

st'əbšucid

LLI 8/9/16

Zalmai Ṛəswəli Zahir

čəd-sxud

- čəd-sxud
čəd-word
- čəd 'I, me'
- čəx^w 'you'
- čət 'we, us'
- čələp 'you folks'

- čəd-words work different than other words

cəbabəx^w tiif dx^wʔa

- čəd-words almost always take the second position in a sentence.
- ləʔuχ^w čəd tx^wəl ti x^wuyubalʔtx^w. 'I went to the store'
- ʔulabdx^w čəx^w ti James. 'You saw James.'
- ʔəsʌubil čəʔ. 'We are fine.'
- ʔuχudχudbid čələp ti Chris. 'You folks talked to Chris.'

cəbabəx^w tiif dx^wʔa

- Adverbs describe the verb:
- cick'^w (all dialects), cay (SL), ci (Snoqualmie) 'very'
- cick'^w čəd ʔəsx^wak'^wil 'I am very tired.'
- cay čəʔ ʔəscəwəʔ 'We are very hungry.'
- ci čəx^w ʔəswələχ^w. 'You are very strong.'
- cick'^w čələp ʔəsbəʔ. 'You folks are very full.'

He/she/it

- Usually no word is used to express she/he/it.
- ʔəsʌubil. 'She/he/it is fine.'
- ləʔuχʷ. 'She/he/it was going/is going.'
- ʔuχudχudbid čəd. 'I spoke to him.'
- ʔuʂudxʷ ti ʔəswəli. 'He/she/it saw ʔəswəli.'

ʔu question word

- Yes/no questions with ʔu usually take second position, too.
- ʔəsbəʔ ʔu. 'Is he/she/it full?'
- cickʷ ʔu ʔəsʃuʔil. 'Is she/he/it joyful?'
- ʔəsχicil ʔu ti luləds. 'Is Lawrence mad?'
- ləʔuχʷ ʔu. 'Did she/he/it go?'
- ləʔuχʷ ʔu ti Tom txʷəl tə xʷuyubalʔtxʷ. 'Did Tom go to the store?'
- ʔuχudχudbid ʔu tsi mali. 'Did she/he/it talk to Mary?'

čəd-sǰud yəx^w ti 'ʔu'

- When a čəd-word is used with ʔu, the čəd-word comes first.
- ʔəsλ'ubil čəx^w ʔu. 'Are you okay?'
- ləʔuǰ^w čələp ʔu tx^wəl ti ǰalalʔtx^w. 'Did you folks go to the school?'
- g^wələǰəd čəd ʔu ti ləǰšad. 'Can I turn the lights off?'
- g^wəʔəfəd čəf ʔu? 'Can we eat?'

həlg^wəʔ

- Another pronoun is həlg^wəʔ 'they'.
- ləʔuǰ^w həlg^wəʔ. 'They went.'
- ʔulabdx^w həlg^wəʔ ti ʔəswəli. 'They saw ʔəswəli?'
- ʔəscəwəf ʔu həlg^wəʔ.
- Notice in the last example, ʔu comes before *həlg^wəʔ*.