Unit 15. maatmaasukqin • maatmaaskqwin • Community

15.1. Overview

In this unit, learners will work towards mastering the following skills.

- to know the names of some important places in the village
- · to talk about important locations like home, indoors, outdoors, and the beach
- to recognize and use the ongoing aspect (on) in verbs of going

Words

?uucayuk HTgoing to waascayuk HTgoing where ?uuctiiḥgoing towards	hišimłuuwł*meeting room, hall hišimyłyik*meeting room, hall mamuquuwł*workshop, office
waastiihgoing towards where	λiisuuwłschool
hitiiłindoors	qicuuwłschool
mačiiłindoors	pisatuwił Bgymnasium
hitaas Boutdoors	pisatuwas Bplayground
λ̃aa?aasoutdoors, outside	?imčaaquuwłgymnasium
hitingsat the beach	?imčaaqu?splayground
maḥtiihouse	makuwił Tstore
ma?ashouse, village, tribe	maakuukhaawsstore
wałyuuat home	hawaaquuwłdining room
wałyaqłat home (indoors)	waapwharf
wałšiλgo home	łuučištfloating dock
waałšiλgoing home	ťašiidoorway, path, road

Conversations

1A	waasaḥ Crystal	. Where's Crystal?
1B	wałyaqłiš.*	.She's at home.
1B	hitinqsiš.*	.She's at the beach.
1B	hił?iiš ?imcaaquuwł.*	.She's at the gym.
1B	hayimḥs hiłii	. I don't know where she is.
2A	waasaḥ maakuukhaawsi	. Where's the store?
2A	?unaans maakuukhaawsi	. I'm looking for the store.
2A	huḥtikk hiłii	. Do you know where it is?
2B	?aḥkuuš maakuukhaawsi.*	.The store's right here.
2B	ḥaa?aḥa?š maakuukhaawsi.*	. The store's over there.
2B	ḥuu?aḥa?š maakuukhaawsi.*	. The store's way over there.
2B	hayimḥs hiłii	. I don't know where it is.

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3A	wałyaqłk.*	. Are you home?
3B	wałyaqłs.*	. I'm home.
3B	čuk ^w aa	. Come.
3B	hinii?i?	. Come in.
3A	wikiłqać.*	.I guess no one's home.
4A	waastaqš%k	. Where did you (just) come from?
4B	histaqš\lambdas načiqs	. I (just) came from Tofino.
4B	Хаḥndiis.*	.I just arrived.
5A	waastiiḥk	. Where are you going?
5B	?uuctiiḥs qicuuwł	. I'm going to the school.
5B	waałši\lambdas	. I'm going home.
5B	wiikstiiḥs.*	. I'm not going anywhere.

This unit introduces more ways of talking about location, including the fundamental division of the village into indoors, outdoors, and beach, as well as pointer predicates. The first two conversations are about the locations of people and buildings.

Conversations 3 through 6 imagine a visit between friends, in which they discuss being at home versus not at home, coming from and going to, and road conditions.

15.2. Notes and exercises

The following location words represent the three key zones of the traditional village, namely inside a house (on a floor), outside (on dirt), and down at the beach (on sand). You should familiarize yourself with both their continuous and complete forms.

indoors	
outdoors	
at the beach	
	outdoors

The importance of these locations (indoors, outdoors, beach) is signalled throughout the language by the endings -it, -!as, -is. For example, the location roots hit, ?ust–, as well as many other words, have different versions for each of these locations.

0	'at'		'on' 'sitting'			
	N hiił	at	N ?ust?ił	on the floor	N ṫiq ^w ił	sitting indoors
	N hi?iis	at	N ?ust?as	on the ground	N ṫiʕas	sitting on the ground
	N hiis	at	N ?ust?is	on the sand	N tia ^w is	sitting on the sand

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The word BCT wałyaqił, Q wałyaqł is just a more specific version of wałyuu, meaning 'at home (indoors)', as opposed to BCT wałyasas, Q wałyass* 'in one's homeland'.

- ∞ <u>Conversation</u>. With a partner, take turns asking each other where people are. The possible answers are indoors, outdoors, at the beach, and at home.
 - Ex. (A) B waasiḥa Joe. CT waasiḥ Joe. Q waasaḥ Joe. 'Where's Joe?' (B) B hitinqisma. CT hitinqis?iš. Q hitinqsiš. 'He's at the beach.'
- ∞ <u>Conversation</u>. Add to the previous conversation other locations in the village. For places whose names are nouns, you will need to use *hil*.
 - Ex. (B) B hiłmaa makuł. CT hił?iiš makuwił. Q hił?iiš maakuukhaawsi. 'He's at the store.'

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