
*hospital*

wilphl lahagi  
[wilp 'l lahagi]  
*church (house of heaven)*

wilp miiluxw  
[wilp mīluqw]  
*dance house*

wootm gyasit  
[wōtim gyasit]  
*gas station*

Using each of the "ts'im" patterns below, substitute each new place word in the blank. For example, you would say "He's in the restaurant", "Terry is in the restaurant", "The man is in the restaurant". Be sure to give your answers out loud in Gitksan!

**PATTERN 1:**      Luu wil 'nit ts'im \_\_\_\_\_.  
                         [Lū wil nit tsim \_\_\_\_\_.]

**PATTERN 2:**      Luu wilt Terry ts'im \_\_\_\_\_.  
                         [Lū wilt Terry tsim \_\_\_\_\_.]

**PATTERN 3:**      Luu wilhl gyet ts'im \_\_\_\_\_.  
                         [Lū wil 'l gyet tsim \_\_\_\_\_.]

Read these dialogues through several times until you almost have them memorized. Then pick a partner and take turns reading the parts. Or your teacher will read one part and the class can read the other part.



### DIALOGUE 1:

Ndehl tk'ihlxwm gyetgy?  
[Nde 'l tki 'lqum gyetgy?]

Neehl wilt goo'ohl wilp ayokhl galts'apa?  
[Nē 'l wilt gōo 'l wilp ayok' 'l g'altsapa?]

Nee. Luu wilhl tk'ihlxwm gyet ts'im wilp siwilaaksa'.  
[Nē. Lū wil 'l tki 'lqum gyet tsim wilp siwilāksà.]

### DIALOGUE 2:

Neehl wilhl si'moogit goo'ohl wilp galts'apa?  
[Nē 'l wil 'l sīmōgit gōo 'l wilp g'altsapa?]

Nee. Luu wilhl si'moogit ts'im wilp ayokhl galts'ap.  
[Nē. Lū wil 'l sīmōgit tsim wilp ayok' 'l g'altsap.]

Ndehl k'amksiwaagy?  
[Nde 'l k'amksiwāgy?]

Luu wil 'nit ts'im galdm woot.  
[Lū wil nit tsim g'aldim wōt.]

### DIALOGUE 3:

Neehl wils Pansy goo'ohl galdm woota?  
[Nē 'l wils Pansy g'ōo 'l g'aldim wōta?]

Nee. Luu wilt Loretta ts'im galdm woot.  
[Nē. Lū wilt Loretta tsim g'aldim wōt.]

Neehl wils Pansy goo'ohl wilp galts'apa?  
[Nē 'l wils Pansy g'ōo 'l wilp g'altsapa?]

Ee'. Luu wil 'nit ts'im wilp galts'ap.  
[È. Lū wil nit tsim wilp g'altsap.]

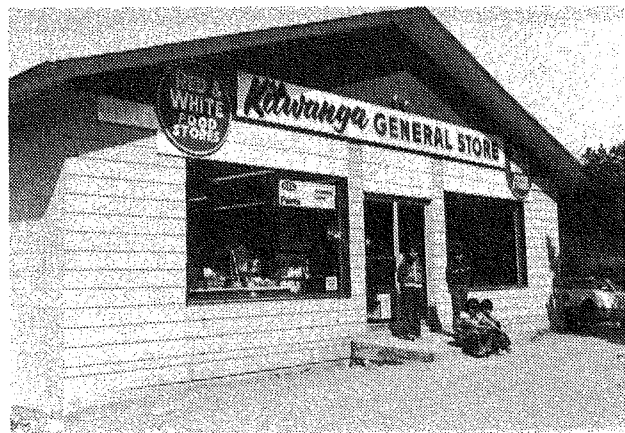
### DIALOGUE 4:

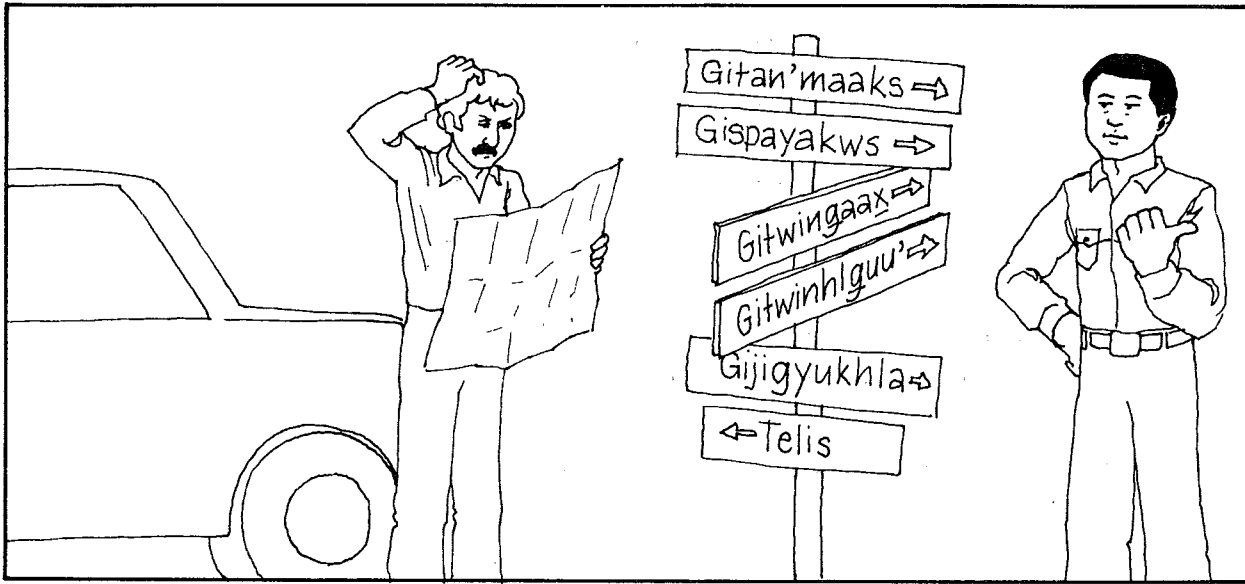
Ndehl gimxtingy?      Ndehl gutxa'oongy?  
[Nde 'l gimktingy?]    [Nde 'l gutk<sub>a</sub>ōngy?]

Ndehl tk'ihlxwm gyetgy?  
[Nde 'l tki 'lqum gyetgy?]

Ndehl tk'ihlxwm hanakgy?  
[Nde 'l tki 'lqum hanak'gy?]

Wil 'nidiit goo'ohl galdm woot!  
[Wil nidit g'ōo 'l g'aldim wōt!]





If you want to say "he's in Kitwanga" or "she's in Kitwancool" you can use two patterns that you have just learned. Look at the examples below.

PATTERN 1: Wil 'nit Gitwingaax.  
 [Wil nit Gitwingāk.]  
*He's in Kitwanga.*

PATTERN 2: Wil 'nit goo'ohl Gitwingaax.  
 [Wil nit gōo'l Gitwingaak.]  
*She's in Kitwanga.*

PATTERN 3: Luu wil 'nit ts'im Gitwinhlguu'.  
 [Lū wil nit tsim Gitwin'lgū.]  
*She's in Kitwancool.*

PATTERN 4: Luu wilt nigwood'y ts'im galts'ap.  
 [Lū wilt nigwōdì tsim galtsap.]  
*My father is in the village.*

Using these patterns and the place names given below, translate these sentences into Gitksan. Give your answers out loud.

1. *She's in Kitsegukla. (3 ways)*
2. *My mother is in Kitsegukla.*
3. *Mr. Simmons is in Kitsegukla.*
4. *He's in Hazelton. (3 ways)*
5. *Alfred is in Hazelton.*
6. *The elderly woman is in Hazelton.*
7. *They're in Terrace. (3 ways)*
8. *My father is in Terrace.*
9. *The chief is in Kispiox.*
10. *He's in Kispiox. (3 ways)*
11. *The chief is in the village.*
12. *Barbara is in the village.*
13. *My brother is in the village.*
14. *The Whiteman is in Kitwancool.*
15. *My mother is in Kitwanga.*

Gitan'maaks [Gitanmäks] <i>Hazelton</i>	Gispayakws [Gispayakws] <i>Kispiox</i>	Telis [Telis] <i>Terrace</i>
Gitwingaax [Gitwingäk] <i>Kitwanga</i>	Gijigyukhla [Gizigyuk'la] <i>Kitsegukla</i>	Gitwinhlguu' [Gitwin'lgü] <i>Kitwancool</i>





# What you should know by now

When you come to the colored pages in your book, you know it's time for a review. This is an opportunity for both you and your teacher to see if you are understanding the Gitksan lessons you have studied so far.

If there are parts of the review that you do not understand or if you have forgotten a lesson, all you have to do is turn back to those pages and study them again.

You will find that learning Gitksan is really hard if you have missed out on something or didn't understand it. So don't hesitate to tell your teacher or to ask for help.

Here are the Gitksan names of towns that you have studied so far. More new words are given on the last page of this review.

Gitan'maaks [Gitanmāks] <i>Hazelton</i>	Gispayakws [Gispayakws] <i>Kispiox</i>	Telis [Telis] <i>Terrace</i>
Gitwingaax [Gitwingāk] <i>Kitwanga</i>	Gijigyukhla [Gizigyuk'la] <i>Kitsegukla</i>	Gitwinhlguu' [Gitwin'lgù] <i>Kitwancool</i>

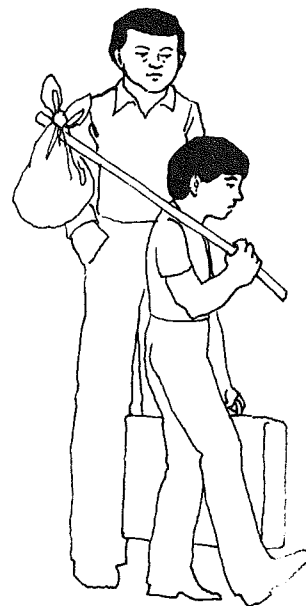
# Pattern Review

Use these next pages to help yourself review all the patterns you have learned so far in this book. Read each of the questions and answers out loud in Gitksan, then translate them into English.

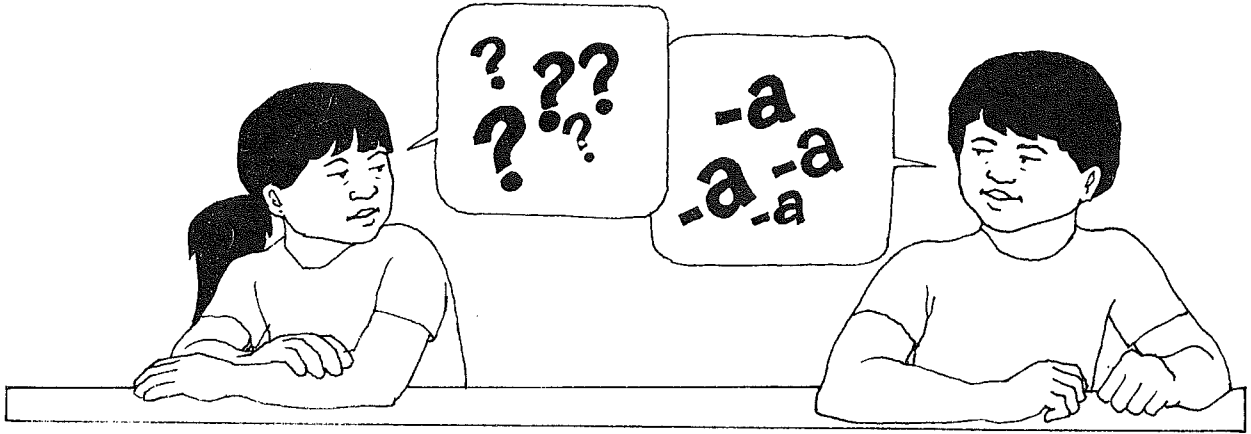
If you have any questions, turn back in the book to the pages where the pattern was first presented. The more you review these pages, the more you will understand these Gitksan patterns when you actually hear them in conversations.

Remember that on page 4 we said that you could use "wil" whenever you see "win" in any of these patterns.

1. Naa tun? Garyhl wet.  
[Nā tun?] [Gary'1 wet.]
2. Naahl wen? Peggyhl we'y.  
[Nā'1 wen?] [Peggy'1 weì.]
3. Naahl wet? Andreaahl wet.  
[Nā'1 wet?] [Andrea'1 wet.]
4. Naahl wesust? Bobbyhl wa tust.  
[Nā'1 wesust?] [Bobby'1 wa tust.]
5. Nde win jōgon? Gitwingaax win jōgo'y.  
[Nde win jōgōn?] [Gitwingāk win jōgōì.]
6. Nde win jokhl tk'ihlxwm gyet tust? Gitwingaax win jōkt.  
[Nde win jok'1 tki'1qum gyet tust?] [Gitwingāk win jōkt.]
7. Nde win jōkt? Jōkx 'nit gōo'ohl Gijigyukhla.  
[Nde win jōkt?] [Jōk<sub>k</sub> nit gōo'1 Gizigyuk'la.]
8. Nde win jōks Beth? Gitwingaax win jōks Beth.  
[Nde win jōk's Beth?] [Gitwingāk win jōk's Beth.]



9. Nde win jokhl gyet tust?      Gitwinhlguu' win jokhl gyet tust.  
 [Nde win jok'1 gyet tust?]      [Gitwin'lgù win jok'1 gyet tust.]
10. Nde win jogon?      Jokx 'ni'y lax Gitwingaax.  
 [Nde win jogon?]      [Jokk nì lak Gitwingāk.]
11. Ndehl hanakgy?      Wil 'nit Gitwingaax.  
 [Nde'1 hanakgy?]      [Wil nit Gitwingāk.]
12. Ndehl gimxtin?      Wil 'nit goo'ohl Gispayakws.  
 [Nde'1 gimktin?]      [Wil nit gòo'1 Gispayakws.]
13. Ndes noxon?      Luu wilt noxo'y ts'im Gitan'maaks.  
 [Ndes nokon?]      [Lū wilt nokoì tsim Gitanmāks.]
14. Ndes Diane?      Luu wil 'nit ts'im Telis.  
 [Ndes Diane?]      [Lū wil nit tsim Telis.]
15. Ndes niye'n?      Luu wilt niye'y ts'im galts'ap.  
 [Ndes niyèn?]      [Lū wilt niyeì tsim galtsap.]
16. Ndes Helga?      Wil 'nit wilp siwilaaksa'.  
 [Ndes Helga?]      [Wil nit wilp siwilāksà.]
17. Ndes Harry?      Wil 'nit goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'.  
 [Ndes Harry?]      [Wil nit gòo'1 wilp siwilāksà.]
18. Ndes Harold?      Wilt Harold goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'.  
 [Ndes Harold?]      [Wilt Harold gòo'1 wilp siwilāksà.]
19. Ndes Hilda?      Luu wilt Hilda ts'im wilp siwilaaksa'.  
 [Ndes Hilda?]      [Lū wilt Hilda tsim wilp siwilāksà.]
20. Ndes Herman?      Luu wil 'nit ts'im wilp siwilaaksa'.  
 [Ndes Herman?]      [Lū wil nit tsim wilp siwilāksà.]



21. Ndehl gyetgy?      Wilhl gyet goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'.  
 [Nde 'l gyetgy?]    [Wil 'l gyet g'oo'l wilp siwilaksà.]

22. Ndehl hanakgy?      Luu wilhl hanak ts'im wilp siwilaaksa'.  
 [Nde 'l hanakgy?]    [Lū wil 'l hanak' tsim wilp siwilaksà.]

23. Neehl wilt goo'ohl wilp ayokhl galts'apa?  
 [Nē 'l wilt g'oo'l wilp ayok' 'l galtssapa?]

Nee. Wil 'nit goo'ohl wilp galts'ap.  
 [Nē. Wil nit g'oo'l wilp galtssap.]

24. Neehl wils Jessica goo'ohl wilp txookxwa?  
 [Nē 'l wils Jessica g'oo'l wilp tkōkqua?]

Nee. Wil 'nit wootm gyasit.  
 [Nē. Wil nit wōtim gyasit.]

25. Neehl wilhl si'moogit goo'ohl wilp siipxwa?  
 [Nē 'l wil 'l sīmōgit g'oo'l wilp sīpqua?]

Nee. Wilhl si'moogit goo'ohl wilp li'ligit.  
 [Nē. Wil 'l sīmōgit g'oo'l wilp līligit.]

26. Neehl wils Mark goo'ohl wilp miiluxwa?  
 [Nē 'l wils Mark g'òo 'l wilp mīluqua?]  
 Nee. 'Nii wilt Mark lax ha'nii hlit.  
 [Nē. Nī wilt Mark lak hānī 'lit.]
27. Neehl wilhl t'axoo'odm hanak goo'ohl wilp amadelgasxwa?  
 [Nē 'l wil 'l tak'òodim hanak' g'òo 'l wilp amadelg'asqua?]  
 Nee. 'Nii wil 'nit lax anlitanxwm xwts'aan.  
 [Nē. Nī wil nit lak anlitanxwm qutsān.]
28. Neehl wilt goo'ohl wilphl lahagia?  
 [Nē 'l wilt g'òo 'l wilp 'l lahagia?]  
 Nee. 'Nii wilhl tk'ihlxwm gyet lax antoosm gyet.  
 [Nē. Nī wil 'l tki 'lqum gyet lak antōsim gyet.]
29. Guuhl pdeektn?            Giskaast 'ni'y.  
 [Gū 'l pdēk'tn?]            [Giskāst nì.]
30. Guuhl pdeegat?            Laxganeda 'nit.  
 [Gū 'l pdēg'at?]            [Lakganeda nit.]
31. Guuhl pdeegas Joan?        Laxskiikt Joan.  
 [Gū 'l pdēg'as Joan?]        [Lakskīkt Joan.]
32. Guuhl pdeegas nigwoodn?    Laxgibuut nigwood'y.  
 [Gū 'l pdēg'as nigwōdn?]    [Lakgibūt nigwōdì.]
33. Guuhl pdeegahl gyet tust?    Giskaasthl gyet tust.  
 [Gū 'l pdēg'a 'l gyet tust?]    [Giskāst 'l gyet tust.]

Isn't it amazing to see how much Gitksan you have already studied? You can practice these review pages over and over by substituting other words. And the more you review, the sooner you'll be able to understand and speak Gitksan.

NEW WORDS

galdm woot  
[g'aldim wōt  
*store*

wootm gyasit  
[wōtim gyasit]  
*gas station*

wilp txookxw  
[wilp tkōk'qw]  
*restaurant*

wilp li'ligit  
[wilp līligit]  
*feast house*

wilp siipxw  
[wilp sīpqw]  
*hospital*

wilp miiluxw  
[wilp mīluqw]  
*dance house*

antoosm gyet  
[antōsim gyet]  
*cemetery*

ha'nii hlit  
[hānī 'lit]  
*ball field*

wilp amadelgasxw  
[wilp amadelg'asqu]  
*church (prayer house)*

wilphl lahagi  
[wilp 'l lahagi]  
*church (house of heaven)*

hliwilphl si'moogithl lahagi  
[ 'liwilp 'l sīmōgit 'l lahagi]  
*church (house of chief of heaven)*

wilp siwilaaksa'  
[wilp siwilāksà]  
*school*

wilp galts'ap  
[wilp g'altsap]  
*community hall*

wilp ayokhl galts'ap  
[wilp ayok' 'l g'altsap]  
*band office*

anlitansxwm xwts'aan  
[anlitansqum qutsān]  
*totem pole grounds*

galts'ap  
[g'altsap]  
*village*

# Part 2



In this second section of your book, we're going to begin studying lots of different ways to talk about going and coming. It's especially important to notice that many of the new action words have a PLURAL form that is quite different than the SINGULAR form. (Note, however, that "goo'o" has the same singular and plural.)

<i>I'm going</i>	yee'y	yee 'ni'y
<i>I went</i>	[yēì]	[yē nì]
<i>You are going</i>	yin	yee 'niin
	[yin]	[yē nīn]
<i>He/she is going</i>	yeet	yee 'nit
	[yēt]	[yē nit]
<i>We are going</i>	hla'm	hla' 'nuu'm
	[ 'lām]	[ 'là nùm]
<i>You guys are going</i>	hla'si'm	hla' 'nisi'm
	[ 'lāsìm]	[ 'là nisìm]
<i>They are going</i>	hla'diit	hla' 'nidiit
	[ 'làdīt]	[ 'là nidīt]

<i>I'm going (leaving for)</i>	daa'wihl'y	daa'wihl 'ni'y
<i>I went (left for)</i>	[dàwi 'lì]	[dàwi 'l nì]
<i>you are going</i>	daa'wihln	daa'wihl 'niin
	[dàwi 'ln]	[dàwi 'l nīn]
<i>he/she is going</i>	daa'wihlt	daa'wihl 'nit
	[dàwi 'lt]	[dàwi 'l nit]
<i>we are going</i>	saks'm	saks 'nuu'm
	[saks m]	[saks nùm]
<i>you guys are going</i>	saksisi'm	saks 'nisi'm
	[saksisìm]	[saks nisìm]
<i>they are going</i>	saksdiit	saks 'nidiit
	[saksdīt]	[saks nidīt]



Here are some question patterns to learn. Listen carefully as your teacher pronounces each one, then you say them.

