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E L E M E N T S O F H E I L T S U K G R A M M A R

Draft of a Course

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LESSON 1

Commands (1)

1. Verbs (to be learned by heart)

ásu	"longlining for halibut"	íts	"to row"
dása	"to dive for something"	lítá	"to search"
dáps	"to tow in"		
dálá	"dollar(s); money"	úta	"to pierce"
wáta	"to pull with the hands"	púsa	"to swell"
yápa	"to send somebody"	núsa	"to tell a story"

Hints for the pronunciation:

The letters *p* and *v* always have a "built-in" h-sound. The Heiltsuk *d* is not the same as in English. It is pronounced without a "buzz" in the throat.

The mark *'* is called "high tone sign" and indicates pronunciation with high tone. This high tone sign is only used in the letters *é*, *í*, *ú* and a few others. The letters *a*, *i*, *u*, which lack the high tone sign, are to be pronounced with low tone.

2. Commands

In English when you want somebody to pull, you give him the command "Pull!". When you want him to row, you give him the command "Row!".

In Heiltsuk commands can be given in several ways, one of which is as simple as in English. To give the command "Pull!", you can say:

wáta !

To give more emphasis to this command "Pull!", you can put the word *awá* before *wáta*. Thus, you can say "Awá! wáta!" or "Awá, wáta!".

3. The word awá by itself

By itself, the word awá means "do" or "let it be", "let it happen". Also, when you hand something over to somebody, you can say "Awá!", which then means "Here you are!".

Awá is used very frequently in Heiltsuk, but many speakers do not pronounce it fully and reduce it to a sound resembling the underlined part of the English word "door".

Exercise 1 Use the following words to give commands:

1. dápá
2. yápa
3. ása
4. líta
5. núsá
6. úta

Exercise 2 Say and write the following commands in Heiltsuk:

1. Pull!
2. Pierce!
3. Tell a story!
4. Send somebody!
5. Search!

LESSON 2

I, you

Words

gváda	"quarter (i.e. the coin)"
gvúta	"to pile up things"
sgvúná	"schooner"
gvúgví	"leg"

Hints for the pronunciation:

The two letters *gv* represent one sound only, just as the two letters *ch* of the English word "cheese" also represent one single sound only. The sound of *gv* is somewhere between that of the *g* in the English word "good" and the *gu* of the English words "quarter" and "quill".

The letter *v* also occurs in letter combinations other than *gv*, and all these letter combinations are pronounced with the lips rounded. Therefore this letter *v* is called "rounding sign".

Watch the two high tones in the words *sgvúná* and *gvúgví*.

2. I

When in English you say "I pull", you use two separate words, "I" and "pull". But when you want to say "I pull" in Heiltsuk, you use only one word that begins in the same manner as *wáta*, namely the word

wátánúgva

Remark 1

Watch the vowel after the *t* of *wátánúgva*. In *wáta* you have a "low tone vowel" after the *t*, namely the vowel *a*. In *wátánúgva* this low tone vowel *a* has changed into a "high tone vowel", namely *á*. Altogether, there are three high tone vowels in *wátánúgva*. Make sure that you pronounce all three high tone vowels equally clearly, and that you do not make the mistake of pronouncing either the first or the last of the row of high tone vowels clearer than the other ones.

Remark 2

Wátánúgva does not always mean "I pull". When asked what he was doing yesterday, a person could for instance answer: "Wátánúgva!". In such a case, wátánúgva means "I pulled" or even "I was pulling", not "I pull".

Exercise Translate into Heiltsuk:

1. I dive for something.
2. I tow in.
3. I send somebody.
4. I tell a story.
5. I row.

3. You

"You pull" (or, sometimes, "You pulled") is:

wátesu

Observe again the high tone of the vowel after the t . Wátesu can be used both when you talk to one person and when you talk to a group of two or more people.

Exercise 1 Pronounce and translate into English:

1. Dápásu.
2. Yápásu.
3. Gvútánúgva.
4. Lításu.

Exercise 2 Translate into Heiltsuk:

1. You dive for something.
2. I search.
3. You pierce.
4. You tell a story.
5. You send somebody.

Remark

When you want to write á , í , ú as capital letters, you do as follows:

"A" , "I" , "U"

Thus, when you want to write a capital letter at the beginning of ásánúgva "I am longlining for halibut", you write: "Asánúgva" .

LESSON 3

The one (ones) here with me;
The one (ones) that was (were) here a while ago

1. Words

bíka "to light with a match"
kúsa "to scrape; to shave"

Hints for the pronunciation:

The Heiltsuk b is pronounced without a "buzz" in the throat.

The Heiltsuk k has a "built-in" y-sound and is always pronounced with great force. Often k causes á and a to sound a bit like the underlined part of the English word "man", or even the word "let".

Exercise Pronounce and translate:

1. Bíkáeu. 2. Kúsánúgva. 3. Bíkánígva. 4. Kísásu.

2. He, she, it, they here with me; The one(s) here with me

In English, when a man pulls you say "He pulls", when a woman pulls you say "She pulls", when for instance an engine pulls you say "It pulls".

In Heiltsuk you can use the same word no matter whether it is a man, a woman, or an engine that pulls. But it does make a difference in Heiltsuk whether you are talking about pulling done by a man, woman, animal, or thing that is somewhere close to yourself, somewhere close to the one you are talking to, or close to neither but somewhere in the distance. In each of these three cases you say something different. You also say something different when you are talking about the pulling of something or somebody that was with you but left you a while ago.

Look at the following word:

wáták

wáták is used when you talk about the pulling of something or somebody near yourself. When you happen to know who or what exactly is pulling, you can translate wáták as: "He here pulls", "She here pulls", or

"It here pulls", as the case demands. When you do not know exactly who is pulling, it is safer to translate wáták as just "The one here with me pulls".

Wáták can also be used when the one near yourself did the pulling in the past, yesterday for instance. In that case wáták means: "The one here with me pulled" instead of "The one here pulls".

Also, wáták can be used both when it is one person or thing that pulls or pulled, and when it is a group.

3. The one(s) that was (were) here a while ago

Now look at the next word:

wátáki

Wátáki means "The one that was here a while ago pulls" or "The one that was here a while ago pulled", depending on what situation you are talking about. Wátáki can also be used when you talk about more than one person or thing that was with you.

Exercise 1 Pronounce and translate:

1. Bíkák.
2. Dáráki.
3. 'Utáki.
4. Wátáki.
5. 'Asák.
6. Núsáki.
7. Lúsáki.

Exercise 2 Translate into Héiltsuk:

1. The one here with me pierced.
2. The ones that were here with me a while ago are longlining for halibut.
3. The ones here with me tow in.
4. I light with a match.
5. You search.
6. We are here with me searches.
7. The ones here with pile up things.
8. The one that was here a moment ago sent somebody.
9. The one here with me rows.

The one(s) there with you :
The one(s) over there

4. Nouns

sip̓	"to pinch"	hada	"to count, to tally"
Haidə	"Haida"	haita	"to leave"
		husdi, i	"Haustee" (a friendly name)

Rules for the pronunciation:

The vowel combination ai represents a sound resembling the underlined part of the English words "hail", "mail". Often the Heiltsuk ai begins with a sound like the underlined past of English "father" which would then immediately merges with the sound of English "hail", "mail". Please forget, however, that Heiltsuk ai has high tone.

There is also a Heiltsuk vowel combination aī, which has low tone, but you will rarely come across it.

The Heiltsuk vowel combination aū, with high tone, has a sound that lies somewhere between the oū of the English word "house" and the ō of the English words "so", "home". As shown by the name of aseiā, there is also a vowel combination aū with low tone. This combination too is relatively rare.

Exercise: Pronounce and translate:

1. Aip̓id̓geas. 2. Hadišdi. 3. Haít̓au. 4. Haít̓ek̓i.

5. Verbs

xvó̄t̓a	"to guess"	xv̓as̓c	"to be frightened, to be afraid (low tone)"
xv̓ita	"to tie up with a pole"	háave	"to say (lowered), to demand (for attention)"
xv̓esa	"to get ready"	lúava	"to roll"

Rules for the pronunciation:

ENGLISH: THE VOWELS ARE CONSIDERED AS LOW TONES IN HEILTSUK.

The letter combination **xv** is used. They are pronounced with the lips rounded. To pronounce **xv**, start saying an English **f**. Then say this **f** while rounding the lips as for whistling. Then, while pronouncing this rounded **f**, raise the middle of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth until only a narrow opening is left for your breath to pass through, but keep the tip of your tongue down. This should produce **xv**.

When you have mastered the pronunciation of **xv**, stick a pencil far in your mouth and try to say this same **xv** while pressing the tongue down with the pencil. This should produce **XV**.

The mark ***** in the letter combination **XV** is called "back sign" because it indicates pronunciation in the back of the mouth.

Exercise Pronounce and translate the following words. Watch the placing of the back sign before the capital letter.

1. **Xvásák.**
2. **Xvitásm.**
3. **Xvitámigva.**
4. **Xvásáki.**
5. **Xvásáki.**
6. **Lúxvák.**

3. The one(s) here (there) with you

You now know the meaning of **wáták** and **wátáki**. But suppose now you want to talk about the pulling done by a man, woman, or engine that neither are nor were near yourself, but that are fairly close to the person you are talking to. You would then assume that this person you are talking to has noticed who or what is pulling.

In that case you say one of two things:

wátáu	or	wátáúv
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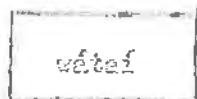
wátáu and **wátáúv** indeed mean: "The one there with you pulls". Or, when you yourself and the one you are talking to are standing or sitting close together, **wátáu** and **wátáúv** mean: "The one here with you pulls".

Like **wátámigva**, **wátáu**, **wáták**, **wátáki**, the words **wátáu** and **wátáúv** can be used when the pulling took place in the past (say, yesterday). Depending on the situation, **wátáu** and **wátáúv** can therefore also mean: "The one there with you (or: here with you) pulled".

wátáu and **wátáúv** can also be used when the pulling is or was done by a group.

• Wétef / over there

When the person or thing that does or did the pulling is neither close to yourself nor close to the listener, you say



Wétef translates as "The one over there pulls (or: pulled)" or simply "The one there pulls (pulled)". Thus, wétef is less specific in meaning than for instance wátók, wátóki, or wátóé and wátóúk. When you are not certain whether the person or thing that pulls could be called close to either yourself or your listener, use wétef.

Exercise 1 Pronounce and translate:

1. Dápaú.
2. 'Aseúk.
3. Dásai.
4. Gvútaúk.
5. 'Utef.
6. Xvásadúk.
7. "Xvásacéy.

Exercise 2 Translate into English:

1. The one there pinches.
2. The one here with me tips up with a pole.
3. The ones there with you get ready.
4. The ones over there counted.
5. The one that was here a while ago left.
6. The ones there guessed.
7. The one there with you counts.
8. The one there with you lights with a candle.
9. The ones that were here a while ago tell a story.
10. The one there with you shaves.
11. The one there piles up things.
12. The one here with me tells a story.
13. The one over there swells up.
14. The one here with you searches.

Commands (2)

The verb "होना" (हो) here with me, here (there) with you, or away there

1. होना

हो	"to push with the hands; to push the cars"
होना	"to pour liquid; to spill liquid"
होना	"to have a don't chain"
होना	"to dig"
होना	"cry"
होना	"to hop"

Note for the pronunciation:

The two letters 'o' of the word होना are indeed pronounced as two separate sounds. You pronounce a loud Hoh-tault 'o' (with the "built-in" breath at the end) and immediately after this is the "click" of the letter 'o'.

The letter 'o', however, represents a single sound. This is called by both a "built-in" hoice and a "built-in" b-round, i.e. it is b-round even at the end and after the hoice.

So, however, 'o' is formed in the same way as the Hoh-tault 'o', i.e. it is also a "built-in" b-round.

Meaning - Pronounce and translate:

1. छिन्नि. 2. छेदकि. 3. वितरिपा. 4. छानि. 5. छान्हा. 6. छोगा.

2. छोड़ना

छोड़ना	"to pack"
छोड़ना	"quit"
छोड़ना	"to distribute gifts (as at a function)"
छोड़ना	"phosphorescence, fluorescence"

Note for the pronunciation:

Take the last part 'ना'; it has a "double-o" sound. It is the 'o'

resembles the end part of a Heiltsuk *k* when this consonant is pronounced with extra force and held for a while. Thus, *x* is formed by raising the middle of the tongue towards the front and upper part of the roof of the mouth. But instead of touching the roof of the mouth, as you do with *k*, you just leave a narrow opening between the tongue and the roof of the mouth for your breath to pass through. The friction of the breath with the narrow passage should produce *x*.

Exactly like *k* (see lesson 5), the consonant *x* may cause a slight difference of pronunciation of the high tone vowel *a* and the low tone vowel *a*.

3. Commands (2)

In lesson 1 you have learned two ways of giving a command. Here is a third way. In Heiltsuk you can also give the command "Pull!" by saying:

Wátaxs!

Note that in Wátaxs! you have a low tone vowel *a* after the *t*, just as in wáta -.

To emphasize that you really mean business with your command, you can combine wátaxs! with the word awá, which gives "Awá; Wátaxs!" or "Awá, wátaxs!", meaning "Do pull!".

Further, instead of saying "Wátaxs!" you can say a slightly longer word:

Wátaxei!

This command can also be made more emphatic by using awá: "Awá! Wátaxs!" or "Awá, wátaxs!" ; "Do pull!"

Exercise 1 Pronounce and translate:

1. Gvátxas! 2. Awá, xéatl 3. Xvásen! 4. Hútaxs! 5. Xétxas!

Exercise 2 Make commands using the following words. For each word, use all possibilities.

1. Digi! 2. Do pour liquid! 3. Tip up with a pole! 4. Distribute gifts!
5. Do shave! 6. Hop! 7. Pinch!

4. The invisible one(s) here with me

When you want to express that somebody or something pulls or pushes

while you only know but cannot yourself actually see this somebody or something you are talking about, you use a special variation of wétk , namely either the word

wátake

or

wátáxc

The final c in these two words then emphasizes that you are talking about something that is invisible to you. It does not matter whether you say wátake or wátáxc .

3. The invisible one(s) here (there) with you

In the same way, when you only know but cannot see that the one that pulls or pulled is close to the listener, you say:

wétaúkvc

Thus, you add the "invisibility indicator" -c to wétaúk . It is not possible to add this invisibility indicator to just wétaú .

