

# Na'-'aa-le' Video Project:

## *Supplemental Worksheet*



Shu' haa nii-li?

*(How Are You?)*

## Study: Target Words

shu' haa nii-li?	How are you? Are you good?
shsre'-lhxvn	I am happy
nv-n-chu?	And you?
shish tee-nvl-ya	I am tired
shii-du' si' nv-ghvl-se	I am thirsty
'ii-nvshlh-ch'e	I am mad
shsi' nv-ghvl-se	I am thirsty
tee-svs-ghvs	I am hungry



### Watch

How are you doing? You probably ask this question every day. Listen to Nick and Carson answer this question in Nuu-wee-ya'.



### Listen to our Elders

Listen to Ida, Carrie, and Coquelle Thompson say these words. Do they say things exactly the same way?



### Practice

Try using this conversation with someone you know. You can start by just asking each other the question and answering in English. Then you can slowly add in different responses as you get more confident. If no one is around, you can ask yourself how you are feeling in the mirror.

## Transcript:

Watch the video; follow along with what Carson and Nick are saying.

1. Shu' haa nii-li?

2. li, shsre'-lhxvn.

2. Nvn-chu ha?

1. shtee-nvl-ya.

## Talking about feelings:

Our words for feelings are expressive in different ways than English. Below are examples of two of our words for feelings, I am thirsty and I am happy. Both terms describe feelings in terms of which parts of our bodies those emotions might be centered in:

Shsre'-lhxvn    *I am happy*

Shsi'-nv-ghvl-se *I am thirsty*

*sh + sre' + lhxvn*

*sh + si' + [n+gh\*] + lhsee*

*my + heart + sweet*

*my + head + [perf] + dry*

literally “my heart is sweet”

literally “my head is dried out”

You don't have to understand everything you see above—one big takeaway is that our language expresses concepts descriptively, many of our names for things and actions describe them as a process.

\*The [gh] in “I am thirsty” is a *perfective*, that means it describes an action that has already been completed, as in, your head has already become dry in order for you to feel thirst. Don't worry if you don't understand this now—just keep using the phrases and they'll begin to make sense the more you talk.

## How do you feel?

Do you talk about feelings that aren't included on this sheet? Write these feelings down, then look those words up in the dictionary, or get in touch with someone who can help you find out how to say them in Nuu-wee-ya'.

Sometimes, our language will have a different way of talking about a feeling or emotion than the English language—there isn't always a 1-to-1 translation for words from one language to another.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## Extra Practice

Once you have mastered the words in the video, try listening to the recordings of elder speakers saying the same words. What do you notice about how they speak? For example, where do they put the emphasis/stress in their words? Do different speakers always say things the same way?

---

---

---

---

---

## Daily Language Log

You can use this log to keep track of what activities you do in the language. Can you increase each day?

Dee-dvn-la (When?/Date)	Dee-la silh-sri? (What did you do? For how long? With who?)	Dee-la naa-srii-t'a? (What do you think?/Notes)

## Things to Learn

What do you want to learn next?

---



---



---



---

Where can you find the vocabulary you need to make that happen?

---



---