Do you see the word "dim" in some of these patterns? It means that action of the sentence hasn't started yet but that it WILL happen. You don't have to translate this word as long as you realize what it indicates. Or you can translate it in these questions as "*Where are you going to go?*" or "*Where will you go?*"

QUESTION PATTERN  
WITH GOO'O

Nde dim goo'on?

[Nde dim g'oon?]

*Where are you going?*

QUESTION PATTERN  
WITH DAA'WIHL

Nde(hl) dim wila daa'wihln?

[Nde( 'l) dim wila dâwi 'ln?]

*Where are you going?*

*Where are you off to?*

PROPER NAME  
QUESTION PATTERN

Ndem (nde dim) goo'os Rachael?

[Ndem (nde dim) g'òos Rachael?]

*Where is Rachael going?*

NOUN SUBJECT  
QUESTION PATTERN

Ndem (nde dim) goo'ohl hanak tust?

[Ndem (nde dim) g'òo 'l hanak' tust?]

*Where is that woman going?*

NOTE: You can use either "nde dim"  
or the shortened form "ndem".

ANSWER PATTERN  
WITH YEE

Dim yee 'ni'y goo'ohl galdm woot.

[Dim yē nì g'òo 'l g'aldim wōt.]

*I'm going to the store.*

There are many answer patterns that we will study beginning on page 48. Memorize this one now. Remember the plural form of "yee".

Look closely at these first new question patterns. Do you see the Set B ending that says the subject is "you"?

Nde dim goo'oN?                      Nde(h1) dim wila daa'wih1N?  
 [Nde dim g'ooN?]                      [Nde('1) dim wila d'awi '1N?]

└────────── SUBJECT ───────────┘

SET B

-y [-i]	I	-m [-m]	we
-n [-n]	you	-si'm [-s'im]	you guys
-t [-t]	he/she	-diit [-d'it]	they

Review these Set B endings if you need to. Use them to make the changes below. Note whether you need a different plural form.

1. Where are they going? Nde dim goo'odiit?  
 Where are they off to? Nde dim wila saksdiit?
2. Where are you guys going? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Where are you guys off to? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where is she going? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Where is she off to? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Where are we going? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Where are we off to? \_\_\_\_\_

And although you wouldn't use it often, you can even ask:

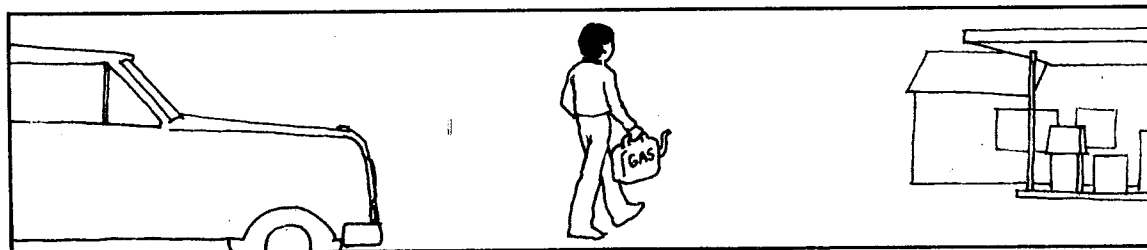
5. Where am I going? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Where am I off to? \_\_\_\_\_

To change the pronoun subject in the answer pattern, you use the Set A mini-words ('ni'y, 'niin, 'nit, etc.) that are given on page 5.

Dim yee 'NI'Y goo'ohl galdm woot.  
 [Dim yē NĪ g'òo 'l g'aldim wōt.]

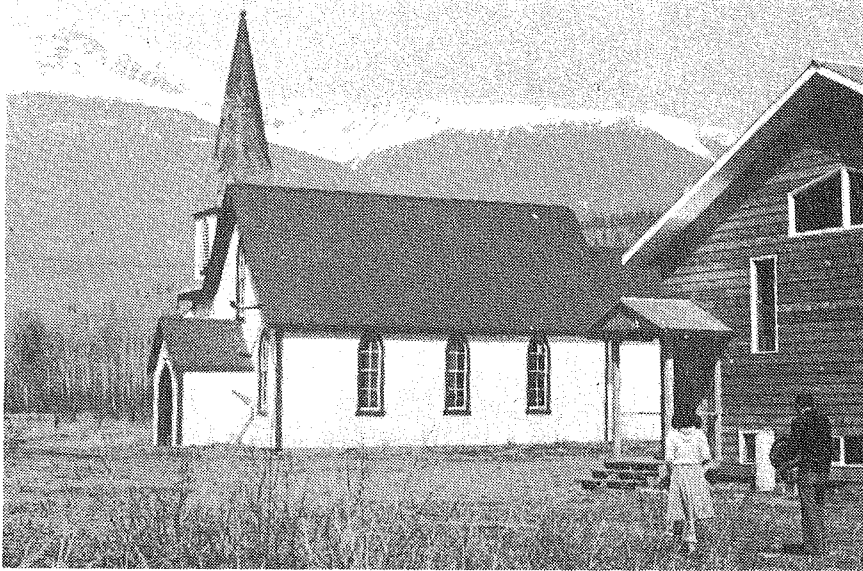
Now let's see how well you can do these Set A and Set B subject changes. Translate the questions and answers below into English. Watch out for different plural forms.

1. Nde dim goo'ot?                      Dim yee 'nit goo'ohl wilp txookxw.  
 [Nde dim g'òot?]                      [Dim yē nit g'òo 'l wilp tkōk'q̄w.]
2. Nde(hl) dim wila daa'wihlt?        Dim yee 'nit goo'ohl galts'ap.  
 [Nde( 'l) dim wila dāwi 'lt?]        [Dim yē nit g'òo 'l g'altsap.]
3. Nde dim goo'odiit?                  Dim hla' 'nidiit goo'ohl wilp galts'ap.  
 [Nde dim g'òodīt?]                  [Dim 'là nidīt g'òo 'l wilp g'altsap.]
4. Nde(hl) dim wila saks'm?            Dim hla' 'nuu'm goo'ohl galts'ap.  
 [Nde( 'l) dim wila saks'm?]        [Dim 'là nùm g'òo 'l g'altsap.]
5. Nde dim goo'osi'm?                  Dim hla' 'nisi'm goo'ohl wilp siipxw.  
 [Nde dim g'òosim?]                  [Dim 'là nisim g'òo 'l wilp sip'q̄w.]



NDE DIM GOO'OT?                      DIM YEE 'NIT GOO'OHL WOOTM GYASIT.

Read each of these dialogues through several times in Gitksan. Then translate them into English. Finally, your teacher will take one part and the class can take the other. Can you give your part of the dialogue without looking at your book?



### DIALOGUE 1:

Nde(hl) dim wila saksdiit?  
[Nde( 'l) dim wila saksdīt?]

Dim yeehl tk'ihlxwm hanak goo'ohl wilp amadelgasw.  
[Dim yēhl tki 'lqum hanak' g'òo 'l wilp amadelg'asqw.]

Dim yeehl gyet goo'ohl wilp amadelgasw.  
[Dim yē 'l gyet g'òo 'l wilp amadelg'asqw.]

### DIALOGUE 2:

Nde dim goo'on?  
[Nde dim g'òon?]

Dim yee 'ni'y goo'ohl wilp ayokhl galts'ap.  
[Dim yē nì g'òo 'l wilp ayok' 'l g'altsap.]

### DIALOGUE 3:

Nde dim goo'on?

[Nde dim g'oon?]

Dim yee 'ni'y goo'ohl wootm gyasit.

[Dim yē nì g'òo 'l wōtim gyasit.]

Ndem goo'os Bobby?

[Ndem g'òos Bobby?]

Dim yee 'nit goo'ohl wilp siipxw.

[Dim yē nit g'òo 'l wilp sīpqw.]

Nde(hl) dim wila daa'wihln?

[Nde( 'l) dim wila dāwi 'ln?]

Dim yee 'ni'y goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'.

[Dim yē nì g'òo 'l wilp siwilāksà.]

### DIALOGUE 4:

Nde dim goo'osi'm?

[Nde dim g'òosim?]

Dim yee 'ni'y goo'ohl Gijigyukhla.

[Dim yē nì g'òo 'l Gizigyuk 'la.]

Dim yeet Percy goo'ohl Gitan'maaks.

[Dim yēt Percy g'òo 'l Gitanmāks.]

Nde dim goo'osi'm?

[Nde dim g'òosim?]

Dim hla' 'nuu'm goo'ohl Telis.

[Dim 'là nùm g'òo 'l Telis.]

## DIALOGUE 5:

Ndem (nde dim) goo'ohl t'axoo'odm hanak?

[Ndem (nde dim) g'oo 'l takòodim hanak?]

Dim yee 'nit goo'ohl wilp li'ligit.

[Dim yē nit g'oo 'l wilp līligit.]

Nde dim goo'on?

[Nde dim g'oon?]

Dim yee 'ni'y goo'ohl wilp miiluxw.

[Dim yē nī g'oo 'l wilp mīluqw.]

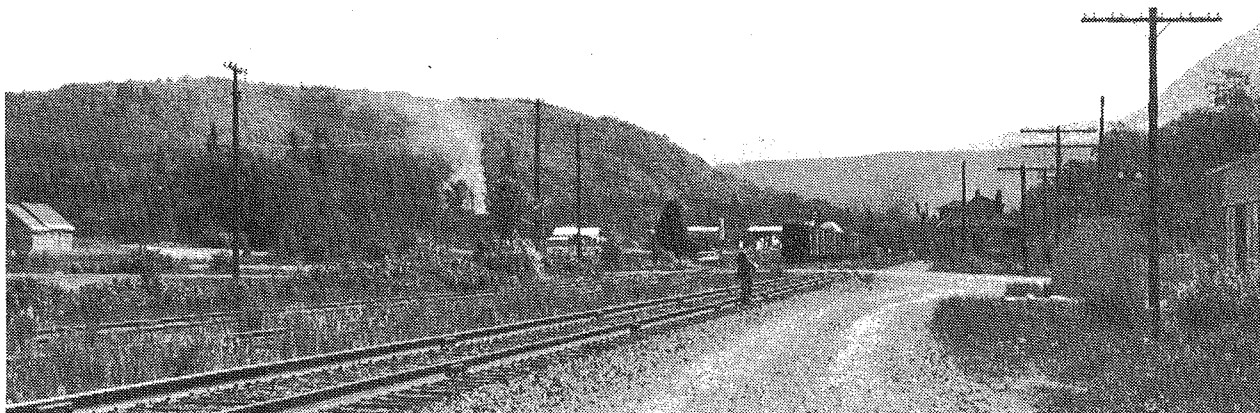
## DIALOGUE 6:

Nde dim goo'ot?

[Nde dim g'oot?]

Dim yee 'nit goo'ohl galdm woot.

[Dim yē nit g'oo 'l galdim wōt.]



You can make up your own dialogues to practice. Look at these examples and translate them into Gitksan. Then try some yourself.

### DIALOGUE 7:

*Where are you off to?*

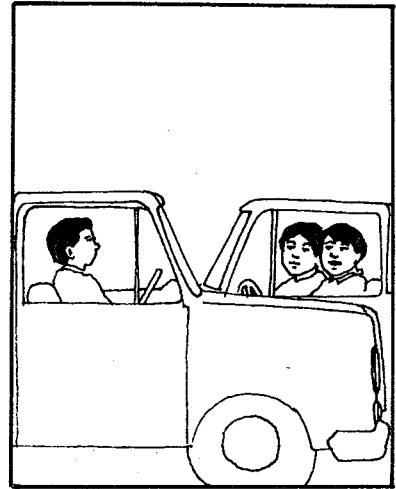
*I'm going to Kitsegukla.*

*Where are you going?*

*I'm going to Kitwanga.*

*Where is she going?*

*She's going to Terrace.*



### DIALOGUE 8:

*Where is that man going?*

*He's going to the band office.*

*Where is that woman going?*

*She's going to the community hall.*

*Where are you going?*

*I'm going to school.*

### DIALOGUE 9:

*Where is Brian going?*

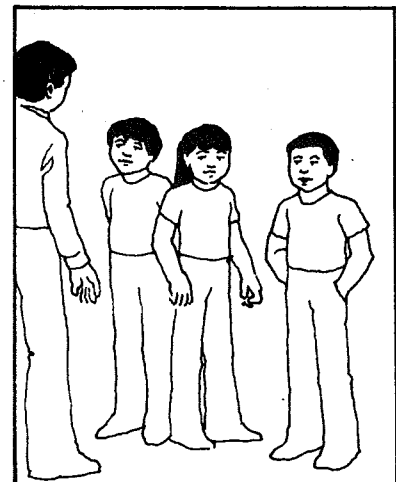
*He's going to the gas station.*

*Where is Phyllis going?*

*She's going to the restaurant.*

*Where are you going?*

*I'm going to the store.*



# "I'm going" Patterns

Look at all these different patterns for saying "*I'm going to the restaurant*". Do you see how each pattern is different?

Listen to your teacher pronounce each of these patterns. Then you try it. Do this several times.

## PATTERNS BASED ON "DIM YEE"

PATTERN 1: Dim yee 'ni'y goo'ohl wilp txookxw.  
[Dim yē nī gōo 'l wilp tkōk'qw.]  
*I'm going to the restaurant.*

PATTERN 2: Goo'ohl wilp txookxw dim wil yee'y.  
[Gōo 'l wilp tkōk'qw dim wil yēi.]  
*I'm going to the restaurant.*

Note: "Yee" has a different singular and plural form.

## PATTERN BASED ON GOO'O'Y

PATTERN 3: Goo'ohl wilp txookxw dim goo'o'y.  
[Gōo 'l wilp tkōk'qw dim gōoì.]  
*I'm going to the restaurant.*

Note: "Goo'o" has the same singular and plural form.



## PATTERNS BASED ON DAA'WIHL

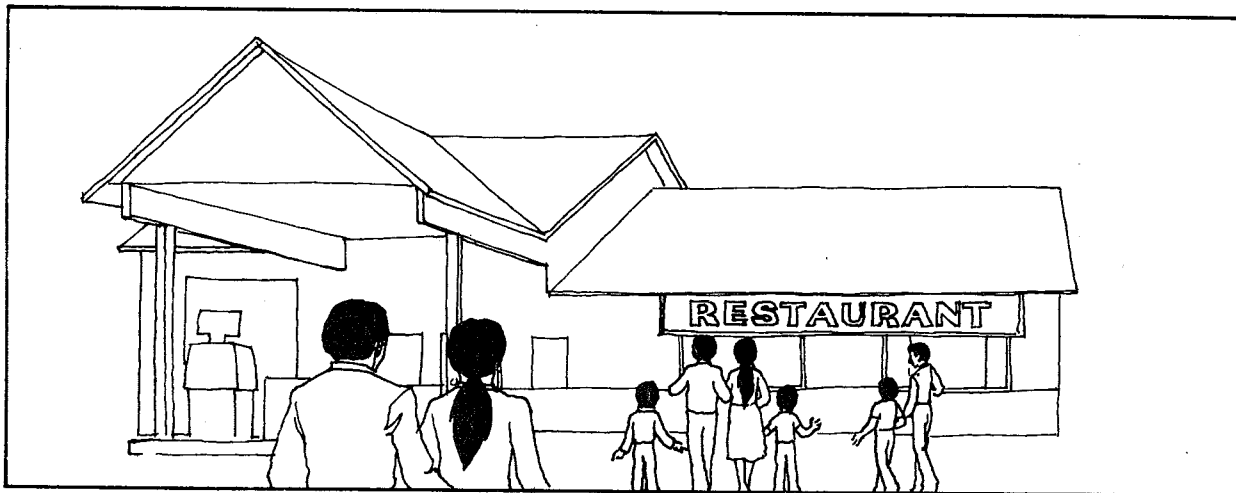
**PATTERN 4:** Dim daa'wihl 'ni'y goo'ohl wilp txookxw.  
[Dim dâwi 'l nî gôo 'l wilp tkôkqw.]  
*I'm going to the restaurant. (not yet started)*

**PATTERN 5:** Daa'wihl 'ni'y goo'ohl wilp txookxw.  
[Dâwi 'l nî gôo 'l wilp tkôkqw.]  
*I'm going to the restaurant. (already started)*

**PATTERN 6:** Dim hoxw di daa'wihl 'ni'y goo'ohl wilp txookxw.  
[Dim hoqw di dâwi 'l nî gôo 'l wilp tkôkqw.]  
*I'm also going to the restaurant.*

Note that "daa'wihl" actually means "leaving for" or "setting out for", but it can be translated as "going".

Note: "Daa'wihl" has a different singular and plural form.



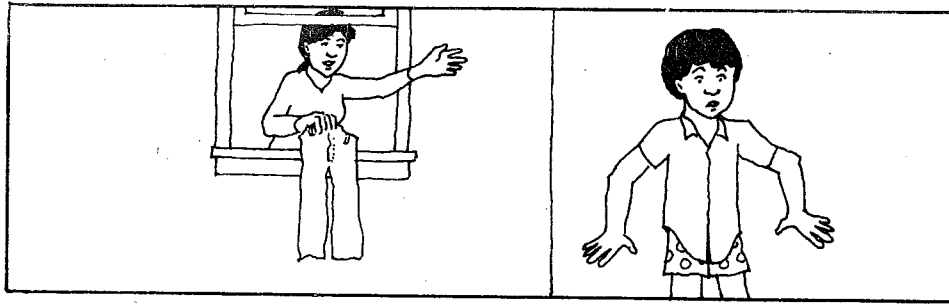
Your teacher will have you go through each of these patterns several times, substituting different place words for "restaurant". If you need help remembering the Gitksan words, turn back to the colored review pages. Towns are listed at the beginning; words such as "store" are on the last review page.

# Yee/ hla'

"Yee" generally means "going on foot" but it can also refer to going in general which might mean by car.

<i>I'm going</i> <i>I went</i>	yee'y [yēi]	OR	yee 'ni'y [yē nī]
<i>You're going</i>	yin [yin]		yee 'niin [yē nīn]
<i>He/she is going</i>	yeet [yēt]		yee 'nit [yē nit]
<i>We are going</i>	hla'm [ 'lām]		hla' 'nuu'm [ 'là nūm]
<i>You guys are going</i>	hla'si'm [ 'lāsīm]		hla' 'nisi'm [ 'là nisīm]
<i>They are going</i>	hla'diit [ 'lādīt]		hla' 'nidiit [ 'là nidīt]
<i>Randy is going</i> <i>Randy went</i>	yeet Randy [yēt Randy]		
<i>the man is going</i> <i>the man went</i>	yeehl gyet [yē 'l gyet]		
<i>I'm going (to go)</i> <i>I will go</i>	dim yee'y [dim yēi]		dim yee 'ni'y [dim yē nī]
<i>I'm NOT going</i> <i>I didn't go</i>	needi (ga) yee'y [nēdi (g'a) yēi]		
<i>Randy isn't going</i> <i>Randy didn't go</i>	needi (ga) yees Randy [nēdi (g'a) yēs Randy]		
<i>I won't go</i> <i>I'm not going to go.</i>	nee dim di yee'y [nē dim di yēi]		

"ga" indicates that the action is complete or finished, or for certain.



## LANGUAGE IN ITS UNDERWEAR!

Learning these new action word patterns may seem boring and difficult. Furthermore, "yeet Randy" doesn't sound like anything you've ever heard in spoken Gitksan. So why bother spending time with these patterns?

Well, these patterns sort of represent language in its underwear. That is, usually you would hear these basic word patterns dressed up with other Gitksan words and phrases. But when you are first studying a language, it is easier to learn the basics and later study the more complex sentences that are actually used in spoken Gitksan.

So study these basic patterns really well until you know them by heart. Then it will be easy to add other words and phrases when you talk in Gitksan.

Get some practice with this action word pattern by translating these into Gitksan.

1. *Marilyn went. Marilyn didn't go. She won't go.*
2. *They are going. They will go. They didn't go.*
3. *We are going. We will go. We didn't go. We won't go.*
4. *The woman went. The woman didn't go. The woman will go.*
5. *You guys are going. You guys are going to go.*
6. *Terry is going. Terry is going to go. Terry isn't going.*
7. *That old man is going. That old man isn't going.*
8. *That old man is going to go. That old man isn't going to go.*
9. *You are going. You will go. You aren't going. You won't go.*

Look again at the "dim yee" patterns you studied on page 48.