4. The invisible one(s) there

Finally, you can add the invisibility indicator -c to wétaí , which gives

wátaíc

Exercise 1 Pronounce and translate:

1. Gvítáúkvc.
2. "Xvásaič.
3. Xvásaič.
4. Yášau.
5. Xátkáúkvc.
6. Xvítáki.
7. Aípake.
8. Aípaxei.
9. Haftaúkvc.
10. Xvítáko.
11. Záséki.
12. Cášaič.
13. 'Utáko.

Remark

Because of their "built-in" y-sound, both k and x not only cause i and e to sound slightly differently, but also ai and au . These two vowel combinations ai and au then begin with a sound resembling the underlined part of English "bet", "let". Examples:

14. Bikáúkvc.
15. Yášaukvc.
16. Cášaukvc.

Exercise 2 Translate into English:

1. The one there with you (but I cannot see him) digs.
2. The one that was here a while ago hops.
3. Light with a match!
4. The ones here with me (but I cannot see them) scrape.
5. The ones there now,

LESSON 6

I, you, ^I2-3^{VII} with words of the type tsá

1. Words

žvtá	"to cut with a knife"	gála	"first; ahead (of others); before others"
kpá	"to tuck; to button up"	gizút	"to place something onto a flat surface (such as a table)"
cká	"to knead (e.g. bladder); to rub (e.g. laundry over a washboard)"	gáyálas	"cause or reason that something happens"
xsá	"to dissolve"		
ská	"to spear"		
		kvása	"to trample"
		kvíkva	"to whistle on the fingers"
		zíkva	"to rotate; engine; motor"
		kvú:va	"hot; warm"

Hints for the pronunciation:

Like the word tsá that you have learned in lesson 5, žvtá , kpá , oká , xsá , and ská consist of two consonants without any vowel between them, and the high tone vowel á after these consonants.

The Heiltsuk letter g is pronounced different from English. It has the same "built-in" y-sound as k and x , and it therefore often causes the same change of pronunciation of á , a , au , au (see lesson 5 and especially the remark in part 6 of this lesson). The Heiltsuk g is pronounced without a "buzz" in the throat.

As indicated by the presence of the rounding sign in the letter combination, the Heiltsuk kv is pronounced with the lips rounded. To pronounce kv , put the mouth in the same position as for gv , but this time force the breath out with great pressure.

2. The meaning of the symbols ^I2-3^{VII}

There are 7 different ways of saying that something or somebody other than yourself or your listener pulls. Let us now set these 7 ways together in a list and give them special names to make it easier to discuss them.

3^I	wáták
3^{II}	wátákc
3^{III}	wátaú($\check{x}v$)
3^{IV}	wátaú <small>$\check{x}vc$</small>
3^V	wátai
3^{VI}	wátalc
3^{VII}	wátáki

Thus, 3^I means "the one(s) here with me", 3^{II} means "the invisible one(s) here with me", 3^{III} means "the one(s) here (or: there) with you", and so on. 3^{VII} means "the one(s) that was (were) here with me a while ago". The figure "3" is an abbreviation of "third person", while "third person" is just a technical term for "person, animal, or thing talked about".

For the sake of convenience we shall from now on make no further special mention of the fact that instead of wátákc you can also say wátáxe. Nevertheless, always be prepared for the possibility that somebody changes the k before the "invisibility indicator" -c into a x.

The brackets around the $\check{x}v$ in wátaú($\check{x}v$) obviously indicate that this $\check{x}v$ need not necessarily be added to wátaú and similar words.

3. The use of tsá etc.

The following two lists show that with tsá (and then of course also with similar words, such as $\check{x}vtá$), you can do the same as with wátá :

3^I	wétnágva	tsánágva
3^{II}	wétásu	tsásu
3^{III}	wáták	tsák
3^{IV}	wátákc	tsákc
3^{V}	wátaú($\check{x}v$)	teau($\check{x}v$)
3^{VI}	wátaú <small>$\check{x}vc$</small>	tsau <small>$\check{x}vc$</small>
3^V	wátai	tsai
3^{VII}	wátalc	tsaíc

Also, to wátaxi corresponds tsáxe "Push!" ; to wátaxai

Exercise 1 Pronounce and translate:

1. Kvíkvénúgva .
2. Zíkváki (2 translations!) 3. Kvásásu .
4. Kpaic .
5. "Xvtaúkvc .
6. Xsaic.
7. Gvútáki.
8. "Xvásáko.
9. Ckaú .
10. Xvásánúgva .
11. Kpánúgva.
12. Ckáksi!

Exercise 2 Translate into Heiltsuk:

1. Cut with a knife!
2. I am hot.
3. The ones here with me trample.
4. The ones there with you speared.
5. The one there gets ready.
6. The one there with you is infested with maggots.

LESSON 7

Words Indicating Properties, Things, Situations

1. Words

qvíqva	"to wriggle; to loosen something stuck into the ground by wriggling"
líqva	"to fold"
dúqva	"to look for something"
gvísa	"to cook smoked salmon without soaking"
gvúvva	"lean; slim; slender; skinny"
qvínuqv	"swan"
qvívalis	"male sawbill duck"

Hints for the pronunciation:

To pronounce **qv**, stick a pencil fairly far into your mouth, then try to say **kv** while pressing the tongue down with the pencil. This should result in the harsh sound of **qv**. Practice with the pencil until the muscles of your mouth have grown used to producing **qv**.

To pronounce **gv**, use the pencil again and try to say **gv**. This should result in the sound of **gv**. Never forget to write the back sign or **ḡv**.

2. To be ... ; To be a ... ; Be ... ; Be a ... ?

In English you can say "I pull", "You pull", "The one here with me pulls", etc. But you cannot say "I hot", "You hot", "The one here with me heats". It is now necessary to insert the words "am", "are", "is" and say "I am hot", "You are hot", "The one here with me is hot", etc.

In Heiltsuk nothing like this insertion is necessary. The word for "hot" is **kvúvva**, and "I am hot" is just **kvúvvanúgva**. "You are hot" is **kvúvvané**; "The one here with me is hot" is **kvúvvaní**.

Similarly, when you mean to talk about a rib in your body, all you have to say is **wíkák** "The one here with me is a rib". There is in Heiltsuk nothing like the two English words "is a" in "The one here with me is a rib".

Finally, when a word indicates a property, you can in English use this word as a sentence by putting the word "be" before it. Thus, in English you

say: "Be skinny!". But in Heiltsuk you just say: "Gvū̄vaxs!" or "Gvū̄vaxsi! Instead of "Gvū̄vaxs!" or "Gvū̄vaxsi", you could also say "Awá! "Gvū̄vaxs!" .

Exercise 1 Pronounce and translate:

1. Kvíkvai.
2. Qvíqvaí .
3. Dúqvéki.
4. "Gvísáki.
5. "Gvū̄vásu.
6. Líqvaú̄vce.
7. Bixai .
8. Awá, dúqvaxsi!

Exercise 2. Translate into Heiltsuk:

1. The one there with you is a rib.
2. The one here with me is hot.
3. I am dry.
4. The ones that were here a while ago are skinny.
5. Do wriggle!

LESSON 8

I, you, ^{I-3 VII} with words of the type blá :
The words ák and gfk

1. Words

slá	"to drill"
pná	"to fill a bottle"
blá	"to forbid"
dná	"to pull; to haul"
zmá	"to inter; to cover with soil"
mlá	"to twist cedar bark rope"

Hints for the pronunciation:

Like words of the type tsá , the above words consist of two consonants followed by the high tone vowel á . But there is a difference. In tsá , kvitá , and so on, the first two consonants are linked together without further ado. In the above words, however, a sound resembling the underlined part of the English words "above", "along" enters between the two consonants.

This sound is called "echo" and can practically always be expected before l , n , m when these three consonants are not preceded by a vowel, but by some other consonant. That is to say, the echo must be pronounced before l , n , m when the consonant that precedes is "soft" (as for instance the b of blá , the d of dná , or the z of zmá), and also when the consonant that precedes is a "buzzing sound" such as l , n , m themselves. To help you remember to pronounce the echo before l , n , m , the mark „ is written under the soft consonant or buzzing sound that must be pronounced with an echo. On the other hand, the echo may (but need not) be pronounced when l , n , m are preceded by s or by the "hard" consonants p , t , c . Indeed, after the "hiss" of s , and also after p , t , c with their strong built-in h-sound at the end, the echo may be absent or no more than a "pause" of the voice. That is why in slá and pná the mark „ has been written between brackets.

2. Words

blé "to crawl; to go on all fours"

blé "to procure money for a person to buy something"

Notes on pronunciation:

The above forms are of the same type as blé, pod, etc., and because of this they are somewhat (since you do not breathe out loudly when pronouncing) like words just pronounced between this e and a following i, u, o, etc. The sole real sound is the e! - you have heard it for instance in , but because e has a "built-in" y-sound, the echo usually emphasizes the underlined part of the English words "bit", "pit". This echo is indicated by a special mark, namely : .

On another note, e, i, a may occur after other consonants with a "built-in" y-sound, such as t, d, k, g and b. You then may or may not hear the echo marked there too when you have put between brackets in words such as the following:

bil "eyen (acid of the eyes); to have the eyes dry"

bil "noseek"

bil "having a big belly"

A good example is the following well-known word:

ngilim 1. little hills, village

2. creek & waterfall south of Bella Bella village

Notes

blé	"to crawl"	blé	"to buy (a donkey)"
bil	"over yonder"	bil	"to sink"

Notes on pronunciation:

When a vowel is preceded by the letter m, n, or l, only the "soft" consonant is heard. In an oral pitch register, when l, n, or m precede a vowel, they are by themselves, the following being pronounced,

but is occasionally absent.

After *w* or *gv* and, when present, also after *kv* or *xv*, the echo now has a sound that lies somewhere between the sound of the underlined part of English "about", "along" on the one hand, and the sound of the underlined part of English "wolf", "full" on the other. The sound of this echo is indicated with the mark *,* under the letter that must or may be pronounced with an echo.

After *gv*, and, when present, also after *qv* or *xv* the echo usually sounds more like the underlined part of English "door". Nevertheless, this slightly "darker" echo is also indicated with the mark *,*. Obviously, this darkening of the echo is because *gv*, *qv*, and *xv* are pronounced back in the mouth.

Whenever in this course a word is introduced with *l*, *n*, or *m* preceded by a consonant, the optional or obligatory echo of this consonant will be indicated by an unbracketed or a bracketed mark, respectively. However, precisely because you can expect an echo every time you see a consonant followed by *l*, *n*, *m*, the mark will be omitted as soon as the word in question is used in exercises.

4. The use of *blá* and similar words

"I push" is *teánúgva*. But "I forbid" is *blánugva*, with a low-toned *u* after the consonant *n*. For the rest the word *blá* behaves like *tsá*. Here is a comparison between what you can do with *tsá* and with *blá*. Of course, just as *tsá* is here used as an example of how to use words such as *Ívtá*, *ské*, etc., so also is *blá* here used as an example of what you can do with *slá*, *glá*, *wlá*, *gvná*, etc.

	<i>teánúgva</i>	<i>blánugva</i>		<i>tsáis</i>	<i>blás</i>
<i>3^I</i>	<i>tsásu</i>	<i>blásu</i>		<i>tsáxi</i>	<i>blásxi</i>
<i>3^{II}</i>	<i>tsák</i>	<i>blák</i>			
<i>3^{III}</i>	<i>tsáic</i>	<i>bláic</i>			
<i>3^{IV}</i>	<i>tsáí(xv)</i>	<i>bláí(xv)</i>			
<i>3^V</i>	<i>tsáíxvo</i>	<i>bláíxvo</i>			
<i>3^{VI}</i>	<i>tsái</i>	<i>blái</i>			
<i>3^{VII}</i>	<i>tsaíc</i>	<i>blaíc</i>			
	<i>tsáki</i>	<i>bláki</i>			

Exercise Pronounce and translate into English:

1. *Mladív*.
2. *Blaic*.
3. *Gláki*.
4. *Wláko*.
5. *Gvnáugva*.
6. *Gnásu*.
7. *tsaf*.
8. *Wláksi*.

5. The words gík and ák

a. The word gík means "tooth, teeth". Although it ends with a consonant instead of with a vowel, you can use gík in the same manner as xáka "rib". Thus, just as "The one here is a rib" translates as xákák, "The one here is a tooth" translates as gíkk. The only difference is that you now need not bother with any change of low a into high á. There just is no vowel at all at the end of gík.

However, gík does have a peculiarity. Look at the following list of ways of using gík (and learn them by heart).

gík ^I	gíkk
gík ^{II}	gíkko
gík ^{III}	sigú(xv)
gík ^{IV}	sigúxvc
gík ^V	sigi
gík ^{VI}	sigic
gík ^{VII}	gikkí

As you see, as soon as a vowel is added after the final "hard" consonant k of gík, this k turns into the "soft" consonant g.

b. Another word that turns its final k into g when a vowel is added, and that also does this before l, n, m, is the word ák. "Ak means "all".

Now, when in English you say "The ones here with me are all dry", the word "all" can mean two things: "all of them" or "completely", "entirely". Thus, "The ones here with me are all dry" could mean "The ones here with me are completely dry", but also "The ones here with me are all of them dry" or "All the ones here with me are dry", or "Everything (every thing, everybody, each one) here with me is dry".

The Keilteuk word ák has this same double meaning. Here follows an example of how you can use ák. Watch the gík^I item, however. For whatever the final k of a gík^I word is followed by another word, as is the case here, principally all speakers change this final k into i.

	ágnigva cúsa	"I am all dry" (i.e. "I am entirely dry")
	áksú cúsa	"You are all dry" (i.e. "You are entirely dry" or "All of you are dry")
3 ^I	áix cúsa	"The ones here with me are all dry" (i.e. "The ones here with me are entirely dry" or "All the ones here with me are dry")
3 ^{II}	ákkó cúsa	"The invisible ones here with me are all dry" (similarly)
3 ^{III}	ágú(ív) cúsa	"The ones here (there) with you are all dry" (similarly)
3 ^{IV}	ágúívó cúsa	"The invisible ones here (there) with you are all dry" (similarly)
3 ^V	ágí cúsa	"The ones there are all dry" (similarly)
3 ^{VI}	ágío cúsa	"The invisible ones there are all dry" (similarly)
3 ^{VII}	ákkí cúsa	"The ones that were here with me a while ago are (were) all dry" (similarly)

Exercise 1 Pronounce and translate:

1. 'Agí.
2. 'Agúív gík.
3. 'Agnigva zása.
4. 'Agío dásá.
5. 'Aksú zmá.
6. 'Akkí žvná.
7. 'Aix zíkva (2 translations)

Exercise 2 Translate into Heiltsuk:

1. The ones over there are all teeth.
2. Each one here with me pulls.
3. Everyone there with you pulls.
4. All the ones that were here a while ago knead bladder.
5. Everything there is an engine.
6. All here with me is money.
7. You are all skinny.
8. I am completely warm.
9. Each one there with you wriggles.

