

Unit 3 Greeting and Leave-taking, basic questions [rename]

Introduction: In this unit, you will learn what to say when you meet someone, and when you say goodbye. But before we can learn greeting phrases, we have to learn how to talk about ourselves using pronouns. We also have to learn how to ask questions so we can find out how our friends are feeling. [rewrite to reflect new lesson titles]

Lesson 1: Pronouns

To speak to someone, you need to know how to address them. You also need to talk about other people. This is the role of pronouns. Lets learn about pronouns!

First we have to make sure we understand what pronouns we need to use. We can talk about pronouns in a way that describes what they do.

We can say that they are *singular* or *plural*. This means that you are talking about one person or several people.

We can also say that they are *subject* pronouns, *object* pronouns, or *possessive* pronouns. This means that they do different things in the sentence. This will become clear as you learn them and use them.

Singular subject pronouns

🎧 *Listen to these words*

If you want to talk about yourself, you use I.

hah is I. So you can say:

hah kudii I am fine. (kudii is fine)

To talk about other people, you use he, she, you.

ma is you.

miiip is he.

miiit is she. So you can say:

ma kudii you are fine.

miiip kudii he is fine.

miiit kudii she is fine.

Singular object pronouns

🎧 *Listen to these words*

If you want to talk about something that is happening to you, often you will use me.

wi is me. So you can say:

miit wi garra she is looking at me (garra is to look)

To talk about something happening to other people, you will use her, him, you.

mi is you. *Note that this is the object you, the subject you is **ma**.*

miippal is him.

miirral is her. So you can say:

miit mi garra she is looking at you

miit miippal garra she is looking at him

hah miirral garra I am looking at her

Practice:

Translate the following sentences.

miip miirral garra _____

hah mi garra _____

ma wi garra _____

hah miippal garra _____

you are looking at her _____

she is looking at me _____

he is looking at you _____

I am looking at him _____

The next set of pronouns we will look at are the plural pronouns. They work just like the singular pronouns; they can be subject or object pronouns.

Plural subject pronouns

🎧 *Listen to these words*

If you want to talk about you and other people, you use we.

wah is we. So you can say:

wah kudii we are fine. *Remember, kudii is fine*

To talk about other people, you use they and you.

maal is you. *Note that this is the plural you, the singular you is **ma**.*

bekha is they. So you can say:

maal kudii you are fine. *When you means several people.*
bekha kudii they are fine

Plural object pronouns

☉ Listen to these words

If you want to talk about something that is happening to you and other people, often you will use us.

wal is us. So you can say:

miiit wal garra she is looking at us. *Again, garra is to look.*

To talk about something happening to other people, you will use them and you.

mal is you. *Note that this is the plural you, the singular you is **mi**.*
bekhal is them. So you can say:

miiit mal garra she is looking at you. *You is plural*
miiit bekhal garra she is looking at them

[CHECK IF THE ADJECTIVE AND VERB NEED TO AGREE IN NUMBER.]
[THINK ABOUT MAKING DRAWINGS TO ILLUSTRATE THE PHRASES]
[Flesh out the intro to this unit and to this lesson]

Practice:

Translate the following sentences.

maal wi garra	_____
wah miiirral garra	_____
bekha mi garra	_____
hah bekhal garra	_____
they are looking at me	_____
you are looking at them	_____
he is looking at us	_____
we are looking at him	_____

Possessive pronouns

☉ Listen to these words

To talk about things that are yours or someone else's, you use possessive pronouns. In English these are words like my, your, his, their, and so on. Bahtssal works the same way.

Note that these words are not used to describe family members. For example, if you want to say my brother or my mother, you cannot use these pronouns. You will learn how to talk about your kin in the lesson about family.

wax	my
m̱ix	your
m̱ippibax	his
m̱irribax/miribax	her

waibax	our
maibax	your
bekibax/baeg̱ibax	their

These are used in sentences like this:

ba wax haiy̱ eh.	That is my dog.	(haiy̱ means dog, ba is that)
ba m̱ix haiy̱ eh.	That is your dog.	
ba miribax haiy̱ eh.	That is her dog.	

Practice:

Translate these sentences.

meh means this
pu̱sh means cat

This is our cat	_____
This is your cat	_____
This is their cat	_____

[THINK ABOUT MAKING DRAWINGS TO ILLUSTRATE THE PHRASES]

Lesson 2: Basic questions

In this lesson you will learn how to ask simple questions. These will help you find out about the world around you.

Basic grammar review: [explain the grammar necessary for these phrases]

Basic question words

☉ *Listen to these words*

ahm/am	what?
cẖinissa	why?/why is that?
cẖin	what/how?

giiyaa

whom?

When you speak Bahtssal, there is a special word that you will use to make it clear that you are asking a question.

tha

this is the word that shows that a question is being asked

Basic questions

☉ Listen to these phrases

am tha meh?

What is this?

ba tha am?

What is that?

chiin tha ma neh ____?

How do you say ____?

am tha (hah) yehaela?

What am I doing?

am tha (mah) yehaela?

What are you doing?

am tha hah shoh iiba/niba

What shall I do/say next?

wih thaethae gim.