PATTERN 1: Dim yee 'ni'y goo'ohl wilp txookxw.  
[Dim yē nì g'òo 'l wilp tkōk'q̄w.]  
*I'm going to the restaurant.*  
*(I'm going to go) or (I will go)*

PATTERN 2: Goo'ohl wilp txookxw dim wil yee'y.  
[G'òo 'l wilp tkōk'q̄w dim wil yēi.]  
*I'm going to the restaurant.*  
*(I'm going to go) or (I will go)*

Now that you know the "yee" pattern, you can make changes:

Yee 'ni'y goo'ohl galts'ap.  
[Yē nì g'òo 'l g'altsap.]  
*I went to the village.*  
*I'm going to the village.*

Nee dim di yee'y goo'ohl galts'ap.  
[Nē dim di yēi g'òo 'l g'altsap.]  
*I won't go to the village.*  
*I'm not going to go to the village.*

Translate these sentences into English.

1. Dim hla' 'nidiit goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'.  
[Dim 'là nidīt g'òo 'l wilp siwilāksà.]
2. Dim hla' 'nuu'm gòo'ohl wilp amadelgasxw.  
[Dim 'là nùm g'òo 'l wilp amadelg'asqw.]
3. Nee dim di yeet goo'ohl wilp ayokhl galts'ap.  
[Nē dim di yēt g'òo 'l wilp ayok' 'l g'altsap.]
4. Goo'ohl wilp li'ligit dim wil hla'diit.  
[G'òo 'l wilp līligit dim wil hlādīt.]
5. Needi (ḡa) yees Randy goo'ohl wootm gyasit.  
[Nēdi (g'ā) yēs Randy g'òo 'l wōtm gyasit.]

6. Nee dim di hla'diit goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'.  
[Nē dim di hlādīt g'òo 'l wilp siwilāksà.]
7. Nee dim hla'diit goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'-a?  
[Nē dim 'lādīt g'òo 'l wilp siwilāksà-a?]
8. Yee 'nit goo'ohl wilp li'ligit  
[Yē nit g'òo 'l wilp līligit kyōts.]
9. Needi (ga) yeet goo'ohl wilp li'ligit  
[Nēdi (g'a) yēt g'òo 'l wilp līligit kyōts.]
10. Needi (ga) yees Cindy goo'ohl Gitwingaax  
[Nēdi (g'a) yēs Cindy g'òo 'l Gitwingāk kyōts.]
11. Goo'ohl wilp galts'ap dim wil yeehl hanak tust.  
[G'òo 'l wilp g'altsap dim wil yē 'l hanak' tust.]
12. Goo'ohl wilp galts'ap dim wil yeehl hanak tusta?  
[G'òo 'l wilp g'altsap dim wil yē 'l hanak' tusta?]

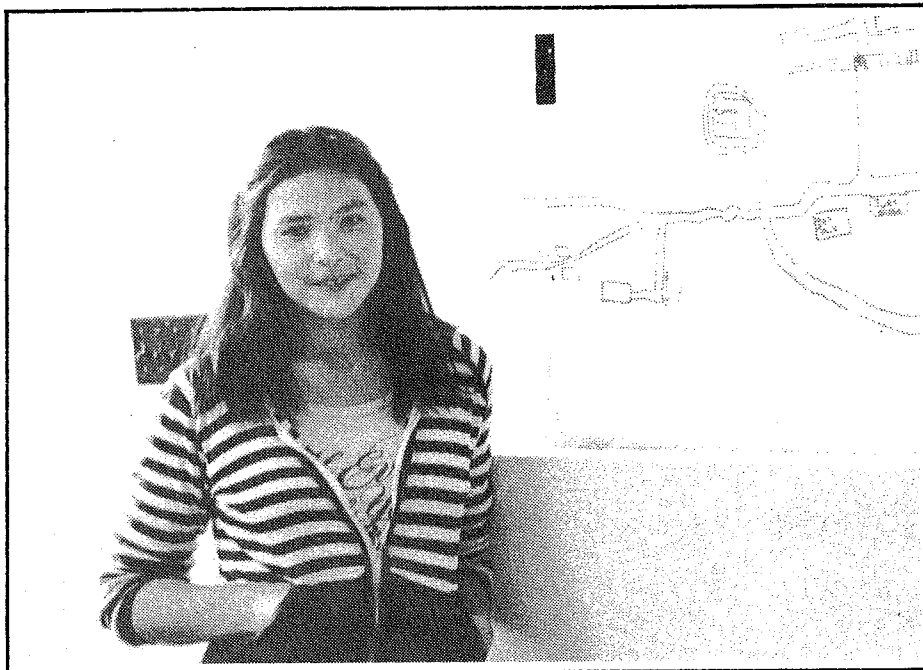
Pay special attention to the way you make a question out of a sentence. Look at numbers 6 and 7, 11 and 12. Both add the question marker "-a", but when you have "di" in the sentence, you drop it to make a question.



# Daa'w'hl / saks

"Daa'wihl" really means "leaving for" or "setting out for" but you can also translate it as "going".

<i>I'm going / leaving for</i> <i>I went / left for</i>	daa'wihl'y [dàwi 'lì]	daa'wihl 'ni'y [dàwi 'l nì]
<i>You're going</i>	daa'wihln [dàwi 'ln]	daa'wihl 'niin [dàwi 'l nīn]
<i>He/she is going</i>	daa'wihlt [dàwi 'lt]	daa'wihl 'nit [dàwi 'l nit]
<i>We are going</i>	saks'm [saks m]	saks 'nuu'm [saks nùm]
<i>You guys are going</i>	saksisi'm [saksisim]	saks 'nisi'm [saks nisim]
<i>They are going</i>	saksdiit [saksdīt]	saks 'nidiit [saks nidīt]
<i>Emma's going</i> <i>Emma went / left for</i>	daa'wihlt Emma [dàwi 'lt Emma]	
<i>the man is going</i> <i>the man went</i>	daa'wihl(hl) gyet [dàwi 'l( 'l) gyet]	
<i>I'm NOT going</i> <i>I didn't go / leave for</i>	needi (g) daa'wihl'y / daa'wihl 'ni'y [nēdi (g'a) dàwi 'lì] / [dàwi 'l nì]	
<i>Emma isn't going</i> <i>Emma didn't go</i>	needi (g) daa'wihls Emma [nēdi (g'a) dàwi 'ls Emma]	
<i>I won't go</i> <i>(I will NOT go)</i> <i>(I'm not going to go)</i>	nee dim di daa'wihl'y / daa'wihl 'ni'y [Nē dim di dàwi 'lì] / [dàwi 'l nì]	
Remember "dim" is the FUTURE TENSE marker. You can translate it as "will" or "going to".		



Read each of these pattern sentences out loud in Gitksan. Then make the change asked for. Give your answer out loud.

1. Dim daa'wihl 'ni'y goo'ohl wilp galts'ap.

[Dim dàwi 'l nì g'òo 'l wilp g'altsap.]

*I will go to the community hall.*

*I am going to the community hall. (not yet started)*

2. *He is going to the community hall.*

REMEMBER PLURAL  
FORM IS  
DIFFERENT!

3. *They are going to the community hall.*

4. *We are going to the community hall.*

5. *You guys are going to the community hall.*

6. *You are going to the community hall.*

7. *She is going to the store.*

8. *They are going to the hospital.*

9. *We are going to the band office.*

10. *I am going to the school.*

11. Daa'wihl 'ni'y goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'.

[Dàwi 'l nì g'òo 'l wilp siwilāksà.]

*I'm going to the school. (already started)*  
*I left for the school.*

12. *We are going to the school. (plural form)*

13. *They are going to the school. (plural form)*

14. *You guys are going to the school. (plural form)*

15. *You are going to the school.*

16. *He is going to the school.*

17. *She is going to the gas station.*

18. *They are going to the restaurant. (plural form)*

19. *We are going to the store. (plural form)*

20. *I am going to the hospital.*

21. Daa'wihlt Geraldine goo'ohl Gitan'maaks.

[Dàwi 'lt Geraldine g'òo 'l Gitanmāks.]

*Geraldine is going to Hazelton. (already on her way)*

22. *Louise is going to Kitwanga.*

23. *Mae is going to Terrace.*

24. Daa'wihl(hl) tk'ihlxwm hanak goo'ohl Gijigyukhla.

[Dàwi 'l( 'l) tki 'lqum hanak' g'òo 'l Gizigyuk 'la.]

*The girl is going to Kitsegukla. (already on her way)*

25. *The boy is going to Terrace.*

26. *That woman is going to Kitwancool.*

27. *That Indian is going to Kispiox.*



28. Needi (ga) daa'wihl'y goo'ohl wilp amadelgasxw.  
[Nēdi (g'a) dāwi 'lì g'òo 'l wilp amadelg'asqw.]  
*I'm not going to the church.*

29. *He's not going to the church.*

REMEMBER  
PLURAL FORM!

30. *We're not going to the church.*

31. *They're not going to the church.*

32. *You guys aren't going to the church.*

33. *You aren't going to the church.*

34. Needi (ga) daa'wihl(hl) aluugigyēt goo'ohl galdm woot.  
[Nēdi (g'a) dāwi 'l( 'l) alūgigyēt g'òo 'l galdim wōt.]  
*The Indian isn't going to the store.*

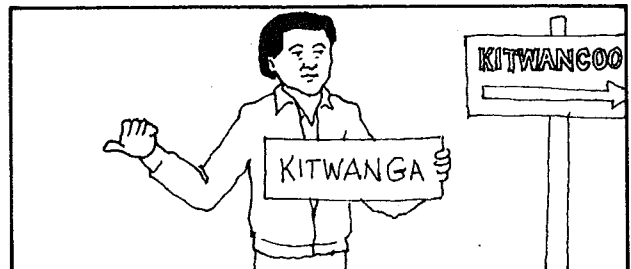
35. *The Whiteman isn't going to the store.*

36. *The teenager isn't going to the store.*

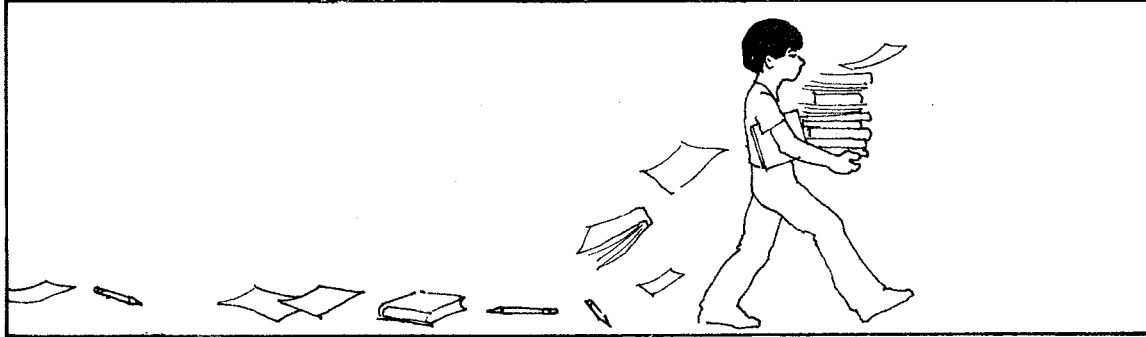
38. *The chief isn't going to the band office.*

39. Nee dim di daa'wihls Barbara goo'ohl Gitwingaax.  
[Nē dim di dāwi 'ls Barbara g'òo 'l Gitwingāk.]  
*Barbara isn't going to go to Kitwanga.*

40. *Martin isn't going to go to Kitwancool.*



By now you should know a lot of questions and answers using the two Gitksan words "yee/hla'" and "daa'wihl/saks". Read through these out loud in Gitksan, then translate them into English.



1. Nde dim goo'ot?  
[Nde dim g'òot?]

Dim yee 'nit goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'.  
[Dim yē nit g'òo 'l wilp siwilāksà.]

2. Ndem (nde dim) goo'os Danny?  
[Ndem (nde dim) g'òos Danny?]

Dim yeet Danny goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'.  
[Dim yēt Danny g'òo 'l wilp siwilāksà.]

3. Ndem (nde dim) goo'ohl tk'ihlxwm gyet tust?  
[Ndem (nde dim) g'òo 'l tki 'lqum gyet tust?]

Dim yeehl tk'ihlxwm gyet goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'.  
[Dim yē 'l tki 'lqum gyet g'òo 'l wilp siwilāksà.]

ALTERNATIVE ANSWERS: Turn back to pages 48-49 for others.

Goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa' dim wil yeet.  
[G'òo 'l wilp siwilāksà dim wil yēt.]

Goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa' dim goo'ot.  
[G'òo 'l wilp siwilāksà dim g'òot.]

4. Nde(hl) dim wila saksdiit?

[Nde( 'l) dim wila saksdīt?]

Dim daa'wihl 'ni'y goo'ohl Gijigyukhla.

[Dim dāwi 'l nī g'òo 'l Gizigyuk 'la.]

Dim saks 'nidiit goo'ohl Telis.

[Dim saks nidīt g'òo 'l Telis.]

5. Nde(hl) dim wila daa'wihls Nola?

[Nde( 'l) dim wila dāwi 'ls Nola?]

Dim wila daa'wihlt Gitwinhlguu'.

[Dim wila dāwi 'lt Gitwin 'lgù.]

6. Ndem goo'ohl si'moogit?

[Ndem g'òo 'l sīmōgit?]

Daa'wihl(hl) si'moogit goo'ohl wilp li'ligit.

[Dāwi 'l( 'l) sīmōgit g'òo 'l wilp līligit.]

7. Nde(hl) dim wila saksisi'm?

[Nde( 'l) dim wila saksisīm?]

Dim saks 'nuu'm goo'ohl wilp siipxw.

[Dim saks nūm g'òo 'l wilp sīpqw.]

Dim saks 'nidiit goo'ohl wilp galts'ap.

[Dim saks nidīt g'òo 'l wilp g'altsap.]

8. Ndem goo'os Philip?

[Ndem g'òos Philip?]

Dim yeet Philip goo'ohl wilp ayokhl galts'ap.

[Dim yēt Philip g'òo 'l wilp ayok' 'l g'altsap.]

9. Ndem goo'ohl k'amksiwaa tust?

[Ndem g'òo 'l k'amksiwā tust?]

Dim daa'wihlt goo'ohl wootm gyasit.

[Dim dāwi 'l g'òo 'l wōtim gyasit.]

# More Questions

There are lots of ways to ask a question in Gitksan, but here is one of the easier patterns to learn. All you do is add a question marker "-a" to the end of a regular sentence. For example:

Dim daa'wihl 'nit goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'-a?

[Dim dāwi 'l nit g'òo 'l wilp siwilāksà-a?]

*Is he going to go to the school?*

*Will he go to the school?*

Neem yees John goo'ohl wilp galts'ap-a?

[Nēm yēs John g'òo 'l wilp g'altsap-a?]

*Won't John go to the community hall?*

*Isn't John going to go to the community hall?*

Note: "neem" here is a shortened form of  
"nee dim"

Daa'wihlt Marcia goo'ohl wilp siipxw-a?

[Dāwi 'lt Marcia g'òo 'l wilp sīpqw-a?]

*Is Marcia going to the hospital?*

Dim hla' 'nidiit goo'ohl wilp txookxw-a?

[Dim 'là nidīt g'òo 'l wilp tkōk'qw-a?]

*Are they going to go to the restaurant?*

*Will they go to the restaurant?*

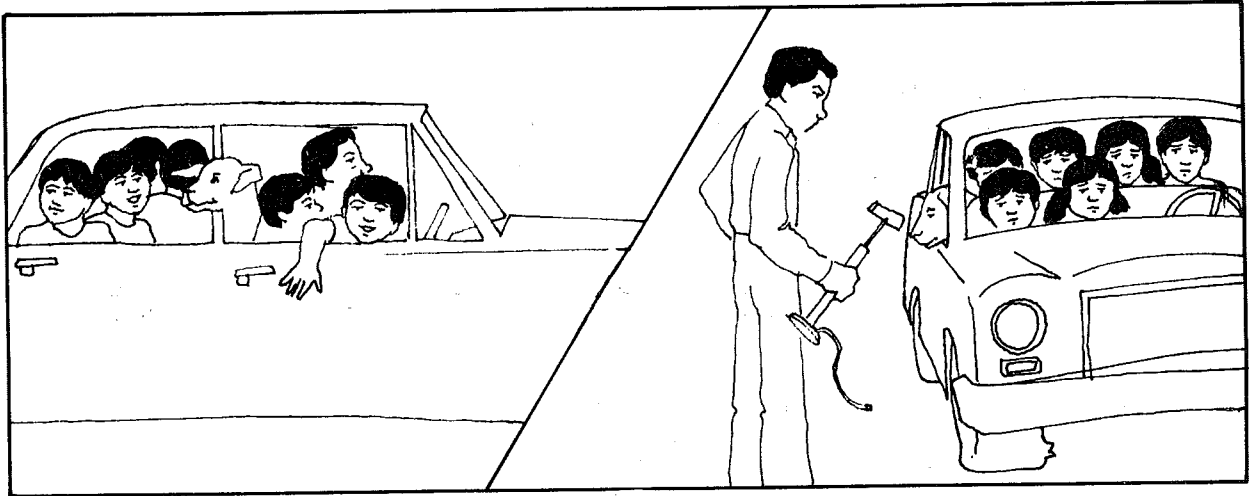
Goo'ohl wilp li'ligit dim hla' nidiida?

[G'òo 'l wilp līligit dim 'là nidīda?]

*Are they going to the feast house?*

*Will they go to the feast house?*

Note: "nidiida" is "nidiit + -a".



Now you try making these into questions by adding the question marker "-a". Note that in sentences (see numbers 4 and 7 on the next page) with "di", you drop the "di" when you make a question.

1. Dim daa'wihl 'nuu'm goo'ohl Telis.

[Dim dâwi 'l nùm gòo 'l Telis.]

*We are going to Terrace.*

---

*Are we going to Terrace?*

2. Goo'ohl wootm gyasit dim wil yeet.

[Gòo 'l wōtim gyasit dim wil yēt.]

*He is going to the gas station.*

---

*Is he going to the gas station?*

3. Hla' 'nisi'm goo'ohl wilp ayokhl galts'ap.

[ 'là nisim gòo 'l wilp ayok' 'l galtsap.]

*You guys went to the band office.*

---

*Did you guys go to the band office?*

4. Nee dim di yin goo'ohl Gitwinhlguu'.

[Nē dim di yin g'òo 'l Gitwin 'lgù.]

*You aren't going to go to Kitwancool.*

---

*Aren't you going to go to Kitwancool?*

5. Saks 'nidiit goo'ohl wilp txookxw.

[Saks nidīit g'òo 'l wilp tkōk'qw.]

*They are going to the restaurant.*

---

*Are they going to the restaurant?*

6. Dim yeet Phyllis goo'ohl Gitwingaax

[Dim yēt Phyllis g'òo 'l Gitwing'āk.]

*Phyllis is going to Kitwanga.*

---

*Is Phyllis going to Kitwanga?*

7. Nee dim di yeehl si'moogit wilp li'ligit.

[Nē dim di yē 'l sīmōgit wilp līligit.]

*The chief isn't going to go to the feast house.*

---

*Isn't the chief going to go to the feast house?*

8. Daa'wihlt Jamie goo'ohl galdm woot.

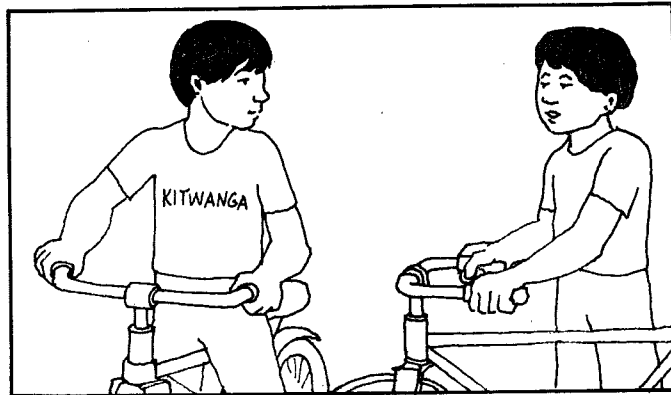
[Dāwi 'lt Jamie g'òo 'l g'aldim wōt.]

*Jamie left for the store.*

---

*Did Jamie leave for the store?*

Now let's see how well you can do with the Gitksan questions and answers you've studied so far. Read this dialogue through several times in Gitksan until you know it so well it sounds like a normal conversation. Then translate it into English.



Naahl wen?  
[Nā 'l wen?]

Tracyhl we'y.  
[Tracy 'l weì.]

Jokx 'ni'y goo'ohl Gitwingaax.  
[Zokk nì g'òo 'l Gitwing'āk.]

Bobbyhl we'y. Jokx 'ni'y goo'ohl Gijigyukhla.  
[Bobby 'l weì. Zokk nì g'òo 'l Gizigyuk 'la.]

Nde dim goo'on?  
[Nde dim g'òon?]

Dim yee 'ni'y goo'ohl galdm woot.  
[Dim yē nì g'òo 'l g'aldim wōt.]

Dim daa'wihl 'niin goo'ohl wilp txookxw-a?  
[Dim dāwi 'lnīn g'òo 'l wilp tkōk'qw-a?]