LESSON 9

Words of the type wata with el, en, em instead of a, i

La Norda

séms	"mouth"
pénca	"blister"
wíson	"male; man"
yábem	"person sent"
yáden	"rattle"
délxa	"to have a white eruption of the skin (as after wearing rubber gloves)"
démkva	"to bend the arm(s) or knee(s)"

Hints for the pronunciation:

In addition to á, í, ú, Heiltsuk has three high tone vowels that are written with two letters, namely él, én, ém. Similarly, in addition to the low tone vowels a, i, u there are the low tone vowels el, en, em.

The letter é in él, én, ém is called "high tone carrier". The letter e, on the other hand, is called "low tone carrier". Do not confuse the bare high tone sign (i.e. the mark ') and the high tone carrier. The high tone carrier is the whole of é, including the high tone sign.

Nor should you confuse either the high tone carrier or the low tone carrier with the English letter e in for instance the word "let". By themselves, the Heiltsuk high tone carrier and low tone carrier do not indicate any particular sound beside just high and low tone, respectively. Instead, the pronunciation of the vowels él, én, ém, el, en, em is always a matter of looking at the sound that precedes these vowels.

For instance, the ém in séms, the em in wísem, and the én in pénca are pronounced "through the nose". You hear something like a long and deep m-sound or n-sound, and you could compare the én of pénca with the final part of English "button".

But as illustrated by yábem, yáden, délx, and démkva, after Heiltsuk "soft" consonants such as b, d, z (but also after "buzzing sounds" such as t, n, m), the sound of él, én, ém, el, en, em resembles the final part of English "Jadle", "heaven", "bottom".

2. Words

xénca	"to inhale; to breathe through the nose"
kélxa	"to leak"
kénoa	"to loathe"
gélt	"long; tall"

Hints for the pronunciation:

x , k , and g have a "built-in" y-sound. When pronounced properly, they therefore automatically cause él , én , ém and el , en , em to begin to sound as if they contained the underlined part of the English words "bit"; "sit".

3. Words

xvélta	"to burn something"	ívélzus	"tomcod"
záxven	"ooligan"	ívélqva	"to sharpen with a file"
kvéncs	"to bake bread; poultice"	qvélqva	"to wrench; to wriggle"
		xvémta	"to pump; pump"
		sagvém	"hair seal"
		yágvem	"gift(s) received (as at a potlatch)"

Hints for the pronunciation:

Consonants that are written with the rounding sign, for instance xv , hv , gv , ív , qv , īv , and also the "buzzing sound" w , cause the vowels él , én , el , and en to sound as if they contained the underlined part of the English words "full" and "wolf". Also, because the sound of ív , qv , and īv is formed in the back of the mouth, these consonants may even cause the sound of él , én , el , and en to resemble the underlined part of English "oor".

The "buzzing sound" w and consonants written with the rounding sign may have similar effects on the pronunciation of ém and em , but in the pronunciation of careful speakers they all cause én , em to resemble the underlined part of English "oot" .

4. The use of sénus and similar words

Except for sénus , gélt , ívélzus , and sagvém , all of the above mentioned words are of the same type as wáta . To make this clear, let us list the possessives

words in the following way:

consonant	high tone vowel	low tone vowel	consonant	low tone vowel
w	á	t	a	
p	én	c	a	
w	f	s	em	
y	á	b	em	
y	á	d	en	
d	él	x	a	
d	ém	kv	a	
x	én	c	a	
k	él	x	a	
k	én	o	a	
xv	él	t	a	
z	á	xv	en	
kv	én	c	a	
kv	él	qv	a	
qv	él	qv	a	
xv	ém	t	a	
y	á	gv	em	

This list can be completed with many other words already used in the preceding lessons, such as núsa , púsa , and so on.

Thus, just as wáta changes wátáau , wáták , etc. dénkva changes into dénkvánígva , dénkváeu , dénkvkík etc. Similarly, a word ending with a low tone vowel other than a , such as for instance the word wísem , behaves like wáta . Wísem changes into wísemnígva , wíseméu , and wísemk .

There is however one peculiarity with words like wísem . As shown by the following comparison between the behaviour of wátn and wísem , although

wáta gives wátaú(xv), wátaúvce , wátaí , wátaic, the word wísem gives wísmú(xv), wísmúvce, wísmí , wísmic::

wáta	wísem
wátanúgva	wísemnúgva
wátasu	wísemusu
wáták	wísemk
wátakc	wísemkc
wátaú(xv)	wísmú(xv)
wátaúvce	wísmúvce
wátaí	wísmí
wátaic	wísmic
wátaki	wísemki

wátaxs!	wísemxs!
wítaxsii!	wísemxsii!

This peculiarity of wísem and similar words stems from the following rule:

The vowels él , én , ém , and el , en , em can never be followed by another vowel.

Exercise 1 Pronounce and translate:

1. Péncái.
2. Délxauiv.
3. 'Akx yábem.
4. Kéncásu.
5. 'Agúvce zéxren.
6. Xvémtáko.(2 translations)
7. 'Aksú qvélqva.
8. Kéixáñ.
9. 'Agi žvélzus.
10. Yádnája.
11. Záxvní .
12. Yábénnúgva.
13. Awá, zéncaszii!
14. Awé! wísemxsii!

Exercise 2 Translate into Heiltsuk:

1. All of you are males.
2. The one there with you (but I do not see it) is a rattle.
3. The one over there is an ooligan.
4. The one here ^{With} me loathes.
5. You pumped.
6. The one that was here a while ago pumped.
7. The one there with you is the person sent.
8. The ones over there are gifts received.
9. The ones here with me all leak.
10. The one that was here a while ago makes bread.
11. The one there with you is a rattle.

Warning:

There are words that are not of the same type as *váta*, but that nevertheless behave in the same way. Some of these words you already know, namely *sí*, *ítu*, *vte*, *aipa*, *haíes*, *hafta*.

On the other hand, there are words that seem to be of the same type as *váta*, but that nevertheless do not behave in the same way. Examples are *dála*, *svála*, *búla*. Such exceptions will be discussed in the course of the lessons to follow.

LESSON 10

We I

The Indefinite Tense:

The use of the word *lhañca*.

I. Words

lháxva	"to tighten; to wind up (for instance a watch)"	xáa	"to go bad"; "to be rotting"
lhénpa	"soft"	gfixe	"to grind"
lhéntz	"to blow the nose"	kixá	"to saw"
lhéñçrt ot	{ "salal bush"	xaá	"little; few"
lhéñçrt ots		xlá	"to bail (out) a boat"
aéncia	"to move little by little (as a person who wants to move his chair forward or sideways without standing up from the chair); to move something little by little (for instance chessmen); to play chess; to play checkers"		
aéltz	"to kill"		
lhacéuca	"yesterday"		
aélvra	"to bleed"		
huémcu	"to eat"		

Rules for the Subvocalic Signs

To pronounced the letter combination **lh**, whisper the English word "glance", roll the **l** a while and press the tongue upward a bit, so that there is only a narrow opening at the ridge of the tongue for your breath to go through. The vibration of your breath with this narrow opening will produce **lh**.

After **lh**, the vowels **éi**, **én**, **ém**, **el**, **on**, **en** are uttered "through the nose", and also after **s**, **sh**, **t**, **d**. Because **lh** is the soft sign, **i**, **n**, **en** to the right an echo may but need not be elongated.

To pronounced **é**, stick a pencil far into your mouth and try to roll the tongue down with the pencil. This would produce **é**. Never forget the base sign in **é**.

which is also formed by a , a , or a , and followed by a . You may have heard which resembles the underlined part of English "f^{ath}er", "father". This echo is indicated by the mark _ under the letter ī . Again, this mark is only an aid to memory and will not be written when the words Íná and Ílá are used in exercises.

The vowel combinations aēl , aēn , and aēl , aēn begin with a sound resembling the underlined part of English "hull", "cun". The vowel combinations vēm and aēm , on the other hand, begin with a sound resembling the underlined part of English "father".

- We pull, we are men, we push, we forbid, etc.

To say "We pull", you have to make a choice between the words in heiltsut.

Suppose you are pulling a rope with a group of people, and some of these people say: "What the heck are we doing?". You then could say to these people:

wétaénu

wétaénu then not just means "We pull", but it moreover implies that the ones the ones you are talking to are themselves part of the "we".

Suppose now that somebody watches the pulling and says: "What are you people doing?". Then you say to this person (and not to the ones pulling along with you):

wétaéntkv

wétaéntkv does not just mean "We pull" either. Wétaéntkv also makes it clear that the ones you are talking to is not pulling himself ^{himself}, but an "outsider".

Let us from now on translate wétaénu as "We incl. pull" and wétaéntkv as excl. pull". "Incl." is then an abbreviation of "Inclusive the listener(s)", "Excl." is an abbreviation of "Exclusive the listener(s)".

What you can do with wétaénu you can also do with lítaénu, mætaénu, dítaénu, vataénu, etc. For instance, "We incl. bend our knees" is lítaéntkv ; "Excl. bend on, please" is lítaéntkvv.

"I'm not the only one" is lítaéntkv "We incl. are not the only ones"

From what you can learn from the wétaénu "we incl. pull" and wétaéntkv "we excl. pull" now, the lítaénu, mætaénu, etc. are used in the same way as the wétaénu, lítaénu can be changed into blaénu "we incl. forbid" and blaéntkv "we excl. forbid". Words such as dná , zmá , glá , ígná behave like blá

3. The word lhaéncá

The word lhaéncá can be used in the same way as English "yesterday". Thus, you could say wátémúgva lhaéncá, which means "I pulled yesterday". Wátaénc lhaéncá means "We^{incl.} pulled yesterday". Wlaf lhaéncá means "The ones over there arrested yesterday".

However, as pointed out in section 5 of lesson 8, the final -k of a 3^I word (such as ákk, or wáták) changes into x when another word follows. Therefore, "The one here with me pulled yesterday" is

Wátaák lhaéncá

Also, the final kv of for instance wátaéntkv turns into xv when another word follows. Thus, "We^{excl.} pulled yesterday" is

Wátaéntxv lhaéncá

4. The Indefinite Tense

Here is a list of what you can do with wáta, wísem, tsá, blé, and words similar to them. Because the items of the list can be used both for talking about what is presently the case, and about what was the case in the past (say, yesterday), we say that the items of the list are in the "Indefinite Tense".

Indefinite Tense

wáta	wísem	tsá	blé
wátémúgva	wísemnúgva	tsémúgva	blámúgva
wátému	wísemu	tsému	blámu
3 ^I wáték *)	wísemk *)	tsák *)	blík *)
3 ^{II} wátákk	wísemks	tsákk	blákk
3 ^{III} wátáku(Hv)	wísemu(Hv)	tsáu(Hv)	bláu(Hv)
3 ^{IV} wátákkv	wísemkvv	tsáukvv	bláukvv
3 ^V wátái	wísmái	tsái	blái
3 ^{VI} wátáfo	wísmáfo	tsáfo	bláfo
3 ^{VII} wátáki	wísemki	tsáki	bláki
wátáénc	wíseménc	tsáénc	bláénc
wátaéntkv **)	wíseméntkv **)	tsáéntkv **)	bláéntkv **)

*) Final k changes into x when another word follows.

**) Final kv changes into xv when another word follows.

wisémnúgva, *wisémusu* etc. have been listed separately to bring out the spelling peculiarity of 3^{III} *wismú(xv)*, 3^{IV} *wismúxve*, 3^V *wismi*, 3^{VI} *wismic*, *wiseméno*, and *wisméntkv*. For the rest, *wisem* and the words *wisémnúgva*, *wisémusu*, etc. are quite similar to *wáta*, *wátanúgva*, etc. If there is anything unclear about this, study lesson 9 again.

5. *Agénc*, *Agéntkv*

"We^{incl.} are all" is *ágénc*; "We^{excl.} are all" is *ágéntkv*. "We^{excl.} are all dry", then, is *ágéntkv cúsa*, because the *xv* of *ágéntkv* changes into *xv* when another word follows.

Do not forget that Heiltsuk *ák* and the words made on the basis of *ák* have the same "double meaning" as English "all". Thus, "*Agénc cúsa*" can be translated as "We^{incl.} are entirely dry" or as "All of us^{incl.} are dry". Instead of as "All of us^{incl.} are dry", you could translate as "Everyone of us^{incl.} is dry" or as "Each one of us^{incl.} is dry". Which translations should be given depends on the situation in which "*Agénc cúsa*" is said by somebody. When you do not know this situation, you translate "*Agénc cúsa* as: "We^{incl.} are all dry".

Finally, the word *ák* itself and *ágnúgva*, *áksú*, *ákk*, etc. are also in the Indefinite Tense and can be used to talk about what is presently the case, and about what was the case in the past (for instance yesterday). Thus, "*Agénc cúsa*" need not always mean "We^{incl.} are all dry". It can also mean "We^{incl.} were all dry". You could for instance say: "*Agénc cúsa lhaénta*", which then of course means "We^{incl.} were all dry yesterday".

Here is also a list of what you can do with *ák*. The word *cúsa* in the right column can of course be replaced by any other word.

Indefinite Tense	
<i>ák</i>	
<i>ágafíve</i>	<i>ágnúgva cúsa</i>
<i>áksú</i>	<i>áksú cúsa</i>
<i>ákk</i>	<i>ákk cúsa</i>
<i>áko</i>	<i>áko cúsa</i>
<i>ágú(xv)</i>	<i>ágú(xv) cúsa</i>
<i>ágútíve</i>	<i>ágútíve cúsa</i>
<i>ági</i>	<i>ági cúsa</i>
<i>ágié</i>	<i>ágié cúsa</i>
<i>ákkí</i>	<i>ákkí cúsa</i>
<i>ágénc</i>	<i>ágénc cúsa</i>
<i>ágéntkv</i>	<i>ágéntkv cúsa</i>

Exercise 1 Pronounce and translate:

1. Lhántsuúkv. 2. "Xásai lhaénca. 3. "Xvásai lhaénca. 4. Xvásai lhaéca. 5. "Aksí lhánpa. 6. "Xlásu lhaénc. 7. Aéncáki.
8. Náénsaéntxv lhaénc. 9. Gíxánúgv lhaénca. 10. 'Agú lhénéxt.
11. 'Aksí aélkve lhaénca. 12. "Gvnák lhaénca. 13. Dnaéntxv lhaénca.
14. Yágvnaú. 15. Zárvn ic. 16. Kélxák lhaénca. 17. 'Agéntxv lkúxva.
18. "Xvtéx lhaénca. 19. Qvélqvaéntxv lhaénca. 20. "Xvélqvaénc.
21. Qvíqváx lhaénca. 22. Yábméntxv lhaénca. 23. 'Agéntxv gélt.