Tell me about this

ba "poh" heh tha chiin

Tell me about this/that "poh"

wii thaethae gim.

Tell me what to do

Vocabulary

yehaela = doing
[more]

Yes and No

eee

Yes

k`uyeh / k`uyi

No

Practice:

You can use these questions with students and speakers of Bahtssal. Ask them these questions so they can help you learn your language. This is a great way to find out how to say more in Bahtssal, and a great way to practice and communicate in your language.

Lesson 3: Introductions

[UNFINISHED]

When you meet someone for the first time, you will probably want to ask them a few questions about themselves. In this lesson you will learn how to do that. You will also learn how to answer some of these questions.

Basic grammar review: [explain the grammar necessary for these phrases]

Meeting someone new

☉ Listen to these phrases

miix shih heh tha chiin?

What's your name? Notice the use of pronouns

miri**i**bax shih heh tha am? What is her name?

wax shih heh _____ My name is _____
miri**i**bax shih heh _____ Her name is _____
mi**i**bax shih heh _____ His name is _____

Vocabulary

chi**i**n kahtah **th**a mah `eh How old are you? (general) how worn out are you?
chirrm**i**i kahtah tha mah `eh How many—old—are you?

mah **th**a chae ga/chae **th**a mah ga Where do you live? (**difference between the two?*)

mah **th**a chae**a**bax? Where are you from? (**which of these is more correct??*)

Lesson 4: Simple conversation [UNFINISHED]

Here are some simple things you may say or hear when you are visiting friends and family.

Basic grammar review: [explain the grammar necessary for these phrases]

xa ah q`o**d**i**i**' Good morning (not a traditional greeting)
mi**i** gar**r**sa q`o**d**i**i**` eh It's good to see you (I feel good because I see you)

-**u**hu**u**m to come/go
ga**w**u**u**hu**u**m to come in (in the house-come/go)
ga**l**u**u**hu**u**m to go home (to the house-come/go)
tcha**u**hu**u**m to go away (away-come/go)
xow**u**hu**u**m to go outside (at the fire-come/go)
xol**u**hu**u**m to come closer (to the fire-come/go)
gu**r**u**h**u to come here (here-come/go)

ga**o**hu**u**m Come in
ga**o**pi**i**li**i**mae Come in (plural)
gulpi**i**li**i**may Come over (to a group)
ga**o**hu**u**m wi**i**muk **i**ba Come in to be with me
gu**r**u**h**u Come here (close)
xol**o**hu**u**m Come here

gu**r**u**h**u xkaw**i**i Come here son
gu**r**u**h**u bu**ch**eg**ae** Come here old man

gaa`gim Sit down
si**i**maa **th**a mar**r**aa? Do you want sleep?

Vocabulary

mah tha shoh uu`ii dulitholuu garr marra Do you want to watch TV? (shaky, moving images in your mind) also movie

kudii good/fine
hah kudii I am good/fine
wahl kudii good walk

chiin tha eh? How are you? (**??)

miix mii`eh tha chiin How is your father?
miix miitae tha chiin How is your mother?

ba q`odii (eh) That's good (could be used for thank you)

marrak'eh I want it

Lesson 5: Going places [UNFINISHED]

Whether you are leaving a friend's house or just going somewhere, you will learn what to say to tell people about it.

Leaving

shoh gal'p*ii*ii daiyeh' It's time to go home
gal piii-ba Let's go home
ahtoh, xaam gaohuum Get in the car and let's go

kuyem wadugii Don't go
kuyem okii wadugii Don't go yet

q`odii duweh' Good night.
mii hah yippah garr'ba eh I will see you again
ohh! chiinai O.K! When?

okhisheh Later
duweh'im Tomorrow!

Vocabulary

Going somewhere

yawaa key
wadugim Go
chawohuum Go away
xowohuum Go outside

xowohum

Go outside (**which one is correct??**)

guruhuum

Come here

xolohuum

Come here, close

chiin issa tha ma q`oy uhuya

When did you come?

chaewa

Where are you going/where are you from?

ba-ya kuyem wadugii

Don't go there

xo piiliiba

Let's go out

hah wadugiiyaxa

I'm going to go

wih muk wadugim

Go with me

bagii muk wadugim

Go with them

shoh galpiilii daiyeh

It's time to go home

miit galohuyaxa

She is going home

miip galohuyaxa

She is going home

miit gaohoo

He is going home

wah gal piiliiyaxa

We're going home

galohum

Go home

gal nal piiliiba

Go towards home

gal piiliiba

Let's go home

miip galohuya

He went home

hah wadugiiyaxa

I have to leave

miit kuyah wadugii

She didn't leave

miit kuyah wadugii marra

She won't (doesn't want to) leave

miit kaehell wadugiiyaxa

She's going alone

miit kaehell wadugiiya

She went alone

hah wadugiiya

I left

hah thawal ba wadugiiyaxa

I have to go to work

hah gym na wadugiiyaxa

I'm going to the gym

mah tha hmarrak heh bai wadugiiyaxa Are you going to the roundhouse?