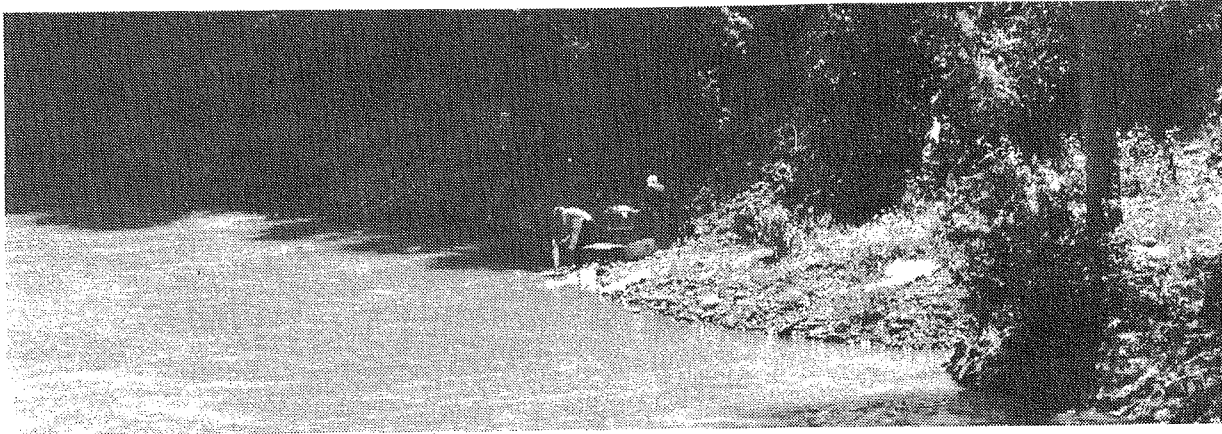
Nee. Dim hoxw di daa'wihl 'ni'y goo'ohl galdm woot.  
[Nē. Dim hoqw di dāwi 'l nì g'òo 'l g'aldim wōt.]

# 'Witxw/ bakxw

"'Witxw/bakxw" is a new action word that means "to come to" or "to arrive at". Notice that like "yee/hla'" and "daa'wihl/saks", this action word has a plural form that is different than the singular form. Do you also see the sound change that happens in the form "bagw'm"?

<i>I'm coming (to)</i>	'witxw'y	'witxw 'ni'y
<i>I came (to)</i>	[witquì]	[witqw nì]
<i>You're coming</i>	'witxwn	'witxw 'niin
	[witqun]	[witqw nīn]
<i>He/she is coming</i>	'witxwt	'witxw 'nit
	[witqut]	[witqw nit]
<i>We are coming</i>	bagw'm	bakxw 'nuu'm
	[bagwm]	[bakqw nūm]
<i>You guys are coming</i>	bakxwsi'm	bakxw 'nisi'm
	[bakqusim]	[bakqw nisim]
<i>They are coming</i>	bakxwdiit	bakxw 'nidiit
	[bakquđit]	[bakqw nidiit]
<i>Molly is coming</i>	'witxwt Molly	
<i>Molly came</i>	[witqut Molly]	
<i>Molly is going to come</i>	dim 'witxwt Molly	
<i>Molly WILL come</i>	[dim witqut Molly]	
<i>the woman is coming</i>	dim witxwhl hanak	
<i>(is going to come)</i>	[dim witqu 'l hanak']	
<i>he's not coming</i>	needi 'witxwt	
<i>he didn't come</i>	[nēdi witqut]	
<i>I won't come (to)</i>	nee dim di 'witxw'y	or neem di 'witxw'y
	[nē dim di witquì]	[nēm di witquì]





Write in the correct form of this new action word. Then give the entire sentence out loud in Gitksan.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ David. *David is coming / David came.*
2. \_\_\_\_\_ David. *David isn't coming.*
3. \_\_\_\_\_ . *I'm not coming.*
4. \_\_\_\_\_ hanak. *The woman is going to come.*
5. \_\_\_\_\_ si'moogit. *The chief won't come.*
6. \_\_\_\_\_ . *We're going to come.*
7. \_\_\_\_\_ . *They're not going to come.*
8. \_\_\_\_\_ . *They're not coming.*

Most of these sentences are actually just parts of more complex sentences in actual spoken Gitksan. But as we explained before, you have to practice and learn these basic forms before you're ready for the longer, tougher ones.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ . *You're coming.*
10. \_\_\_\_\_ . *You're going to come.*
11. \_\_\_\_\_ . *You're not going to come.*
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Patsy. *Patsy is going to come.*
13. \_\_\_\_\_ gyet. *The man is coming.*
14. \_\_\_\_\_ gyet. *The man isn't coming.*
15. \_\_\_\_\_ gyet. *The man is going to come.*
16. \_\_\_\_\_ gyet. *The man isn't going to come.*
17. \_\_\_\_\_ . *We're coming now.*
18. \_\_\_\_\_ . *We're not coming now.*
19. \_\_\_\_\_ sa tun. *We're going to come tomorrow.*
20. \_\_\_\_\_ sa tun. *We're not going to come today.*
21. \_\_\_\_\_ . *They're coming.*
22. \_\_\_\_\_ . *They're going to come.*
23. \_\_\_\_\_ aluugiyet. *The Indian is going to come.*
24. \_\_\_\_\_ aluugiyet. *The Indian isn't going to come.*
25. \_\_\_\_\_ Marjorie. *Marjorie is going to come.*
26. \_\_\_\_\_ Marjorie. *Marjorie came.*

Actually "'witxw" can mean either "coming TO" / "arriving AT" a place or "coming FROM" / "arriving FROM" a place. You will find "sa" in the sentence when you mean "from". This action word can also refer to "being from a place". For example:

Goo'ohl Telis wil sa 'witxw'y.

[Gòo 'l Telis wil sa witquì.]

*I'm coming from Terrace. (arriving from)*  
*I arrived from Terrace. I'm from Terrace.*

'Witxw'y goo'ohl Telis.

[Witquì gòo 'l Telis.]

*I'm coming to Terrace. (arriving at)*  
*I arrived at Terrace.*

Here are several sentence and question patterns with "witxw / bákxw". Study each one, then make the changes asked for. Be sure to read the patterns and your answers out loud so that you can get used to hearing this new action word.

1. Goo'ohl Gitwingaax wil sa 'witxw'y.

[Gòo 'l Gitwing'āk wil sa witquì.]

*I came from Kitwanga.*

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
*We came from Kitwanga.*

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
*They came from Kitwanga.*

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
*You guys came from Kitwanga.*

5. \_\_\_\_\_  
*You came from Kitwanga.*

6. \_\_\_\_\_  
*She came from Kitwanga.*

Did you remember to use the PLURAL form when you needed it?

7. Dim 'witxw 'ni'y goo'ohl Telis ji t'ahlakw.

[Dim witqw nì g'òo'l Telis zi ta'lakw.]

*I will arrive at Terrace tomorrow.*

*I'm coming to Terrace tomorrow.*

8.

\_\_\_\_\_

*She's coming to Terrace tomorrow.*

9.

\_\_\_\_\_

*We're coming to Terrace tomorrow.*

10.

\_\_\_\_\_

*They're coming to Terrace tomorrow.*

11. Dim 'witxwt Thomas goo'ohl wilp galts'ap.

[Dim witqut Thomas g'òo'l wilp galtsap.]

*Thomas is coming to the community center.*

*Thomas will come to the community center.*

12.

\_\_\_\_\_

*Betsy will come to the community center.*

13.

\_\_\_\_\_

*Fred is coming to the feast house.*

14. Neem (nee dim) di 'witxws Brian goo'ohl wilp siwilaaksa'.

[Nēm di witqws Brian g'òo'l wilp siwilāksà.]

*Brian won't come to the school. (isn't going to come)*

15.

\_\_\_\_\_

*Barry won't come to the hospital.*

16.

\_\_\_\_\_

*Betsy won't come to the cemetery.*

17.

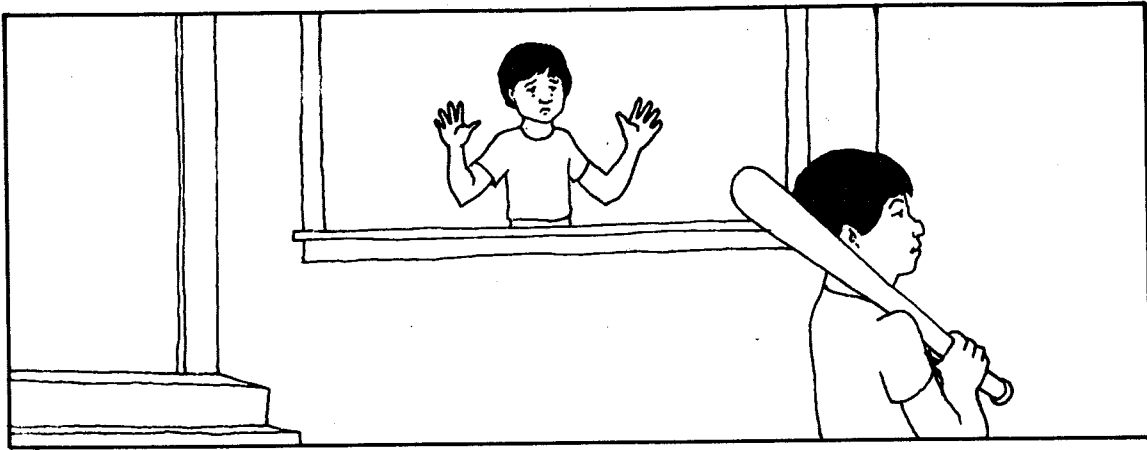
\_\_\_\_\_

*Bobby won't come to Kitwancool.*

18.

\_\_\_\_\_

*Brenda won't come to the village.*



19. Neem (nee dim) di 'witxws Tony goo'ohl wilb'y.

[Nēm di witqus Tony g'òo 'l wilbì.]

*Tony isn't coming to my house.*

20.

*Mark isn't coming to my house.*

21.

*Diane isn't coming to the ball field.*

22.

*Mrs. Foster isn't coming to school.*

23. Neem (nee dim) 'witxws Tony goo'ohl wilb'y-a?

[Nēm (nē dim) witqus Tony g'òo 'l wilbì-a?]

*Isn't Tony coming to my house?*

24.

*Isn't Mark coming to my house?*

25.

*Isn't Diane coming to the ball field?*

26.

*Isn't Mrs. Foster coming to school?*

27.

*Isn't she coming to school?*

28. Needi 'witxwt sa tun.

[Nēdi witqut sa tun.]

*He isn't coming today. (He isn't arriving today.)*

29.

*I'm not coming today.*

30.

*They're not coming today.*

31.

*We're not coming today.*

32. Neehl 'witxwhl gyet k'yootsa?

[Nē 'l witqu 'l gyet kyōtsa?]

*Did the man arrive yesterday? Did the man come yesterday?*

33.

*Did the chief arrive yesterday?*

34.

*Did your dad arrive yesterday?*

35.

*Did that Whiteman arrive yesterday?*



36. Dim sa 'witxwt Sadie goo'ohl ha'nii hlit.

[Dim sa witqut Sadie g'òo 'l hānī hlit.]

*Sadie is coming from the ball field.*

37.

*Marlene is coming from the cemetery.*

38.

*Sharon is arriving from Kitsegukla.*

39. Dim sa 'witxwhl hanak goo'ohl galdm woot-a?

[Dim sa witqu 'l hanak' g'òo 'l g'aldim wōt-a?]

*Is the woman coming from the store?*

40.

*Is that man coming from the band office?*

41.

*Is that Indian coming from Kitwanga?*

42. Needi sa 'witxwt goo'ohl Gitwingaax.

[Nēdi sa witqut g'òo 'l Gitwing'āk.]

*He isn't coming from Kitwanga.*

*He didn't arrive from Kitwanga.*

43.

*They didn't arrive from Kitwanga.*

44. Sa 'witxw 'ni'y (goo'ohl) Gijigyukhla.

[Sa witqw nī (g'òo 'l) Gizigyuk 'la.]

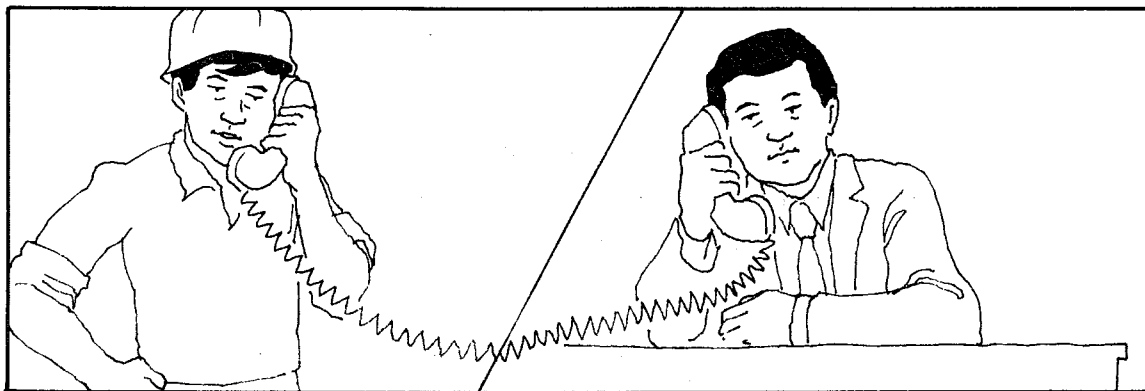
*I'm coming from Kitsegukla.*

*I'm from Kitsegukla.*

45.

*We're coming from Kitsegukla.*

Those are a lot of patterns to learn. Go back through them several times. Don't just read them, say them out loud or to yourself. When you feel you know them pretty well, try these conversations. First read through them several times in Gitksan. Then translate them into English.



Neehl 'witxwhl si'moogit sa tuna?  
[Nē 'l witqu 'l sîmōgit sa tuna?]

Nee. Needi 'witxwt.  
[Nē. Nēdi witqut.]

Dim sa 'witxwt goo'ohl Telis ji t'ahlaqwa?  
[Dim sa witqut g'ōo 'l Telis zi ta 'laqwa?]

Ee'. Dim 'witxw 'nit.  
[Ē. Dim witqw nit.]

Am. Dim 'witxw 'ni'y goo'ohl wilp ayokhl galts'ap ji t'ahlakw.  
[Am. Dim witqw nî g'ōo 'l wilp ayok' 'l galtsap zi ta 'lakw.]



Neem 'witxwn ji gyuu'na?

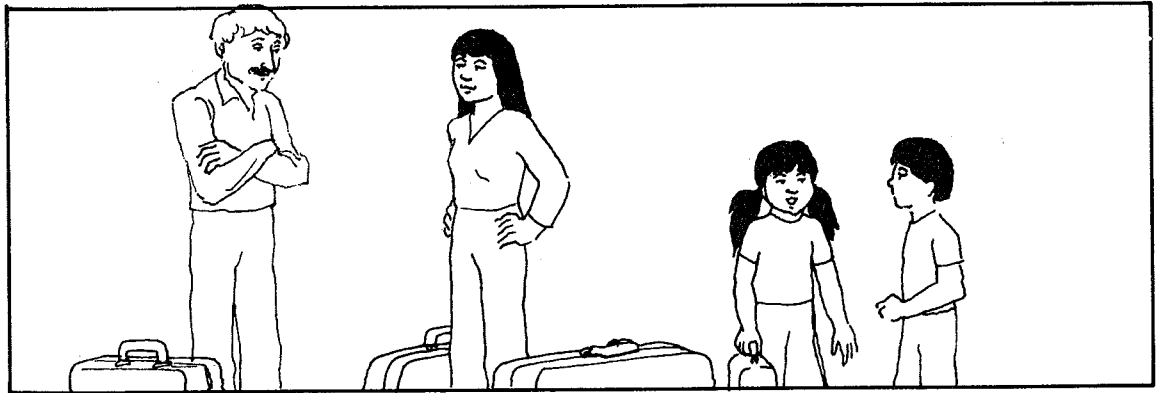
[Nēm witqun zi gyūna?]

Neem di 'witxw'y sa tun.

[Nēm di witquī sa tun.]

Dim sa 'witxw 'ni'y goo'ohl Rupert ji t'ahlakw.

[Dim sa witqw nī g'òo 'l Rupert zi ta'lakw.]



Neem bakxwsi'm gyuu'na?

[Nēm bakqusim gyūna?]

Ee'. Dim sa 'witxwt Dorothy goo'ohl Gitwinhlguu'.

[È. Dim sa witqut Dorothy g'òo 'l Gitwin'lgù.]

Dim sa 'witxwhl k'amksiwaa goo'ohl Gitan'maaks.

[Dim sa witqu 'l k'amksiwā g'òo 'l Gitanmāks.]

Dim wil sa bagw'm goo'ohl Gijigykhla.]

[Dim wil sa bagwm g'òo 'l Gizigyk 'la.]

# Sdil

"Sdil" is a new action word that means "to accompany" or "to go with", but you can also translate it as just "go".

<i>I'm going (with)</i>	sdil'y	sdil 'ni'y
<i>I went (with)</i>	[sdilì]	[sdil nì]
<i>you're going (with)</i>	sdiln	sdil 'niin
	[sdiln]	[sdil nīn]
<i>he/she is going (with)</i>	sdilit	sdil 'nit
	[sdilit]	[sdil nit]
<i>we're going (with)</i>	sdil'm	sdil 'nuu'm
	[sdilm]	[sdil nùm]
<i>you guys are going</i>	sdilisi'm	sdil 'nisi'm
	[sdilisiṁ]	[sdil nisīṁ]
<i>they're going (with)</i>	sdildiit	sdil 'nidiit
	[sdildiit̄]	[sdil nidīit̄]
<i>John is going with me</i>	sdilis John 'ni'y	
	[sdilis John nì]	
<i>the man is going with me</i>	sdilhl gyet 'ni'y	
	[sdil 'l gyet nì]	
<i>I'm not going with John</i>	neendi sdils John	
	[nēndi sdils John]	
<i>I won't go with John</i>	neen dim di sdils John	
	[nēn dim di sdils John]	
<i>I WILL go with John</i>	dim sdil'yt John	
	[dim sdilīt John]	

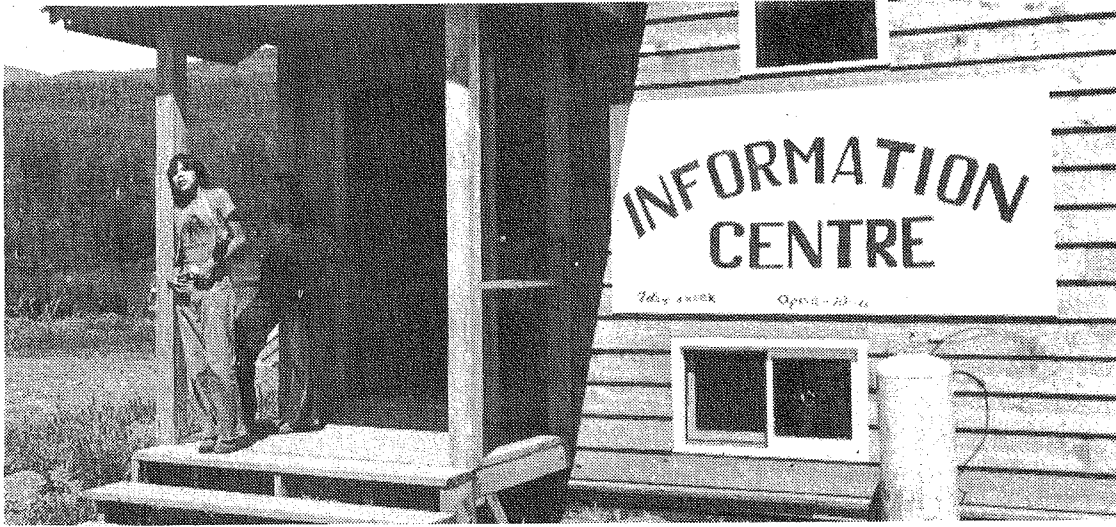
Do you see that the Set A mini-words can act as both subject and object for this action word?

If you have already studied Book 2 of this series, you will notice that "sdil" is the only Class 1 action word we will learn of all these going and coming Gitksan words. All the others are Class 2 action words.