Exercise 2 Translate into Heiltsuk:

1. Each one over there pumped yesterday. 2. We (but not you) loathe.
3. Each one of us^{excl.} cooked salmon without soaking yesterday.
4. We^{incl.} trample. 5. Everyone of us^{excl.} distributed gifts yesterday.
6. All the ones here with me had a dark skin yesterday. 7. All the ones that were here a while ago poured liquid yesterday. 8. The ones here with me all scrape. 9. We^{incl.} cut with a knife yesterday.

Remark

After x , k , and g , which all three have a "built-in" y-sound, the pronunciation of á , a , aú , au may change slightly (see lesson 5, the remark in section 4). x , k , and g may have a quite similar effect on the pronunciation of aél , aén , aém , and ael , en , em . These vowel combinations then begin with a sound resembling the underlined part of English "let", "bed". Watch therefore the pronunciation of the following words:

1. Díkádnkv. 2. Gíméntxv. 3. Sháénc. 4. Cá-céntxv. 5. Nélxáñv.

Transliterate these five words!

LESSON 11

The word *aik* and expressions of the type "I am a good woman"

1. Words

gézva	"to hang things over something (for instance over a line or a chair)"	qáka	"to cut off the head of a fish or an animal"
gáza	"to step"	náqa	"to drink"
		qmíkv	"seaweed pulverized and made crispy by heat"
		gném	"woman; wife; girl; female"
		glála	"to wait for something"
		gnála	"to bear something on one's arm"

Hints for the pronunciation:

To pronounce *g*, stick a pencil far into your mouth and try to say an English *k* while pressing the tongue down with the pencil. This should produce the sound of *g*. Never forget to write the back sign of *g*.

Like *b*, *d*, *z*, *g*, *gv*, and *gv*, the consonant *g* is a "soft" consonant. Therefore, when *g* is followed by *l*, *n*, or *m*, an echo must be pronounced. The sound of this echo is the same as after *x* (see lesson 10) and is therefore indicated with the mark .

The Hailtsuk *q* is an extremely harsh consonant that can best be described as a *g* "with a *x* in its tail". *q* is one of the "hard" consonants. Like *x*, the consonant *q* may but need not be pronounced with an echo when it occurs before *l*, *n*, or *m*. The sound of this echo is indicated with the mark .

2. The word *aik*

The word *aik* can mean any of the following things: "good", "well", "O.K.", "nice", "pleasant". Unlike the final *k* of *gik* and *ák*, the final *k* of *aik* does not turn into *g* before a vowel or one of the buzzing sounds *l*, *n*, *m*. In this respect *aik* is therefore more regular than *ák*.

Aik does nevertheless have a peculiarity *ák* lacks. Whereas *ák* gives *áksú* "You are (were) all", *aik* gives *aiksú* "You are (were) good (well, O.K., etc.)". This word *aiksú* indeed begins with a low tone *ai*, while *k* has changed into *x*.

Further, just as the word *ák* gives *ákk* "^I are all", the word *aik*

The prefix a^{f} is (also, was, were) good (well, etc.). However, although joining the invisibility indicator -c to ákk gives ákkc, joining this same invisibility indicator to aíkk gives aíkkc, with a low tone ai at the beginning.

Here is a list of what you can do with the word aík . Each item of the list can be used both for talking about what is presently the case, and about what was the case in the past. For instance, aíknúgva can mean both "I am good" (I) and "I was good". Therefore the items of the list are said to be in the Indefinite Tense. The irregular items have been marked with an arrow. For the pronunciation of én in aíkénc and aíkéntkv , see section 2 of lesson 9.

Indefinite Tense	
	aík
	aíknúgva ↑
	→ aíksnú
3 ^I	aíkk
3 ^{II}	→ aíkkc
3 ^{III}	aíkú(ív)
3 ^{IV}	aíkúxvc
3 ^V	aíkí
3 ^{VI}	aíkic
3 ^{VII}	aíkkí
	aíkénc
	aíkéntkv

5. "I am a good woman", "You are a good woman", etc.

"I am good" is aíknúgva . "Woman" is ġném . To say "I am a good woman" all you need is these two words aíknúgva and ġném , plus the consonant s that you simply put at the end of aíknúgva. Thus, "I am a good woman" is [Aíknugvas ġném] . (in a moment you will be told how to say "I am a good man". First read the following.)

We have already given a special name to the consonant s in for instance učéko and aíkkc , namely the name of invisibility indicator. The consonant s in aíknugvas ġném also has a special name, namely "word connector".

From now on when we make mention of sounds or groups of sounds with a special function and a special name, we shall do this by putting a mark

such as - before the sound or sound group. Thus, we shall talk of the "invisibility indicator -c", and of the "word connector -s". This mark - serves to make clear that the sound or sound group in point is not itself a word, but must be added to a preceding word.

The word connector -s can be used with other items of the list in section 2 to make sentences such as **Aixsúš gném** "You are (were) a good woman"; **Aikis ģném** " \exists^I is (was) a good woman" or " \exists^I are (were) good women"; **Aikis ģném** " \exists^I is (was) a good woman" or " \exists^V are (were) good women".

However, watch the following rules:

1. The word connector -s cannot be added to the bare ú of aikní. To say " \exists^{III} is (was) a good woman", you must start from the word aikñív and say **Aikúžvs ģném**.
2. The word connector -s is neither pronounced nor written after the invisibility indicator -c . Thus, " \exists^{IV} is (was) a good woman" is **Aikúxv ģném**. Similarly, " \exists^{VI} is (was) a good woman" is **Aikic ģném**, and "Wa^{incl.} are (were) good women" is **Aikénc ģném**.
3. In the pronunciation of many speakers, the word connector -s causes the final kv of aikéntkv to change into xv . Therefore, although we write Aikéntkv ģném , you could hear people say Aikéntxv ģném.

For that matter, although we had agreed upon not talking about it any more (see lesson 6, section 2), remember that many speakers change the \exists^I indicator -k into x when the invisibility indicator -c is added. Thus, many people say aikxc instead of aikkc .

Analogously, there are speakers who also change the \exists^I indicator -k into x when the word connector -s is added. Thus, you may hear both aikks ģném and aikxs ģném.

Just remember the general rule:

Before the invisibility indicator -c and the word connector -s , the consonant k may change into x , and the consonant kv into xv .

Normally this same change also takes place when the consonants k and kv occur at the end of a word while another word follows (see lesson 8, section 5)

Here is a list of how you say "I am (was) a good woman", "You are (were) a good woman", and so on. To facilitate comparison, the Indefinite Tense of *aik* is repeated in the left hand column.

Indefinite Tense		
	aíknúgva aixsú	aíknúgas ġném aixsús
3 ^I	aík	aíkks *) ġném
3 ^{II}	aikke *	aikkc *) ġném
3 ^{III}	aikní(xv)	aikníve ġném
3 ^{IV}	aikníve	aikñrvo ġném
3 ^V	aíki	aikis ġném
3 ^{VI}	aíkic	aíkic ġném
3 ^{VII}	aíki	aíkkis ġném
	aíkénc	aíkénc ġném
	aíkéntcv	aíkéntkv*) ġném

*) Before -s or -c, the consonant k may change into x.
**) Before -s, the consonant kv may change into xv.

The sentences Aixsús ġném, Aíkks ġném etc. can be used to compliment any female person. Thus, you can say Aixsús ġném to your own or somebody else's wife, to a girl-friend, or to your daughter.

4. "I am a good man", "You are a good man", etc.

The word ġném in the above list can be replaced by any suitable word. For instance, you could say Aíkis agvúná, which means "he is (was) a good schooner".

When you want to say "I am (was) a good man", "You are (were) a good man", etc., it is proper to use the word tgváném instead of the word wiscm. Thus, "I am (was) a good man" is [Aíknúgas tgváném]. By itself, the word tgváném means "person". The special plural form of this word tgváneám, namely ditgváném, means "people". Thus, "You are a good man" is: Aixsús tgváném, whereas "You are (were) good people" is: Aixsús ditgváném.

↳ 12. I am a slender girl, "You are a slender girl", etc.

Instead of "I am a good woman" or "I am a good girl" (which both translate as Áíknúgvás ġném), you might want to say "I am a slender woman" or "I am a slender girl". You then add the word connector -s to ġvúčvánígvá and say: "Gvúčvánúgvás ġném . "You are a slender woman (girl)" is then "Gvúčvásus ġném , and so on. A list of the various possibilities is given below. For comparison, the Indefinite Tense of ġvúčva is also mentioned.

"Gvúčvánígvá is in the Indefinite Tense, so you can also use "Gvúčvánúgvás ġném etc. when you want to say "I was a slender woman (girl)", etc.

Indefinite Tense		
	ġvúčvánúgvá	ġvúčvánúgvás ġném
	ġvúčvásu	ġvúčvásus ġném
3 ^I	ġvúčvák	ġvúčváks *) ġném
3 ^{II}	ġvúčvákc *)	ġvúčvákc *) ġném
3 ^{XII}	ġvúčvafú(xv)	ġvúčvafúxvs ġném
3 ^{IV}	ġvúčvaučvo	ġvúčvaučvo ġném
3 ^V	ġvúčvai	ġvúčvais ġném
3 ^{VI}	ġvúčvafc	ġvúčvafc ġném
3 ^{VII}	ġvúčvaki	ġvúčvakis ġném
	ġvúčvaénc	ġvúčvaénc ġném
	ġvúčveéntkv	ġvúčvaéntkv *) ġném

*) Before -s or -c, the consonant k may change into x .
**) Before -s, the consonant kv may change into xv .

Instead of ġvúčva , you could use any word indicating a property, and instead of ġném you could of course use any word indicating a person, animal, plant, or thing.

Notice, however, that ġvúčva (and also for instance císa , kvíčva , lhénpe , vísca) are words of the type wáta (for this, see lesson 9). There are also property indicating words of the type tsá ^{and} , of the type blá . In lesson 12 you will learn a property-word of the type tsá ; in the next section of this chapter you will see an example of a property-word of the type blá , namely the word ĺná .

Do not forget that *wísem* can be used both as the property-word meaning "male" and as the word for "man" or "boy". Thus, you could say:
Wiamaío sagvém , which means "3^V is a male hair seal", and
~Gvúkvais wísem , which means "3^V is a skinny man". The word ġném can also be used in two ways, but because it is of a special type, its use as property-word will be explained in another lesson.

It is not possible to use words such as *wáta* , *dása* , etc. as property-words. There are however ways of turning them into property-words, as will also be explained later in this grammar.

6. The word *ħná* .

The property-word *ħná* is of the type *blá* , so you can make words such as *ħnánugva* , *ħnásu* , *ħnák* , etc. But *ħná* means "little in amount" or "few in number". Therefore you cannot use *ħná* when you want to say "I am a little man" or "She is a little girl".

Here are examples of how you could use *ħná* . Watch especially the translation of item no. **5** and **6**.

1. "Xnásus dítgváném "You are (were) few people"
2. "Xnaíš sagvém "The ones there are (were) a few hair seals"
3. "Xnákiš gváda "The ones that were here a while ago are (were) a few quarter coins"
4. "Xnaíš dája "The one there is (was) a little money"
5. "Xnaéntkvíš nága "Few of us ^{excl.} drink (drank)"
6. "Xnaénc ġném "Few of us ^{incl.} are (were) women"

Exercise 1 Pronounce and translate:

1. "Gáxvái lhaénca. 2. Qékáki. 3. Awái Náqarsi! 4. Iġéntkv ġném.
5. Aikke lhnómt. 6. Aélték. 7. Cúsañvæ īvélzus. 8. "Gvúkvais zárven.
9. Qvélqvañvæ. 10. Cúsdik séms. 11. Afkúñvæ yáden. 12. Qákaéntkv lhaénca.
13. Ihénpáks zárven. 14. "Xnaúñva gváda. 15. "Xnaénc ite.
16. Wlaf lhaénca. 17. Kéucaéntkv lhaénca.

Exercise 2 Translate into Héiltsuk:

1. Few of us ^{incl.} have a white eruption of the skin. 2. No wriggle! 3. We ^{excl.} baked bread yesterday. 4. All the ones here with me eat. 5. The ones there with you go on all fours. 6. The one here with me is a soft tomood. 7. The one there with you is a good rattle. 8. The one over there is a male swan. 9. All of us ^{excl.} pump. 10. The one that was here a while ago is a skinny Haida. 11. The one here with me is a good peultice.

LESSON 12

The Indefinite Tense of *lašá* and similar words:

The Indefinite Tense of *čála*, *maříva* and similar words:

A spelling rule for the Indefinite Tense of words ending with an *é* or *a*, that is itself preceded by *č*, *č*, or *ž*:

1. Words

<i>lašá</i>	"to plant"
<i>xvíčá</i>	"to whip"
<i>xvesá</i>	"to sway"

2. The Indefinite Tense of *lašá*

Words beginning with a low tone vowel such as *lašá*, *xvíčá*, *xvesá*, and also for instance *sagvém*, behave like *čá*, *čítá*, etc. Thus, you say *lašímáva*, *lašam*, *lašák*, *lašáko*, *lašau(žv)*, and so forth.

The following list gives the full Indefinite Tense of *čá*, *čítá*, and *sagvém*. In the Indefinite Tense of *sagvém* a number of items have been marked with an asterisk because they show the same sort of spelling complication that you have in the Indefinite Tense of *wisem*.

It is true that you are not likely ever to say *sagvémnígva* "I am (was) a hairy seal" or *sagvémén* "We^{incl.} are (were) hair seals". But it could be said, for instance on the stage in a play where animals are supposed to be capable of talking. Therefore items such as *sagvémnígva* are also mentioned in the list below.

