

BEFORE WE GET STARTED:

Here are 11 ideas we'll be using.

Refer back to this page as needed!

1. **Adjectives** – are words you can use for describing a **noun**. Adjectives often tell you information like size, color, quality, and so on.
Examples: **pil** ‘red’, **haiyas** ‘big’, **kultus** ‘no-good’.
2. **Adverbs** – are words you can use for describing the way a **verb** situation occurs. Adverbs typically let us know “how”, so they can indicate manner, way, style, extent or time of occurrence, et cetera.
Examples: **aiyak** ‘fast; soon’, **kanawei** ‘totally, completely’, **leili** ‘for a long time’.
3. **Interjections** – are words that are sort of a whole sentence all by themselves. Interjections tell a lot by saying very little.
Examples: **heilo** ‘no!’, **tlahowyum** ‘hello!; goodbye!’, **o** ‘oh!’
4. **Nouns** – are words naming a thing, a person, an idea etc.
Examples: **tloochman** ‘woman’, **tz’iktz’ik** ‘car’, **mamook** ‘an action, something you do’.
5. **Particles** – are little words that we use to put a particular “spin” onto a sentence. Particles can do things like show that you’re saying something unexpected, or connecting what you’re about to say to what was already talked about, etc.
Examples: **wel...** ‘well...’, **kakwa...** ‘so...’, **tl’oonas** ‘probably; must be’.
6. **Phrases** – are groups of words that you can learn as a single chunk. Phrases are often really useful bits to use for conversation.
Examples: **kopa okok...** ‘for that reason...’, **kultus kopa naika** ‘I don’t care’, **chako taim** ‘it’s time’ for something.
7. **Prefixes** – are a few little bits that we add on to another word to give that word a more precise meaning. Prefixes can indicate things like the cause or start of a situation.
Examples: **chako-** (‘become’ or ‘get’ a certain way), **tanas-** (‘a little’), **mamook-** (‘cause’ or ‘make’ a situation happen).
8. **Pronouns** – are a few useful words we can use instead of naming a **noun**. So one pronouns can refer to a huge variety of people, things, or situations.
Examples: **yaka** ‘she/him’, **kanawei-tlaksta** ‘everyone’, **Ø** ‘it’ (“silent IT”).
9. **Quantities** – are indicators of a lot or a little of something, or something in between. Quantities can be precise numbers, or some other words that are more vague.
Examples: **mokwst** ‘2’, **haiyoo** ‘a lot (of)’, **kanawei** ‘all; every’.

10. Questions – are the few words we use for finding out more information. Questions can ask things like ‘why?’, ‘where?’, ‘what?’, ‘how?’, or ‘when?’

Examples: **ikta?** ‘what?’, **kantzih?** ‘how much? / how many?’, **tlaksta?** ‘who?’

11. Verbs – words telling us the situation that’s going on. Verbs are either actions, or states of being.

Examples: **chako** ‘to come (here)’, **mamook** ‘to do; to make’, **tanas** ‘to be small’, **tloochman** ‘to be a woman’.

Also: we’ll mark Southern Chinook Jargon words by putting them between ***asterisks***.