If you haven't yet studied about Class 1 and Class 2 action words, don't worry. Just notice that "yee", "daa'wihl", and "'witxw" all use the form "needi". Instead of using "needi", "sdil" uses "nee" plus a series of endings. Compare the examples below:



<p>needi yee'y [nēdi yēi]</p> <p><i>I didn't go</i></p> <p>needi yin [nēdi yin]</p> <p><i>you didn't go</i></p> <p>needi yeet [nēdi yēt]</p> <p><i>he/she didn't go</i></p> <p>needi hla'm [nēdi 'lām]</p> <p><i>we didn't go</i></p> <p>needi hla'si'm [nēdi 'lāsīm]</p> <p><i>you guys didn't go</i></p> <p>needi hla'diit [nēdi 'lādīt]</p> <p><i>they didn't go</i></p>	<p>neendi sdil [nēndi sdil]</p> <p><i>I didn't go (with)</i></p> <p>neem di sdil [nēm di sdil]</p> <p><i>you didn't go (with)</i></p> <p>needit sdil [nēdit sdil]</p> <p><i>he/she didn't go (with)</i></p> <p>nee dip di sdil [nē dip di sdil]</p> <p><i>we didn't go (with)</i></p> <p>neemasim di sdil [nēmasim di sdil]</p> <p><i>you guys didn't go (with)</i></p> <p>needit sdildiit [nēdit sdildiit]</p> <p><i>they didn't go (with)</i></p>
---	---



Read the Gitksan pattern sentence out loud. Then make the change indicated in the English translation. Turn back to the charts on pages 64 and 65 if you need help with any of the forms.

1. Sdil'yt Francis.

[Sdilìt Francis.]

*I'm going with Francis. or I'm accompanying Francis.*

2.

*You're going with Francis.*

3.

*He's going with Francis.*

4.

*We're going with Francis.*

5.

*You guys are going with Francis.*

6.

*They're going with Francis.*

7.

*She's going with Agnes.*

8.

*We're going with my dad.*

9. Needit sdilh1 hanak tust.

[Nēdit sdil '1 hanak' tust.]

*He's not going with that woman.  
He didn't go with that woman.*

10. \_\_\_\_\_  
*I'm not going with that woman.*

11. \_\_\_\_\_  
*You're not going with that woman.*

12. \_\_\_\_\_  
*We're not going with that woman.*

13. \_\_\_\_\_  
*You guys are not going with that  
woman.*

14. \_\_\_\_\_  
*They're not going with that woman.*

15. Sdilis Pollyt Jerry goo'ohl antoosm gyet.

[Sdilis Pollyt Jerry gōo '1 antōsm gyet.]

*Polly went with Jerry to the cemetery.*

16. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Polly went with Jerry to the ball field.*

17. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Raymond went with Mable to Kitsegukla.*

18. Dim sdil'yhl tk'ihlxwm hanak tust.

[Dim sdilì '1 tki 'lqum hanak' tust.]

*I will go with that young girl.*

19. \_\_\_\_\_  
*They will go with that young girl.*

20. \_\_\_\_\_  
*We will go with that young girl.*

The same Set A mini-words that can be used as pronoun subjects with "sdil" can also serve as objects. First look at the Set A chart, then try out the sentences below.

SET A

'ni'y [nī]	I/me	'nuu'm [nùm]	we/us
'niin [nīn]	you	'nisi'm [nisim]	you guys
'nit [nit]	he/she him/her	'nidiit [nidit]	they/them

21. Sdil̄is Barbara 'ni'y goo'ohl Telis.

[Sdil̄is Barbara nī g'òo 'l Telis.]

*Barbara went with me to Terrace.*

22.

*Barbara went with us to Terrace.*

23.

*Barbara went with her to Terrace.*

24.

*Barbara went with them to Terrace.*

25.

*Barbara went with you to Terrace.*

26.

*Barbara went with you guys to Terrace.*

27. Dim sdil̄'y 'niin goo'ohl anlitanxwm xwts'aan.

[Dim sdil̄i nīn g'òo 'l anlitanxwm qutsān.]

*I will go with you to the totem pole grounds.*

28.

*I will go with him to the ball field.*

29.

*I will go with them to the cemetery.*

30.

*I will go with you guys to Kitwanga.*

We often find the subject indicated by an ending on the action word. For example: sdil'Y, sdilN, sdilT, etc. But when you add "nee" plus endings to this action word, the SUBJECT is indicated by the ending on "nee". When there is an ending on "sdil", it tells you the OBJECT. Look at this example:

Neem dim di sdil'y.

[Nēm dim di sdilì.]

*You're not going with me.*

31. Nee dip di sdilt k'yoots.

[Nē dip di sdilt kyōts.]

*We didn't go with him yesterday.*

32.

*We didn't go with them yesterday.*

33.

*We didn't go with you yesterday.*

34.

*We didn't go with you guys yesterday.*

35.

*They didn't go with us yesterday.*

36.

*I didn't go with them yesterday.*

37.

*He didn't go with you yesterday.*

38. Neen dim di sdiln goo'ohl galts'ap.

[Nēn dim di sdiln' gōo 'l galtsap.]

*I'm not going with you to the village.*

39.

*I'm not going with them to the village.*

40.

*They're not going with me to the village.*

# Sdil Patterns

Now let's practice some question patterns with this action word.  
Most of these are easy because you just add the question marker "-a".

1. Sdilnt Francis-a?

[Sdilnt Francis-a?]

*Did you go with Francis?*

2. \_\_\_\_\_

*Did they go with Francis?*

3. \_\_\_\_\_

*Did he go with Francis?*

4. Dim sdilnt Francis-a?

[Dim sdilnt Francis-a?]

*Are you going with Francis?*

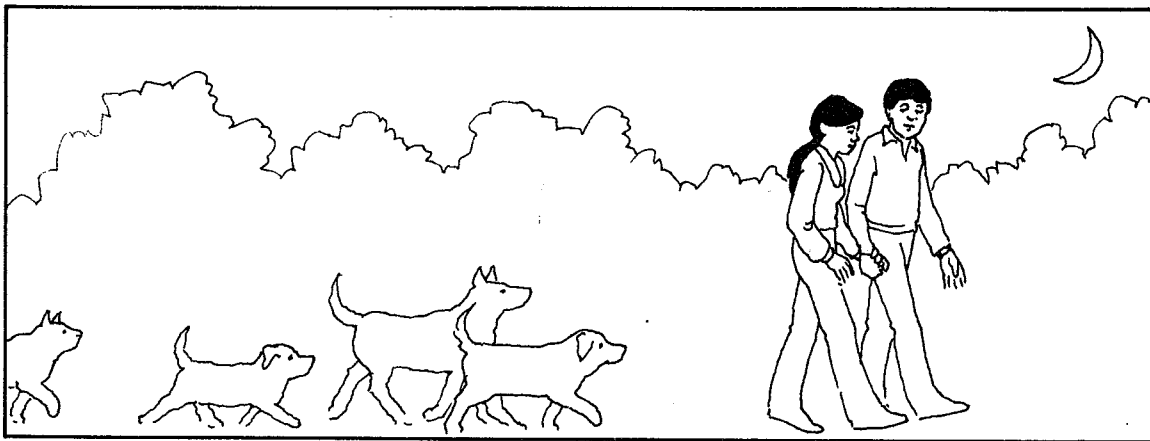
*Are you going to go with Francis?*

5. \_\_\_\_\_

*Is she going to go with Francis?*

6. \_\_\_\_\_

*Are you guys going to go with Francis?*





7. Dim sdilthl hanak<sub>u</sub> tusta?

[Dim sdilt 'l hanak' tusta?]

*Is he going with that woman?*

*Is he going to go with that woman?*

8.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Are they going to go with that woman?*

9.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Are you going with that Whiteman?*

10. Neem dim sdilda? Note: sdilt + a = sdilda

[Nēm dim sdilda?]

*Did you go with him?*

11.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Did you guys go with him?*

12. Sdilis Barbara 'niin goo'ohl Telis-a?

[Sdilis Barbara nīn g'òo 'l Telis-a?]

*Did Barbara go to Terrace with you?*

13.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Did Barbara go to Terrace with them?*

14.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Did Barbara go to Terrace with him?*

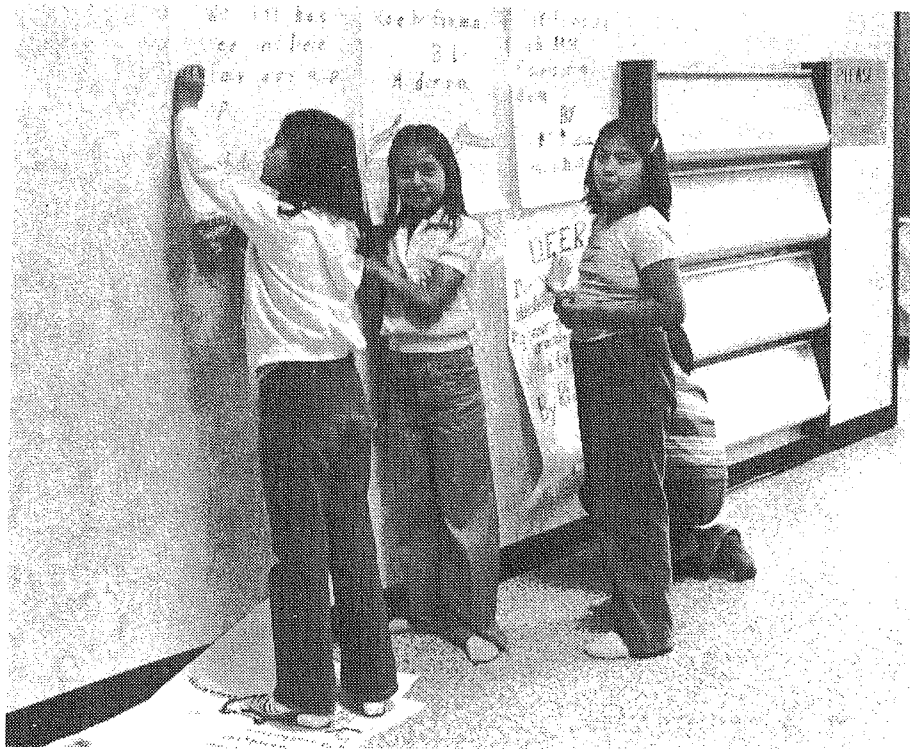
15. Dim sdilis Emilyt George goo'ohl antoosm gyeda? (gyet + a)

[Dim sdilis Emilyt George g'òo 'l antōsim gyeda?]

*Is Emily going with George to the cemetery?*

16.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Is Margaret going with Joey to the school?*



# What you should know by now

In this second part of the book, you studied several new action words for "going" and "coming".

"to go" (on foot)	yee / hla'	Patterns found on pages 40, 50
"to go" "to leave for"	daa'wihl / saks	Patterns found on pages 40, 54
"to come to" "to arrive at" "to arrive from"	'witxw / bakxw	Pattern found on page 64
"to go with" "to accompany"	sdil	Pattern found on page 74

## SINGULAR AND PLURAL FORMS

The first three action words have plural forms that differ from the singular forms. So when you are talking about "we", "you guys", or "they", you must remember to use the plural form of the action word.

"Sdil" has the same form for both singular and plural.

## CLASS 1 AND CLASS 2

But there is a more important difference between the first three action words and "sdil". The first three are Class 2 action words (as they are called in Book 2). "Sdil" is a Class 1 action word.

Class 2 action words use "needi" to say someone ISN'T coming or going. "Neem" (actually a shortened form of "nee dim") is used with a question marker "-a" when you want to ask questions like "Aren't you going to go to school?"

Class 1 action words such as "sdil" don't use "needi". Instead they take "nee" plus the Set D endings you studied in Book 2. For example:

<p>needi yee'y [nēdi yei] <i>I didn't go</i></p>	<p>neendi sdil [nēndi sdil] <i>I didn't go (with)</i></p>
<p>needi yin [nēdi yin] <i>you didn't go</i></p>	<p>neem di sdil [nēm di sdil] <i>you didn't go (with)</i></p>
<p>needi yeet [nēdi yēt] <i>he/she didn't go</i></p>	<p>needit sdil [nēdit sdil] <i>he/she didn't go (with)</i></p>
<p>etc.</p>	<p>etc.</p>
<p>See page 75 for the entire pattern comparison.</p>	

There are two things you should notice when you are using "needi" or "nee" plus endings with any of these action words. First, that you use a different form of the action word when you have a person's name as the subject of the sentence. For example:

<p>Needit (sdils) John 'ni'y. [Nēdit sdils John nī.] <i>John didn't go with me.</i></p>	<p>(Sdilis) John 'ni'y. [Sdilis John nī.] <i>John went with me.</i></p>
<p>Needi ('witxws) Molly k'yoots. [Nēdi witqus Molly kyōts.] <i>Molly didn't come yesterday.</i></p>	<p>('Witxwt) Molly k'yoots. [Witqut Molly kyōts.] <i>Molly came yesterday.</i></p>

Secondly, when you have "neem" in a sentence or question with a Class 2 action word, it is a shortened form of "nee dim" and can be used with any subject (*I, you, he/she, they, etc.*). "Neem" with a Class 1 action word means "*YOU aren't*" or "*YOU didn't*". It can't be used for any other pronoun subject except "*you*".

# Patterns

You have studied many question and answer patterns in this part of the book and by now there are several things you should have noticed:

1. When you have question words such as "nde" or "neehl", you don't need the question marker "-a".
2. You can make a question out of most sentences by adding the question marker "-a" to the last word of the sentence.
3. When you have "dim" in a sentence or question, it tells you that you are talking about something that is GOING TO HAPPEN. In Book 2 you learned that "dim" indicates future tense.

Usually a sentence with "dim" translates as "going to go" "going to arrive", "will go", "won't (will not) go", etc. But when you aren't being that exact, you can just say "I'm going" instead of "I'm going to go".

When you see "neem" used with "yee/hla'", "daa'wihl/saks", or "'witxw/bakxw", it actually is a shortened form of "nee dim".

4. There are many, many different ways of phrasing questions and answers, just as there are in English. For instance, you could ask:  
*Are you going to Smithers today?*  
*Aren't you going to Smithers today?*  
*Are you leaving for Smithers now?*  
*Are you going to go to Smithers today?*  
*Aren't you going to go to Smithers today?*  
*Won't you go to Smithers today?*  
*Won't you be going to Smithers today?*  
*etc.*

So realize that the patterns you have just studied are just some of the ways of asking these questions in Gitksan. When you hear others, write them down in the NOTES section in the back.

5. In English, you use a different form of the action word for PRESENT TENSE (what's happening now) than for PAST TENSE (what's already happened). In Gitksan, you say the same thing for both present and past tense. For example: "Sdiln John" can mean either "You went with John" or "You are going with John". This last present tense translation can be confusing because the FUTURE TENSE sentence "Dim sdiln John" is often translated as "You are going with John". When in doubt, look for the "dim". It indicates the action WILL happen or is GOING TO happen in the future.

Here are the basic question and answer patterns with "goo'o" to review.

QUESTION      Nde dim goo'on?  
PATTERN:      [Nde dim g'òon?]  
                 *Where are you going?*

QUESTION      Ndem goo'os Tom?      (Note: "ndem" = "nde" + "dim")  
PATTERN:      [Ndem g'òos Tom?]  
                 *Where is Tom going?*

QUESTION      Ndem goo'ohl gyet?  
PATTERN:      [Ndem g'òo 'l gyet?]  
                 *Where is the man going?*

ANSWER      Goo'ohl wilp txookxw dim goo'o'y.  
PATTERN:      [G'òo 'l wilp tkòkqw dim g'òoì.]  
                 *I'm going to the restaurant.*

Things to note about these four patterns:

1. All the patterns are based on "goo'o" which is used here as an action word. The pronoun subject changes when you change the -'y, -n, -t, -'m, -is'm, -diit endings. Look back at page 41 if you need to review these Set B endings.
2. "Ndem" is a question word meaning "where" plus a FUTURE TENSE marker. So actually these questions could be translated "Where are you going to go?" etc.
3. Note that before a proper name and when "ndem" is part of the question, you have "-s" on the end of the action word.
4. Before a noun subject, there is an "-hl" relational marker on the end of the action word.
5. Goo'o is most commonly used as "goo'ohl", a direction word or marker meaning "to", "in", or "from".

These are basic patterns using "yee / hla'".

PATTERN: Dim yee 'ni'y goo'ohl wilp galts'ap.  
[Dim yē nì g'òo 'l wilp g'altsap.]  
*I am going to the community hall.*

PATTERN: Goo'ohl wilp galts'ap dim wil yee'y.  
[G'òo 'l wilp g'altsap dim wil yēi.]  
*I am going to the community hall.*

PATTERN: Neehl yin goo'ohl wilp galts'ap?  
[Nēhl yin g'òo 'l wilp g'altsap?]  
*Did you go to the community hall?*

PATTERN: Nee dim yin goo'ohl wilp galts'apa?  
[Nē dim yin g'òo 'l wilp g'altsapa?]  
*Are you going to the community hall?*

PATTERN: Nee dim di yin goo'ohl wilp galts'ap.  
[Nē dim di yin g'òo 'l wilp g'altsap.]  
*I'm not going to the community hall.*

Things to note about these patterns:

1. When you are making questions and answers with this action word, be sure to use the PLURAL FORM "hla'" when the subject of the sentence is "we", "you guys" or "they".
2. Four of these five patterns have the FUTURE TENSE marker "dim" so could actually be translated as "going to go" or "going to walk to".
3. Look carefully at the last two patterns. Do you see that the question has almost the same form as the answer except that there is no "di" in the question and there IS a question marker.

Here are basic question and answer patterns using "daa'wihl / saks".

PATTERN: Daa'wihl 'ni'y goo'ohl wilp siipxw.  
[Dàwi 'l nì g'òo 'l wilp sīpqw.]  
*I'm going to the hospital. (already started)*  
*I've left for the hospital.*

PATTERN: Dim daa'wihl 'ni'y goo'ohl wilp siipxw.  
[Dim dāwi 'l nì g'òo 'l wilp sīpqw.]  
*I'm going to the hospital. (not yet started)*

PATTERN: Dim hoxw di daa'wihl 'ni'y goo'ohl wilp siipxw.  
[Dim hoqw di dāwi 'l nì g'òo 'l wilp sīpqw.]  
*I'm also going to the hospital.*

PATTERN: Daa'wihlt Sherry goo'ohl Gitan'maaks.  
[Dàwi 'lt Sherry g'òo 'l Gitanmāks.]  
*Sherry left for Hazelton.*  
*Sherry is going to Hazelton. (already on her way)*

PATTERN: Nēdi (g'a) daa'wihls Sherry goo'ohl Gitan'maaks.  
[Nēdi (g'a) dāwi 'ls Sherry g'òo 'l Gitanmāks.]  
*Sherry isn't going to Hazelton.*  
*Sherry isn't leaving for Hazelton.*

PATTERN: Nee dim di daa'wihl'y goo'ohl galdm woot.  
[Nē dim di dāwi 'lì g'òo 'l g'aldim wōt.]  
*I'm not going to the store. (going to go)*

PATTERN: Nee dim daa'wihln goo'ohl galdm woot-a?  
[Nē dim dāwi 'ln g'òo 'l g'aldim wōt-a?]  
*Are you going to the store? (going to go)*



Things to note about these patterns:

1. "Daa'wihl" really means "leaving for" or "setting out for" but it is often translated as just "going".
2. "Daa'wihl" is the SINGULAR FORM of the action word and "saks" is the PLURAL FORM. Use "saks" whenever your subject is "we", "you guys", or "they".
3. Compare the fourth and fifth pattern. Both has a proper name as subject but the ending on "daa'wihl" is different. Usually the ending before a proper name is "-t", but when a "nee" word is in the sentence, the ending before a proper name changes, in this case to "-s".
4. Compare the last two patterns. Do you see they are the same except the question pattern does not have "di" and does have a question marker "-a".
5. With "dim" in the sentence, it means you are "going to leave" but haven't done so yet. When "dim" isn't in the sentence, it means you have "already left" or "are just leaving now".

Here are basic question and answer patterns using "'witxw / bakx".

PATTERN: Goo'ohl Gitwingaax wil sa 'witxw'y.  
[Gòò 'l Gitwing'āk wil sa witquì.]

*I'm coming from Kitwanga. I came from Kitwanga.  
I'm arriving from Kitwanga.*

PATTERN: 'Witxw'y goo'ohl Gitwingaax.  
[Witquì gòò 'l Gitwing'āk.]

*I'm coming to Kitwanga.  
I'm arriving at Kitwanga.*

PATTERN: Gitwingaax wil sa 'witxw'y.  
[Gitwing'āk wil sa witquì.]