Indefinite Tense			
	<i>čá</i>	<i>lašá</i>	<i>sagvém</i>
	<i>čáuúgva</i>	<i>lašímágra</i>	<i>sagvémnígva</i>
	<i>čáúu</i>	<i>lašáu</i>	<i>sagvémáu</i>
I	<i>čáčk</i>	<i>lašák</i>	<i>sagvémčk</i>
II	<i>čáčko</i>	<i>lašáko</i>	<i>sagvémčko</i>
III	<i>čau(žv)</i>	<i>lašau(žv)</i>	<i>sagvém(žv)</i>
	<i>čauúvco</i>	<i>lašauúvco</i>	<i>sagvémúvco</i>
IV	<i>čau</i>	<i>lašai</i>	<i>sagvém</i> ↗
V	<i>čačic</i>	<i>lašáčic</i>	<i>sagvémčic</i> ↗
VI	<i>čáčki</i>	<i>lašáčki</i>	<i>sagvémčki</i>
VII	<i>čačku</i>	<i>lašáčku</i>	<i>sagvémčku</i> ↗

Lesson 4

van	"snow"	benzene	"no punch in one's mouth"
veon	"grizzly bear"	methane	"to snore; eat"
veor	"blanket"	methane	"thing that causes bright, shiny things"
		alista	"to circle around"
		elista	

Hint for the pronunciation:

I noted the warning in lesson 3 that you should not confuse the high tone vowels e or the low tone carrier e with the English letter u "yuh". Indeed, the Chinese pitch of 表现 is just one deep m-score that is "turned" with a high tone!

6. The Indefinite Tense of gá, gáu, gáom

As pointed out at the end of lesson 3 there are words that seem to be of the same type as niān, but that nevertheless have a different sort of Indefinite Tense. Examples are the words gá, gáu, gáom, and gá.

Here follows the Indefinite Tense of gá "first"; the Indefinite Tense of gáu, gáom, gá is similar to that of gá. For comparison the Indefinite Tense of niān is also given. Watch how the low tone vowel at the end of gá remains unchanged in for instance gáom "I am (was) first" or gáom "You are (were) first". Also watch the complete disappearance of the low e of gáu in for instance gáu(iv) "YOU is (was) first".

Indefinite Tense	
niān	gá
watánge	gáist gá
watán	gáist
gá	gá
watán	gá
watán(iv)	gá(iv), etc.
watán	gá(iv)
gá	gá
watán	gá

No. Now, there is nothing about the words *gála* and *váta* to tell you that they have an Indefinite Tense of the type *gála*, and that you therefore have to say "húñvanugra" "I say (said) cococh" or "húñva" "I says (said) hocoac". *Gváda*, *húñva*, and a few other words that you would at first sight expect to behave as *váta*, are indeed exceptions that you simply have to remember.

But you can tell at a glance that *gála* and *dála* do not have the same type of Indefinite Tense as *váta*. For in *gála* and *dála* there is a "buzzing sound" before the low tone vowel at the end. Whenever a word ends with a low tone vowel *a*, *el*, *en*, or *em* while one of the consonants *m*, *l*, *n*, *y*, or *w* precedes this low tone vowel, the word has an Indefinite Tense like *gála*, no matter how low or short the word is.

Take the word *hémoma*. Here the low tone vowel *a* at the end is preceded by the consonant *m*. Therefore the word behaves like *gála*, and you say *hémomanugra*, *hémomesu*, *hémomak*, *hémomu*(*fv*), *hémoméva*, *bémom*, and so on.

Remark

From now on we shall no longer call *l*, *n*, *m*, *y*, and *w* "buzzing sounds". Instead, we shall call these consonants by their official name, namely "resonants".

b. However, it is not only words with a low tone vowel *a*, *el*, *en*, or *em* at the end and a resonant immediately before this low tone vowel, that have an Indefinite Tense as *gála*. As a rule, you also have an Indefinite Tense of the type *gála* in the case of words that contain a vowel combination (for instance the words *maúva* and *waúzem*) and in the case of words that contain a resonant immediately followed by a vowel (with high or low tone) which is not word-final (as in the word *slista*).

The Indefinite Tense of *maúva*, *waúzem*, and *slista* is given below. As you see, the low *a* of *maúva* disappears in for instance *maúva*(*fv*) "3^{III} mewa (newed)" or "3^{III} is a cat". But the low *em* of *waúzem* never disappears completely. Where the low tone *a* of *maúva* disappears, as in *maíva*(*fv*), the low tone vowel *em* of *waúzem* turns into the resonant *m*. This leads to the same sort of spelling peculiarity as in the Indefinite Tense of *wisca* and *engwac*.

Indefinite Tense			
	maú̄va	waú̄zem	slista
	maú̄vanugva	waú̄zemnugva	slistanugva
	maú̄vasu	waú̄zemu	slistasu
I	maú̄vak	waú̄zemk	slistak
II	maú̄vako	waú̄zemko	slistako
III	maú̄vu(xv)	waú̄zmu(xv)	slistu(xv)
IV	maú̄vužve	waú̄zmužve	slistužve
V	maú̄vi	waú̄zmi	slisti
VI	maú̄vici	waú̄zmic	slistic
VII	maú̄vaki	waú̄zemki	slistaki
	maú̄venc	waú̄zmenc	slistenc
	maú̄ventkv	waú̄zmentkv	slistentkv

Notice that not all words containing either a vowel combination or a resonant plus vowel that is not word-final, behave as *gála*.

1. When the vowel combination occurs at the beginning of the word (as in *aipa* "to count", or after *h* (as in *haúsa* "to count", "to tally", *haúta* "to leave", *haémsa* "to eat"), there is no telling which type of Indefinite Tense the word in question has.

Aipa, *haúsa*, *haúta*, and *haémsa* behave as *wáta* indeed. But *Hafda* is like *gála*. You just have to remember this. For that matter, when a word begins with a single vowel, such as for instance *ása*, *íta*, *úta*, you also simply have to learn by heart which type of Indefinite Tense the word has. *Aaa*, *ita*, and *úta* are of the type *wáta*, as you will remember.

2. Similarly, when the word does contain a resonant immediately followed by a vowel, but the resonant is the first consonant of the word, there is no telling which type of Indefinite Tense the word has. For instance, *líqva* "to fold" and *núsa* "to tell a story" contain a resonant immediately followed by a vowel that is not also the end of the word. Yet *líqva* and *núsa* do not have an Indefinite Tense of the type *gála* because the resonant before the vowel is at the beginning of the word. As you know, *líqva* and *núsa* are of the type *wáta*.

3. When a word contains a vowel combination, but this combination occurs at the end of the word (as in *nai*, *naén*, *maém*), the word is simply irregular. When in lessons to follow such words are presented, their Indefinite Tense is given too.

4. When a word contains a resonant immediately followed by word-final low tone a , el , en , em , the word has an Indefinite Tense of the type góla indeed. But when the word contains a resonant that is immediately followed by word-final high tone á , él , én , ém , the word is either of the type blá , or has an Indefinite Tense of a special type that will be explained in lessons to follow. "Guém , tgwáném , sgvíná all have such a special type of Indefinite tense.

5. Words

xélpá	"to scrape with the fingers"		
qén̄a	"to put on shoes"; "to kick"		"Cíne" "Come here!"
gél̄ka	"to loosen a bolt or screw"		
qíla	"to fade (as a colour)"	cgá	"dirty"
gúxva	"to scoop loose things (such as sand, sugar) up in order to scatter them about"	cgém	"to have a dirty face; dirty in the face"
qúxva	"to scrape something towards yourself with a scraper"		

Hints for the pronunciation:

After x , q , and g , the high tone vowels él , én , ém sound exactly the same as the vowel combinations aél , aén , aém , respectively, while the low tone vowels ol , en , em sound exactly the same as the vowel combinations ael , aen , aem , respectively. Similarly, after x , q , and g the vowels i and í sound as the Heiltsuk vowel combinations ai and aí , respectively, while ú and u sound as aú and au , respectively.

All the same, after x , q , and g there is never reason to confuse él and aél , én and aén , and so on. Just remember the following spelling rule:

After x , q , and g , whenever you hear the Heiltsuk vowel combinations aél , aén , aém , ai , aí or ael , aen , aem , ai , aí , you nevertheless write él , én , ém , í , ú , el , en , em , i , aí , respectively.

The reason why you cannot write aél , aén , etc. after x , q , and g is this. Words such as xélpá , qén̄a , gél̄ka , qíla , gúxva , qúxva are of the type wáta . Take xélpá . You say xélpánúgva , xélpánu , xélpák , etc. But if xélpá were written with aél instead of él , the word would contain a vowel combination and have to be argued in the same way as wáta . Similarly, if for

instance quíva were spelled with á instead of just ú , you would have a word of the type mudiúva . But again, quíva is not of the type mudiúva , although you do pronounce the ú after q as a Heiltoek á . Quíva is of the type wáte and you therefore say quívánigva , quívásu , etc.

The word gína is a ready-made command. It therefore has no Indefinite Tense. The word cqém is discussed in the next section of this lesson; the word cqá in section 7 .

6. The word cqém

The word cqém is a property word of the type tsá . Thus, you can say cqémnúgva "I have a dirty face" , cqémsu "You have a dirty face" , etc. Also, you can say cqémnúgas tgvéném "I am a man with a dirty face" , cqémsus tgvéném "You are a man with a dirty face" , and so on. Because it ends with ém instead of with á , the Indefinite Tense of cqém shows the spelling complication that you have encountered in the Indefinite Tense of wisem.

Here is the Indefinite Tense of cqém ; for comparison the Indefinite Tense of tsá is also given.

Indefinite Tense			
	tsá	cqém	
	tsánúgva	cqénnúgva	cqénnúgas tgvéném
3 ^I	tsásu	cqémsu	cqémsur tgvéném
3 ^{II}	tsák	cqérk	cqérks ^{x)} tgvéném
3 ^{III}	tsákc	cqérkc	cqérkc ^{x)} tgvéném
	tsaú(Xv)	cqáú(Xv) (-)	cqáúvs tgvéném (-)
3 ^{IV}	tsaúúvo	cqáúúvo (-)	cqáúúvc tgvéném (-)
3 ^V	tsaí	cqmí (-)	cqmís tgváném (-)
3 ^{VI}	tsaío	cqmíc (-)	cqmíc tgváném (-)
3 ^{VII}	tsáki	cqmíki	cqmíkis tgváném
	tsaénc	cqménc (-)	cqménc tgváném (-)
	tsaéntkv	cqméntkv (-)	cqméntkvs ^{x)} tgváném (-)

^{x)} Before -s and -s , the consonant k may change into x .

^{xv)} Before -s , the consonant kv may change into xv .

7. The spelling complication in the Indefinite Tense of qániča, cqé, and all words of type wáta and tsá which have a š, q, or ġ before final á or a.

In section 5 of this lesson you have learned the rule that after š, q, ġ you never write séi, sén, aém, eí, aú or sei, sen, aem, ei, au. Instead you write ší, én, ém, í, ú and ei, en, em, i, u, respectively.

This leads to a spelling peculiarity in the Indefinite Tense of words of the types wáta and tsá (or lasá) when these words end with á or a while one of the consonants š, q, or ġ occurs immediately before this á or a.

Let us take qániča and cqá as examples, and give their full Indefinite Tense, plus the Indefinite Tense of wáta and tsá. Items with a remarkable spelling due to the presence of š, q, or ġ are marked with an arrow.

Indefinite Tense				
type: wáta		type: tsá		
	wáta	tsá	cqá	
	wátamígva	qénčánúgva	tsánúgva	cqámúgvn
	wátasu	qénčásu	tsásu	cqásu
3 ^I	wáták	qénčák	tsák	cqék
3 ^{II}	wátáko	qénčáko	tsáko	cqáko
3 ^{III}	wátáú(Xv)	qénčáú(Xv)	tsáú(Xv)	cqú(Xv)
3 ^{IV}	wátáúžvc	qénčáúžvc	tsáúžvc	cqúžvc
3 ^V	wátai	qénči	tsái	cqi
3 ^{VI}	wátalc	qénčic	tsaic	cqíc
3 ^{VII}	wátáki	qénčaki	tsáki	cqéki
	wátáénc	qénčénc	tsáénc	cqénc
	wátáéntkv	qénčéntkv	tsáéntkv	cqéntkv

When you take qíča "to fade as a colour" instead of qániča, you write for instance qíčí "3" frades (fales). Similarly, when you have gíča "to grind", you write for instance gíčí, but this time the í after the g is pronounced in the normal manner, while of course only the í after the consonant š of gíšf becomes "strangulated" and sounds as a Heiltsuk af.

On page 46 you find the survey of various types of Indefinite Tense you have so far studied. Realize, however, that we have not yet talked of words ending with í, ú, i, u, and that except for ák, gík, and zík we have not talked of words ending with a

consonant either. The infinitive Tense of such words is not particularly complicated; and will be treated after you have learned about the native vowels and consonants.

Exercise I. Pronounce and repeat:

1. X̄isānúgra
2. Agé
3. Ȣosx̄
4. Hémk̄ic
5. Dáíi
6. H̄óv̄a
7. Sagv̄m̄i
8. H̄ép̄m̄i
9. H̄ép̄m̄i
10. H̄ép̄m̄i
11. "Goddess" (the first part)
12. "Goddess" (the second part)
13. H̄ép̄m̄i
14. H̄ép̄m̄i
15. H̄ép̄m̄i
16. H̄ép̄m̄i
17. H̄ép̄m̄i
18. H̄ép̄m̄i
19. H̄ép̄m̄i
20. H̄ép̄m̄i
21. H̄ép̄m̄i
22. H̄ép̄m̄i
23. H̄ép̄m̄i
24. H̄ép̄m̄i

Exercise II. Translate into Heiltsuk:

1. I was over there planted yesterday.
2. They all live with me have a dirty face.
3. They all share with you mowed last week.
4. They all share those in a boat.
5. The one over there is a hair seal.
6. There is a girl with a dirty face.
7. You (not you) all have a dirty face.
8. We are about kicked yesterday.
9. I am sorry.
10. I scoop up with the hand.
11. The one there with you scraped with the fingers yesterday.

Indefinite tense

Type: wāta		Type: wādā		Type: bla		Type: bla	
qénxānīgva	wí sēnnūgva	tešnūgva	cōmnuṣva	laesnūgva	bíšnuṣva	gōlēnuṣva	gōlēnuṣva
qénxāsu	wí sēnusu	tséau	cōmnu	laesnān	blān	gōlān	gōlān
qénxāt	wí sēng	tsák	cōmār	laesnāk	blāk	gōlāk	gōlāk
qénxāke	wí sānke	tsáko	cōmāke	laesnāke	blāke	gōlāke	gōlāke
qénxā(žv)	wí smā(žv)	tséñ(žv)	cōmā(žv)	laesnā(žv)	blān(žv)	gōlān(žv)	gōlān(žv)
qénxākve	wí sēnökve	tséñökve	cōmökve	laesnāökve	blānökve	gōlānökve	gōlānökve
qénxí	wísmí	tsái	cōmí	laesná	blái	gōlāi	gōlāi
qénxíc	wísmic	tsále	cōmíc	laesnáic	bláic	gōlāic	gōlāic
qénxākl	wí sēnökkl	tséñökkl	cōmökkl	laesnāökkl	blānökkl	gōlānökkl	gōlānökkl
qénxéne	wíz zéne	tsáne	cōmēn	laesnēng	blāng	gōlāng	gōlāng
qénxéntkv	wí sūmēntkv	tsáentkv	cōmēntkv	laesnēntkv	blāntkv	gōlāntkv	gōlāntkv

LESSON 13

The Future Tense; Commands (3):

Base Words and Derived Words; Words and Word Groups

1. WORDS

théka	"to look for lice"	dhéga	"to dig for cockles or clams"	
thílka	"to invite to a feast"	dhákva	"to stand (set upright) somebody or something (e.g. a drunk)"	
thángva	"downcast; sad"	hséñthém	"arrow; dart"	
hséñtha	"to shoot with bow and arrow"			
thsá	thsá "slippery (as a plank); smooth"			
			dkmá "to have sores"	
			máthlá "to lead by the hand" (also: "to lead a song service")	

Hints for the pronunciation:

The letter combination *th* stands for a single consonant. To pronounce this consonant *th*, first put your tongue in the same position as for pronouncing *lh*. Then raise the mass of the tongue still further and press especially the sides of the tongue firmly against the upper teeth. By suddenly breathing out very forcefully and letting the air find its way out only between the sides of the tongue and the upper teeth, the rather harsh sound of *th* should be produced.

The letter combination *dh* also stands for a single consonant. To pronounce *dh*, start saying *th*. But instead of pressing the sides of the tongue against the teeth and forcing the breath out, you this time relax the number of the tongue a bit and you whisper a Heiltsuk *lh*. This should produce *dh*.

The Heiltsuk *th* is a "hard" consonant, while *dh* is simply the "soft" counterpart to *th*.

After *th* and *dh*, the vowels éi, én, ém, ói, ón, and óm are pronounced "right through the nose".

When *th* or *dh* are followed by one of the resonants l, n, m, you may pronounce the *th* or *dh* with an echo resembling the underlined part of English "about". This echo not obligatory, however, not even after *dh* which is a "soft" consonant.

2. Hint for the use of the above words

... , *tsá* ; *tsóngva* , *tsápé* , *tsóóva* are all of the same type as *wáta* . Although *haénta* and *haéndhem* feature a vowel combination after the *h* (see lesson 12, section 4, and especially page 42 !), they are nevertheless also of the type *wáta* . In the case of *haéndhem* you have the same spelling complication as with *visem* . Thus, you write *haéndhem^(Xv)* "y^{III} is (was) an arrow", etc.

The word *thsá* is of the same type as *tsá* . *Thsá* is a property word and can be used in expressions such as: *Thsáke tárven* " β^I is (was) a slippery coligan"; *Thsávvs k'élzus* " β^III is (was) a slippery tomood".

Thónqva is also a property word, so you can for instance say *Thónqvíñgas tgáéném* "I am (was) a sad man".

The word *dhwá* is of the type *blá* . The word *máthlá* is also of the type *blá* , so you say *máthlánugva* , *máthlásu* , *máthlák* , *máthláko* , *máthlá^(Xv)* , etc.

3. The Future Tense

In English you very often use two or more words where Hailtsuk uses only one. "To pull" for instance is two words, but *wáta* is only one word. Also, to translate the five English words "to be going to pull" you need only one Hailtsuk word, namely

wátath

From *wátath* you can make *wátathnúgva* "I am going to pull" (or: "I shall pull"), *wátathsú* "You are going to pull" (or: "You will pull"), *wátathik* " β^I is going to pull" (or: " β^I will pull"), and so forth (see page 50).

We have said that *wáta* and the words *wáténúgva* , *wátáru* , *wátik* , etc. are in the Indefinite Tense. We shall now say that *wátath* and the words that you can make from *wátath* (namely *wátathnúgva* , *wátathsú* , etc.) are in the Future Tense.

Because it is the consonant *th* in *wátath* that indicates the Future Tense we shall talk of this consonant as the "Future Tense Indicator ...th" .

Here is a list of how you can turn Indefinite Tense words of the types *wáta* , *tsá* (and *lassá*) , *blá* , and *gála* (or *máthlá* , *slísta*) into words in the Future Tense. Also given is the Future Tense of *étk* and *aík* .

The Future Tense of the word *gík* is formed in the same way as that of *étk* . Watch the change of *aík* into low tone sixth "going to be good (O.K., well, pleasant, nice)".

Takht-i-Suleiman

Sanskrit		Pahlavi		Parthian		Bactrian		Middle Persian		Old Persian		Avestan	
Number	Text	Number	Text	Number	Text	Number	Text	Number	Text	Number	Text	Number	Text
I	vātāgūḍīga	3	yātāgūḍīga	1	spātāgūḍīga	2	spātāgūḍīga	4	spātāgūḍīga	3	spātāgūḍīga	5	
II	vātābhāśā	4	yātābhāśā	5	spātābhāśā	6	spātābhāśā	7	spātābhāśā	8	spātābhāśā	9	
III	vātābhīk	6	yātābhīk	7	spātābhīk	8	spātābhīk	9	spātābhīk	10	spātābhīk	11	
IV	vātābhīc	8	yātābhīc	9	spātābhīc	10	spātābhīc	11	spātābhīc	12	spātābhīc	13	
V	vātābhū(४८)	10	yātābhū(४८)	11	spātābhū(४८)	12	spātābhū(४८)	13	spātābhū(४८)	14	spātābhū(४८)	15	
VI	vātābhūkve	12	yātābhūkve	13	spātābhūkve	14	spātābhūkve	15	spātābhūkve	16	spātābhūkve	17	
VII	vātābhūl	14	yātābhūl	15	spātābhūl	16	spātābhūl	17	spātābhūl	18	spātābhūl	19	
VIII	vātābhīc	16	yātābhīc	17	spātābhīc	18	spātābhīc	19	spātābhīc	20	spātābhīc	21	
IX	vātābhīk	18	yātābhīk	19	spātābhīk	20	spātābhīk	21	spātābhīk	22	spātābhīk	23	
X	vātābhīc	20	yātābhīc	21	spātābhīc	22	spātābhīc	23	spātābhīc	24	spātābhīc	25	
XI	vātābhītakv	22	yātābhītakv	23	spātābhītakv	24	spātābhītakv	25	spātābhītakv	26	spātābhītakv	27	
Sogdian		Khotanese		Turkic		Khitan		Mongolian		Uighur		Korean	
Number	Text	Number	Text	Number	Text	Number	Text	Number	Text	Number	Text	Number	Text
I	ba	3	ba	1	ba	2	ba	4	ba	3	ba	5	
II	ba	4	ba	5	ba	6	ba	7	ba	6	ba	8	
III	ba	5	ba	6	ba	7	ba	8	ba	7	ba	9	
IV	ba	6	ba	7	ba	8	ba	9	ba	8	ba	10	
V	ba	7	ba	8	ba	9	ba	10	ba	9	ba	11	
VI	ba	8	ba	9	ba	10	ba	11	ba	10	ba	12	
VII	ba	9	ba	10	ba	11	ba	12	ba	11	ba	13	
VIII	ba	10	ba	11	ba	12	ba	13	ba	12	ba	14	
IX	ba	11	ba	12	ba	13	ba	14	ba	13	ba	15	
X	ba	12	ba	13	ba	14	ba	15	ba	14	ba	16	
XI	ba	13	ba	14	ba	15	ba	16	ba	15	ba	17	
XII	ba	14	ba	15	ba	16	ba	17	ba	16	ba	18	
XIII	ba	15	ba	16	ba	17	ba	18	ba	17	ba	19	
XIV	ba	16	ba	17	ba	18	ba	19	ba	18	ba	20	
XV	ba	17	ba	18	ba	19	ba	20	ba	19	ba	21	
XVI	ba	18	ba	19	ba	20	ba	21	ba	20	ba	22	
XVII	ba	19	ba	20	ba	21	ba	22	ba	21	ba	23	
XVIII	ba	20	ba	21	ba	22	ba	23	ba	22	ba	24	
XIX	ba	21	ba	22	ba	23	ba	24	ba	23	ba	25	
XX	ba	22	ba	23	ba	24	ba	25	ba	24	ba	26	
XI	ba	23	ba	24	ba	25	ba	26	ba	25	ba	27	
XII	ba	24	ba	25	ba	26	ba	27	ba	26	ba	28	
XIII	ba	25	ba	26	ba	27	ba	28	ba	27	ba	29	
XIV	ba	26	ba	27	ba	28	ba	29	ba	28	ba	30	
XV	ba	27	ba	28	ba	29	ba	30	ba	29	ba	31	
XVI	ba	28	ba	29	ba	30	ba	31	ba	30	ba	32	
XVII	ba	29	ba	30	ba	31	ba	32	ba	31	ba	33	
XVIII	ba	30	ba	31	ba	32	ba	33	ba	32	ba	34	
XIX	ba	31	ba	32	ba	33	ba	34	ba	33	ba	35	
XX	ba	32	ba	33	ba	34	ba	35	ba	34	ba	36	
XI	ba	33	ba	34	ba	35	ba	36	ba	35	ba	37	
XII	ba	34	ba	35	ba	36	ba	37	ba	36	ba	38	
XIII	ba	35	ba	36	ba	37	ba	38	ba	37	ba	39	
XIV	ba	36	ba	37	ba	38	ba	39	ba	38	ba	40	
XV	ba	37	ba	38	ba	39	ba	40	ba	39	ba	41	
XVI	ba	38	ba	39	ba	40	ba	41	ba	40	ba	42	
XVII	ba	39	ba	40	ba	41	ba	42	ba	41	ba	43	
XVIII	ba	40	ba	41	ba	42	ba	43	ba	42	ba	44	
XIX	ba	41	ba	42	ba	43	ba	44	ba	43	ba	45	
XX	ba	42	ba	43	ba	44	ba	45	ba	44	ba	46	
XI	ba	43	ba	44	ba	45	ba	46	ba	45	ba	47	
XII	ba	44	ba	45	ba	46	ba	47	ba	46	ba	48	
XIII	ba	45	ba	46	ba	47	ba	48	ba	47	ba	49	
XIV	ba	46	ba	47	ba	48	ba	49	ba	48	ba	50	
XV	ba	47	ba	48	ba	49	ba	50	ba	49	ba	51	
XVI	ba	48	ba	49	ba	50	ba	51	ba	50	ba	52	
XVII	ba	49	ba	50	ba	51	ba	52	ba	51	ba	53	
XVIII	ba	50	ba	51	ba	52	ba	53	ba	52	ba	54	
XIX	ba	51	ba	52	ba	53	ba	54	ba	53	ba	55	
XX	ba	52	ba	53	ba	54	ba	55	ba	54	ba	56	

4. The word Ihaénsthac

The word Ihaénsthac means "tomorrow", and can be used in for instance the following way:

Wéstatnuígva Ihaénsthac "I shall pull tomorrow"

When you talk about tomorrow you have to use the Future Tense; i.e. Wéstatnuígva Ihaénsthac you could not replace the word wéstatnuígva by the Indefinite Tense word wétníigua.

Exercise 1 Pronounce and translate:

1. "Xvélqvathnúgva Ihaénsthac.
2. Aixsús ğném.
3. Aixthíšva tgváné.
4. Xváuathsú.
5. "Xvásathko.
6. "Xáaethki.
7. Kpáthko Ihaónthu.
8. 'Akthí cúa.
9. "Gvisathsú Ihaénsthac.
10. Xvítvathéno.
11. 'Wíxvathéntu.
12. Aixthíšva qvývalis.
13. Dnáthenc Ihaénsthac.
14. 'Akthéno xváa Ihaónthac.
15. "Xráthko zúven Ihaénsthac.
16. 'Alx xvúva Ihaénco.
17. 'Witlénco kúáva.
18. 'Akthsú aelka Ihaénsthac.
19. Théngvathsú ğném.
20. Aixtívni gík.
21. "GéXathsú.
22. "Gvíxvathsú tgváném Ihaénsthac.
23. "Xáethko 'Ela.
24. Héomathentu Ihaénsthac.
25. "Géixí Ihaénca.
26. "Kélpéi lk ñ ca.
27. Cqáñis tgváném.
28. Qíxathí Ihaénsthac.
29. Cqíca zúliva.
30. Cqáthko sválisus.
31. Tháuathko gík.
32. Dhápénúgva Ihaénca.
33. Dháxthi.
34. Náyathnúgva.
35. 'Akthéntu haénta.
36. Haéndíffu.
37. 'Edhúdix Ihaénsthac.
38. KiXi Ihaénca.
39. Gíxathú.
40. Wláthki.
41. Wétnougya.

Exercise 2 Translate into Heiltsuk:

1. We^{excl.} shall all be hot.
2. We^{incl.} shall all be good.
3. The ones there with you all scrape with the fingers.
4. The one here with me will be born with a dirty face tomorrow.
5. The one there will invite to a feast tomorrow.
6. Everyone there with you will dig for oysters tomorrow.
7. The one there will catch eels tomorrow.
8. Everything here with me will be money.
9. The one there with you will be sad.
10. The one that we here a while ago will be a dry man.
11. The one there with you is a hair seal.
12. Each one there with me will tell a story.
13. Everyone of you will count.
14. The one there with me is a Haida.
15. The one there with you kicked yesterday.
16. All of us^{excl.} will count.
17. I am going to look for lice.

5. Commands (3)

- a. In English you sometimes say "You will see the doctor" when you really mean:

"You have to see the doctor". In Heiltsuk too you can use the Future Tense to give a sort of command. Thus, for instance, *chápathí* can be used as a simple verb about what is going to happen in the future. It then means "The one there will dig for cockles (clams)". But *chápathí* can also be used to make known what you want to happen in the future. Saying "*Chápathí!*" then amounts to giving a command indeed. Depending on the situation in which it is used, "*Chápathí!*" could mean "The one there shall dig for cockles (clams)".

Or take the word *witusú*. Besides "You are going to pull" or "You will pull", it can also mean "You shall pull". Similarly, you can tell your friends: "*Tikthóna chépa ihésháthac*" then you mean "We will all dig for cockles (clams) tomorrow" rather than "We shall all dig for cockles (clams) tomorrow" or "We are all going to dig for cockles (clams) tomorrow".

b. In English you use a command such as "Pull!" when you want to be obeyed immediately. When you want to be obeyed not instantly but for instance tomorrow, you simply add the word "tomorrow" and say "Pull tomorrow!".