*I'm from Kitwanga.*

PATTERN: Sa 'witxw 'ni'y (goo'ohl) Gitwingaax.  
[Sa witqu nì (g'òo 'l) Gitwing'āk.]  
*I'm from Kitwanga.*  
*I'm coming from Kitwanga.*

PATTERN: Needi sa 'witxwt goo'ohl Gitwingaax.  
[Nēdi sa witqut g'òo 'l Gitwing'āk.]  
*He's not from Kitwanga.*  
*He didn't arrive from Kitwanga.*

PATTERN: Dim 'witxw 'ni'y goo'ohl Telis ji t'ahlakw.  
[Dim witqw nì g'òo 'l Telis zi ta 'lakw.]  
*I'm coming to Terrace tomorrow.*

PATTERN: Needi 'witxw'y sa tun.  
[Nēdi witquì sa tun.]  
*I'm not coming today.*

PATTERN: Neem 'witxwn (ji) gyuu'na?  
[Nēm witqun (zi) gyūna?]  
*Aren't you coming today?*

PATTERN: Neehl 'witxwhl gyet k'yootsa?  
[Nē 'l witqu 'l gyet kyōtsa?]  
*Did the man arrive yesterday?*

PATTERN: Neem (nee dim) di 'witxws Billy goo'ohl wootm gyasit.  
[Nēm di witqus Billy g'òo 'l wōtim gyasit.]  
*Billy isn't going to come to the gas station.*

PATTERN: Nee dim (neem) 'witxws Billy goo'ohl wootm gyasit-a?  
[Nē dim witqus Billy g'òo 'l wōtm gyasit-a?]  
*Isn't Billy going to come to the gas station?*

PATTERN: Dim sa 'witxwt Monica goo'ohl antoosm gyet.  
[Dim sa witqut Monica goo 'l antōsim gyet.]  
*Monica is coming from the cemetery.*

PATTERN: Dim sa 'witxwhl hanak goo'ohl antoosm gyeda?  
[Dim sa witqu 'l hanak' goo 'l antōsim gyeda?]  
*Is the woman coming from the cemetery?*

Things to note about these patterns with 'witxw / bakxw:

1. "'Witxw" is often translated as "coming from" or "coming to" a place. When you see the word "sa" in a sentence or question, that's your clue to translate it as "coming FROM" or "arriving FROM". When there is no "sa", generally you translate it as "coming TO" a place.
2. "'Witxw" can also refer to "being from" a place. For example, "He's from Kitwanga". Note that you use "sa" for this meaning as well.
3. "Sa" is usually heard and written as "sa", but in the careful usage of some older speakers, you can hear it pronounced "xsa". It refers to something "going or being taken FROM a place".
4. "'Witxw" is the SINGULAR FORM of the action word and "bakxw" is the PLURAL FORM. Use "bakxw" whenever your subject is "we", "you guys", or "they".
5. Note that "goo'ohl" is often optional in these sentences. You can use it but you don't have to.
6. "Ji" means "something that hasn't happened but might".
7. Pay special attention to the ending on the action word when it is followed by a proper name. In sentences with a "nee" based word (such as "neeh1", "neem", "needi") the ending is an "-s". In most other sentences the ending is a "-t".
8. There are several different ways to make questions. You can just add the question marker "-a". You can use "neeh1" and the question marker "-a", or you can use "nee dim" ("neem") and the question marker "-a". Write down any other ways to ask questions using this action word.

Here are the basic question and answer patterns using "sdil".

PATTERN: Dim sdil'yt Peter.  
[Dim sdilìt Peter.]  
*I'm going with Peter.*

PATTERN: Dim sdilnt Peter-a?  
[Dim sdilnt Peter-a?]  
*Are you going with Peter?*

PATTERN: Sdilis Alvint David goo'ohl wilp siipxw.  
[Sdilìs Alvint David g'òo 'l wilp sīpqw.]  
*Alvin went with David to the hospital.*

PATTERN: Needit sdils Alvint David goo'ohl wilp siipxw.  
[Nēdit sdils Alvint David g'òo 'l wilp sīpqw.]  
*Alvin didn't go with David to the hospital.*

PATTERN: Dim sdil'y 'nit goo'ohl wilp ayokhl galts'ap.  
[Dim sdilì nit g'òo 'l wilp ayok' 'l galtsap.]  
*I'm going (to go) with him to the band office.*

PATTERN: Neem dim di sdil'y.  
[Nēm dim di sdilì.]  
*You're not going with me.*

PATTERN: Nee dip di sdilt k'yoots.  
[Nē dip di sdilt kyōts.]  
*We didn't go with him yesterday.*

Things to note about patterns with "sdil".

1. "Sdil" has the same singular and plural form.
2. Notice the different endings that come before a proper name. In the first two patterns, a "-t" is used since the proper name is a direct object. In the third pattern there are two proper names. There is still a "-t" before the one that is the direct object, but there is an "-is" ending before the proper name functioning as the subject.

In the fourth pattern, as we already noted on page 84, there is a "nee" form in the sentence, so there is a different ending ("-s") before the proper name subject. Note the familiar "-t" ending before the proper name object in that fourth pattern.

So when you have a proper name in a sentence or question and you want to know what ending to put on the word just before it, you have to ask yourself these questions:

Is the proper name a direct object? If so, use "-t".

Is the proper name a subject in a sentence with a "nee" form word? If so, use "-s".

Is the proper name a subject in a sentence without any "nee" form words? Then use "-is".

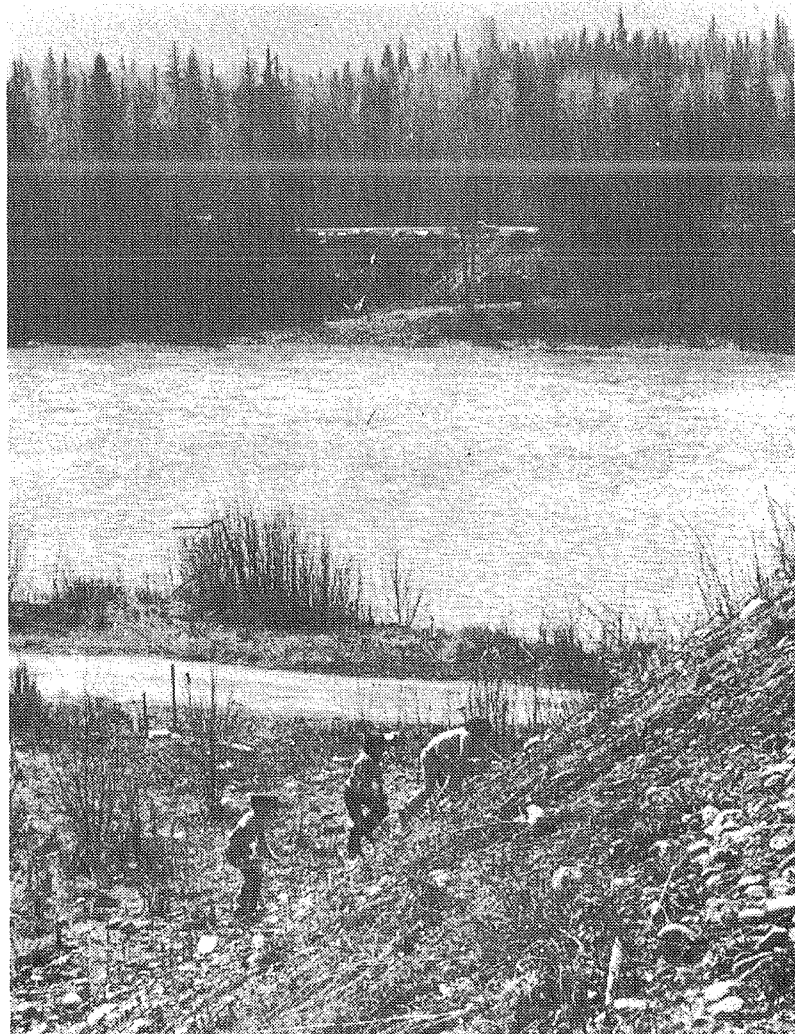
3. We have already talked in this review about "sdil" being a Class 1 action word. Class 2 action words use "needi". Class 1 action words use "nee" plus endings that indicate the pronoun subject of the sentence or question. Look at this example and note where the subject is shown and where the direct object is shown.

Nee dip di sdilt k'yoots.  
          |                  |  
"we" subject      "him" direct object

*WE didn't go with HIM yesterday.*

You can see this happening in the second to the last pattern on page 92 as well. Remember, with a "nee" form word and a Class 1 action word, the subject is indicated by the ending on the "nee" form word. This is only true for Class 1 words, not Class 2 and "needi".

# Part 3



# Directional Mini-words

In this part of the book we will learn several new sentence patterns for talking about where things are and where one is going.

We will start out by studying several words for directions. Here they are:

DOWN		UP	
gisi	<i>downriver</i>	<u>k</u> 'ali	<i>upriver</i>
t'ip	<i>downwards through the air (like flying down, down a stairway, hanging down, thrown downwards, falling downwards, etc.</i>	'min	<i>upwards through the air</i>
yaga	<i>downwards along the ground (like downhill, down the path, down the mountain)</i>	<u>bax</u>	<i>upwards along the ground (like going up the hill, up the mountain)</i>

We call these words DIRECTIONAL MINI-WORDS. That is, they are little words that indicate the direction (*upriver, upwards, etc.*) something is or is going.

You can use these directional mini-words with the action words for going and coming that you've just studied.

yee / hla'	<i>to go, walk</i>
[yē / 'là]	
'witxw / bakxw	<i>to arrive, come</i>
[witqw / bakqw]	
daa'wihl / saks	<i>to leave for, go</i>
[dàwi 'l / saks]	

Here are some examples of pattern sentences using these directional mini-words. Listen carefully as your teacher says the pattern sentence, then pronounce it after her. Then make the change asked for and give the new sentence out loud.

1. Gisi yee 'ni'y goo'ohl Telis.

[Gisi yē nī g'òo 'l Telis.]

*I went downriver to Terrace.*

a.

\_\_\_\_\_ *He went downriver to Terrace.*

b.

\_\_\_\_\_ *They went downriver to Terrace. Note PLURAL.*

c.

\_\_\_\_\_ *We went downriver to Terrace. PLURAL FORM*

2. Dim k'ali daa'wihl 'niin goo'ohl Gijigyukhla.

[Dim k'ali dāwi 'l nīn g'òo 'l Gizigyuk 'la.]

*You're leaving to go upriver to Kitsegukla.*

a.

\_\_\_\_\_ *We're leaving to go upriver to Kitsegukla.*

b.

\_\_\_\_\_ *I'm leaving to go upriver to Kitsegukla.*

3. Dim gisi yee 'ni'y goo'ohl Rupert.

[Dim gisi yē nī g'òo 'l Rupert.]

*I'm going (to go) downriver to Rupert.*

a.

\_\_\_\_\_ *He's going downriver to Rupert.*

b.

\_\_\_\_\_ *They're going downriver to Rupert.*



4. T'ip daa'wihl 'niin lax ganeexs.

[Tip dâwi 'l nîn lak g'anēks.]

*You're going down the ladder.*

Note: ganeexs means ladder, steps, bridge etc.  
lax has many meanings including "on", "by", "with"

a. \_\_\_\_\_  
*He's going down the ladder.*

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
*They're going down the ladder. PLURAL*

c. \_\_\_\_\_  
*We're going down the steps.*

5. Dim 'min yee 'ni'y.

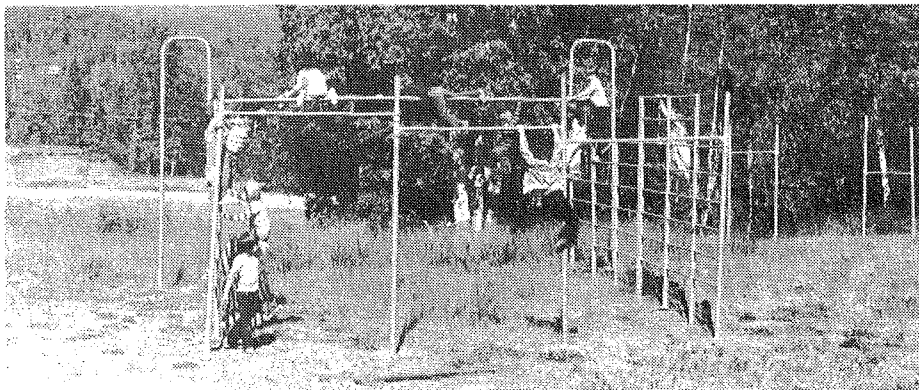
[Dim min yē nî.]

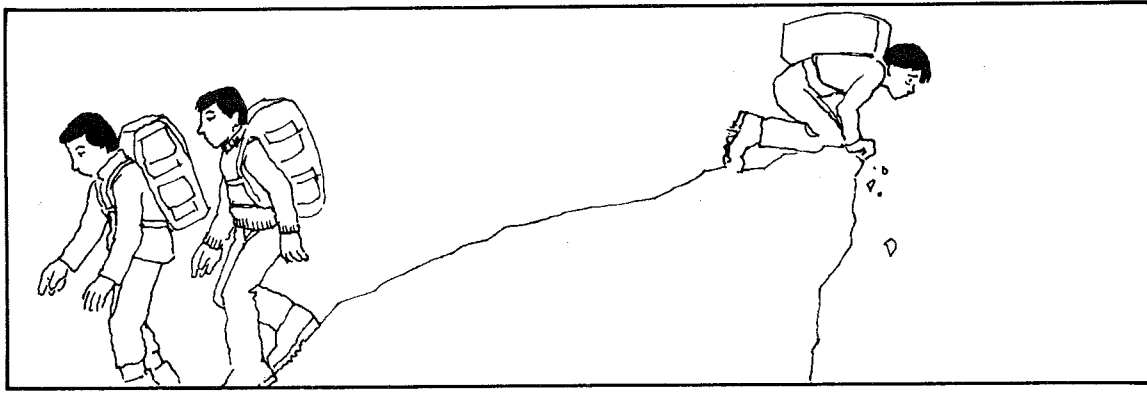
*I'm going up. (up stairs, up a tree, up into the air, etc.)*

a. \_\_\_\_\_  
*They're going up.*

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
*She's going up.*

c. \_\_\_\_\_  
*You're going up.*





6. Dim yaga hla' 'nuu'm lax ska'nist.

[Dim yaḡa 'là nùm lak skànist.]

*We're going to go down the mountain.*

*Note: lax ska'nist is a mountain.*

- a. \_\_\_\_\_  
*They're going to go down the mountain.*
- b. \_\_\_\_\_  
*I'm going to go down the mountain.*
- c. \_\_\_\_\_  
*We're going to go down the mountain.*

7. Yaga daa'wihl 'nit goo'ohl wahlin galts'ap.

[Yaḡa dàwi 'l nit ḡòo 'l wa 'lin ḡaltsap.]

*He's going down to the old village.*

- a. \_\_\_\_\_  
*I'm going down to the old village.*
- b. \_\_\_\_\_  
*You guys are going down to the old village.*
- c. \_\_\_\_\_  
*They're going down to the old village.*
- d. \_\_\_\_\_  
*We're going down to the old village.*

8. Bax hla' 'nisi'ma? or Neehl bax hla'asima?  
[Bak 'là nisìma?] [Nē'l bak 'làasima?]

*Did you guys go up? (upwards along the ground, like a hill.)*

- a. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Did they go up?*
- b. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Did she go up?*
- c. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Did you go up the mountain?*

9. Kali hla' 'nuu'm Gitan'maaks.  
[Kali 'là nùm Gitanmāks.]

*We're going upriver to Hazelton.*

- a. \_\_\_\_\_  
*They're going upriver to Hazelton.*
- b. \_\_\_\_\_  
*I'm going upriver to Hazelton.*
- c. \_\_\_\_\_  
*He's going upriver to Hazelton.*

10. 'Min daa'wihl 'ni'y lax gan.  
[Min dāwi 'l nì lak gan.]

*I'm going to climb a tree.*

- a. \_\_\_\_\_  
*She's going to climb a tree.*
- b. \_\_\_\_\_  
*We're going to climb a tree.*
- c. \_\_\_\_\_  
*They're going to climb a tree.*

Don't forget to use the PLURAL FORM when the subject is "we", "they", or "you guys".

# Adding names

Now let's look at some of these DIRECTIONAL PATTERNS when they have proper names as their subjects. Note the "-t" endings.

11. Dim bax daa'wihlt John goo'ohl kelt.

[Dim bak dàwi 'lt John g'òo 'l kelt.]

*John's going to go up the hill.*

a. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Pansy's going to go up the hill.*

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Darryl is going to go up the hill.*

12. Gisi yeet Callie (goo'ohl) Cedarvale.

[Gisi yēt Callie (g'òo 'l) Cedarvale.

*Callie is going downriver to Cedarvale.*

a. \_\_\_\_\_  
*George is going downriver to*

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
*My mom is going downriver to*

*Note: Remember a close relative is just like a proper name.  
You use a "-t" ending on the word before it.*

13. Dim k'ali daa'wihlt Fred k'ali aks.

[Dim k'ali dàwi 'lt Fred k'ali aks.

*Fred's going to go upriver.*

a. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Julie's going to go upriver.*

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Max Brown is going to go upriver.*

Here are three other direction patterns with proper names as subjects. But these three patterns include "nee" forms so there is a different ending ("-s") that comes before the proper name.

14. Neem di bax daa'wihls John goo'ohl kelt.

[Nēm di bak dāwi 'ls John g'òo 'l k'elt.]

*John isn't going to go up the hill.*

a.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Alfred isn't going up the hill.*

b.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Susie isn't going up the hill.*

15. Neem (nee dim) bax daa'wihls John goo'ohl kelt-a?

[Nēm bak dāwi 'ls John g'òo 'l k'elt-a?]

*Isn't John going to go up the hill?*

a.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Isn't Marjorie going to go up the hill?*

b.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Isn't Brenda going to go up the hill?*

*Note: To make this question, you simply drop the "di" from sentence #14 and add question marker "-a".*

16. Neem di gisi yeēs Connie goo'ohl Cedarvale.

[Nēm di gisi yēs Connie g'òo 'l Cedarvale.]

*Connie isn't going to go downriver to Cedarvale.*

a.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Ray isn't going downriver to Cedarvale.*

b.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Joyce isn't going downriver to Cedarvale.*

# Noun subjects

When there is a noun subject in a directional pattern, you use the familiar "-hl" ["-'l"] relational marker.

14. Kali yeehl si'moogit Gitan'maaks.

[Kali yē 'l sîmōgit Gitanmāks.]

*The chief is going upriver to Hazelton.*

a.

*The man is going upriver to Hazelton.*

b.

*That Indian is going upriver to Hazelton.*

15. Dim ba<sub>x</sub> daa'wihl(hl) gyet lax ska'nist.

[Dim bak dāwi 'l( 'l) gyet lak skānist.]

*The man is going to go up the mountain.*

a.

*My father is going to go up the mountain.*

*Note: Since "daa'wihl" already ends in "hl", you don't actually hear the "-hl" relational.*



# 4 Sentence parts

You have been studying sentence patterns like these:

Dim gisi daa'wihl 'ni'y goo'ohl Terrace.

[Dim gisi dâwi 'l nî g'òo 'l Terrace.]

In these patterns that talk about GOING or COMING or BEING IN A PLACE, there are four basic sentence parts. They are:

1. DIRECTIONAL MINI-WORD	In this sentence "gisi". The directional mini-word tell the direction of the action. Examples: gisi, <u>k'ali</u> , <u>bax</u> , 'min, yaga, etc.
2. ACTION WORD	In this sentence "daa'wihl". Every sentence must have an action word (or verb).
3. LOCATIONAL MINI-WORD	In this sentence "goo'ohl". You have already also learned " <u>lax</u> " and will shortly study others.
4. PLACE NAME	In this sentence "Terrace". Every sentence of this type needs a place name word that tells WHERE the action is taking place.

All four sentence parts are in the sentences given below. Decide what type each word is and label it. The first one is done already. Note that we are not labeling the subjects.

Yaga yee 'ni'y lax ska'nist. [Yag'a yē nî lak sk'ànist.]

1 2 3 4                      1 2 3 4

*I am walking down the mountain.*

T'ip daa'wihl 'nit lax ganeexs. [Tip dâwi 'l nit lak g'anēks.]

\_\_\_\_\_

*He is going (starting out) down the steps, stairs.*

Bax hla' 'nuu'm lax ska'nist. [Bak 'là nùm lak sk'ànist.]

\_\_\_\_\_

*We are going down the mountain.*

# 4 Sentence parts Chart

This chart shows various examples of words that belong to each of the four categories of words discussed on the preceding page. Look this chart over and then use it for reference as you read the explanations and do the exercises on the following pages.

1 Directional Mini-words	2 Verbs showing movement and being	3 Locational Mini-words
gisi - <i>downriver</i>	wil / ( <i>some people use huwil in plural</i> )	hlaxw(hl) - <i>underneath</i>
k'ali - <i>upriver</i>	t'aa/ 'wan <i>to sit</i>	'miin(hl) <i>at the foot of at the bottom of</i>
'min - <i>upwards in the air</i>	giihl / laahl - <i>to lie down (for living things)</i>	lax - <i>on top of</i>
t'ip - <i>downwards through the air</i>	skii / dokxw <i>to lie, sit (for inanimate things)</i>	lax(ohl) - <i>over, above</i>
bax - <i>upwards along the ground</i>	yee/ hla' <i>to go by walking</i>	ts'im - <i>inside</i>
yaga - <i>downwards along the ground</i>	'witxw/ bakxw <i>to arrive, come</i>	ensto'(ohl) - <i>across from, opposite</i>
'witn - <i>to go across open, level area</i>	bax/ gol <i>to run</i>	spagayt - <i>among, between</i>
lakwhli - <i>under</i>	itxw/ litxw <i>to stand up</i>	endo'osta(hl) - <i>on the other side of</i>
'nii - <i>on top of</i>	daa'wihl/ saks <i>to leave, go out</i>	ak'yoo'(ohl) - <i>in back of</i>
hagwin or gwin - <i>towards</i>	gatshl - <i>to be inside some liquid</i>	goo'o(hl) - <i>in, at, from</i>
luu - <i>into</i>	lakxhl - <i>to be in something granular like salt</i>	
tk'aks - <i>on the ground</i>		



The chart on these two pages is explained in some detail on page 103. Of course, each of the four categories in the chart lists only a few representative examples of words which belong in each of the categories. There are lots of words that can be used in each column which have not been listed below. Add others as you learn them.

4

Words that tell where the action is taking place.

wilp, tsiktsik, anhooya', ganeexs, ha'nii t'aa, ha'nii txookxw, ha'nii giihl.

gan, ska'nist, ganeexs, gyedm gan (xwts'aan)

anhooya', ganeexs, wilp siwilaaksa', wilp li'ligit, (etc.), ha'nii hliit, ha'nii txookxw, ha'nii t'aa, gyowaden, mismuus, (all have 'nii as directional). Also: laxa wilp.

xbiist, wilp, tsiktsik, wilp amadelgasxw, an'on'y, anda wo'ot'y (*my pocket*), 'mal, galdim xsugwa (*sugar bowl*), kyap (*cup*).

aks, genax, t'aax, wilp

gan, gangan, gyat, ts'et'ixs (*dirt*), wis, sise'e, ts'a'a

aks, ganeexs, t'aax, kyar (*car*), atimogiltxwn (*your automobile*), ha'nii txookxw

tsiktsik "pickup", wilp, wilp amadelgasxw, aats'ip, gan, gyedm gan

# Locational Mini-words

Starting on page 95, you learned examples of the DIRECTIONAL MINI-WORDS in column 1 and the way they pattern with action words in the second column of the chart on pages 104-105.

Now let's study the way the LOCATIONAL MINI-WORDS in column 3 of the chart combine with place-name words of column 4. It's easy.

Simply take one of the LOCATIONAL MINI-WORDS given in the chart and put one of the column 4 words after it. Be sure to notice whether the locational mini-word takes a relational marker ("-hl" or "-ohl" ["- 'l" or "-o 'l"]).

Here are examples using all those LOCATIONAL MINI-WORDS. Look back at the chart on pages 104-105 as often as you need to.

- (a) hlaxwhl wilp ['laxw'1 wilp] - *under the house*
- (b) hlaxwhl tsiktsign ['laqu'1 tsiktsigin] - *underneath your wagon*
- (c) hlaxwhl ganeexs ['laqu'1 'ganēks] - *underneath the bridge, steps*
- (d) hlaxwhl ha'nii giuhl ['laqu'1 hānī gī'1] - *under the bed*
- (e) hlaxwhl ha'nii t'aa'y ['laqu'1 hānī tāi] - *underneath my chair*

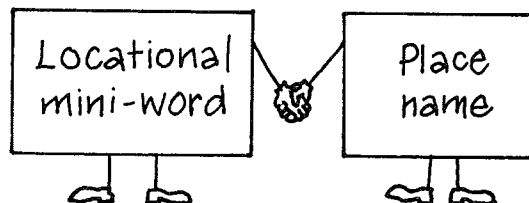
*Now you translate a few using this Locational Mini-word*

(f) *Underneath your table* \_\_\_\_\_

(g) *Under our car* \_\_\_\_\_

(h) *Underneath the church* \_\_\_\_\_

(i) *Under the store* \_\_\_\_\_



CAN YOU MAKE A CAPTION  
FOR THIS PICTURE THAT  
SAYS "AT THE FOOT OF A  
TOTEM POLE"?



- (j) 'miinh1 gan tust [mīn'1 'gan tust] - at the foot of that tree  
 (k) 'miinh1 ska'nist [mīn'1 skānist] - at the foot of the mountain  
 (l) 'miinh1 ganeexs [mīn'1 'ganēks] - at the foot of the stairs  
 (m) 'miinh1 gyedm gansi'm [mīn'1 gyedim 'gansim] - at the foot of  
 you guys' totem pole (standing pole).

Now you translate these into Gitksan using that pattern:

(n) at the foot of this cedar tree (sim gan [sim 'gan])

(o) at the foot of the cottonwood tree (gan 'mal

(p) at the foot of your stairs \_\_\_\_\_

(q) at the foot of Fred's (family's) pole (use xwts'aan  
 [qutsān] \_\_\_\_\_)

- (r) lax anhooya'n [lak anōyān] - on your car, vehicle, tool  
 (s) lax ganeexs [lak 'ganēks] - on the bridge, stairs  
 (t) lax wilp siwilaaksa' [lak wilp siwilāksà] - on the school  
 (u) lax ha'nii hlit [lak hānī 'lit] - on (at) the ball grounds  
 (v) lax gyowadentxw'm [lak gyowadentqwām] - on our horse

Now translate the following using the mini-word lax:

(w) on your chair \_\_\_\_\_

(x) on the church \_\_\_\_\_

(y) on the roof Note: lāxa wilp [laka wilp]



Here are some more examples of LOCATIONAL MINI-WORDS for you.

- (a) lax'ohl ha'nii hlit [lako'l hani'lit] - above the ball field
- (b) lax'ohl galdim wo'ot [lako'l 'galdim wòot] - above the store
- (c) lax'ohl galts'ap [lako'l 'galtsap] - above the village
- (d) lax'ohl wilp amadelgasxw [lako'l wilp amadel'gasqu] - above the church (like flying in a plane or being on higher ground)

Using lax'ohl, translate these phrases into Gitksan:

- (e) above the community hall \_\_\_\_\_
- (f) above the bed \_\_\_\_\_
- (g) above the car of mine \_\_\_\_\_

- (h) ts'im xbiist [žim kbīst] - in the box, chest
- (i) ts'im wilbn [žim wilbin] - in your house
- (j) ts'im an'ont [žim anont] - in his hand
- (k) ts'im galts'ab'm [žim 'galtsabim] - in our village
- (l) ts'im anda wo'ott [žim anda wòotit] - in his pocket

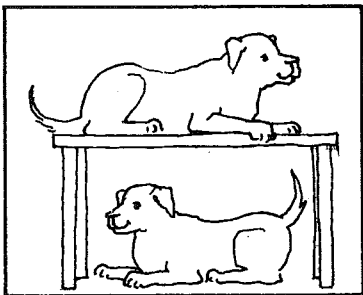
Translate these into Gitksan; ts'im refers to being inside of a thing.

- (m) inside the bentwood box (gal'en $\underline{k}$ x [ 'galenk' ])
- \_\_\_\_\_
- (n) in the sugar bowl \_\_\_\_\_
- (o) in the feast house \_\_\_\_\_
- (p) in your canoe \_\_\_\_\_

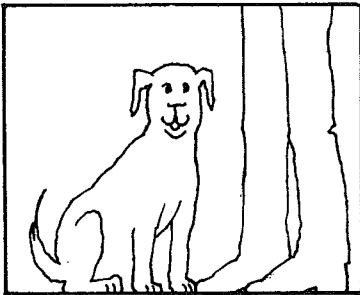
- (q) enstoo'ohl genax [enstò'1 'genak] - across the street from  
 (r) enstoo'ohl wilb'm [enstò'1 wilbim] - on the other side of  
 (s) spagayt gan [spa'gayt 'gan] - among trees the house from  
 (t) spagayt gyet [spa'gayt gyet] - among people  
 (u) spagayt sise'en [spa'gayt siséen] - between your legs  
 (v) spagayt ts'a'a'y [spa'gayt zààì] - between my eyes  
 (w) endo'ostahl aks [endòosta'1 aks] - across the river  
 (x) endo'ostahl t'aax [endòosta'1 tāk] - across the lake  
 (y) ak'yoo'ohl wilp [akyò'1 wilp] - in back of the house  
 (z) goo'ohl Terrace [ 'gò'1 Terrace] - to, in, at, from Terrace  
 (etc.)

Now translate the following into good Gitksan. Be sure that you have learned the Locational Mini-words in column 3 before attempting to do these.

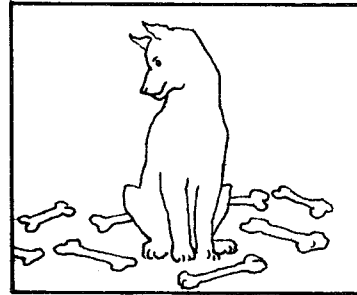
1. on top of the mountain \_\_\_\_\_
2. among the Indians \_\_\_\_\_
3. within (inside) the pocket \_\_\_\_\_
4. across the bridge \_\_\_\_\_
5. in the woods \_\_\_\_\_
6. underneath the house \_\_\_\_\_
7. at the foot of the tree. \_\_\_\_\_
8. above the chair \_\_\_\_\_



OVER / UNDER



AT THE FOOT OF



AMONG

By now you have studied 1) how DIRECTIONAL MINI-WORDS work with ACTION WORDS, and 2) how LOCATIONAL MINI-WORDS work with NOUNS. Are you ready to put all four basic sentence parts together?

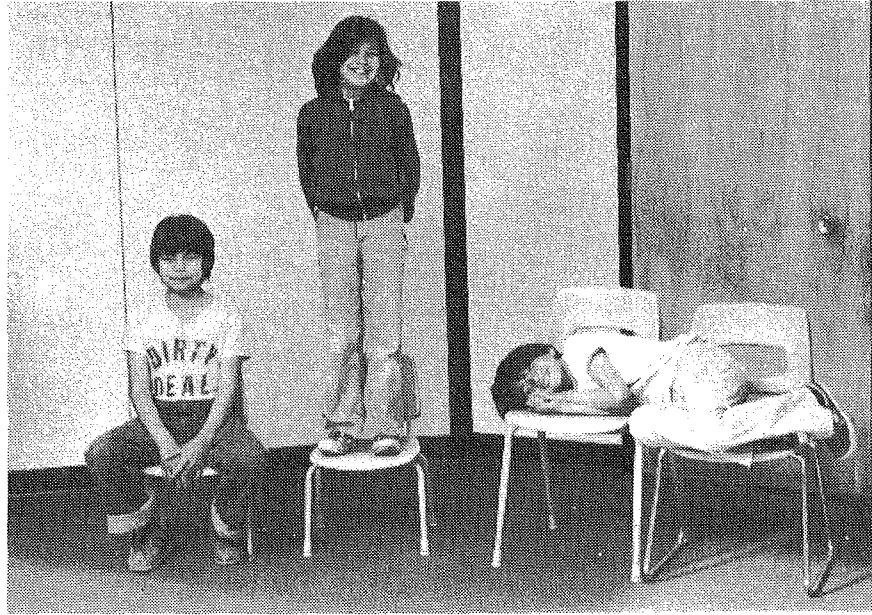
Look carefully at these example sentences. Then create sentences based on the same pattern.

1. Luu wilt nigwood'y ts'im Gitwingaax. [Lū wilt nigwōdì  
zim Gitwin'gāk.] *My father is in Kitwanga.*

(Note that in some of these sentences, you really say where something happens twice. In this sentence, both luu and ts'im mean "in". Don't worry if it sounds repetitious. That's just the way they do it in Gitksan.)

Now you translate the following into Gitksan using this pattern.

2. *John is in Kitwancool.* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. *My mother is in Terrace.* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. *Mrs. Johnson is in Vancouver.* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 'Nii wil 'nit lax ha'nii hlit. [Nī wil nit lak ha'nī hlit.]
6. *He's at the ball field (actually on the ball grounds)*
7. *She's on the mountain.* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. *He's on the stairs.* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. *I'm on the cow.* \_\_\_\_\_
10. *You're on (top of) the car.* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. 'Nii itxw 'ni'y lax ganeexs. [Nī itqw nī lak 'ganēks.]
12. *You are standing on the stairs.* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



13. 'Nii itxwhl hanak lax ha'nii txookxw. [Nī itqw'l hanak' lak hānī tkōk'qu.] *The woman is standing on the table.*

14. *The Indian is standing on the ground (yip).*

---

15. *The dog is standing on the box.*

---

16. *The old man is standing on the ball field.*

---

17. 'Nii t'aat John lax 'ganeexs. [Nī tāt John lax 'ganēks.]

*John is sitting on the bridge (i.e. on the railing). Note that t'aa means sitting on something. It can't be used for sitting on the ground, which is tk'aks.*

18. *Marvin is sitting on the chair.* \_\_\_\_\_

---

19. *Hariet is sitting on the horse.* \_\_\_\_\_

---

20. *The man is sitting on the bed.* \_\_\_\_\_

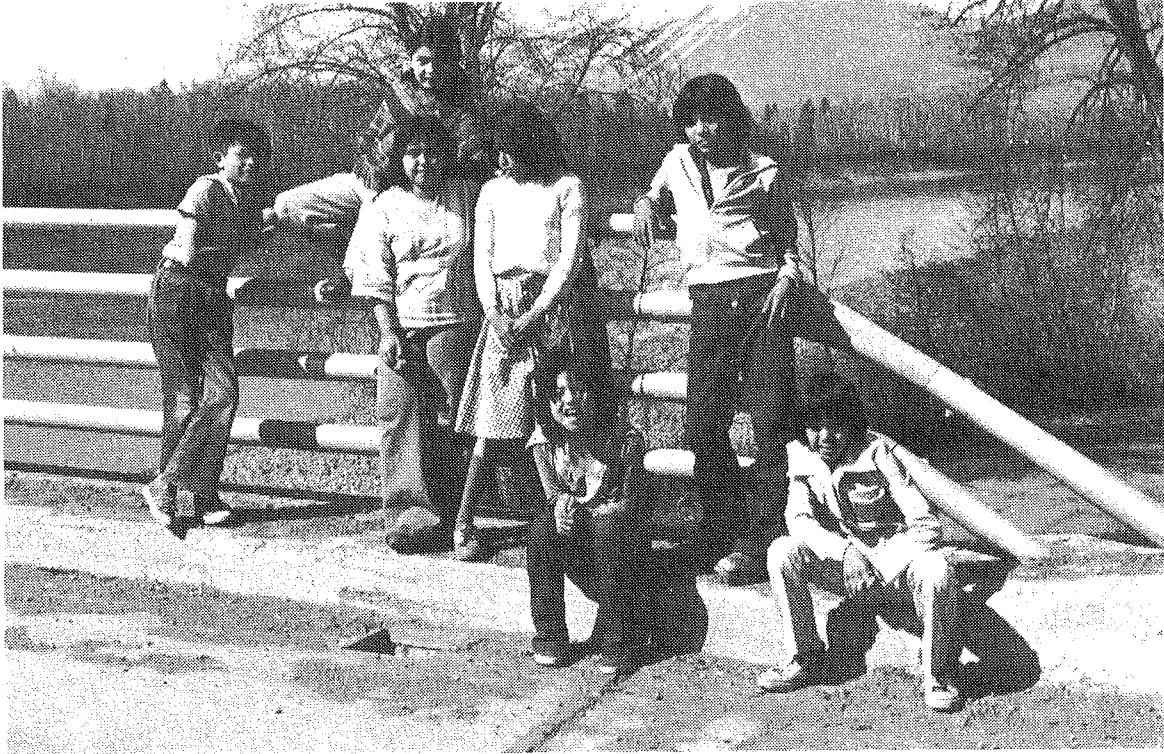
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21. *I am sitting (t'aa 'ni'y) on your table.* \_\_\_\_\_

---

22. Tk'aks t'aahl hanak lax ganeexs. [Tk'aks tā'1 hanak lak 'ganēks.] *The woman is sitting on the bridge (i.e. sitting on the ground, the roadway across the bridge).*
23. *The Indian is sitting (on the ground) on the ball field.*
- 
24. *The old lady is sitting (on the ground) under the table. (hint: use hlaxwhl)*
- 
25. *I am sitting (on the ground) at the base of the tree. (hint: use 'minhl)*
- 
26. Tk'aks giuhl gyat lax yip. [Tk'aks gi'1 gyat lak yip.] *The man is laying (on the ground) on the ground. (Note that tk'aks means (being) on the ground and lax yip means on the ground.*
27. *The Whiteman is lying (on the ground) at the foot of the mountain.*
- 
28. *The old man is sitting (on the ground) under the table.*
- 
29. *You are lying (on the ground) between the houses.*
- 
30. *John is lying (on the ground) on the other side of the school.*
- 
31. 'Nii dokxwhl wineex lax ha'nii txookxw. [Ni dok'qw'1 winēk lak hānī tkōk'qu.] *The food is lying on the table.*
32. *The cat is lying (giuhl) on the bed.*
- 
33. *The spoon is lying (dokxwhl) on the bed.*
- 
34. *I am lying (on the ground) at the foot of the tree.*
- 
35. *The man is lying on the roof of the house (laxa wilp).*
-





36. 'Nii itxw duus lax ha'nii giihl. [Nī itqu dūs lak' hānī gī'l.] *The cat is standing on the bed.*

37. *The cow is standing on the ground.*

38. *I am standing on the table.* \_\_\_\_\_

39. *John is standing on your bed.* \_\_\_\_\_

40. 'Nii t'aahl duus lax ha'nii giihl. [Nī tā'l dūs lak' hānī gī'l.] *The cat is sitting on the bed.*

41. *The dog is sitting on the table.* \_\_\_\_\_

42. *The dog is lying under the table.* \_\_\_\_\_

43. 'Nii giihl duus lax ha'nii giihl. [Nī gī'1 dūs lak hànī gī'1.]

*The cat is lying on the bed.*

44. *My sister is lying on the bed.* \_\_\_\_\_

45. *My brother is sitting on the bed.* \_\_\_\_\_

46. *My father is standing on the bed.* \_\_\_\_\_

47. *My mother is sitting (on the ground) at the foot of the totem pole.* \_\_\_\_\_

48. *My grandmother is lying (on the ground) behind the store.* \_\_\_\_\_

49. *My grandfather is standing between the women.* \_\_\_\_\_



50. Luu wilt Jay ts'im wilps Fred. [Lū wilt Jay žim wilps Fred.]

*Jay is in(side) Fred's house (or at Fred's house).*

51. *Fred is at my house.* \_\_\_\_\_

52. *I am at John's house.* \_\_\_\_\_

53. *The man is at the store.* \_\_\_\_\_

54. *The old woman is at the church.* \_\_\_\_\_

55. Luu t'aat noxo'y ts'im wilp galts'ap. [Lū tāt nokòì žim wilp 'galtsap.] *My mother is sitting in the community hall.*

56. *John is sitting in the school.* \_\_\_\_\_

57. *John is standing across from the store.* \_\_\_\_\_

58. *John is lying under the car.* \_\_\_\_\_

59. *I am sitting in the feast house.* \_\_\_\_\_

60. Luu wil 'nuu'm ts'im wilp amadelgasxw. [Lū wil nùm žim wilp amadel'gasqu.] *We are in the church.*

61. *You guys are in the gas station.* \_\_\_\_\_

62. *We are in the old (wehlin) school.* Luu wil 'nuu'm ts'im wehlin wilp siwilaaksa'. [Lū wil nùm žim we'lin wilp siwilāksà.]

63. *I am at the ball field.* \_\_\_\_\_

64. *John is in the old church.* \_\_\_\_\_

65. *John is in Fred's old house.* \_\_\_\_\_

# Giihl / laahl

Now let's take time and learn a few more action words listed on the on the chart on pages 104-105. You have already studied "yee / hla'", "daa'wihl / saks", and "'witxw / bakxw".

Here is the pattern for "giihl / laahl" which means "lying down below" or simply "lying".