In Heiltsuk you cannot do this. When you want to be obeyed immediately you use a command in the Indefinite Tense, such as for instance *Wátesí!*. But when you want to be obeyed at some time in the future, you have to use a command in the Future Tense.

On the next page you find a list of how you can turn words of the types *wíté*, *téé*, *blá*, and *gén* into Indefinite Tense commands (that have to be obeyed immediately) and into Future Tense commands (that have to be obeyed later). This list shows two ways of giving an emphatic Indefinite Tense command which have not been mentioned before, namely *Awásh! Wátesí!*, *Awásh! Wátesí!* and similar forms etc.

The brackets around the connective *th* in for instance *Awásh! Wééh!(th)* indicate that you may, but need not always use this connective.

- Exercise 1 After studying the list on the next page you have to complete:
1. Awásh! Wééh! Thátháthac!
 2. Níkátha ihésháthac!
 3. Heítésháthac!
 4. Shílhátháthac!
 5. Awásh! Wééh!
 6. Awásh! Géézh!
 7. Títháthac!
 - (watch the exclamation mark!) 8. Awásh! Wééh!
 9. Awásh! Wééh!
 10. Dásháthac!
 11. Chátháthac!

- Exercise 2 Translate each of the following commands into English and vice versa:
1. We shall tomorrow! 2. We will come tomorrow! 3. Look at the red
crayon tomorrow! 4. Come tomorrow! 5. Listen to me now! 6. Listen to me later!

Future Tense		Indefinite Tense			
Type: wáta	Type: tsá	Type: tsé	Type: tsá		
Wáta!	Wáta!	Blá!	Héngnáxi!		
Awá! Wátaxs!	Awá! Tsé!	Awá! Blá!	Héngnáxi!		
Wátaxs!	Rsáxs!	Rsáxs!	Héngnáxi!		
Wátaxsi!	Rsáxs!	Bláks!	Héngnáxi!		
Awá! Wátaxs!	Awá! Tsáxs!	Awá! Bláks!	Awá! Héngnáxi!		
Awá! Wátaxsi!	Awá! Rsáxs!	Awá! Bláks!	Awá! Héngnáxi!		
Awáxs!	Awáxs!	Awáxs!	Awáxs!		
Awáxsi!	Awáxsi!	Awáxsi!	Awáxsi!		
Awáxhs!	Awáxhs!	Awáxhs!	Awáxhs!		
Awáthsi!	Awáthsi!	Bláthsi!	Héngnáthsi		
Awáthsi!	Tsá(th)!	Bláthsi!	Héngnáthsi		
Wáthsi!	Rsáthsi!	Bláthsi!	Héngnáthsi		
Wáthsi!	Rsáthsi!	Bláthsi!	Héngnáthsi		
Wáthhs!	Rsáthhs!	Bláthhs!	Héngnáthhs		
Wáthhs!	Rsáthhs!	Bláthhs!	Héngnáthhs		
Wáthxsi!	Rsáthxsi!	Bláthxsi!	Héngnáthxsi		
Awáths!	Awáths!	Blá <th>th</th>	th	Awáths!	
Awáths!	Rsá <th>th</th> !	th	Blá <th>th</th> !	th	Awáths!
Awáthsi!	Rsá <th>th</th> !	th	Blá <th>th</th> !	th	Awáthsi!
Awáthhs!	Rsá <th>th</th> !	th	Blá <th>th</th> !	th	Awáthhs!
Awáthxsi!	Rsá <th>th</th> !	th	Blá <th>th</th> !	th	Awáthxsi!

6. Base Words and Derived Words; Words and Word Suffixes

Both wáta and wátath are words. But wátath is a word that has been made by adding something to the word wáta, namely the Future Tense Indicator -th.

Instead of saying that we "have made" the word wátath out of the word wáta, we shall from now on say that we have derived the word wátath from the word wáta. Also, we shall say that wáta is the base word, whereas wátath is the derived word.

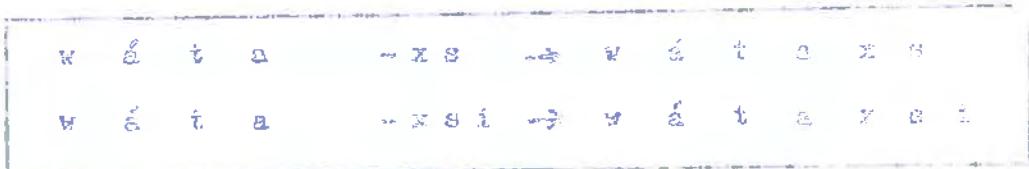
Now, the difference between the base word wáta and the derived word wátath is the Future Tense Indicator -th, as has been said. This Future Tense Indicator is not itself a word. It is only an ending that can be added to a word in order to obtain a derived word with a different meaning. Indeed, when we talk of the Future Tense Indicator -th, the mark - is used to make clear that we are talking of a word-ending only.

From now on, endings that are used to derive a word from a base word will be called word suffixes.

To help you remember the new technical terms, the following schema may be useful:



a. You already know several word suffixes besides the Future Tense Indicator -th. To make a command in the Indefinite Tense, you use either the suffix -xs or the suffix -xsi. Commands such as Wátxs! and Wátxsí! can be split up in the following way:



We shall call these suffixes -xs and -xsi "Command Indicators".

In Future Tense commands, you add two suffixes to the base verb. First, you add the Future Tense Indicator, then a Command Indicator. As you know already, if of this lesson, in the Future Tense you can choose three Command Indicators, namely -xs, -xsi, -x, -xi. Here is an example of how you can split up Future Tense commands.

base word	word suffix	word suffix	derived word
w á t a	- th	- x s	→ w á t a t h x s
w á t a	- th	- x s i	→ w á t a t h x s i
w á t a	- th	- s	→ w á t a t h s
w á t a	- th	- s i	→ w á t a t h s i

b. Obviously, in wátathnúgva you also have two suffixes, namely the Future Tense Indicator -th and a suffix that we shall call the "I-Indicator".

Now, in wátathnúgva this I-Indicator has a high tone ü . But in for instance gálathnugva the I-Indicator has a low tone u . Therefore we shall represent the I-Indicator as

-núgva

The square in ü then indicates that we have a high tone ü in some cases, but a low tone u in others, depending on the type of word the suffix -núgva is added to.

But we also know that when -núgva is added to wáta and other words of this type, the final low tone vowel of the base word changes into a high tone vowel. Examples are wátánúgva and yábégnúgva , which Indefinite Tense words are derived from wáta and yábem . To indicate that the suffix -núgva has the capacity of changing the final low tone vowel of type wáta words into a high tone vowel, we shall represent this suffix not just as -núgva , but as



Thus, the word wátánúgva is split up in the following way:

w á t a -núgva → w á t a n ú g v a

The Future Tense word wátathnúgva is then split up as:

w á t a - th -núgva → w á t a t h n ú g v a

Question: Why does the final a of -nugva always have low tone?

[a]

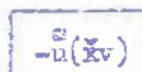
Answer: Because this suffix contains a resonant (n in this case) that is immediately followed by a vowel. In other words, -nugva ends with a low tone vowel for the same reason that this suffix takes a low tone u in gálanugva or hénxmanugva (see lesson 12, section 4).

c. Other suffixes that occur now with low tone, now with high tone, are the following.

1. The "You-Indicator". You find this suffix in for instance wétas, wétatsh. Because this suffix has the capacity of changing the final low tone vowel of type wéta words into a high tone vowel, we represent it as



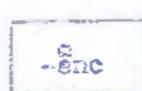
2. The "III Indicator", that occurs in for instance wétaú(XV) , wétatshú(XV) , wétazmu(XV). We shall represent this suffix as just



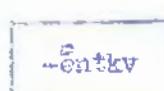
3. The "V Indicator" , that occurs in for instance wétai , wétatshi , wétazmei . We shall represent this suffix as



4. The "We incl. Indicator" , represented as



5. The "We excl. Indicator" , represented as



6. Although it has no tone of course, the "I Indicator" does have the capacity to change the final low tone vowel of a type wéta word into a high tone vowel. Therefore we represent the I Indicator as:



- e. All the words of types wáta, tsá, blá, and gála which you have learned so far, end with high á, low a, high él, én, ém, or low el, en, em.
- Now, when added to a word of type tsá or blá which ends with high á, the vowels at the beginning of the 3^{III} Indicator -ú(iv), the 3^V Indicator -í, the We^{incl.} Indicator -énc, and the We^{excl.} Indicator -éntkv merge with this á into the vowel combinations aú, af, aén, respectively. Think of tsau(iv), tsai, blaéno, dnaéntkv.
- When added to a word of type wáta which ends with low a, the vowels at the beginning of these four suffixes merge with this low a into the same high tone vowel combinations aú, af, aén. Think of wataú(xv), wataf, wataénc, wataéntkv.
- When added to a word of type gála that ends with low a, the four suffixes in question take low tone and cause this low a to drop out without a trace. Think of galu(iv), maúšvi, húšvenc, Haidentkv.
- When added to words of type wáta which end with low el, en, em, or to words of type tsá which end with high él, én, or ém, the four suffixes -ú(iv), -í, -énc, and -éntkv take high tone, but cause these vowels él, én, ém, el, en, em to change into the resonants l, n, m. Think of wíslú(iv), yádní, cqménc.
- When added to words of type gála which end with low el, en, or em, the four suffixes take low tone and cause these vowels el, en, or em to change into the resonants l, n, or m, respectively. Our example was waúzem, which gives waúznu(iv), waúzmi, etc.
- As mentioned at the end of section 4 in lesson 12, words that end with high é, él, én, ém, but that have a consonant immediately before the final vowel, form a special type that will be discussed in a later lesson. Thus, -ú(iv), -í, -énc, -éntkv cannot be added to for instance the word gñém in the same way as to cqménc.

All these possible changes under the influence of the suffixes -ú(iv), -í, -énc, -éntkv are too complicated to be indicated underneath the mark ~. But you should nevertheless always be aware of the following rule:

When added to a word (base word or derived word) that ends with a vowel, a word suffix that itself begins with a vowel can have

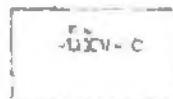
This rule will be specified further after you have learned a number of other suffixes.

f. So far we have not mentioned the " β^{II} Indicator", the " β^{IV} Indicator", and the " β^{VI} Indicator". This is because these suffixes are only combinations of the β^I Indicator β , the β^{III} Indicator $-\bar{u}(\bar{x}v)$, and the β^V Indicator $-i$

with the Invisibility Indicator \rightarrow . Therefore we represent the β^{II} Indicator as



The β^{IV} Indicator is



The β^{VI} Indicator is



g. A last word suffix that you also know already is the word connector \sim that you find in for instance Ainsás týranném .

On the next page you find a list of all the suffixes you have learned so far, with their special names.

Word Suffix	Special Name
-th	Future Tense Indicator
-xs -xsi -s -si	Command Indicators
- ⁸ ugva [²]	I-Indicator
- ⁹ u	You Indicator
- ¹⁰ k	β^I Indicator
- ¹¹ k-e	β^{II} Indicator
- ¹² u(¹³ v)	β^{III} Indicator
- ¹⁴ uv-e	β^{IV} Indicator
- ¹⁵ i	β^V Indicator
- ¹⁶ i-e	β^{VI} Indicator
- ¹⁷ ki	β^{VII} Indicator
- ¹⁸ ene	We ^{incl.} Indicator
- ¹⁹ entkv	We ^{excl.} Indicator
- ²⁰ e	Invisibility Indicator (only after - ¹⁸ ene, - ¹⁹ entkv, and - ²¹ l)
- ²² a	Word Connector

LESSON 14

Words of Type tá in the Complete Tense

1. Words

té	"to wade"
pá	"to split boards; to make a boardwalk"
á	"to split up, with a wedge;"
wá	"river"
<u>bláh</u> "to stop doing something; to put an end to something"	

2. Words of Type bláh and táh

If you do a handful of Neilituk words consisting of one consonant followed by a high tone in Examples ta, tá, dhá, and wá. These words are not type bláh as you might expect, but type blá. Thus, the suffixes -ative, -er, -er, -er take low tone when added to for instance tá.

Here is a comparison of the Irregular tense and Future Tenses of bláh and táh.

Indefinite Tense		Future Tense	
con	ta	bláth	táth
bláh	tauhva	bláthnugva	táthnugva
bláh	taeu	blátheu	tátheu
bláh	ták	bláthk	táthk
bláh	táko	bláthko	táthko
bláh (y)	tou(y)	bláthu(y)	táthu(y)
bláh	tañive	bláthñive	táthñive
bláh	tañ	bláthñ	táthñ
bláh	tañe	bláthñe	táthñe
bláh	tañki	bláthñki	táthñki
bláh	tañne	bláthñne	táthñne
bláh (y)	tañny	bláthñny	táthñny

Irregular Verbs

a. The verb *gválik* has a peculiarity in both the Indefinite tense and the Future.

In the Indefinite tense you find the derived word *gválhod* "You can" (singular) here. The consonant *h* of the You-indicator *-ðu* has changed into *c*. It is changed *h* into *c* takes place because the constraint in our never to be followed by *h*. Remember the following rule:

Remove a suffix that begins with the consonant *h* (as in *-ðu*) if for instance the You-indicator *(ðu)* is added to a word. In this case, this *h* changes into *c*.

Older people use *gválik* in the Future Tense, they leave out the *h*, so the Future tense indicator *-th*. The younger generation of speakers don't do so, those use to start two Future Tenses of *gválik*.

This is a survey of the Indefinite and Future Tenses of *gválik*:

Indefinite Tense	Future Tense as used by the older generation	Future Tense as used by the young generation
<i>gválik</i>	<i>gváth</i>	<i>gválh</i>
<i>gváthdýrva</i>	<i>gváthdýrva</i>	<i>gválhþyðra</i>
<i>gválhod</i>	<i>gválhod</i>	<i>gválhþod</i>
<i>gválh</i>	<i>gválh</i>	<i>gválh</i>
<i>gválhto</i>	<i>gválhto</i>	<i>gválhto</i>
<i>gválhð</i> (hv)	<i>gválhð(hv)</i>	<i>gválhð(hv)</i>
<i>gválhððra</i>	<i>gválhððra</i>	<i>gválhððra</i>
<i>gválh</i>	<i>gválh</i>	<i>gválh</i>
<i>gválh</i>	<i>gválh</i>	<i>gválh</i>
<i>gválhð</i>	<i>gválhð</i>	<i>gválhð</i>
<i>gválhðrva</i>	<i>gválhðrva</i>	<i>gválhðrva</i>
<i>gválhðhto</i>	<i>gválhðhto</i>	<i>gválhðhto</i>

As you can see, the past tense is the same in all three cases.