<i>I lie down</i>	giihl 'ni'y	[gī 'l nì]
<i>you lie down</i>	giihl 'niin	[gī 'l nīn]
<i>he lies down</i>	giihl 'nit	[gī 'l nit]
<i>we lie down</i>	laahl 'nuu'm	[lā 'l nùm]
<i>you guys lie down</i>	laahl 'nisi'm	[lā 'l nisìm]
<i>they lie down</i>	laahl 'nidiit	[lā 'l nidīt]

<i>Clara lies down</i>	giihlt Clara	[gī 'lt Clara]
<i>the woman lies down</i>	giihl hanak	[gī 'l hanak']

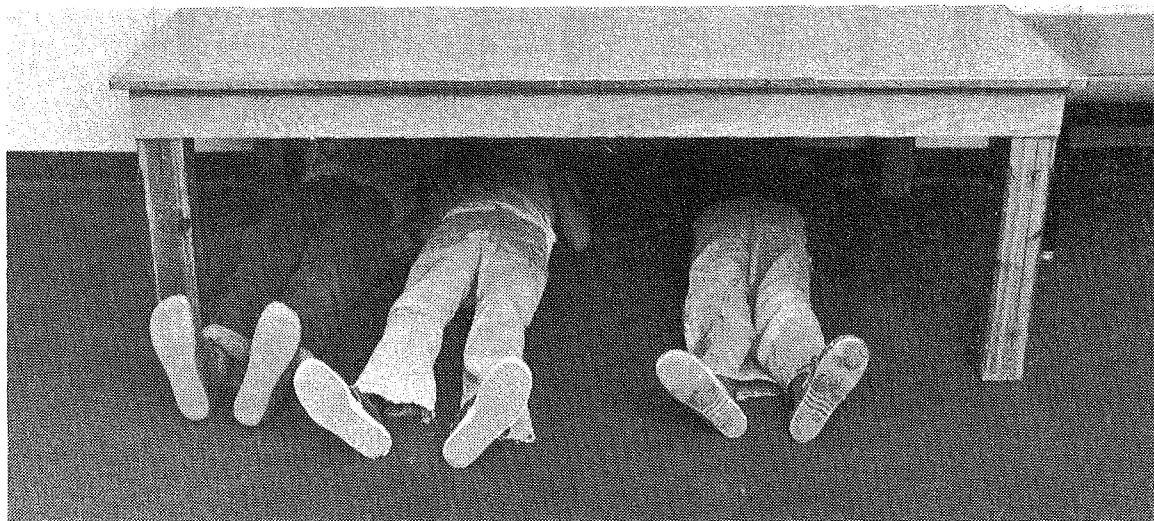
<i>I will lie down</i>	dim giihl 'ni'y	[dim gī 'l nì]
<i>you will lie down</i>	dim giihl 'niin	[dim gī 'l nīn]
<i>he/she will lie down</i>	dim giihl 'nit	[dim gī 'l nit]
<i>we will lie down</i>	dim laahl 'nuu'm	[dim lā 'l nùm]
<i>you guys will lie down</i>	dim laahl 'nisi'm	[dim lā 'l nisìm]
<i>they will lie down</i>	dim laahl 'nidiit	[dim lā 'l nidīt]

<i>John will lie down</i>	dim giihlt John	[dim gī 'lt John]
<i>the man will lie down</i>	dim giihl gyet	[dim gī 'l gyet]

<i>I'm going to lie down.</i>	Yukw dim giihl'y	[Yukw dim gī 'lì]
<i>You're going to lie down.</i>	Yukw dim giihln	[Yukw dim gī 'ln]
<i>He/she's going to lie down.</i>	Yukw dim giihlt	[Yukw dim gī 'lt]
<i>We're going to lie down.</i>	Yukw dim laahl'm	[Yukw dim lā 'lm]
<i>You guys are going to lie down.</i>	Yukw dim laahlsi'm	[Yukw dim lā 'lsim]
<i>They're going to lie down</i>	Yukw dim laahldiit	[Yukw dim lā 'ldīt]

<i>I'm not lying down</i>	Needi giihl'y	[Nēdi gī 'lì]
<i>you're not lying down</i>	Needi giihln	[Nēdi gī 'ln]
<i>he/she's not lying down</i>	Needi giihlt	[Nēdi gī 'lt]
<i>we're not lying down</i>	Needi laahl'm	[Nēdi lā 'lm]
<i>you guys aren't lying down</i>	Needi laahlsi'm	[Nēdi lā 'lsim]
<i>they're not lying down</i>	Needi laahldiit	[Nēdi lā 'ldīt]
<i>John isn't lying down</i>	Needi giihls John.	[Nēdi gī 'ls John.]

<i>Lie down!</i> giihln [gī 'ln]	<i>Lie down!</i> laahlsi'm [lā 'lsim]
	<i>(all of you)</i>



# Skii / dokxw

Here is the pattern for "skii / dokxw". This new action words means "to lay or set something down". You will notice that this pattern is given in complete sentences.

## SKII'Y ETC.

- 'Nii skii'yhl gan t'imist lax ha'nii t'aa. [Nī skīl'1 'gan timist lak hānī tā.] *I put the pencil down on the table.*
- 'Nii skiinhl daala lax ha'nii giuhl tust. [Nī skīn'1 dāla lax hānī gī'1 tust.] *You put the money down on that bed.*
- 'Nii skiihl hanakhl hapt's'a'yt lax xbiist. [Nī skī'1 hanak' hapt'sait lak kbīst.] *The woman put her comb on the chest.*
- 'Nii skiit Johnhl kabaluun lax anhooya. [Nī skīt John'1 kabalūn lak anōyā.] *John put your rifle down on the car.*
- 'Nii dokxw'mhl (dogosi'mhl)(dokxwdiithl) gayt lax ha'nii txookxw. [Nī dokm'1 (do'gosim'1) (dokdit'1) 'gayt lax ha'nī tkōk'.] *We (You guys)(They) put the hat down on the table.*

## DIM

- Dim 'nii skii'y lax ha'nii txookxw. [Dim nī skīl lax h.t.] *I will set (or put) it on the table.*
- Dim 'nii skiit (goo'ohl) lax ha'nii txookxw. [Dim nī skīt ('gōo'1) lak h.t.] *He/she will set or put it on the table.*  
*Note that you can optionally put in goo'ohl along with lax.*  
*Note also that you can use dokxw when one person is setting several things on the table:*
- Dim 'nii dokxwthl gagayt lax xbiist. [Dim nī dokt'1 gagayt lak kbīst.] *He will set the hats on the trunk.*

## NEENDI

Neendi 'nii skiit lax ha'nii t'aa. [Nēndi nī skīt lak hānī tā.]  
*I didn't set it on the chair.*

Neemdi 'nii skiit lax ha'nii t'aa. [Nēmdi nī skīt lak hānī tā.]  
*You didn't set it on the chair.*

Needit 'nii skiit lax xbiist'y. [Nēdit nī skīt lak kbīstì.]  
*He/she didn't set it on my trunk.*

Nee dip di (Neemasim di) dokxwt lax anhooya. [Nē dip di dok't lak hānī tā.]  
*We (you guys) didn't set it on the car.*

*These 4 forms above show that this is a Class 1 Verb like sdil, as we pointed out earlier in the book.*

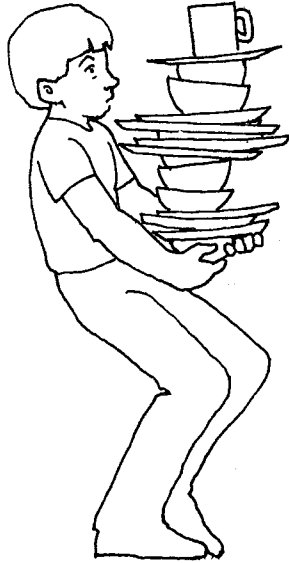
## COMMANDS

Skiihl! [Skī'1]  
*Set it down!*

Sim dokxwhl goo'osun!

[Sim dok'1 g'òosun!]

*Set it (them) down there,  
you guys!*



SKIIHLI!

# Practice

Here is an exercise to help you become familiar with "giihl / laahl" which means "to lie down" and "skii / dokxw" which means "to lay or set something down".

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Yukw dim laahl'm lax ha'nii giihln. [Yukw dim lā'lm lak hànī gī'l] \_\_\_\_\_
2. Dim giihl 'ni'y yoxw di giihlt Marvin. [dim gī'l nī yoqu di gi't Marvin.] (yoxw di means "and") \_\_\_\_\_
3. Yukw dim laahlsi'm ii neemdi giihln (or ii nee dim di giihln). [Yuk dim lā'lsīm ī nēmdi (or nē dim di) gī'ln.]. (ii means "but") \_\_\_\_\_
4. Neendi 'nii skiit goo'ohl laxa wilp. [Nēndi nī skīt gōo'l laka wilp.] \_\_\_\_\_
5. Needit 'nii skiithl smax lax yip. [Nēdit nī skīt'l smak lak yip.] \_\_\_\_\_
6. Dokxwhl goo'osun. Dokxwhl hla hlisxw. [Dok' 'l 'la 'lisqu.]  
Put them down there. Put them right down! \_\_\_\_\_
7. Dim 'nii skii'y lax ska'nist. [Dim nī skīi lak sk'ānist.] \_\_\_\_\_
8. K'a giihlna? [k'a gī'lna?] Are you lying down? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Needit 'nii dokxwdiit lax ha'nii txookxw? [Nēdit nī dok'dīt lak hànī 'lit.] \_\_\_\_\_
10. Yukw dim giihlna? [Yuk dim gī'lna?] \_\_\_\_\_



Now translate these sentences into Gitksan. The first one is done for you. Be sure to review the forms on pages 116-119 before getting started. After you are through translating, you can check back to those pages to see if you did it correctly.

1. *They're lying down on our bed.*  
Laahl 'nidiit lax ha'nii giuhl'm. [Lā'l nidī̄t lak hāni gi'lm.]
2. *The chief is lying down.* \_\_\_\_\_
3. *I will sit down on the chair.* \_\_\_\_\_
4. *I will lie down on the bed.* \_\_\_\_\_
5. *I will set it down on the table.* \_\_\_\_\_
6. *I will not set it down.* \_\_\_\_\_
7. *I did not lie down.* \_\_\_\_\_
8. *You guys lie down!* \_\_\_\_\_
9. *You guys set it down!* \_\_\_\_\_
10. *We didn't put it on the table.* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. *Fred put her dress down on the desk (ha'nii litsx [hāni litsk])*  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. *You guys aren't lying down.* \_\_\_\_\_
13. *They will lie down on the ball field.* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. *She's going to lie down on my coat.* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. *She didn't set the money on the seat.* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
16. *Don't lie down on the bed, you guys!* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Itxw / litxw

Here is the last new action word you will study in this book.  
"Itxw / litxw" means "to stand up". Here are the forms.

<i>I stand up/stood up</i>	itxw 'ni'y	[itqw nì]
<i>you stand up</i>	itxw 'niin	[itqw nīn]
<i>he/she stands up</i>	itxw 'nit	[itqw nit]
<i>we stand up</i>	litxw 'nuu'm	[litqw nūm]
<i>you guys stand up</i>	litxw 'nisi'm	[litqw nisīm]
<i>they stand up</i>	litxw 'nidiit	[litqw nidīt]
<i>John stands up</i>	itxwt John	[itqwt John]
<i>the woman stands up</i>	itxwhl hanak	[itqw 'l hanak']

<i>I will stand up</i>	dim itxw'y	[dim itqwì]
<i>you will stand up</i>	dim itxw 'niin	[dim itqw nīn]
<i>he/she will stand up</i>	dim itxwt	[dim itqwt]
<i>we will stand up</i>	dim litxw'm	[dim litqwm]
<i>you guys will stand up</i>	dim litxwsi'm	[dim litqwsīm]
<i>they will stand up</i>	dim litxwdiit	[dim litqwdīt]

<i>Will you stand?</i>	Dim itxwna?	[Dim itqwna?]
<i>Will you guys stand?</i>	Dim litxw nisi'ma?	[Dim litqw nisīma?]

<i>Won't you stand up?</i>	Nee dim itxwna?	[Nē dim itqwna?]
<i>I won't stand.</i>	Nee dim itxw'y.	[Nē dim itqwì.]

<i>I didn't stand up.</i>	Needi itxw'y.	[Nēdi itqwì.]
<i>You didn't stand up.</i>	Needi itxwn.	[Nēdi itqwn.]
<i>We didn't stand up.</i>	Needi litxw'm etc.	[Nēdi litqwm.] etc.
<hr/>		
<i>I won't stand up.</i>	Nee dim di itxw'y.	[Nē dim di itqwì.]
<i>or</i>	Neem di itxw'y.	[Nēm di itqwì.]
<hr/>		
<i>I am standing.</i>	Yukwhl itxw'y.	[Yukw 'l itqwì.]
<i>You are standing.</i>	Yukwhl itxwn.	[Yukw 'l itqwn.]
<i>They are standing.</i>	Yukwhl litxwdiit.	[Yukw 'l litqwdīt.]
<hr/>		
<i>I will stand up.</i>	Yukw dim itxw'y.	[Yukw dim itqwì.]
<i>You will stand up.</i>	Yukw dim itxwn.	[Yukw dim itqwn.]
<i>We will stand up.</i>	Yukw dim litxw'm.	[Yukw dim litqwm.]
<hr/>		
<i>Stand up!</i>	Itxwn!	[Itqwn!]
<i>Don't stand up!</i>	Ha'wji itxwn!	[Hàwzi itqwn!]
<i>All you guys stand up.</i>	Gwalga litxwsi'm.	[Gwalga litxwsi'm.]
<i>Don't you guys stand up!</i>	Ha'wji litxwsi'm.	[Hàwzi litqwsìm.]



Here is an exercise to help you practice the forms of the word for "to stand" or "to stand up". Translate them into English.

1. Nee dim itxwta? [Nē dim itquta?] \_\_\_\_\_
2. Needi litxwdiit. [Nēdi litqudīt.] \_\_\_\_\_
3. Dim litxwsi'ma? [Dim litqusîma?] \_\_\_\_\_
4. Nee dim itxwt. [Nē dim itqut.] \_\_\_\_\_
5. Ha'wji litxwsi'm, John gant Harold. [hâwji litqusîm, John 'gant Harold.] \_\_\_\_\_
6. Yukwhl litxw'm. [Yuk'1 litqum.] \_\_\_\_\_
7. Yukw dim litxwdiit. [Yuk dim litqudīt]. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Nee dim di litxwdiit. [Nē dim di litqudīt.] \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Nee dim itxwsi'ma? [Nē dim itqusîma?] \_\_\_\_\_
10. Yukw dim giihln. [Yuk dim gî'ln.] \_\_\_\_\_  
*(Be careful with this one!)*
11. Yukwhl itxwsi'm. [Yuk itqusîm.] \_\_\_\_\_
12. Giihln! Dim giihl 'niina? [Gî'ln! Dim gî'l nîna? ]  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Needi itxwt. [Nēdi itqut.] \_\_\_\_\_
14. Ha'wji itxwn! Ha'wji litxwsi'm. [Ha'wji itqun! Ha'wji litqusi'm!] \_\_\_\_\_
15. Nee dim itxwna? Itxwt Marjorie. [Nē dim itquna? Itqut Marjorie.] \_\_\_\_\_
16. Litxw 'nidiit. Litxwt John gant 'ni'y. [Liqut nidīt. Litqut John 'gant nî.] \_\_\_\_\_
17. Nee dim di litxw'm. [Nē dim di litqum.] \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Now is your chance to make up a dialogue that uses a few of the phrases that we have been learning on the preceding pages. Go back over these pages, and either alone or with your teacher, make up a conversation about lying down or laying something down or standing up. Use as many phrases with these words in as you can.

After you make up this imaginary conversation, write it in the spaces provided below and learn it so well that you can act it out with a friend in the class.

A. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Gitksan)

B. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Gitksan)

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

Now write out the translation in the blanks below: (*in English*)

A. \_\_\_\_\_

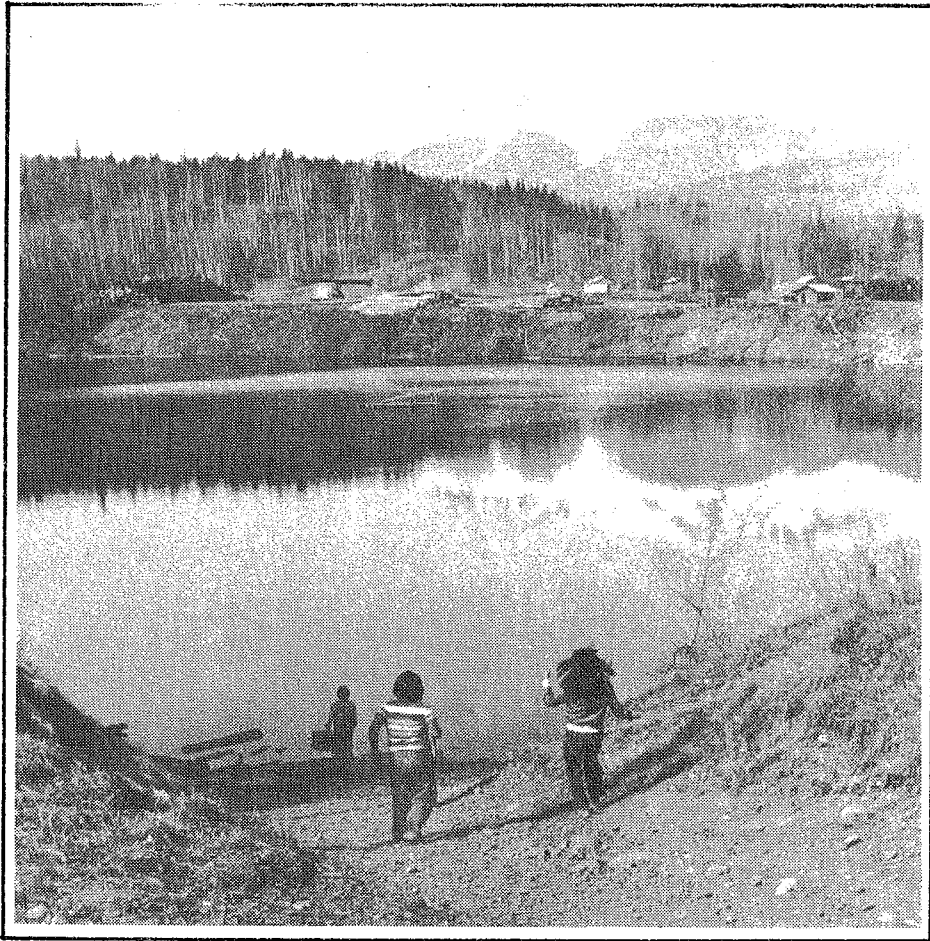
B. \_\_\_\_\_

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

A. \_\_\_\_\_

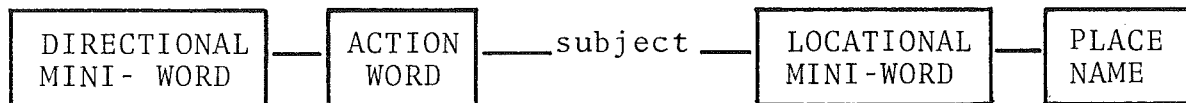
B. \_\_\_\_\_



# What you should know by now

In this last part of the book, you concentrated on the particular parts of a sentence that talks about GOING, or COMING, or BEING IN A PLACE.

There are four basic sentence parts needed to make such a sentence that sounds good in spoken Gitksan. They are:



Look at these examples. You should be able to pick out what sentence part each word is.

Bax hla' 'nuu'm lax ska'nist.

[Bak 'là nùm lak skànist.]

*We are going down the mountain.*

Luu wilt nigwood'y ts'im Gitwingaax.

[Lū wilt nigwōdì tsim Gitwing'āk.]

*My father is in Kitwanga.*

'Nii itxw 'ni'y lax ganeexs.

[Nī itqw nì lak ganēks.]

*You are standing on the stairs.*

'Nii dokxwhl wineex lax ha'nii txookxw.

[Nī dok'1 winēk lak nī tkōk'qw.]

*The food is lying on the table.*

DIRECTIONAL  
MINI-WORDS

You began studying directional mini-words on page 95. They combine with action words to indicate the direction (*upriver, upwards through the air, etc.*) of the action of the sentence.

In this book, you've studied	"gisi"	[gisi]
	t'ip	[tip]
	yaga	[yaga]
Turn back to page 95	k'ali	[kali]
for a review of meaning	'min	[min]
	bax	[bak]

ACTION WORDS

Every sentence needs an action word. You have studied several new ones in this book. They are listed, along with the page(s) where they are patterned.

yee / hla'	"to go (on foot)" (p. 40, 50)
[yē / 'lâ]	

daa'wihl / saks	"to go" / "to leave for"
[dâwi 'l / saks]	(p. 40, 54)

'witxw / bakxw	"to come to", "to arrive at"
[witqw / bakqw]	"to arrive from" (p. 64)

sdil	"to go with" "to accompany"
[sdil]	(p. 74)

giihl / laahl	"lying down" (p. 116)
[gī 'l / lā 'l]	

skii / dokxw	"to lay or set something down"
[skī / dok']	(p. 118)

itxw / litxw	"to stand up" (p. 122)
[itqw / litqw]	



LOCATIONAL  
MINI-WORDS

You have already studied "lax" in the first part of the book. Review these words beginning with the chart on pages 104-105.

By now you should know these locational mini-words:

hlaxw(h1) [ 'làqu( '1) ] underneath

'miin(h1) [ mīn( '1) ] at the foot of

lax (lak] on top of

lax(oh1) [ lak(o '1) ] over, above

ts'im [tsim] inside

ensto'(oh1) [ enstò(o '1) ] across from

spagayt [spag'ayt] among, between

endo'osta(h1) [ endòosta( '1) ] on the other

ak'yoo'(oh1) [ akyò(o '1) ] in back of <sup>side</sup>

goo'o(h1) [ g'òo( '1) ] in, at, from

PLACE NAMES

The place name is what indicates WHERE the action is taking place. It could be the name of a town, city, or village, or a specific building within a town.

The chart on pages 104-105 lists a number of place names.

You have studied a number of patterns using these four basic sentence parts. If you have any questions, turn back to the pattern drills in Part 3 and go over them with your teacher.

# NOTES