The present tense is also the same in all three cases.

Now, if you want to make a future tense out of the verb *gválik* you first derive the

4. The Complete Tense

a. When you want to talk about the past, you can always use the Indefinite Tense in Heiltsuk.

Nevertheless, depending on the way you want to talk about the past, you can also use one of five special Tenses.

The first of these special Tenses for talking about the past is the Complete Tense. The Complete Tense can be used to talk about something that has quite recently been the case or that has quite recently existed, but is not the case or does not exist any more now.

b. The Complete Tense is formed by adding the suffix -xt to a base word in the Indefinite Tense when this word ends with a vowel, and the suffix -t when this word ends with a consonant. We shall refer to these suffixes as "Complete Tense Indicators".

For instance, the Indefinite Tense word wáta ends with a vowel, so from wáta you can derive the Complete Tense word watáxt. This Complete Tense word watáxt can be translated as "to have pulled (recently)".

Similarly, from yáben you can derive the Complete Tense word yábenxt, which can be translated as "to have been the person sent "(recently)".

From máivá you derive máiváxt. When by máivá you meant "cat", máiváxt means "to have been a cat (recently)". Máiváxt then indicates that the cat in question has recently died. On the other hand, when by máivá you meant "to mew", máiváxt means "to have mewed (recently)".

The verb gááth ends with a consonant, so from gááth you derive the Complete Tense word gáátht "to have stopped (recently)".

c. After the Complete Tense Indicator you can add the I-Indicator, the You Indicator, and so on. These suffixes then have the same form as after the Future Tense Indicator -th.

However, the consonant t that you have in -xt and of course in -t, always changes into d when a suffix is added that begins with a vowel or a consonant.

Thus, on the one hand you change watáxt into watáxth "I" has pulled (recently)" or turn for instance watáxthi "You have pulled (recently)"

On the other hand, you change the verb and *not* the auxiliary "I have pulled "(recently)" or into for instance *watxidži* "s^V" has pulled "(recently)".

From the Complete Tense word *gvalit* "to have stopped (recently)" you derive, in the one hand, *gvalitk* "s^I has stopped (recently)" and *gvalitsu* "You have stopped (recently)", but on the other hand *gvalitongva* "I have stopped (recently)" and "*gvalitõi*" "s^V has stopped (recently)".

Thus, there are altogether four Complete Tense Indicators!

When the base word ends with	You use the following Complete Tense Indicators
a vowel	-kt , except before a suffix that itself begins with a consonant or a vowel. In this case you use -kd .
a consonant	-t , except before a suffix that itself begins with a consonant or a vowel. In this case you use -d .

b. Instead of *watxidži* Iačenč "I pulled yesterday" you could also say *watxidžiga* Iačenč. The use of the Complete Tense Indicator then signals that you consider "yesterday" as quite recent.

It is often difficult to translate *watxidžiga* and other words in the Complete Tense correctly into English when a time specification such as "yesterday" or "an hour ago" is added. To translate *watxidžiga* you can conveniently use the English auxiliary verb "to have", so you say "I have pulled" "(recently)". But in English you do not say "I have pulled after the pulling happened yesterday only". You say "I pulled yesterday". Therefore, strictly speaking the English translation of *watxidžiga* Iačenč is the same as that of *watxidži* Iačenč, namely, "I pulled yesterday". In exercises we shall however translate *watxidžiga* Iačenč as "I pulled yesterday (Complete Tense)"

Complete Tense

type: wata	type: tsá	type: blá	type: gála
vátaxt	tsáxt	bláxt	gálast
wétañmúgva	tsáxñmúgva	bláxñmúgva	gálañmúgva
vátaxtsú	tsáxtsú	bláxtsú	gálastsú
vátaxtk	tsáxtk	bláxtk	gálastk
vátaxtko	tsáxtko	bláxtko	gálastko
vátaxdu(xv)	tsáxdú(xv)	bláxdú(xv)	gáladú(xv)
vátaxdúkv	tsáxdúkv	bláxdúkv	gáladúkv
vátaxdi	tsáxdí	bláxdí	gáladí
vátaxdic	tsáxdic	bláxdic	gáladic
vátaxtki	tsáxtki	bláxtki	gálastki
vátaxdenc	tsáxdenc	bláxdenc	gáladenc
vátaxdentkv	tsáxdentkv	bláxdentkv	gáladentkv

Question: Why do the suffixes -t, -ú(xv), -úkv-c, -í, -e, -ki, -pue take low tone when added to bláxt or gálast?

Answer: See lesson 12.

There is also the Complete Tense of aik and gárah. Because these words end with a consonant, you have to use -t as Complete Tense Indicator. When the following suffix begins with a consonant or a vowel, you of course use -d instead of -t.

In the Future Tense, the high tone ai of aik turns into low tone ái and it turns into ái. Thus, the -t in for instance aikñmúgva "I have called being good" is not part of the Complete Tense Indicator. The Complete Tense Indicator is here -d, and aikñmúgva analyses as

aik	-d	-t	aikñmúgva
-----	----	----	-----------

It is just a peculiarity of aik (and a few other words) that final -k turns into -t when the Future Tense Indicator -t, the Complete Tense Indicator -d or -e or for instance the You Indicator -k are added.

Complete Tense		
	šváh	
aik	šváh	
aixt	šválha	
aixgnúgva	šválhámúgva	
aixtsfí	šválhateú	
I 3 I	aixtk	šválhk
II 3 II	aixtke	šválhike
III 3 III	aixdú(xv)	šválháu(xv)
IV 3 IV	aixdiúve	šválhádúve
V 3 V	aixdi	šválhdí
VI 3 VI	aixaic	šválhdic
VII 3 VII	aixtki	šválhtki
	aixcénc	šválhdénc
	aixkéntkv	šválhdéntkv

Here is, finally, the Complete Tense of "ak". The word "ak" is irregular because you have to use -xt and -xd as Complete Tense suffixes instead of -k. "ak" ends with a consonant.

Complete Tense	
	ák
	áxt
	áxgnúgva
	áxtsfí
	áxtk
	áxtki
	áxdiú(xv)
	áxdiúve
	áxdi
	áxaic
	áxcénc
	áxkéntkv

Exercise 1 Pronounce and Translate:

1. Aixdáks tgvánem.
2. Cqéntsús gném.
3. Siistaxtki.
4. 'Akord-txv thénqva
5. "Gválhdí miá.
6. Gláxdenc.
7. Líctstú.
8. Awáths! "Gválh líta lhaens/hac!"
9. Tháxathsu.
10. Tháxathsú! (watch the exclamation mark)
11. Xvásaxtsí.
12. Aixdáentkvs díngvánem
13. Maužvaxdo.
14. Nánsen/tsu.
15. Dálandi.

Exercise 2 Translate into Heiltsuk

1. Everyone here with me has finished eating.
2. The one there has finished being sad.
3. All of us^{excl.} will stop planting.
4. The ones that were here a while ago have played chess(recently).
5. The one there with you has finished wriggling.
6. We^{incl.} shall stop weeding.
7. The one here with me has cut (recently).
8. We^{LEP!} have finished kneading dough.

WORDS OF IMAGINATIONS 7 - 14

(Of each word the type is indicated between brackets. When no type is mentioned, you cannot use the word yet with suffixes)

A and A

aetku	"to bleed" (type: wata)
asili	"to kill", "to beat up" (type: wata)
aenca	"to move little by little; to move something little by little; to play chess; to play checkers" (type: wata)
aik	"good, O.K., nice, well" (type: aik)
aipa	"to pinch" (type: wata)
ak	"all, each, every, entirely" (type: ak)
aha	"longlining for halibut" (type: wata)
aw	"to"; let happen!" (type: aw)

B

dala	"dollar(s); money" (type: gala)
dépa	"to tap in" (type: wata)
dase	"to dive for something" (type: wata)
délká	"to have a white eruption of the skin (as after wearing rubber gloves)" (type: wata)
deulva	"to bend the arm(s) or knee(s)" (type: wata)
digván	"people"
du	"to pull; to haul"
duvá	"to look for something" (type: wata)

E

bika	"to light with a match" (type: wata)
bixa	"phosphorescence, fluorescence" (type: wata)
ble	"to forbid" (type: ble)

EH

bla	"to split up with a wedge" (type: bla)
blip	"to dig for cookies in sand" (type: wata)
blre	"to have sores" (type: bla)

G

cáke	"to keep" (type: wata)
case	"to pour liquid on solid food" (type: wata)
cix	"creek"
cke	"to spread dough on a (for instance 'make a new washboard')" (type: cka)
cou	"to cry" (type: wata)

chá	"trust; credit; to trust before a person" (type: chá)
chá	"trust; credit; to trust before a person" (type: chá)
chá	"trust; credit; to trust before a person" (type: chá)
chá	"trust; credit; to trust before a person" (type: chá)
chá	"trust; credit; to trust before a person" (type: chá)

glá	"to crawl; to go on all fours" (type: blá)	R
gná	"to procure the money for a person to buy something" (type: blá)	
		Gv
gvæða	"quarter (i.e., the coin)" (type: gála)	
gvugvi	"leg"	
gvúta	"to pile up things" (type: wáta)	
		G
gárva	"to hang things over something" (type: wáta)	T and L
gála	"to step" (type: wáta)	
gelaža	"to loosen a bolt or screw" (type: wáta)	
"Gína	"Come here!"	
glala	"to wait for something"	
gnála	"to bear something on one's arm"	
gnér	"woman; wife; girl; female"	
guðva	"to scoop up loose things (such as sand, sugar) in order to scatter them about" (type: wáta)	
		Gv
gvæði	"to stop doing something; to put an end to something" (type: gvahl)	
gvisa	"to cook salmon without smoking" (type: wáta)	
gváu	"to pay (a debt)" (type: blá)	
gvíðva	"skinny, slender, lean, slim" (type: wáta)	
hæmma	"to punch in the face" (type: gála)	
haémsa	"to eat" (type: wáta)	
haéndhem	"arrow; dart" (type: wáta)	
haénthra	"to shoot with bow and arrow" (type: wáta)	
Háida	"Háida" (type: gála)	
hausa	"to count; to tally" (type: wáta)	
haúta	"to leave" (type: wáta)	
húxva	"to say "hooocoh!" (as for drawing attention)" (type: gála)	

bíkva	"to vibrate on the fingers (type: wáta)		
bívava	"phot. name" (type: wáta)	máor	"frazily hear"
		mára	"smile"
		máoa	"to drink" (type: wáta)
		máua	"to kill a storm" (type: wáta)
tsé	"to plant" (type: tsá)		
tsé	"to search" (type: wáta)		
lígva	"to cold" (type: wáta)	pá	"to split beams; to make a boardwalk" (type: tsá)
tsé	"to hit" (type: wáta)	perca	"blister" (type: wáta)
		pná	"to fill a boitie" (type: wáta)
tsé		pná	"to swell" (type: wáta)
Ihaénsa	"yesterday"		
Ihaénsihao	"tomorrow"		
Iháxva	"to tighten; to wind something up (e.g. a watch)" (type: wáta)	qáks	"to cut off the head of a fish or an animal" (type: wáta)
Ihénpa	"soft"	qenxa	"to kick; to put on shoes" (type: wáta)
Ihénxa	"to blow the nose" (type: wáta)	qixá	"to fade (as a colour)" (type: wáta)
Ihlénxt	"salal bush"	qimákv sá	"seaweed pulverized and made brittle by heat"
Ihnémxt	"salal bush"	qixáva	"to scrape something towards oneself with a scrapper"
M			
máem	"blanket"		
málvava	"eat; to new" (type: gála)		
máthín	"to feed by the hand; to lead a pony; to ride"		
má	"to twist cedar bark rope" (type: bla)	avélágra	"to wrench; to wriggle" (type: wáta)

qv̑vaȗs	"male sawhill duck"	V and B
qv̑gv̑úqv̑	"swan"	
qv̑v̑pa	"to wriggle; to loosen s.th. stuck into the ground by wriggling" (type: wáta)	fta. "te pacer" (type: wáta)

W

S

seg̑ w̑	"hair seal" (type: tsá)
séms	"mouth"
sgv̑á	"schooner"
ská	"to appear" (type: tsá)
slá	"to drill" (type: blá)
slíz̑	"to circle around" (type: gála)

wá "river" (type: blá)

Wágifala	1. Bella Bella village 2. creek immediately south of Bella Bella village
wáta	"to pull" (type: wáta)
waúsem	"scary thing; thing that causes fright" (type: gála)
wísem	"male; man" (type: wáta)
wlá	"to arrest" (type: blá)

X

ta	"to wade" (type: blá)
tgv̑éñ	"person"; "man (as in aitv̑us tgv̑éñem)"
tkla	"having a big belly"
tsá	"to push with the hands" (type: tsá)
txla	"open (said of the eyes); to have the eyes open"

xáke	"rib" (type: wáta)
xáte	"to peek" (type: wáta)
xéncé	"to inhale; to breathe through the nose" (type: wáta)

Th

théxa	"to look for food" (type: wáta)
théngv̑a	"up; downcast" (type: wáta)
thilha	"to invite to a feast" (type: wáta)
thsá	"slippery (as a plant); smooth" (type: tsá)

théxa	"to look for food" (type: wáta)
thv̑áa	"to sway" (type: tsá)
thv̑éñ	"to sleep soundly" (type: tsá)
thv̑éñ	"to swing; pump" (type: tsá)
thv̑éñ	"to whip" (type: tsá)
thv̑éñ	"to tip up with a pole" (type: tsá)
thv̑éñ	"cold spring"
thv̑éñ	"in guezo" (type: wáta)

zémo	"to go up; to be noticed" (type: abv)	zilve	"to rise; to appear; to be (type: vab)
zélico	"to rub; to clean with the fingers" (type: abv)	zul	"to clean; to wash; to scrub" (type: vab)
zla (=)	"to be a canoe" (type: blå)	zúba	"to wash" (type: vab)
zna (=)	"little" in amount); few (in number) (type: blå)		

zvaha	"to be interested with magnetism" (type: abv)
zválo	"to open"
zválova	"to open with a file" (type: abv)
zváre	"to close" (type: abv)
zváza	"to tie; to knot" (type: abv)

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